

CHEMUN

UN4MUN GUIDEBOOK



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INTRODUCTION

Model United Nations is supposedly a simulation of how the real United Nations works and operates. As a result, this simulation should be as accurate as possible. UN4MUN is a program that was introduced in 2009 by the United Nations Department of Global Communications. It aims to bridge the gap between the inner workings of the United Nations and the protocols instituted in the Model United Nations. The rules of procedure that are adhered to within UN4MUN were created to accurately reflect the decision-making process of a real United Nations committee.

A common procedure within all Model UN committees is the passing of resolutions by a majority vote, which often means that the interests of the minority are neglected. In committees such as the General Assemblies, resolutions passed are non-binding, which means they present suggestions to member nations rather than enforcing solutions. As a result, countries don't implement solutions that aren't in their best interest. This led to a large amount of ineffectiveness within the UN. In an attempt to address the need for minority representation when voting within the UN, the global community implemented a system focused on consensus in which voting is considered a last resort. This principle of consensus-based debate is what UN4MUN brings to the table, and it allows MUN delegates an opportunity to have an experience more akin to a real UN conference.

GENERAL RULES

1. Be on time for every session.
2. Turn off all cell phones before the committee is in session.
3. Delegates should stand when speaking for any purpose.
4. The use of electronic devices is solely permitted during lobbying.
5. The use of electronic recording (audio or visual) devices by Delegates is prohibited.
6. Address other delegates with dignity and respect.
7. Voting should not take place when not all delegates are present, with the exception of absent delegates.

UN4MUN PROCEDURE

Debate

General Committee Rundown

1. Formal Consultations/Open Plenary:

- a. Delegates will present opening speeches in alphabetical order.

Delegates will be given 1:30 to present their speech.

2. Informal Consultations:

- a. The committee will formulate multiple sub-topics stemming from the issue at hand by consensus (the number of sub-topics is dependent on the size of the committee and is therefore at the discretion of the chairs).
- b. Delegates then split into groups based on similarity in political policies to draft clauses (both preambulatory and operative). Each group will focus on one of the decided sub-topics.
- c. In accordance with the Vienna Formula, delegates will then merge and remove clauses that have been drafted into one resolution created by the entire committee. For each group, there will be a head delegate who advocates for their group's interests and ideas (if the chairs wish to give all delegates a chance to speak during this time, they can opt to have the head delegate switch every 5 minutes).

3. Resolution Review:

- a. The committee will begin the line-by-line review process of the resolution. Delegates wishing to become sponsors or non-sponsors can indicate so at any time during this period. Non-sponsors propose amendments they want to be made, and the chairs will mark these down on the resolution.
- b. The committee then discusses each clause of the resolution multiple times until the committee has come to a consensus. For every clause, the committee can choose whether they want to have informal consultations (which involve no rules of procedure) or have formal-informal consultations (in which the chair mediates discussion). Consensus needs to be reached when making these decisions.

4. Action Phase and Final Formal Meeting:

- a. One of the sponsors will formally introduce and present the draft resolution to the rest of the committee.
- b. The committee can either adopt the resolution via consensus (in which voting is not necessary) or by voting (if consensus is not met). Keep in mind, the aim of the committee is to reach consensus, so if a vote is held, diplomatically the resolution may have succeeded, but morally it hasn't.
- c. (If consensus is not met), the chairs will allow non-sponsors of the resolution to present amendments during the final formal meeting, which will be put to a vote. Votes can also be held separately on specific clauses.
- d. (If consensus has been reached), Non-sponsors will be allowed to explain their position or explain their vote. This process is called the explanation of positions.

Consensus

Consensus does not necessarily mean that every delegate wholeheartedly agrees with every part of a resolution. Within a UN4MUN context, consensus refers to consulting and negotiating on a resolution until there are no strong objections to anything stated in it. Coming to a consensus in this sense can be similar to ordering food at a restaurant. If you were ordering food to share with a group of people, everyone would want different things. If the meal was decided via a vote, then some people would be excluded from the meal due to dietary restrictions. If the group comes to a consensus, it's likely that not everyone's favorite food will be included, but everyone will still eat the food, as no one will strongly object to any part of it.

Use of Subclauses

Within the Model United Nations program, resolutions are commonly full of long clauses, sub-clauses, and sub-sub-clauses, which add excessive amounts of detail. These types of resolutions are much less common in real United Nations resolutions, as the more specified the resolution becomes, the less accommodating it is to a plethora of differing situations. As a result, the negotiation process becomes troublesome. Consensus requires compromise; therefore, clauses may become more general in order to become more adaptable.

MOTIONS & POINTS

All the Motions and Points that are entertained in CHEMUN UN4MUN are listed below:

Points and Motions

Points:

- **Point of Order:** If the chairs violate procedure, or a delegate requires clarification on the procedure.
- **Point of Personal Privilege:** If a delegate has a personal concern, such as the temperature in the room.
- **Right of Reply:** If Delegate A says something that offends Delegate B.

Motions:

- **Motion to Suspend the Meeting:** Request to move back into Informal-Informal debate.
- **Motion to Adjourn Debate:** Request to move on to the next clause and come back to discuss the currently being debated clause later.
 - Note: This is not the same as a motion to move to the previous question, in which delegates can request to move on to the next part of the debate

USEFUL VOCABULARY

- **Perambulatory Clause**
 - A clause that outlines past UN action on the issue and important statistics pertaining to the issue.
- **Operative Clause**
 - A clause in the resolution that outlines a solution/solutions to the issue at hand.
- **Informal-Informal**
 - Time in which delegates can draft resolutions and clauses without the rules of procedure. It is similar to lobbying.
- **Formal-Informal**
 - Time during which the line-by-line review of the resolution is conducted primarily under the direction of the chairs or a main sponsor.
- **Sponsors**
 - Delegates who are in complete agreement with the resolution.
- **Non-Sponsors**
 - Delegates who are not in complete agreement with the resolution.
- **Explanation of Position**
 - Following the reaching of consensus within the committee, non-sponsors are able to explain their position in relation to the resolution and outline sections of the resolution they don't completely agree with but don't think need to be removed.
- **Explanation of Vote**
 - When consensus is not reached, and a resolution is adopted through a vote, non-sponsors are able to explain what they didn't agree with within the resolution and any skepticism they may have regarding certain clauses.
- **Consensus**
 - See the explanation above.

USEFUL VOCABULARY

- Details about the drafting process and guidelines for resolutions can be found here:
 - [Editing of resolutions at the United Nations](#)
- Commonly used phrases in resolutions can be found here:
 - [Preambulatory and Operative Clauses List - Phrases & Meaning](#)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Please contact the President of Special Committees, the President of UN4MUN, or the chairs of UN4MUN with any further questions.