

CHEMUN

UN4MUN Guide



American International School Chennai

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 protocols instituted in 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.

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 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 favourite food will be included, but everyone will still eat the food as no one will strongly object to any part of it.

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 upon 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 which 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 involves 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.

The Use of Sub-Clauses

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.

Extra Assistance

- A thorough explanation of UN4MUN and how it relates to real UN procedure can be found here:
 - <https://www.unitedambassadors.com/single-post/2016/05/03/What-is-UN4MUN-The-Top-10-Questions-Youll-Need-To-Get-Started>
- Details about the drafting process and guidelines for resolutions can be found here:
 - <https://www.un.org/en/ga/second/71/editorialguidelines.pdf>
- Commonly used phrases in resolutions can be found here:
 - <https://www.wisemee.com/preambulatory-and-operative-clauses/>

Points and Motions

The only point that is permitted in UN4MUN is the Point of Order. Any other possible points or motions must be posed as questions to the presiding officers.

- Point of Order - If the chairs violate procedure or a delegate requires clarification on the procedure.

Useful Vocabulary:

- Preambulatory Clause
 - A clause which 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 in 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 scepticism they may have regarding certain clauses.
- Line
 - As stated before, resolution review is carried out line by line. In terms of a resolution, a line may refer to a single main clause, sub clause, or sub sub clause by itself.

Vocabulary Changes

Chairs -> Presiding Officers

Clause -> Paragraphs

Honourable Chairs -> Mr./Madame President (for Main Chair) and Mr/Madame Chair (for Deputy Chairs)

Lobbying -> Informal Consultations (Unmoderated caucus might come under the scope of informal consultations)

Debate -> Resolution Review (Also referred to as Formal-Informal)

End of debate -> Action Phase

Contact Information

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