



PREPMUN

✦ Delegate Training Booklet ✦

This guide has been written primarily for beginners to Model United Nations (MUN). It provides a step-by-step walkthrough on how to approach your first MUN conferences. While the guide may seem daunting, there's no need to read it cover to cover; instead you can skip to the most relevant sections.



Chapter 1

Introduction



Introduction

What is a Model United Nations conference?

A MUN conference is a simulation of the actual United Nations (UN) headquartered in New York. As a participant, you will assume the role of a representative of a country to the UN to argue for your country's interests and put forward a resolution to that end.

Each delegate is assigned a country and a committee in which you will debate, negotiate and work together with other delegates to pass a draft resolution detailing your proposed actions to the issue at hand.

This guide will bring you through the entire process of participating in a Model United Nation (MUN) conference.

So what is the United Nations?

The UN was founded in 1945 by 51 countries with the goal of 'maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights' as reflected in the organisation's Charter.¹ It has since expanded to include 193 member states, making it the largest platform for international cooperation.²

To achieve its goals, the UN consists of six principal organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the UN Secretariat. It is also bolstered by specialised bodies which you may have heard of such as the World Health Organisation, UNESCO, and UNICEF.

¹ "History of the UN Seventieth Anniversary." United Nations. United Nations. Accessed October 27, 2022. <https://www.un.org/un70/en/content/history/index.html#:~:text=The%20United%20Nations%20is%20an,living%20standards%20and%20human%20rights>.
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² "About Us." United Nations. United Nations. Accessed October 27, 2022. <https://www.un.org/en/about-us#:~:text=The%20United%20Nations%20is%20an,contained%20in%20its%20founding%20Charter>.

Let's take a quick look at the functions and mandates of the UN organs.

Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council was initially created to facilitate the administration of territory taken from the defeated nations after World War II.³ As all the Trust Territories under the council's jurisdiction have since become independent or achieved self-governance, the council suspended its operations on 1 November 1994.

General Assembly

The General Assembly (GA) is the main policy-making and deliberative body of the UN,⁴ where delegates of member nations can discuss the full range of international issues covered by the Charter. Every single member nation is represented in the GA and has a single vote on all resolutions raised. Through this representation and promoting the principle of sovereign equality,⁵ the GA has often played a key role in setting international standards and codifying international law.⁶

To facilitate discussion, the Assembly is made up of six main committees:

First Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)

Second Committee: Economic and Financial (ECOFIN)

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural (SOCHUM)

Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonisation (SPECPOL)

Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary

Sixth Committee: Legal

Through its committee sessions, the GA can pass non-binding resolutions, recommending actions on the question at hand. It also has the responsibility to control the UN's budget, elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council, and appoint the Secretary-General.

³ "Trusteeship Council." United Nations. United Nations. Accessed October 27, 2022. <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/trusteeship-council>.

⁴ "United Nations, Main Body, Main Organs, General Assembly." United Nations. United Nations. Accessed October 27, 2022. <https://www.un.org/en/ga/>.

⁵ Sovereign equality is the idea that all states are equal on the international stage and a respect for non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

⁶ "United Nations, Main Body, Main Organs, General Assembly." United Nations. United Nations. Accessed October 27, 2022. <https://www.un.org/en/ga/about/background.shtml>.

Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is responsible for maintaining international peace and security.⁷ Of the 15 members that make up the UNSC, the United States, Russia, China, the UK and France are permanent members, while the remaining ten members are elected by the GA and serve two-year terms. The five permanent members each possess a veto, allowing them to override any resolution regardless of the number of votes garnered.

It is one of the most powerful bodies in the UN. Not only does the UNSC possess the sole authority to pass legally binding resolutions, it also has a range of punitive measures it can employ against aggressive states in a conflict. From sending in UN peacekeepers to placing economic sanctions, these measures have been applied to varying levels of success over the years.

ECOSOC

The Economic and Social Council coordinates and promotes policies on international economic, social, cultural, education, health and related matters.⁸ It consists of 54 member nations and oversees specialised agencies, regional commissions and functional commissions which fund research and training and make recommendations to member states. You may have heard of some of these bodies such as the World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) was envisioned as a world court that provides rulings in disputes between states, most often involving territory. It also provides its legal opinion when called upon by other UN committees. It comprises 15 independent judges who are elected, by the GA and UNSC, for nine-year terms.⁹

The ICJ differs from the other bodies in its jurisdiction. Both parties have to accept the ICJ's jurisdiction to resolve the dispute and commit itself to accepting the rulings.¹⁰ However, due to the lack of enforcement measures, many of its rulings have been ignored by great powers.

⁷ "United Nations Security Council |." United Nations. United Nations. Accessed October 27, 2022. <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/>.

⁸ Aeschlimann, J. (2021). *The Ecosoc Handbook*. Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland.

⁹ International Court of Justice. (n.d.). *Members of the Court*. Members of the Court . Retrieved August 22, 2022, from <https://www.icj-cij.org/en/members>

¹⁰ International Justice Resource Center. (2021, November 30). *International Court of Justice*. International Justice Resource Center. Retrieved August 22, 2022, from <https://ijrcenter.org/universal-tribunals-treaty-bodies-and-rapporteurs/international-court-of-justice/>



Chapter 2

Pre-Conference Preparation



In preparing for the conference, you will need to know your council allocation, the issue your council wishes to resolve, and the country you are representing (your delegation). Only after researching deeper into these areas will you be able to come up with proposed actions to the problem. This chapter will cover how you can go about doing your research and preparation before the conference, including how to start work on your position paper.

The Committee

In a MUN, you will be assigned to discuss a question brought up in one of the UN committees. Alternatively, as you progress to more advanced councils, you might end up in councils that model regional organisations or other specialised institutions.

These different councils and bodies are empowered to solve different issues and have various powers at their disposal. This is known as the **mandate** of the council. It is important to understand what your council does and tailor your discussions and proposed actions accordingly.

The UN Charter provides the basis of the mandates of its organs. For example, the General Assembly's mandate is laid out in Chapter IV of the UN Charter. Notice that it prescribes what topics are included and excluded under the GA's purview, while Article 22 lays out one of its powers.

Article 10

The General Assembly **may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter** or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may **consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security**, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may **discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security** brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations [...]

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests [...]

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Now let's turn to the UNSC, GA (DISEC) and ICJ to better understand how a council's structure and power shapes debate on similar issues of nuclear weapons.

Council	Structure/Powers	Resolutions/Rulings
DISEC	First committee of the General Assembly	<p>(A/RES/71/258) which urged for the international community to 'to convene in 2017 a United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notice that as the GA's resolution is non-binding, it has to make use of instruments outside its mandate• The aim towards complete elimination is possible in the GA due to the sovereign equality of every member nation, it reflects the interests of the majority of

		<p>non-nuclear nations - nuclear nations like the US and China voted no or abstained on this resolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importantly, DISEC is not allowed to discuss any issue that the UNSC is currently debating
UNSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent five members have veto votes. The 10 non-permanent members are distributed proportionally across the other major global regions, i.e. Africa, the Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Europe and “Other”. Articles 41 and 42 of the UN Charter provides punitive measures including sanctions and 	<p>(resolution 1540) ‘the Security Council decided that all States shall refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons’¹¹</p> <p>(resolution 2371) Further enacts sanctions on DPRK in response to their ICBM testing, which can carry nuclear warheads.¹²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UNSC is the only organ in the UN which can pass legally binding resolutions. Member nations that have signed the UN Charter are obligated to abide by the provisions in UNSC resolutions. Notice that UNSC resolutions are careful to steer clear of any mention that might inhibit the right of the P5 members to possess and use nuclear weapons (i.e. disarmament). This unwillingness to make any commitments on their own nuclear weapons reflects the focus on non-state actors in the resolution above and the domination of the UNSC by the P5 members. Most of the resolutions also deal with ‘rogue’ nations that attempt to develop or possess nuclear weapons or non-proliferation by non-nuclear nations. The powers of the UNSC allows the council to take harsh actions on these states such as economic sanctions.

¹¹ “UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) – UNODA.” United Nations. United Nations. Accessed October 27, 2022. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/sc1540/>.

¹² “S/RES/2371 (2017) Security Council.” United Nations. United Nations. Accessed October 27, 2022. <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/s/res/2371-%282017%29>.

	armed action for states that threaten international peace and security	
ICJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 independent judges elected for nine years • The Court is ‘competent to entertain a dispute only if the States concerned have accepted its jurisdiction’.¹³ In other words, countries are able to reject the ICJ jurisdiction. 	<p>Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons</p> <p>Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. United Kingdom)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Marshall Islands brought the case against nine states - China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, France, India, Israel, Pakistan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, accusing them of failing to fulfil their Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty obligations.¹⁵ However, only the UK accepted the ICJ’s obligation, resulting in a narrowing of the ICJ’s scope.

¹³ “How the Court Works.” How the Court Works | International Court of Justice. International Court of Justice. Accessed October 27, 2022. <https://www.icj-cij.org/en/how-the-court-works>.

¹⁵ “Latest Developments: Obligations Concerning Negotiations Relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. United Kingdom): International Court of Justice.” Latest developments | Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. United Kingdom) | International Court of Justice. International Court of Justice. Accessed October 27, 2022. <https://www.icj-cij.org/en/case/160>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 96 of the UN allows the GA and specialised bodies to request legal opinions from the ICJ¹⁴ 	
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The Issue

The issue refers to the question that your council will be discussing over the course of the MUN conference.

The first step to understanding the issue is to read the study guide. Most study guides will follow a structure that includes the following sections that provide a starting point for your research:

- Topic Introduction
- Background Information
- Scope of Debate
- Potential Solutions
- Key Stakeholders
- Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMA)
- Conclusion

We recommend that you read the QARMA before moving on to the rest of the study guide. You should then supplement your understanding of the issue by doing your own research.

Background and History

Begin by understanding the origins and development of the issue. We suggest creating or finding a timeline of the main events surrounding the issue.

Here are some key questions for background information:

¹⁴ “Charter of the United Nations Chapter XIV.” United Nations. United Nations. Accessed October 27, 2022. <https://legal.un.org/repertory/art96.shtml>.

- What is the issue? (This is usually the question of the study guide)
- What are the key terms of the issue? Is there an agreed upon definition for the issue? If there are competing definitions, what are they? If the UN has previously debated on the definition, what was the result or arguments put forth?
- What is the timeline of the issue? When was it first raised by the UN? What were key developments in or solutions put forth towards the resolution of the issue? Or were there events that worsened the situation? Has there been any progress on the issue?
- How have all the developments affected the focus of the issue?

Key Issues & Scope of Debate

The key issues are the problems of the question. They highlight the major obstacles that have arisen in dealing with the question.

The scope of debate highlights where countries disagree and what the major points of contentions are. It forms the backbone of the council debate and these are the parts that need to be resolved for the council to make progress on the question.

As you do your research, you'll probably start taking note of the key countries which are repeatedly involved and it helps to start to take note of how certain countries might be affected differently by the issue. This leads us to the next section.

Your Country and Stance

Remember that as a participant in a MUN conference, you are not merely looking at the issue but rather as a representative of a country, as are the other participants. Hence, before moving on to finding solutions, it is key to understand the main problems through the lens of your assigned country.

Each country will have a stance on a particular issue. This is the position that you have to represent as a delegate. It encompasses your country's view on every aspect of the issue, including if your country views it as an issue, what the main problems are, and what the council should do about it.

An easy starting point is to research what exactly your country has said about the issue or past actions taken in relation to it. Common areas from which you can obtain government statements on the issue include:

- **Government sources** reveal what your country and its leaders have **said** about the issue:
 - Government websites,
 - Policy publications,
 - Minister speeches (or forums with ministers)

- **News and academic sources** reveal what your country has **done** about the issue: News articles about your country's developments, keeping in mind each agency's leaning or biases
 - Programmes or initiatives pushed by the government
 - Policy analysis by academics

- **UN and international organisation publications** reveal what your country has supported internationally:
 - Transcripts of past meetings,
 - Resolutions supported,
 - Working papers submitted
 - Treaties and other agreements

At this point, it is worth giving a special mention to international treaties and agreements. Make sure that you look into the level of commitment under the treaty and whether it is binding. Some treaties like the Treaty of Versailles included strong, enforceable terms and commitments, whereas others like the Kyoto Protocol did not establish binding commitments.

However, simply knowing what your country has done about the issue does *not* answer why it has carried out these actions. To understand why countries have acted the way they do, we need a deeper understanding of the purpose of foreign policy and your country.

Countries are ultimately concerned with their continued survival and actions that promote its chances of survival can be said to be in their national interests. For instance, states might sign free trade agreements or enter into mutual defence pacts, which promise to come to each other's defence in the event of an attack, all of which can strengthen their economic and security positions. Importantly, we should also keep in mind that foreign policy decisions are ultimately made by governments which are answerable to multiple stakeholders in their home countries who could vote them out of office or revolt. This carves out a place for domestic concerns in foreign policy considerations.

Whether something threatens a country's survival is often determined by its own characteristics and situation. One certainly will not expect a big and powerful country like the US to be as easily threatened as a small country like Singapore. They thus will act very differently on the world stage.

The different features of the country you represent shape your key concerns in the issue, helping you to determine what actions you want to take and what you are not willing to compromise on. This is known as your stance on the issue.

Below, we have listed some basic areas you might want to understand about your country.

Economic

- Developed or developing (Gross domestic product and national income)
- Main industries - resources, competitive advantages
- Main markets (trading partners) - degree of self-sufficiency, main imports and exports
- Distribution of income (GINI coefficient)

Geographical

- Location of the country
- Surrounding neighbours
- Natural resources
- Maritime zones
- Susceptibility to environmental disasters
- Water security

Sociocultural

- National beliefs
- Major races and religions
- History

International Relations

- Allies and enemies (including defence alliances)
- Your country's commitment in international organisations (including the UN's organs and agencies)
- Power projection (capacity to engage in international conflicts)
- Blocs and coalitions

Domestic Politics

- Type of government/Political system
- Stability of the political structure (coalition of multiple parties; unstable governments)
- National sentiment/concerns

Here are some examples illustrating how these factors then influence a nation's stance:

Economic factors

- The division between developed and developing countries on the question of climate change
 - Many developing countries have argued that as much of the man-made climate change has been a result of industrialisation by developed nations, developed nations have a responsibility to pay for the damage from climate change.¹⁶ In the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), developing nations pushed to clearly delineate responsibilities between developed and developing nations, and legally binding provisions on developed nations. Developed nations promoted the exact opposite, seeking to blur the distinction and reduce the legal liability.¹⁷
- Trading relations
 - Many developing countries often choose to adopt a policy of import substitution industrialisation or export-led industrialisation to boost their economies. For example, Japan after World War II and Singapore after gaining independence adopted very open economies, establishing free trade relations with much larger developed countries.¹⁸ They developed and maintained good trading relations to increase economic and technological cooperation, in turn promoting economic growth. Thus, they are strong promoters of free trade. This is in contrast to countries which have large domestic markets that might prefer more protectionist approaches to economic development. China for instance faces one of the highest investigations brought against it by other countries in the World Trade Organisation for protectionism.¹⁹

¹⁶ Sommer, Lauren. "Developing Nations Say They're Owed for Climate Damage. Richer Nations Aren't Budging." NPR. NPR, November 11, 2021.

<https://www.npr.org/2021/11/11/1054809644/climate-change-cop26-loss-and-damage>.

¹⁷ "Climate Change Battles in Paris: An Analysis of the Paris COP21 and the Paris Agreement." The South Centre. The South Centre, May 16, 2016.

<https://www.southcentre.int/question/climate-change-battles-in-paris-an-analysis-of-the-paris-cop21-and-the-paris-agreement/>.

¹⁸ Khara, Dr. Nabin Kumar. "Determinants of Foreign Policy: A Global Perspective." SSRN. SSRN, November 11, 2020.

<https://deliverypdf.ssrn.com/delivery.php?ID=39302409302406808007900400909108906503508704805109306110100710406410607506800001200900700611101512111108088016125088013007017117014070089021007085111005076107074096089054047120097082000115092020112089019102091079120080097115001078004028100026009103024&EXT=pdf&INDEX=TRUE>.

¹⁹ "Trade Protectionism and Economic Growth: The Chinese Example." Global Asia. Global Asia. Accessed October 27, 2022.

https://globalasia.org/v4no3/feature/trade-protectionism-and-economic-growth-the-chinese-example_wei-li.

Political factors

- Political system: freedom of speech vs censorship
 - Freedom of speech is a Western ideal and many Western countries heavily support the right to freedom of speech. However, in other more authoritarian nations like Russia, even though their constitution guarantees freedom of speech, the government heavily censors the media and criticism.²⁰ This would affect their representative's attitudes towards any recommendations for increased freedom of speech.
- Nationalism
 - Some analysts have pointed out that Russian foreign policy under President Putin has embedded the 'myth of Russia and Russian 'greatness' and cultural/civilisational superiority' and the notion of Russia's role as a great power.²¹ This has led to increasingly aggressive foreign policy with regards to its neighbours as well as power projection in the Middle East.

Geographical factors

- Presence of natural resources
 - Researchers have linked the presence of commodities, especially oil, and the aggressive foreign policy of commodity exporters.²³ Russian aggressiveness towards its nearby leaders has been tied towards high oil prices while analysis of Iran's nuclear weapon development hinted that concerns over oil market prices emboldened its foreign policy.²⁴

It is also worth mentioning that while good relations and a pattern of cooperation on previous resolutions is a good indicator of your country's stance, rather than extrapolating these relations into a monolithic factor, each issue should be evaluated in conjunction with other factors – for example, the UK did not support the US' involvement in the Vietnam War despite their historically close relations. You need to decide if the tradeoffs, for example economic relations, are worth supporting a particular course of action that your country might, based on their principles, be against.

²⁰ "Online and on All Fronts." Human Rights Watch. Human Rights Watch, September 6, 2021. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/07/18/online-and-all-fronts/russias-assault-freedom-expression>.

²¹ Laqueur, Walter. "Russian Nationalism." *Foreign Affairs*. Foreign Affairs, July 20, 2022. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/russia-fsu/1992-12-01/russian-nationalism>.

²² Aridici, Nuray. "The power of civilizational nationalism in Russian foreign policy making." In *International Politics*, pp. 605-621. <https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/130053/3/Nuray%20Aridici%20-%20Article%20-%20International%20Politics.pdf>.

²³ Hendrix, Cullen S., and Marcus Noland. "Natural Resources and International Affairs." Essay. In *Confronting the Curse: The Economics and Geopolitics of Natural Resource Governance*, 51–67. Washington, DC: Peterson Institute for International Economics, 2014.

²⁴ Groc, Daniel. "The Price of Oil and Soviet/Russian Aggressiveness." CEPS Commentary. 1–4. https://aei.pitt.edu/59748/1/DG_Oil_price_and_Russian_behaviour.pdf

Another area where you can deduce the stance of your country is similar events or other conflicts which would rely on a similar principle. ASEAN member nations have traditionally scorned intervention on the basis of human rights as it sets a precedent of interfering in domestic affairs of other nations, which they fear threatens their sovereignty. Remember, what the council decides acts as a precedent for future conflicts so you have to be aware of current related issues of your country.

Hopefully, as you wrap up your research for this section, you have greater clarity on what your country objects to and supports.

Proposed Actions

As you researched the issue and your country, you would likely have glimpsed some of the solutions that your country has implemented within its borders or pushed for at an international level. However, sometimes countries prefer to simply maintain the status quo or to in fact weaken the international response. Hence, we suggest thinking about it as proposed actions instead. Through a thorough understanding of your country's interests, from the previous section, you can evaluate which course of action your country supports.

One common mistake that new delegates make is simply accepting any solution to the issue. Many solutions are available but they have to be checked against your country's interests first – are they able to implement it and what are future implications of such a course of action?

To help you in your research for proposed actions, here are some tips:

- Link the proposed actions back to the definition of the problem and the key issues that you identified as being most important to your country.
- Look at what your country is doing about the problem domestically - countries often put forth solutions that they are already implementing as a model to the problem.
 - What are some pitfalls of these solutions and how can you mitigate them?
- Review the current solutions (and your country's stance towards them). Where are they lacking?

Other Country Research

This is the last bit of research that you should do. To cement your country's interests in a resolution, you will need to find allies in the council who share similar interests and stances with your country. At the same time, by understanding the stances of other countries, you can head off more antagonistic arguments. Essentially, rinse and repeat the earlier steps for other countries.

It might be helpful to create a country matrix to highlight potential collaborators and allies which form your bloc.²⁵

²⁵ A bloc is a group of countries that through similar national interests have allied together.

Position Paper

Most conferences require delegates to submit a position paper before the conference. This is a consolidation of all your research, demonstrating your understanding of the issue, your country's interests and potential proposed actions. As a first impression, it also demonstrates to your chairs that you understand your country's stance and what you aim to achieve.

A position paper should include the following sections:²⁶

- Introduction
 - Introduction to the topic
 - Country's relevance to the topic
- Country's stance
 - Problem or threat country faces due to this issue
 - General stance
 - Major allies and opponents
- Solution(s) for Council
 - Direction your country will take on the issue
 - Proposed solution(s)
 - Evaluation of solution(s): Identify possible obstacles

Conveying your country's stance

Your country's stance in the position paper should cover the broad view that your country takes of the issue as well as where its key interests and concerns lie. Here are some questions that you can consider for writing your stance:

- What is your country's general stance towards the issue?
 - E.g. Are you proactive or are you more neutral? Have you become increasingly more concerned?
- What problem or threat does your country face due to the issue?
 - May or may not be relevant depending on the topic, but in the foreseeable future, what problems would it cause to you?
- What does your country hope for in a solution?
 - What would be a good solution for your country? It would solve the previous problem, or it might bring you peace, or economic benefit? What values eg. freedom, independence would be fulfilled by the best solution?
- Do you have any major or traditional allies for this issue?
 - E.g. Western nations would normally band together to oppose Russian aggression.

²⁶ Adapted from PREPMUN 2021.

Writing your country's proposed actions

Now that you have expressed your country's stance in your position paper, you will need to propose solutions that your country will bring up and support during the debate. Keep in mind that these solutions will be carried out by your assigned UN Council. For example, if you have been allocated to the UN Security Council, your solutions should be actions that the UNSC can take.

In your position paper, you should propose solutions that (i) can be carried out by your Council, (ii) address the cause of the issue, and (iii) that you will bring up in Council to discuss.

Your proposed solutions should ideally answer the following:

- What has been done to solve this issue so far?
 - What are the limitations of current efforts?
 - What is the overall direction you will take to solve this problem?
 - What are your proposed solution(s)?
 - If there are any limitations or challenges in implementing your solution(s), what are they?
- (Optional)
- In turn, what could mitigate these challenges?

To help you get started in writing your proposed solutions, you can think about the general direction that your country wants to take. In the example below, weak infrastructure was deemed to be the most significant factor in leading to increased militarisation.²⁷



Describe the general direction you will be taking to address the issue.	Nigeria firmly believes in the territorial integrity of member states, seeks to accelerate integration of the ethnic groups and build sustained institutions. Adhering to Nigeria's interests of robust participation in regional conflict resolutions under the directive and fundamental principles of its state policy, Nigeria aims to actively strengthen infrastructure in West and Central Africa.	Declaration of stance General direction of proposed actions
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²⁷ Adapted from PREPMUN 2021

From the direction, link your proposed actions	<p>Nigeria puts forward the implementation of a classification system to classify conflict zones as either spillovers or origins of armed conflict, along with identifying key motivations, so as to apply suited reconstructive measures.</p> <p>A central system aimed to record federal budget reports and building of infrastructure and service provision projects can be used as well.</p>	Both solutions aim to improve the organisation of a collective UN response to conflict.
	<p>To ensure transparency and order in voting, NGOs network for electoral observations can propose setting up an Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) too.</p> <p>Nigeria also seeks to provide quality education with an anti-corruption curriculum model by the Nigerian Presidential Advisory Committee on Anti-Corruption (PACAC).</p>	<p>Ensures that civil conflict does not inhibit democracy by proposing a new committee</p> <p>Implies that weak education might have also contributed to civil conflict; this is a more long-term solution</p>



Chapter 3

Rules of Procedure



All MUN committee sessions take place in accordance with the *rules of procedure*. They govern how committee sessions will progress.

The rules of procedure are the rules that govern how council proceedings will run. They help to facilitate debate, resolution drafting and voting, with each part of the ROP serving a specific purpose. It also accords the rights of the delegates and the powers of the dais. Your dais team will apply these procedural rules when they are chairing your council. While the terminology might seem rather abstruse and technical, once you get the hang of it, it will make much more sense.

Conferences might run slightly different rules of procedures or have special mechanics, be sure to check out the rules of procedure that your conference is using. For the ROP that we will be using at PREPMUN, please refer to our website. Do also note that this is not a walkthrough of the entire ROP, merely drawing out the main ideas.

Debate Line

The debate line below shows the flow of the entire council proceedings, starting from roll call each session and ending the whole debate of the entire conference with the passing of a resolution (see below).

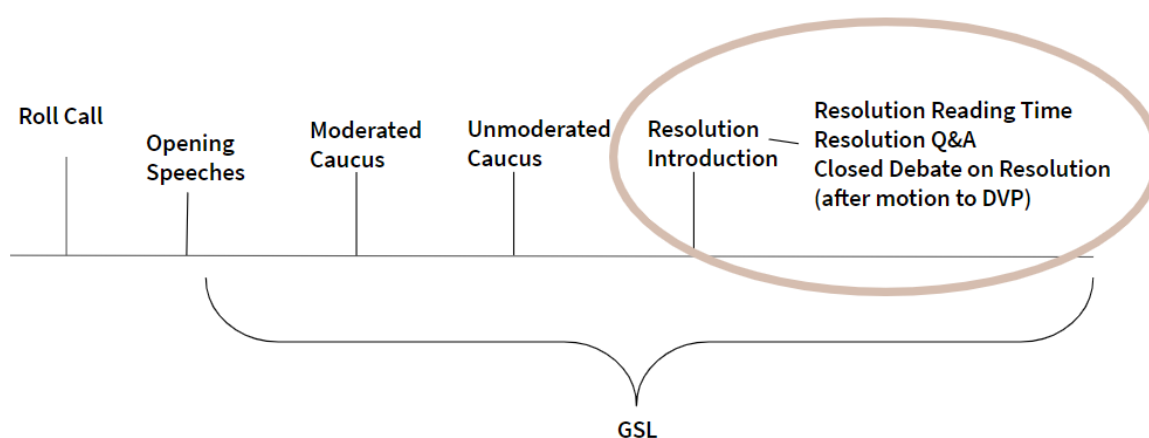


Fig. 1 Debate Line

Procedure	Actions	Explanation
Roll Call	At the beginning of every council session, the chairs will conduct a roll call.	The purpose of the roll call is similar to taking attendance.

	<p>When their delegation is called by the chairs, delegates will state either present or present and voting.</p> <p>Chairs will then announce whether or not a quorum has been met, along with the simple and two-thirds majority.</p>	<p>Delegates that are present only cannot vote on substantive measures such as resolutions and unfriendly amendments (see below).</p> <p>A quorum is the minimum number of members that have to be present for a meeting to be considered valid as enough members have made their positions and proposals; and any decision reached has the support of the majority of a council's members.</p> <p>A simple majority is half plus one while a two-thirds majority is two-thirds of the members present rounded up to the nearest whole number.</p>
Opening Speeches	The dais will move the council into opening speeches for the question.	<p>This is the first speech, which is compulsory for every delegate to make, on the question. It will be given in alphabetical order.</p> <p>It is recommended that you use this speech to convey your country's general stance on the issue and what you are interested in or looking out for.</p> <p>This will only happen once during the first committee session on the issue.</p>
General Speaker's List	The council will then move into the general speaker's list.	The GSL is the sandbox or the default blank slate of council debate. It is where delegates can bring up any part

	<p>The dais will call for speakers to speak on the general speaker's list and delegates can indicate that they want to by raising their placards.</p> <p>At the end of their speeches, delegates will have to yield their time.</p>	<p>of the topic that they wish to see the council discuss and is the only place in the debate they can propose motions to further debate and resolutions.</p> <p>Speeches in the GSL have a special mechanic called yielding. Each delegate on the GSL has a certain amount of time allocated to them and yielding allows delegates to decide what to do with their time.</p> <p>There are three ways a delegate can yield their time: to the dais, to points of information, and to another delegate.</p> <p>Yielding to the chairs simply means handing the time back to the chairs and ending your speech. If a delegate's time has elapsed, the time will automatically be yielded back to the dais.</p> <p>Yielding to points of information essentially means opening yourself up to a Question and Answer session from the floor.</p>
Motions	Delegate calls for a motion.	<p>Motions are calls for the council to move to do something. Any delegate can call for a motion. The full lists of motions can be found within the ROP document (also included in Annex C).</p>

Moderated Caucus	<p>Any delegate can motion to raise a moderated caucus when the council is in the GSL. The motion should be phrased “Motion for a X minute moderated caucus, X minute per speaker, on the issue of X”.</p> <p>Delegates that speak in this moderated caucus will each be given X minutes and should centre their speeches around the given topic. The total number of speakers would correspond to the total time for the caucus divided by the individual speaking time.</p>	<p>The GSL is a general forum where anything can be discussed. However, for productive debate to happen, the arguments and issues need to be focused. This is where moderated caucuses come in, as moderated caucuses stipulate a fixed topic that speeches must pertain to.</p> <p>If the motion passes, the delegate that proposed the moderated caucus has the right to choose whether they would like to speak first or last.</p>
Unmoderated Caucus	<p>Delegates can raise a motion ‘for a X minute unmoderated caucus’. At the end of the unmoderated caucus, the delegate that raised the unmoderated caucus has to give a 1-minute speech summarising the discussions and progress made during the unmoderated caucus.</p>	<p>The rigid structure of formal debate might make it difficult for discussions to take place. An unmoderated caucus addresses this by temporarily suspending the rules of procedure and allows the delegates to freely converse and interact with one another, and discuss any aspect of the issue that they want.</p>
Resolution Debate	<p>Resolutions can be ‘introduced’ to the council via a motion by one of the sponsors of the resolution.</p> <p>Upon passing of this resolution, one of the sponsors will read out the operative</p>	<p>Resolutions need to be formally brought to the council’s attention before they can be referenced officially.</p> <p>Direct voting procedures means that</p>

	<p>clauses of the resolution. After which, the committee will be given time to peruse the resolution. The dais can then allow for some time for points of information to the sponsors of the resolution.</p> <p>Afterwards the council will return to the GSL.</p> <p>Only upon motion to move into Direct Voting Procedure (DVP), will there be closed debate on the resolution. This means that two delegates supporting and two delegates against the resolution will be asked to give a speech.</p>	<p>the resolution will be voted on and needs a two-third majority (based on the number of delegates that are present and voting) to pass.</p>
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Voting

Voting is the means by which the council decides the direction of council proceedings.

Procedural Voting

Procedural votes are votes on motions and determine the proceedings of the council. When there are multiple motions on the floor, the motions will be voted on in **order of disruptiveness (see annex C)**.

For each motion, the dais will call for seconds (delegates that support the motion) and objections (delegates that are against the motion). A motion requires second to even be considered for voting. If there are only seconds, the motion will pass automatically; if there are only objections the motion will fail automatically; if there are seconds and objections, the motion will be put to a **procedural vote**. This vote requires a **simple majority** to pass.

Substantive Voting

Substantive votes are votes on resolutions or unfriendly amendments. These require two-thirds majority and can only be voted on by the delegates that are present and voting. Delegates can also

abstain on these votes, which means that they do not want to cast a vote entirely, and the total number of delegates voting will drop by the number of abstentions.

Points and Rights

There are four types of points that can be raised by delegates. You can think of them as questions or requests by delegates directed towards the chairs.

- A **point of parliamentary inquiry** is used to clarify aspects of the Rules of Procedure.
- A **point of order** is used when the delegate finds the dais has made a mistake in applying the rules of procedure.
- A **point of personal privilege** is used to request for things that might help your comfort level during the conference. It is the only point that can be raised during another delegate's speech, specifically when the delegate is speaking too softly.
- A **right to reply** can be raised by a delegate who has been personally insulted by another delegate in their speech. It is raised after the offending party has finished their speech and the dais will judge if a right to reply is in order.



Chapter 4

Speeches and Lobbying



Speeches are the bread and butter for delegates in a MUN conference. Through speeches you aim to not only demonstrate your understanding of the topic and stance through critical analysis, but also persuade the other delegates to adopt your proposals in the resolution. This is where you incorporate and utilise the research that you have done.

The content of your speeches would vary with the discussions of the council. For instance, the scope of a speech during a moderated caucus would be more limited than one on the general speakers' list. Timing when to bring up new key issues or solutions is crucial in ensuring that the idea gets traction. If you bring it up while the council is occupied with another issue or while there is not enough support for it, there is a high chance it is glossed over.

Here are some guidelines that you can ask yourself when writing your speeches:

- What is the purpose of this speech?
 - Speeches can have different aims depending on the context. Most speeches fall into one of three categories: defining and analysing the problem, proposing solutions, evaluating approaches. Oftentimes a speech can include a mix of these categories.
- Have your points been brought up in council by other delegates?
 - One way to show leadership in council is to bring up new points and lead the council into discussing new aspects of the issue.
 - Alternatively, if the points have been brought up by other delegates already due to similar stances, where can you add on to what they have said? This prevents the impression that you are simply regurgitating what the other delegates have mentioned.
- How can I respond to other delegates' points?
 - Newer delegates often find the need to have their entire speech drafted out before they are confident enough to give a speech. However, the purpose of a council session is to negotiate and engage with the other delegates on a particular issue. The simplest form of engagement would be stating whether you agree or disagree with their proposals and why.
 - Similarly, include areas for other delegates to respond to you in your speeches. Yielding your time to points of information and other delegates can also help.

It also helps to keep in mind how debate often takes place in a MUN. The main question is usually made up of smaller key issues which are highlighted in the study guide which can be further broken

down and debated. Eventually, these would lead to a variety of proposed actions and solutions by the different countries. This links to the three main categories of speeches mentioned above.

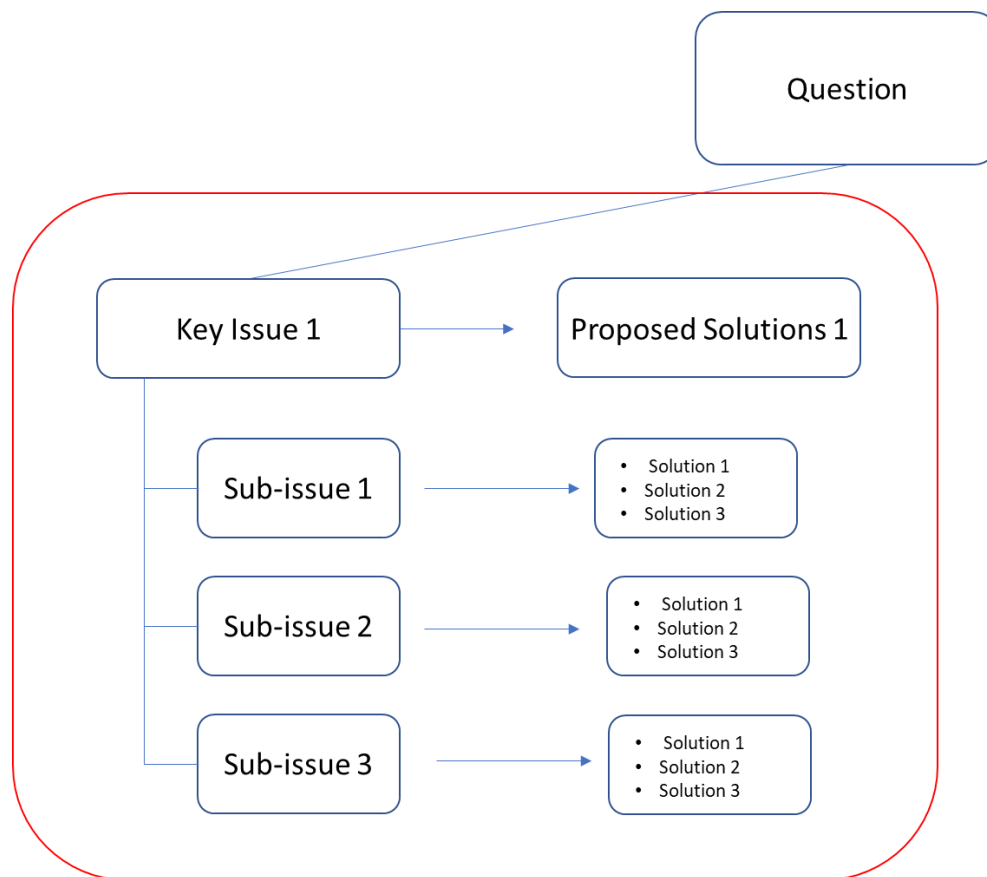


Fig. 2 Breakdown of Debate

Oftentimes, you will also find yourself having to critique and analyse the recommendations proposed by other delegates on the spot. To help you in your evaluation of their solutions, you can assess them based on their effectiveness and feasibility or practicality.

Effectiveness

Over the course of debate, you may find yourself disagreeing with other delegates on their propositions; in order to craft insightful rebuttals, you may analyse the effectiveness of their solutions through a number of metrics:

- Addresses the wrong issue.
 - You may disagree with another delegate on what the root of the issue is and what the associated action should be.
 - This also applies if their proposed solution is built on the basis of wrong assumptions.
- Proposed solutions do not do enough

- The proposed solution might be insufficient to solve the problem, especially with regards to what your country would like done. Some solutions might in fact be intentionally vague so as to be non-committal in solving the problem - the country might be involved in the issue as well
- It might leave out certain key stakeholders that your country deems vital in the issue.
- Long term vs short term solutions
 - Some problems might be more pressing and require more immediate actions to prevent further escalation. Hence, there might be a need for a mix of long-term and short-term solutions.
- Mitigation vs prevention
 - Distinguishing between mitigation and prevention measures are another form of understanding the divide between long-term and short-term solutions
- Potential limitations
 - The solution might not be effective in affecting the situation. For example, a tax or subsidy might not bring about a change in consumer behaviour as there are conflating factors such as consumer expectations that render the solution ineffective.
 - In other words, a solution's efficacy might be too limited to a specific set of conditions such that it is rendered impractical for the general international community to execute.

Practicality

Owing to the different conditions of member nations, solutions are often not entirely suited to their unique needs – not every country can implement them the same. Even the best solutions are only as effective as the capacity of each country to execute them.

Some common concerns that affect the feasibility of solutions include:

- Economic conditions
 - Solutions that would require heavy investment might not be possible for developing countries
 - Some countries might not have the necessary resources to successfully implement these solutions
 - The economic impact of some solutions might affect some countries more than they can handle
- Timeframe

- Countries require time to implement their policies as they need to coordinate the government's response and overcome domestic politics. Hence, the timeline might not be sufficient for them to bring the solutions to fruition or have overly stringent requirements.

Lobbying

Lobbying refers to the act of persuading and convincing others to support you and your proposals in council. Countries which have similar stances and interests often join forces in what is known as a bloc, allowing them to negotiate from a stronger position through supporting each other in council. For example, ASEAN and the EU are all blocs that are linked to different extents to some common principles or ideology.

To lobby more effectively, here are some strategies you may consider:

- Research the other countries in your council well. Understanding which countries are your allies, which can potentially be won over and which are hardline opponents will aid you immensely in forming a bloc. Showing that you have common points to collaborate on will go a long way.
- Use your speeches strategically. Remember that lobbying goes both ways – show your support for other delegates' proposals and give your opponents opportunities to engage with your contentions so that you can fully address their concerns.
- Make use of unmoderated caucuses to engage delegates that you have not had the chance. At the same time, the informal setting is great for hammering out differences and coming to an agreement.
- Other than speeches and unmoderated caucuses, the primary form of communication between delegates during council sessions is through notepassing. Using this well to build up support and communicate with your bloc is vital in committee sessions.



Chapter 5

Resolutions and Amendments



Resolutions

The resolution is a document which, as its name implies, consolidates what the council is resolved to do with regards to the question at hand. Member nations submit draft resolutions which are then reviewed and subsequently voted upon by the council. Oftentimes, these documents are only introduced to the council after negotiations and once the sponsors have raised sufficient support for their resolution to be confident of passing it in a vote.

One thing to stress is that while ideally a resolution would take a step forward towards solving the issue, it should primarily be viewed as a way to forward your country's interests, for example by legitimising its actions. A resolution should never be passed or supported for the sake of consensus — the key is to know what your country is willing to compromise on.

Anatomy of a Resolution

Every draft resolution follows a fixed format. Notably, delegates should be aware that resolutions are presented as a single continuous sentence – all the clauses are linked by a single semicolon, and a full stop is only used at the end of the last clause (refer to the sample draft resolution in Annex B).

Sponsors

Sponsors are submitters of the resolution; usually these would be the delegates that wrote the resolution. Any delegate that is a member of the council (non-observer) is able to sponsor a resolution. Sponsors cannot vote against the resolution.

Signatories

Signatories are delegates that wish to see the resolution debated in council. This does not mean that they support the resolution, and they are still able to vote either way on the resolution. As indicators of interest towards a resolution, signatories ought to ensure that the resolutions are worth the time spent by the council on debating it.

Preambulatory Clauses

The resolution will begin with preambulatory clauses which are used to highlight past resolutions related to the issue, precedents and concerns of the international community, essentially justifying the proposed actions. The sample list are words that you can use to begin your preambulatory clauses.²⁸

²⁸ “Preambulatory and Operative Clauses List - Phrases & Meaning.” WiseMee. WiseMee, December 21, 2020. <https://www.wisemee.com/preambulatory-and-operative-clauses/>.

Affirming	Alarmed By	Approving	Aware Of	Bearing in mind	Believing
Confident	Contemplating	Convinced	Declaring	Deeply concerned	Deeply conscious
Deeply convinced	Deeply disturbed	Regretting	Desiring	Emphasising	Expecting
Expressing appreciation	Expressing satisfaction	Fulfilling	Fully alarmed	Fully aware	Fully believing
Further deploring	Further recalling	Guided by	Having adopted	Having considered	Welcoming
Having devoted attention	Having examined	Having heard	Having received	Having studied	Keeping in mind
Noting with regret	Noting with deep concern	Noting with satisfaction	Noting further	Noting with approval	Observing
Reaffirming	Realising	Recalling	Recognising	Taking note	Taking into account

Fig. 3 Sample List of Preambulatory Clauses

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses are numbered clauses that state the proposed actions by the delegates towards resolving the issue. Each operative clause begins with a verb and ends with a semicolon, only ending with a period for the last clause. They can also be categorised into sections called articles which describe clauses that have some thematic link to them.

Accepts	Affirms	Approves	Authorises	Calls
Calls upon	Congratulates	Condemns	Confirms	Considers
Declares	Deplores	Designates	Emphasises	Encourages
Endorses	Invites	Proclaims	Reminds	Recommends
Requests	Solves	Notes	Supports	Trusts

Fig. 4 Sample List of Operative Clauses

Please note that both the preambulatory and operative clauses listed above are non-exhaustive.

Amendments

There are two types of amendments: friendly and unfriendly amendments. They are used to change parts of the resolution after it has already been introduced to the council. This usually comes as compromises are made and allows more concerns to be addressed, raising the chances of a resolution being passed.

Friendly amendments are amendments raised by one of the sponsors of the resolution. The dais will be updated and the amendment will be made directly onto the resolution; no vote is required.

Unfriendly amendments are submitted by delegates that are not sponsors of the resolution. The process for submission is the same as sponsoring a draft resolution; however, the number of signatories required is 10% of all delegates (instead of 20% as with draft resolutions). In order to take effect, unfriendly amendments must pass a substantive vote.

Regardless of the type of amendment, if more than 50% of the resolution clauses are amended, the resolution is tabled; in other words, the resolution is removed from debate, but may be re-submitted and re-introduced for debate at a later time.

Tips for resolution writing

- Use articles to categorise the operative clauses of the resolution. In every issue, there are several main problems that the council would have discussed and attempted to resolve. Bundling these operative clauses together would make the resolution more understandable.
- Be realistic. In MUNs, resolutions have some leeway to propose more novel actions. However, it should still be guided by your nation's core interests and principles and should bear in mind geopolitical realities.
- Come to council with an open mind. Many conferences in Singapore disallow the pre-writing of resolutions. Even though you might have prepared some clauses, make sure that they are written into the resolution only *after* they have been discussed in council. Be ready to accept suggestions from the other delegates – your resolution needs their support to pass.
- As a sponsor, make sure to check through the resolution before introducing it to the council. Sometimes through collaboration, clauses can be added which conflicts with your country's stance.
- Make sure there is no plagiarism. As outlined in PREPMUN's Delegate Code of Conduct, we will be using SmallSEO Tools to check for plagiarism. Do run your resolution through the checker before submitting.

Miscellaneous

Working Papers

Working papers are documents submitted by the delegates on any aspect of the issue. They are often used to consolidate positions or stimulate discussion by putting forth new ideas.

In PREPMUN's context, there is no fixed format by which a working paper has to be written. For example, delegates may submit news articles, lists, or slideshows.



Conclusion



We hope this guide has provided you with enough of an understanding to get started with your first MUN. If you still have questions, don't be afraid to ask your chairs for more help at the conference. We look forward to seeing you at PREPMUN!



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Appendix

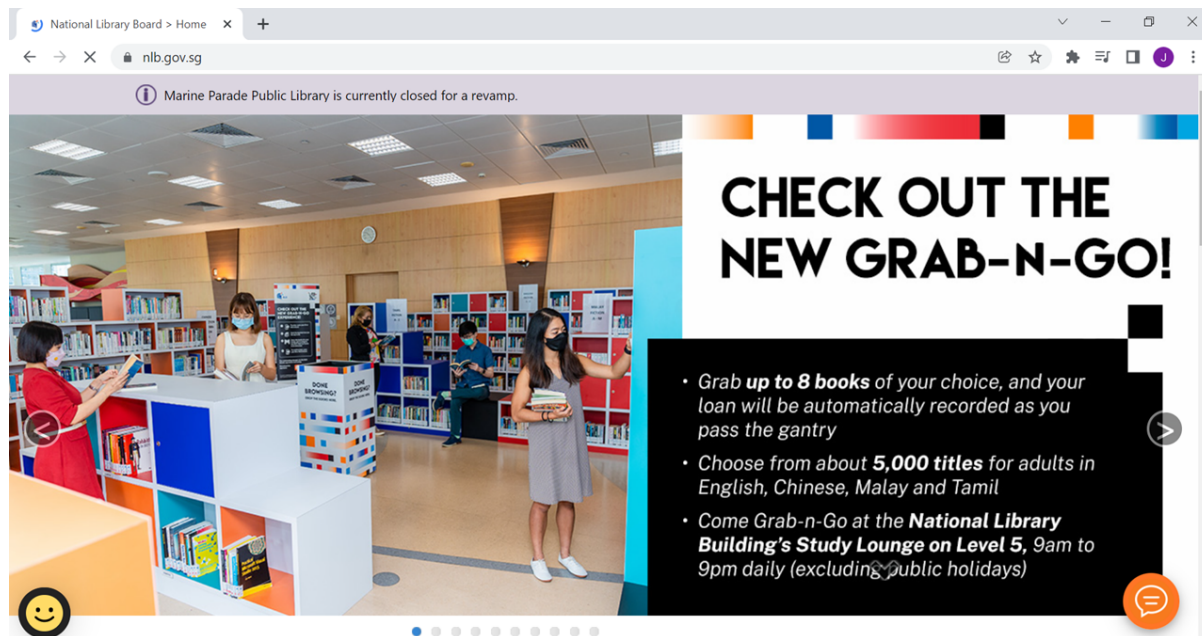


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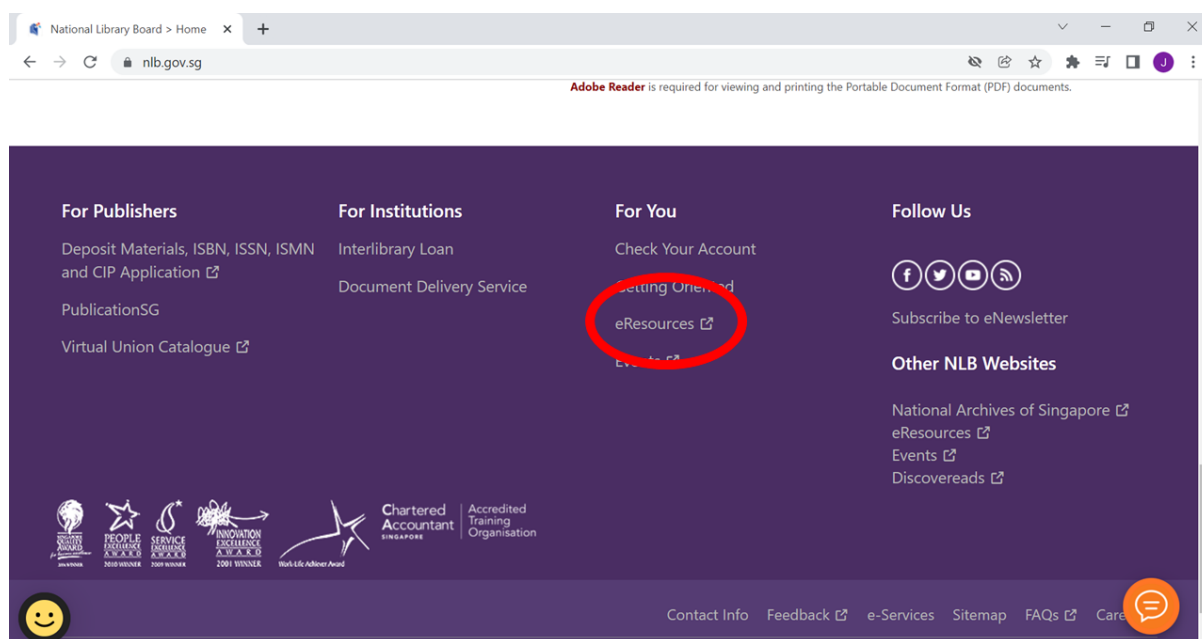
Annex A: Common Research Resources

Accessing JSTOR from MyNLB account

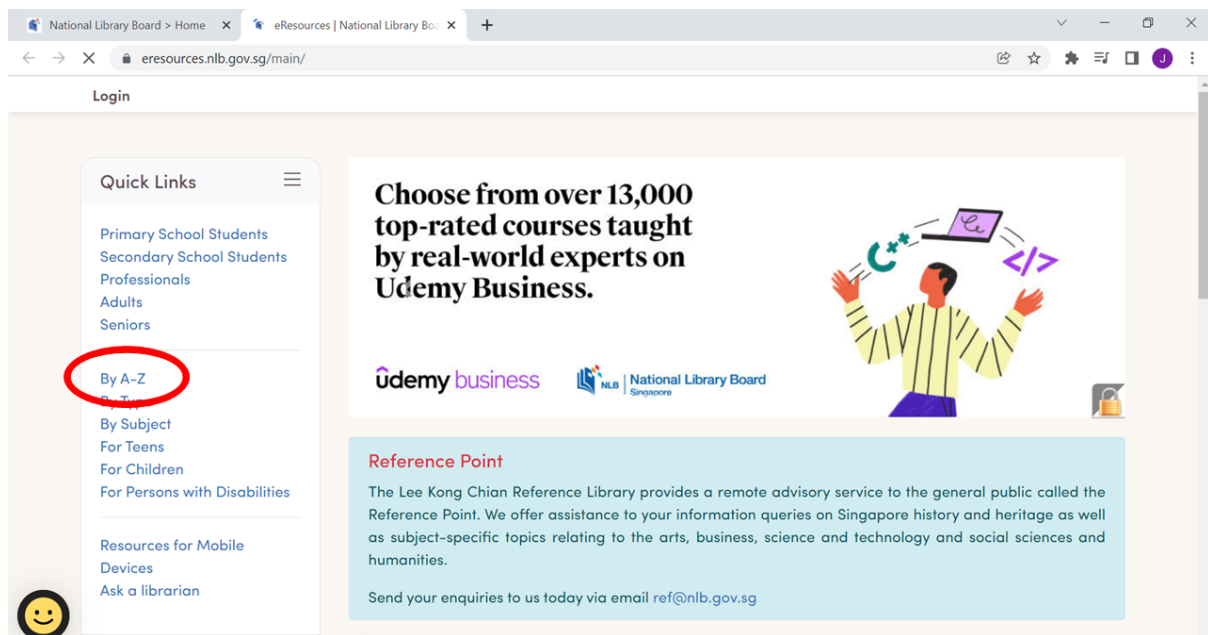
Step 1: Head to the national library website.



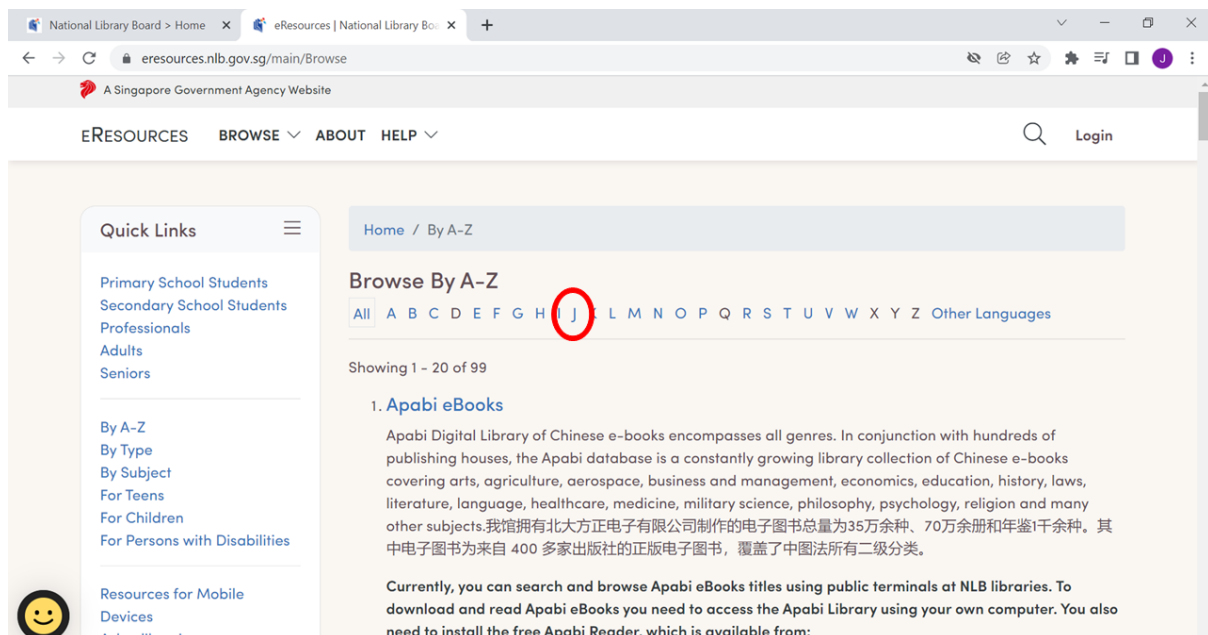
Step 2: Scroll down and click on eResources



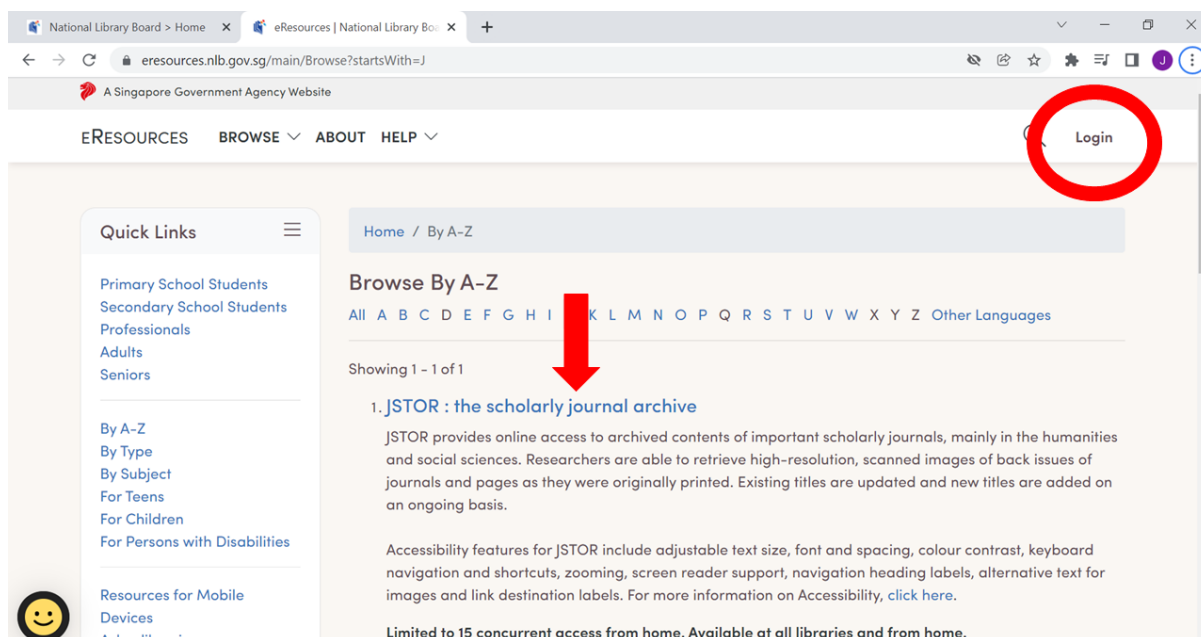
Step 3: Click on 'By A-Z'



Step 4: Click on 'J'

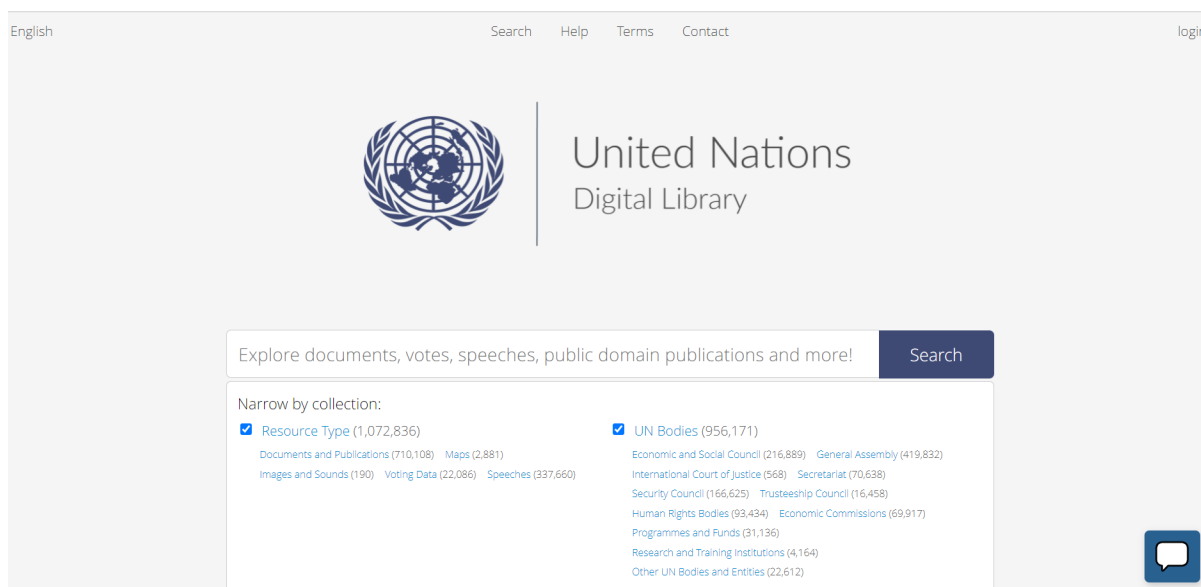


Step 5: Login and then click on JSTOR

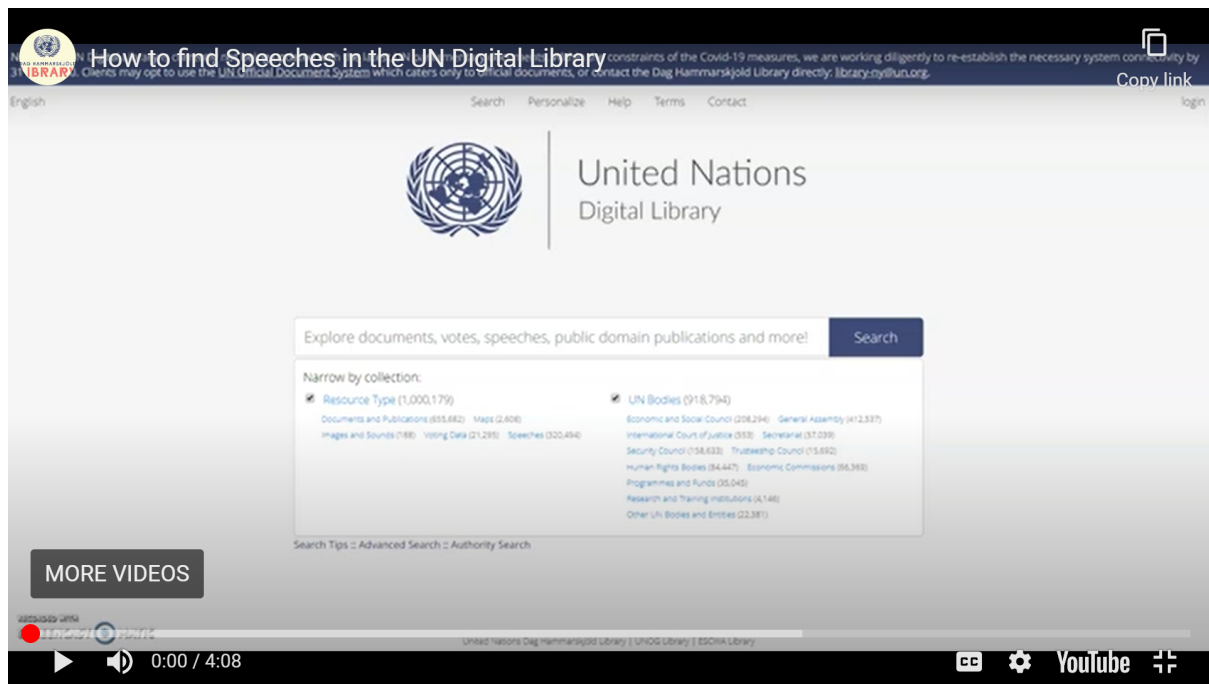


UN Digital Library

Another great resource for your research is the United Nations Digital Library (<https://digitallibrary.un.org/>) which provides records on speeches, resolutions and voting records.



Here is a great guide to using the United Nations Digital Library (<https://youtu.be/KeIJ2weaOEY>).



Wikipedia Bibliography

Wikipedia is a great place to get you started with a broad understanding of the issue. Use their bibliography to find links to readings on the topic. Academic papers also have bibliographies which cite the research they referenced. These will allow you to go deeper in your research.

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Annex B: Sample Draft Resolution

Draft Resolution 1.1

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Sponsors: Republic of India, United States of America, French Republic

Signatories: Arab Republic of Egypt, The Democratic Federal Republic of Ethiopia, Netherlands, State of Japan

United Nations Security Council,

Guided by the various purposes of the UNSC which is to be a “centre for harmonizing the actions of nations”, “to develop friendly relations among nations” and “to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights” through a focus on international peace and security,

Recognising the protracted nature of the Kashmir conflict which manifested as an unintended consequence of the independence of both India and Pakistan and the accession of Kashmir to the former, prompting the launch of a war claiming the life of millions of citizens,

Acknowledging the Simla Agreement, which dictates that all matters pertaining directly to Kashmir should be discussed and discussed on a bilateral basis rather than through the jurisdiction of the United Nations,

Hereby:

1. Recognises the legitimacy of the Instrument of Accession as a pure legal document with regards to the ownership of Kashmir as per legal consensus, and understands the following with regards to the Pakistani case to deem the Instrument as an illegitimate document as:
 - a. No indication was made by the Maharajah at any time that India was conducting any action to place him under any due duress when such an Instrument of Accession was signed and completed by the Maharajah,
 - b. The Standstill Agreement between Kashmir and Pakistan was nominally void due to the halting of its relevant provisions on the continuation of

trade and communications due to the Pakistani-funded and supported invasion of Kashmir, and furthermore-

- c. Even if such duress was present as imposed due to Pakistani aggression actions it merely excluded the Maharajah from criminal responsibility rather than negating the entire Instrument in the same case, which was still in force;
2. Authorises that in accordance to the Simla Agreement, no foreign intervention or action in the region shall take place as perpetuated by any national or international state party or organisation without bilateral consensus from India and Pakistan with regards to involvement of foreign parties in the matter, even insofar as that extends to the usage of arbitrators and the deployment of further peacekeeping forces;
 3. Encourages the following measures to be taken to prevent false reports by parties on UNMOGIP hostilities in the region:
 - a. The wearing of adequate recording equipment by at least one member of a patrolling squad or troop to record all events happening,
 - b. The implementation of a reporting system under the collaborative body described in Section 9, with the mentioned court of arbitration serving to resolve any disputes over the occurrence of hostilities,
 - c. The implementation of the following code of conduct during interactions between Indian forces, Pakistani forces and UNMOGIP forces:
 - i. The storage of weapons in such a manner such that it cannot be misconstrued as being prepared for attack against the other force,
 - ii. The prevention of cross-border incursions without authorized permission and monitoring from the other party, and
 - iii. The halting of all firing without adequate notification and monitoring where such firing occurs over the border;
 4. Further recommends the set-up of a Joint Commission between India and Pakistan, to be formalised as the Joint Indo-Pakistan Commission, such that:
 - a. The Commission shall provide for a representative representation of Indian and Pakistani governments and the presence of observers whereby there will be:
 - i. Appropriate and representative number of representatives from both Indian and Pakistani governments,

- ii. Mandatory number of Kashmiri observers as bilaterally determined by the two parties not numbering to a greater than 20% percentage of all members, and
 - iii. Observers from bilaterally agreed upon IGOs, NGOs and countries,
 - b. The Commission shall facilitate the realisation of the ceasefire agreement through bilateral avenues internally within the two nations through the following actions:
 - i. Providing the necessary platform for bilateral dialogue between Indian and Pakistani governments regarding details of the ceasefire agreement,
 - ii. Considering and handling complaints and issues regarding violations of the ceasefire agreement,
 - iii. Submitting proposals or plans of action to the relevant Parties to hold the individuals guilty of violating the ceasefire agreement accountable and carry out the relevant sanctions on those persons, and
 - iv. Collaborating with UNMOGIP to further observe the situation of the ceasefire agreement prior to its materialisation and publish relevant materials with regards to the matter,
 - c. The Committee shall further take action on other matters being resolved between Pakistan and India through the creation of a joint arbitration court to discuss matters of disagreement, on ceasefires and other cases such as human rights issues and more;
- 5. Recommends that relevant nations, UNSC subsidiary bodies and UNSC-affiliated originations to consider the implementation of the following actions against currently verified perpetrators of human rights violations, particularly with regards to member states acting as safe harbor for terrorists in the Kashmir region, which are inclusive of but not limited to:
 - a. Immediate arrest and detention of said perpetrators for further investigation with UN supervision to ensure objectivity in procedure, through:
 - i. Deployment of military experts and strategists to assist in the tracking of human rights abusers, and
 - ii. Deployment of troop and policemen as bilaterally coordinated upon by India and Pakistan, in addition to mutually agreed upon international security forces, to areas with traditionally high rates of rape, abduction, murder without trial and other human rights

violations or other such areas as identified to feature prominently high rates of such human rights violations by the UNMOGIP to conduct patrols and take the relevant aforementioned actions against such perpetrators,

- b. Freezing of any assets, monies or any other forms of financial possessions, such that said capital cannot be utilised, withdrawn or transferred through any financial institutions, and
 - c. Implementing a ban on international and domestic transit between or within countries;
6. Encourages the establishment of an international humanitarian mission, formalised as the United Nations International Humanitarian Initiative in Kashmir (UN-IHIK), to provide the necessary framework for the coordination of financial aid or any other relevant relief provided by the international community, with the following objectives:
- a. Ensuring the provision of basic necessities, especially food and water, to the citizens of Kashmir,
 - b. Establishing temporary healthcare infrastructure, supplies and facilities such as makeshift hospitals, screening systems, and first-aid kits inter alia to provide medical aid,
 - c. Facilitating the rebuilding of infrastructure in the Jammu-Kashmir region destroyed in the process of conflict through:
 - i. The transportation of materials and machinery required for construction, and
 - ii. Liaising with contractors to assist in the provision of personnel to facilitate construction.

Annex C: Rules of Procedure

Order of Disruptiveness

1. Point of Personal Privilege. It is the only point that can interrupt a speaker.
2. Point of Order
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
4. Right to Reply
5. Motion to Adjourn/Suspend Debate
6. Motion to Amend Speaking Time
7. Motion for Unmoderated Caucus
8. Motion for Moderated Caucus
9. Motion to Introduce Draft Resolution
10. Motion to Introduce Unfriendly Amendment
11. Motion to Table Draft Resolution
12. Motion to Table Unfriendly Amendment
13. Motion to Move into Direct Voting Procedure

When in voting procedures on a draft resolution, the following motions are considered in order of most superseding to least:

1. Motion to Divide the House
2. Motion to Divide the Question
3. Motion for a Roll Call Vote