

ACMUN – 2025

AL AHLIYYAH COLLEGE 5th Annual MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

What is Model United Nations?

Model UN is a simulation of what the United Nations actually does. Delegates become ambassadors from UN member states and come up with solutions to the many problems on the UN's agenda. Delegates debate the issues, make speeches on their countries' positions, write draft resolutions, negotiate, form alliances and resolve conflict. The goal of Model UN is to initiate and continue "international cooperation."

Forums:

Forums at ACMUN conferences vary, but this year it includes the following:

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The Security Council (SC)

The World Health Organisation (WHO)

UN WOMEN

General Assembly (GA)

The Arab League

MUN Terminology

Debate – is what goes on in the committee.

Chairperson (Chair) – the person who is responsible for the running of the Committee.

Floor – the opportunity to speak. If someone "has the floor", it means they are allowed to speak. If a resolution is "on the floor", it has been formally introduced, it is being debated and it will be voted on.

Placard – the sign that has the name of the country you are representing on it.

Dais – officially, the table upfront behind which the Chair is sitting.

Procedural – all points/motions that have something to do with the official procedure of the debate

Point – if you want to ask a question, or point the attention of the Chair to something, you use a Point.

Motion – a suggestion for action to the Committee.

Agenda - The order in which the issues before a committee will be discussed.

Amendment - A change to a draft resolution on the floor.

Chair - the Moderator.

Delegate - A student acting as a representative of a member state in a Model UN committee.

Resolution - A document that aims to address a particular problem or issue.

How to Write a Position Paper

Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee.

A good position paper includes:

- A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee.
- How the issue affects your country.
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies.
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue.
- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue.
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue.
- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified.
- UN actions that your country supported or opposed.
- What your country believes should be done to address the issue.
- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution.
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position

Sample Position Paper

Committee: International Labor Organization

Topic: Globalization and Development

Country: Romania

*This sample position paper was submitted by the delegation of Romania at the 2007 UNA-USA Model UN Conference in New York City.

In the past two decades the rapidly growing world trend has been toward globalization. With the emergence of the internet as a means of communication and the increasing accessibility of international trade physical barriers are not the only barriers withering away. Protective tariffs are plummeting and free trade agreements are becoming more prevalent. Romania appreciates that globalization creates favorable situations for expansion of commercial as well as economic assets. In the past year Romania has seen a foreign direct investment (FDI) increase of 199%. Inward FDI increased from EURO 234 million in 2005 to EURO 699 million in 2006. However, Romania realizes that increased globalization does not automatically produce more equality.

Globalization and Development can contribute to the advancement of the overall international human condition; however, the delegation of Romania recognizes that without proper regulation the potential for advancement will remain limited to an elite few individuals, businesses, and nations. Unless checked and aimed toward the common good, globalization cannot effectively serve the global community. Crucial in dealing with the complexities of globalization, good governance must act with solidarity and responsibility. Romania believes that in involving people in globalization we must promote moral values, democratic principals, inclusive global political culture, institutions that safeguard both individual civil rights and inherent freedoms, and the common good. In addition, coping with the influx of information from globalization governments must act with solidarity and insight. Access to digital education will undoubtedly result in the confidence of citizens in their respective administrations and allow for a greater degree of transparency, and therefore a lesser degree of corruption.

Romania believes the multinational business community has the ability and the obligation to support pertinent values in human rights, labor standards, and environmental preservation. As stated by the president, Mr. Traion Basescu, Romania feels a "heartfelt attachment to multilateralism, as an effective instrument designed to identify the adequate answers to the challenges brought by globalization."

Romania is party to the majority of multilateral treaties and conventions identified as such by the Secretary General in the context of the Millennium Summit in 2001. Romania has always supported innovative and effective ways of establishing cooperation within and between regional organizations. As one of the newest members of the European Union, Romania is an active member of the World Trade Organization, and looks forward to offering its support to the redirection of globalization to best benefit the global community

How to make an opening speech

- First, you should thank the presiding official by saying "Thank you Mr./ Madame/ Honorable Chair/ President..."
- Then begin by providing a brief history on the issue as it relates to your country.
- Speak about how the issue is currently affecting your country.
- Provide your country's position on the issue. Include an explanation for your country's stance, such as economic or security concerns or political or religious ideology.
- You may choose to give an explanation of how your country's position relates to the positions of other member states such as the major powers or countries in your regional bloc.
- You should discuss some of the past actions taken by the UN, member states and NGOs to address the issue.
- Present ideas for a resolution, stressing your country's objectives for the resolution.
- Talk about the role that NGOs or regional organizations have to play in addressing the issue.
- Indicate to the committee members whether your country is willing to negotiate.

Opening Speech Sample

Honorable chair, fellow delegates and distinguished guests:

The delegation of Sudan realizes the importance of a world without a digital divide between MDCs and LDCs, genetic privacy and nondiscrimination, as well as resolution on the issues between Israel and Palestine. However the delegate of Sudan wishes to especially focus on digital access among all countries, for all people. The digital divide between MDCs and LDCs is something that needs to be bridged in order to help lower the rates of poverty worldwide and give many LDCs a better economy. As an LDC, Sudan is affected by this issue

because of its lack of up to date digital access. The delegate of Sudan believes that a possible solution to the bridging of the digital divide is assistance from MDCs to LDCs in the form of programs, donations, and training. The delegate of Sudan looks forward to hearing and debating other delegations' opinions on this and other issues.

Basic Rules

- Refrain from using personal pronouns. ○ Use "the delegate", "the delegate of", or "the delegation"
- Disrespect will not be tolerated.
- Everything you say must be based off your country's viewpoint.
- English is the formal language of MUN.
- Speak when told to do so by the chairing panel.

Roll Call:

The chairing panel will call on every delegate (by the name of their country) at the beginning of every session to check if they are present or not.

There are two responses for being present:

"Present": confirms your presence, gives you the right to abstain during voting procedure.

"Present and Voting": confirms your presence, obligatory for your country to vote on resolutions.

If you ever state that you're present and voting, you can not change your stance later.

Opening Speech:

an opportunity to explain your country's policy, introduce your resolution topic and key sub-issues you want the committee to focus on.

Position Papers

Address the house, example: "Honorable chair, fellow delegates, the delegate of Egypt is honored to be invited to such a prestigious conference. And participating in general assembly 3"

then give: A brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee.

Close in an effort to find an equitable solution.

The chairing panel will then ask if the delegate is open to any points of information after their speeches, which they should respond with.

Points of Information

Delegates can choose to not take any POIs, but taking them increases the activity in the committee, making it more interesting and recommended.

Delegates can choose the amount of POIs, or take all by saying, "any and all" or none at all by saying "none".

The delegates should formulate their POIs in a form of a question. I.e. "Is the delegate aware that" "What is the delegates "

Yielding the floor

Once the delegate is done with his/her speech, they must yield the floor back to the chairing panel.

Here are common phrases used:

"The delegate of *Your Country* yields the floor back to the chair." "The floor is yielded."

Resolution

Document that lists all of the issues that the committee wants to address as well as possible solutions.

A committee's ultimate goal is to pass a resolution.

Written during Lobbying and Merging. Lobbying and Merging is a time when

delegates get time to discuss possible resolutions to submit to be voted on. During this time, delegates must find their allies and work with them to formulate their resolution.

Resolution: Operative Clauses Examples

1. Asks countries to assist post-conflict cases to discuss,
 - a. The social situation at that region,
 - b. The ability to provide assistance for that region through:
 - i. Helping in rebuilding of society,
 - ii. Giving victims a voice and encouraging them to speak up to their needs.
 - c. The political situation in case of:
 - i. Wars,
 - ii. Revolutions,
 - iii. Armed conflict,

Speeches: For and Against Resolution

After resolution is presented, the delegate is expected to give a speech on why the rest of the delegates should vote to pass the resolution.

Other delegates can give speeches for or against the resolution.

Delegate can choose to take POIs.

Points

Point of Information (POI): to ask questions

The delegate could follow up with another question by asking the chairing panel "Request to follow up?" and the chairs can choose to either grant or deny the request.

Point of Order: when a false fact needed to be corrected is present. Point of

Personal Privilege: Inaudibility and Incomprehensibility. Points of Personal Privilege MAY interrupt the speaker.

Points of Information MAY NOT interrupt the speaker.

Motions

Motion to Approach the Chair: For urgent situations which aren't regarding the debate. Includes the bathroom or medical emergencies. They may also use it to clear up any confusion.

Motion to extend speaker list: To add yourself to the speaker list if you are not on it already if you change your mind later.

Motion to extend POIs: when the delegate feels like the debate on the certain topic has been incomplete and would like to continue before moving on.

Motion to move to voting procedures: When the delegate believes that the debate has been completed and would like to move to voting.

Motion to divide the house: This motion is used when voting results in a draw and the delegate presenting the motion would like the chairing panel to consider voting through roll call.

Motion for a moderated/ unmoderated caucus: This motion is used for an unmoderated/ unmoderated discussion on a topic with or without the chair.

"Motion for a (overall time) Moderated Caucus with a speaking time of (divided time per delegate)