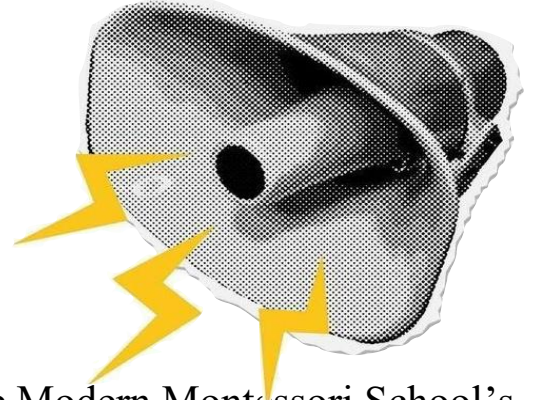


ABOUT US :

OUR MUN SOCIETY



It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the Modern Montessori School's Model UN Society. A group of highly motivated and promising students, who are eager to broaden their mindset and develop abilities like public speaking, debating and negotiating will participate in Model United Nations conferences both nationally and internationally.



What is Model UN?

- Model UN stands for Model United Nations (MUN), an academic extracurricular activity where students simulate real-life procedures within the United Nations. Each participant is referred to as a delegate, acting as the representative of the country to which they were allocated. The delegates will represent, argue, and defend their country's beliefs and foreign policies on the topics on their respective committees.
- The conference is entirely student-led and conducted over the course of three days, typically organized by high school or university students.
- Discussions in MUN take place in the form of a formal debate, moderated and structured by the chairing panel (who are also students) to ensure the conference goes smoothly. The topics debated and discussed range from human rights crises,

economic issues, to national security. The category of the topic depends on which committee the delegate was assigned to.

- The issues are debated in the form of solutions regarding the topics at hand. The resolution includes details regarding the delegate's proposed solution.
- It is crucial to recognize that the delegate is not an individual, but an embodiment of their country's interests on the international stage. Their position is shaped by their country's foreign policy and existing stance, making every statement a reflection of their nation's perspective.
- [Introduction to Model United Nations \(MUN\)](#)

Committees and forums

An MUN conference typically offers unique committees that follow various structures, allowing delegates to debate diverse topics relevant to each forum. In all committees, delegates are expected to present and discuss a resolution for each topic. However, the process of writing resolutions may differ among committees.

MontessoriMUN'25 Committees

General Assembly 1: Disarmament and International Security

General Assembly 3: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues

Human Rights Council (HRC)

Economic and Financial Affairs Council Configuration (ECOFIN)

UN Women (A Montessori MUN-specific committee)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Security Council (SC)

Arabic International Criminal Court (AICC)

International Criminal Court (ICC)

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

United Nations Press Release (UNPR)

The Interstellar Council (This year's special committee!)

Resolutions

What is a resolution?

A resolution is a formal document that presents a group of delegates' solution to a political issue, debated on the second and third days of the conference. The resolution must adhere to a specific format, which varies depending on the committee. It is written based on the delegates' position on the matter and how it affects their foreign policy. The goal of the resolution is to propose the best possible solution to the global challenges discussed in the committee. Delegates are required to write two resolutions, one for each topic.

Structure of a Resolution

A resolution consists of the following:

- Preambulatory clauses
- Operative clauses

Note: Both clauses contain key terminology, which consists of action phrases that are before any preambulatory clause and operative clause.

Action phrases: <https://www.wisemee.com/preambulatory-and-operative-clauses/>

1. Preambulatory clauses

- a. Preambulatory clauses highlight the reasons behind the committee's discussion of the topic, stating universally accepted facts and statistics. These clauses should identify relevant legal and/or political precedents and past United Nations actions regarding the issue.
- b. Each clause should begin with a keyword written in *italics* and end with a comma.

2. Operative Clauses

- a. Operative clauses are action statements with solutions to the problems outlined in the preambulatory clauses. Each operative clause begins with an action-oriented keyword in *italics and* is numbered. These clauses also include subclauses that do not begin with an operative phrase; instead, they start with letters. These clauses

mustn't be vague; they must provide specific details regarding their content. Sub-sub-clauses further elaborate on the main clause, which is why they require detailed elaboration. These sub-sub-clauses begin with Roman numerals.

Submitters

There are two types of submitters in a resolution:

1. **Main submitter:** The delegate(s) who presents the resolution and answers all points of information (refer to points and motions). Additionally, they give a short speech urging other delegates in the house to vote for their resolution.
2. **Co-submitters:** Submitters who assist in drafting the resolution and refining it during the debate process. Co-submitters also ask the main submitter points of information that strengthen the plausibility of their resolution.

Opening speeches

The opening speech is the chairing panel's first impression of you as a delegate, make it count! When writing an opening speech, begin with a formal greeting and acknowledgement of the house, using phrases such as "Honorable President, esteemed chairs, and fellow delegates," to introduce yourself and your delegation. Following this introduction, explain your country's stance on both topics, providing reasoning (historic or statistical) to support the points made. It is advised to end your speech with an attention grabber to have a lasting impact. After the speech, you must yield the floor back to the chairing panel; you do so by saying, "Thank you, I yield the floor to the chairing panel."

Points & Motions

What is the difference between a point and motion?

- Points are used to address clarification and issues. They cannot alter the procedure of the debate.
- Motions are used to restructure the flow of debate.

Points	Motions
<p>Point of Personal Privilege: As the only point that can cut off the speaker, a point of personal privilege is used when a delegate would like to point out a personal issue.</p> <p>Delegate: “Point of Personal Privilege!”</p> <p>Chairing panel: “On what grounds? Delegates can respond on the following grounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Audibility:</i> When a delegate cannot hear what is being said.- <i>Clarity:</i> When a delegate does not understand the point made.	<p>Motion to move to the previous question: This motion is used when the debate is becoming repetitive, with only redundant points arising from the debate</p>

<p>- <i>Personal request:</i> When a delegate would like to go to the bathroom or the doctor.</p>	
<p>Point of order: A point of order is used to correct an incorrect fact verbally stated by another delegate. A point of order must be supported by a credible source, as the delegate may be asked to present the source as evidence. You cannot declare a point of order on a resolution!</p>	<p>Motion to adjourn debate: This motion is used to end a debate session; it cannot interrupt an ongoing debate.</p>
<p>Point of information: A point of information is a question proposed by delegates to the main submitter of a resolution or amendment, asking about content.</p>	<p>Motion to reconsider a resolution: This will apply when the voting for the resolution is unfair or not well-considered.</p>
<p>Points of parliamentary inquiry: This point is used to ask a question to the chairing panel.</p>	<p>Motion to extend debate time: A motion used to increase debate time.</p>

Right to reply: Right to reply is used when your delegation is mentioned directly. This point is most often used to defend your delegation/country in a debate. Additionally, it can be used to further elaborate on a point.	Motion to extend Points of Information: This point can only be used when all points of information have been asked and answered.
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Important: Another delegate must “second” your motion to proceed! Motions can also be overruled by the chairing panel.

Amendments

Amendments come in **two forms**; both **try to fix (amend)** the resolution. To enact an amendment, the delegate must submit a paper clarifying which clause they are amending and why they are amending it.

- **Friendly amendments** are submitted by the co-submitters and pass immediately without a vote by the house.
- **Unfriendly amendments** are written by delegates who are not submitters of a resolution. The submitter of this amendment must present a speech convincing the other delegates of the house to vote for this amendment and answer any POIs relating to that amendment.

The “2/3rds Rule”: If $\frac{2}{3}$ of the resolution is amended, then the resolution will automatically **fail**!

How does a debate session begin?

The resolution is passed around. The main submitter then presents a speech and opens themselves to points of information. After all points of information have been entertained, the chairing panel will move on to amendments. Amendments are debated in a similar manner to resolutions. Once all amendments have been debated, delegates will present one speech in favor of the resolution and one speech against it. Finally, the resolution will be voted on as a whole.

MUN Schedule

- **Day 1)** Delegates will be led to the opening ceremony location and then escorted to their committees. In your committee, you will begin “lobbying and merging,” where you will combine your resolution (written during the training period) with those of your allied countries. These allied countries will be chosen by you based on your country's foreign policy and relative stances. There will be a coffee break between sessions.
- **Day 2)** This is the day delegates typically commence with their opening speeches and begin debating resolutions. There will be a lunch and coffee break in between sessions
- **Day 3)** The first session picks up where the last session left off. There will be a lunch and coffee break between sessions. In the last session, delegates are escorted to the closing ceremony, where awards will be announced, and delegates may leave after.

Awards

Mun awards are categorized into three types: the Best Delegate Award, the Runner-Up Award, and the Honorable Mention Award. Each conference may have a different number of awards, but in MontessoriMUN, the default distribution is typically one Best Delegate, 1-2 Runner-Up awards, and 1-2 Honorable Mentions. The **Best Delegate** is invited on stage to receive a certificate and a small gift.

Each chairing panel follows different methods when selecting the best delegate, but they all generally follow similar criteria. The best delegate must be consistently engaged in the debate and actively participate. This delegate is skilled at both asking and answering challenging questions while maintaining a professional demeanor. Additionally, the best delegate impresses the chairing panel with their debating style and use of appropriate MUN terminology.

Tips & Advice

1. **Practice makes perfect!** Rehearsing your speech is one of the best ways to boost your public speaking skills. Consider practicing in front of a friend, parent, or fellow Model UNer from your class. It can be really helpful to get feedback and feel more confident!
2. **Pace Yourself:** Find a comfortable speaking speed that feels just right for you: not too slow, but not too fast either! Remember, taking a break can be super helpful. It gives you a moment to gather your thoughts and helps you skip filler words like "umm," "well," "sort of," and "like." Keeping your message clear and engaging is what it's all about!
3. **Engage with your audience:** Instead of reading straight from your notes, take a glance now and then so you can make eye contact with the attendees. It's great to connect with individual members of the crowd! Use your facial expressions, hands, arms, and body to enhance your communication, but just keep in mind that your gestures should support your message and not draw attention away from what you're saying.
4. **Rather than criticizing another point of view, critique it constructively.**
Always provide alternatives and be sure to back your arguments with credible sources and evidence.

5. **A confident tone and posture are essential;** they not only elevate your mood but also significantly enhance your self-assurance and confidence in yourself when public speaking.

Enjoy and have fun!