

Mesa Community College Model United Nations
February 6, 7 2004

***Global Human Security
Provisional Agenda***

Opening of the Session by the President of the General Assembly

Roll Call of Member States

Statements by the Secretary-General

Keynote Speakers

Plenary General Debate

General Assembly

- a. *Cultural preservation and protection*
- b. *Human Smuggling and Trafficking*

6th Committee

- a. *Reassessment of the Geneva Convention*
- b. *Reassessing the Concept of Terrorism*

Security Council

- a. *Security and Stability in the Middle East*
- b. *The Threat of Weapons of Mass Destruction*

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Member States

In an effort to create a well balanced and exciting simulation the Secretariat desires to achieve a geographic balance of UN member states as well as include those states that are directly concerned with the agenda topics. This will not only spark interesting debate, but also provide realistic simulations.

It is our goal to assign the following countries within each representative bloc first. However, there is still some flexibility within each bloc, and we will consider other requests if a school has very strong reasons for wanting to represent another country. Country assignments will be made beginning in October. All the requests received by then will be taken into equal consideration.

The following are preferred blocs and countries:

Africa

Angola
Gabon (Security Council)
Gambia (Security Council)
Kenya
Namibia (Security Council)
Nigeria
Rwanda
South Africa

Asia

Afghanistan
Cambodia
China (Security Council)
DPR Korea
India
Indonesia
Japan
Malaysia (Security Council)
Pakistan
Republic of Korea

E. Europe

Bosnia
Czech Republic
Russian Fed. (Security Council)
Slovenia (Security Council)
Yugoslavia

Latin America

Argentina (Security Council)
Brazil (Security Council)
Chile
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba
El Salvador
Mexico
Nicaragua

Middle East

Algeria
Bahrain (Security Council)
Egypt
Greece
Iran
Iraq
Jordan
Libya
Syria
Turkey

Western Bloc

Canada (Security Council)
France (Security Council)
Germany
Israel
Italy
Netherlands (Security Council)
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom (Security Council)
United States (Security Council)

**Registration
Form**

Mesa Community College
Model United Nations Simulation 2000

Name _____

High School _____

Class/grade _____

Teacher _____

Home Phone _____

Best time to call? _____

Country Preference

Choose five countries in order of preference

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

If any of your country choices is a member of the Security Council, do you wish to represent the General Assembly or the Security Council? Ask your teacher to help you determine if a country is a member of the Security Council based upon the list of Security Council countries provided.

Check one: General Assembly _____

Security Council _____

Overview

All meetings of MCCMUN are conducted in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. Delegates will find it essential to understand the Rules of Procedure to participate effectively in meetings. The meetings consist of:

- General Debate on each topic where delegates state their nation's general views on the agenda item under discussion;
- Substantive Debate is a more detailed discussion on the specific points of the agenda item presented in resolutions, proposals and amendments which have been formally introduced by delegates and are under consideration;
- Voting on resolutions and amendments and other proposals.

Through the debate process, delegates develop creative solutions to the agenda item under consideration and propose actions in the form of resolutions. To be adopted, a resolution must first be submitted to the Secretariat, which prints and distributed copies to all delegates. The delegates must gain the support of the majority of the members of the Committee or Council in which the resolution is being considered.

In addition to making speeches in Council or Committee, much of the delegates' work in gaining support from other members for their proposals is done in caucus. A caucus is an informal meeting of nations with similar interests to discuss general strategy on specific agenda items pertaining to any agreement of the items under discussion. It provides an opportunity for informal discussion among delegates. Many nations belong to more than one caucus group. Caucusing is a major part of the diplomacy of both the United Nations and the Model United Nations.

The Presiding Officers

The Presiding Officers of each Body are appointed by the Secretary-General, who is solely responsible for their conduct and service. A Chairperson, a Substantive Officer, and Legal Officer constitute the officer of each Body. The Chairperson shall have primary responsibility for the overall direction and conduct of the meeting. The Substantive Officer acts as a liaison between the Chair and the delegates.

The Substantive officer shall:

- Provide information on procedural strategies;
- Provide interpretation of the rules;
- Accept submitted resolutions;
- Provide background information on agenda items to the delegates.

The Legal Officer assists the Chairperson in coordinating the Body's business.

The Legal Officer shall

- Maintain a speakers list;

- Call the role;
- Provide the parliamentary advice to the Chair.

Function of the Chair

Subject to the Rules of Procedure, the Chair has complete control of the proceedings of the Body. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Chair has three types of functions: Obligatory, Discretionary, and Initiatory.

Obligatory functions are duties which are required of the chair and are solely under his/her power.

The Chair shall:

- Declare the opening and closing of each meeting;
- Direct its discussions;
- Ensure observance of the rules;
- Maintain order;
- Announce decisions;
- Ensure the presence of a quorum;
- Determine what constitutes a short substantive amendment;
- Differentiate procedural and substantive proposals;
- Ensure the proper conduct of the vote;
- Call speakers in the order they signify their wish to speak;
- Ensure that speakers do not exceed their allotted time;
- Make certain speeches are relevant to the topic and type of debate.

Discretionary powers ensure the most efficient and expeditious pursuit of business.

The Chair shall:

- Permit short substantive amendments to be discussed without distribution;
- Require that a proposal be duplicated and circulated before it may be discussed;
- Permit members to explain their vote on roll call votes;
- Limit the time that members may speak;
- Permit points of information and personal privilege when in the best interest of the committee;
- Determine when such motions are dilatory.

The Chair may limit the amount of time for speakers on motions of:

- Postponement of debate;
- Agenda changes;
- Closure of debate.

In the absence of specific rules governing General and Substantive Debate, the Chair shall interpret rule P-23 (Short Speeches and Comments) to best facilitate these discussion with the consent of the Body.

Initiatory functions are accorded to the Chairs allowing them to propose certain motions to the Body so as to facilitate its smooth operations. While responsibility is shared by the Body and their officers for the proper functioning of the meeting, the Chair is the sole person able to propose:

- Closure of the speakers list;
- Limitation of the time allocated to speeches;
- Limitation of the time allocated to speakers.

The Chair may also propose motions for the suspension and adjournment of the meeting, subject to the procedures specified in P-27. Finally, the Chair may suggest other procedural rules to the Body when deemed appropriate.

Procedural Motions and Points

Procedural motions and points are interruptions in the meeting to change or question the conduct of the meeting. To make a motion, the delegation should raise his/her placard, and, when recognized by the Chair, state the rule number and title of the motion or point desired. If accepted by the Chair, the delegate should then specify the exact nature of the motion or point. In the interest of clarity for both the Body and the Chair, motions to suspend the meeting shall not be amended, except by the proposer (and only once by the proposer). Procedural motions may be adopted without a formal vote, utilizing the procedure “seeing no objections....”

Quorum

One-third of the Members of the Body shall constitute a quorum. If asked, the Chair shall rule on the presence of a quorum. The Chair is not required to call the roll. A quorum is assumed present unless specifically challenged. If a proposal is adopted and the total vote does not equal a majority of the Body, the proposal is accepted since a quorum was assumed present at the time of the vote.

Point of Personal Privilege

A point of personal privilege is a request concerning the immediate meeting environment (e.g. decorum, problems of hearing, the air conditioner....etc.).

Dilatory

Motions which are blatantly used to create confusion, stall the proceeding, or block the progress of the Body in its work are subject to a ruling of dilatory by the Chair. A ruling of dilatory means that the motion is considered out of order and as having never been made.

Suspension of the Meeting

Motions to suspend the meeting (P-27) provide time for delegates to caucus and determine the starting and ending time of each day's meetings. Such motions take precedence over all others and may be moved at any time, except in the middle of a speech or vote. In the interests of clarity for both the Body and its Officers, motions to suspend shall not be subject to amendment except by the proposer (and only once by the proposer). The proposer must specify the time at which the meeting will resume.

Immediate Vote

The term "immediate vote" as used in this document means that the vote on the matter commences immediately, without debate or discussion on the proposal being acted upon.

Adjournment of the meeting

A motion to adjourn (P-27) is the last motion to be considered by the Body and terminates its activities for the simulation. It is in order only after all business of the Body has been concluded. To move for adjournment, the Body must first have completed or adjourned work on each agenda item. A motion to adjourn shall be put to an immediate vote and requires a majority to pass.

Postponement of Debate

A motion to postpone debate (P-28) may occur only in reference to agenda items. If adopted, the Body shall move on to the next order of business. For example, substantive debate on the first agenda item may be postponed until the resolutions are duplicated and distributed. If Substantive Debate is postponed until this time, the Body would proceed to consider General Debate on the second agenda item. Motions to postpone debate must specify the time at which the item will be considered. The motion is debatable, with two speakers, including the proposer, in favor and two speakers against the motion. This motion requires a majority to be adopted.

Closure of the Agenda Item

A motion to close an agenda item (P-29) attempts to end all discussion on that agenda item. If adopted, the Body proceeds to the next order of business. The motion is debatable with two speakers, including the proposer, in favor and two speakers opposed. A two-thirds majority is required to close an agenda item.

Adjournment of Debate

Not to be confused with P-27 (Adjournment of the Meeting), adjournment of debate (P-30) attempts to end the current discussion on an agenda item. If General Debate is adjourned, the Body shall proceed to Substantive Debate on the same agenda item. If Substantive Debate is adjourned, the Body shall proceed to voting bloc on the same agenda item. The motion is debatable with two speakers, including the proposer, in favor and two speakers against. A two-thirds majority is required to adjourn debate.

General Debate

Following the practice of the United Nations, all Committees will employ a two-step debate process (P-23). Committee members engage in both General and Substantive Debate on each agenda item. Delegates who deliver substantive speeches during General Debate, or vice versa, will be ruled out of order.

General Debate begins with discussion of the agenda item. Each delegate is afforded an opportunity to express his/her state's perception of the issue, evaluation of past action or inaction, and alternatives for future action. References to specific events and data are also made here. General Debate serves both to review the problem and perceptions of it as well as to note areas of concern and unity for future action.

No representative may address the Body without previously obtaining the Chair's permission. Speakers for General and Substantive Debate shall generally be recognized from a speakers list maintained by the Chair. To participate in General Debate, a delegate must indicate his/her desire to be on the speakers list by rising under P-23 when appropriate. Debate will continue until the speakers list is exhausted or debate is closed (P-29) or adjourned (P-30). To shorten the speakers list, members may request of the Chair that their names be removed from the speakers list. Requests for placement on the speakers list in other than the order submitted shall be the sole discretion of the Chair.

Placement on the speakers list ensures a block of time for the delegate's use. The Chair may limit the duration of the speeches (P-3). When recognized, a delegate may use all or part of the time allotted, or the delegate may yield any remaining time to another delegate. The delegate, however, must use the time immediately and may not defer it to a later time. Once a delegate's name appears on the speakers list, it may be moved only once to the bottom of the list (P-23). Once he/she has completed a speech, he/she may place his/her name on the speakers list again (P-23).

After each speech from the list, the Chair may entertain short speeches and comments on the preceding speech under P-23. A short speech is a brief response to the issues, perceptions, and positions mentioned in the previous speech. Comments on any other speech or topic will be ruled out of order and the original speaker may not comment on his/her own speech. The Chair may limit the number and duration of the short comments.

During debate, a delegate may ask a question of another delegate under P-25, Point of Inquiry. The Chair may rule if the question pertains to the topic under discussion. Both question and response must be addressed to the Chair. At no time is debate to become a dialogue between delegates directly. Question of an informal nature or procedural nature may be asked of the Chair under P-25, Point of Information, and the Chair on behalf of the Assembly may ask a specific delegate for information. No other questioning is permitted. Questions of a policy nature may be addressed through a short comment, or in a subsequent speech.

Submission of Resolutions on the First Agenda Item

Resolutions, while produced by individual states or group of states, are proposals of basic Committee policy. They form the basis of discussion during Substantive Debate on agenda items. Thus, specific guidelines must be followed as to their form, time of submission, nature of distribution, and type of considerations. (Refer to P-11 and P-14).

Resolutions are drafted by Committee members and should be typed or legibly printed for submission to the Chair. The Chair specifies the time which resolutions are to be accepted on a given agenda item. Normally, resolutions are

accepted from the beginning of General Debate until one half hour after its close. Resolutions are submitted to the Substantive Officer who will check for proper form (a guide to writing resolutions is included in this informational packet.) If accepted, the resolution will be numbered and sent to be typed and duplicated by the Department of Public Information (DPI). The resolutions will be distributed before Substantive Debate, at which time they will be formally introduced. Duplication by delegates for official distribution will not be permitted.

General Debate on the Second/Third Agenda Item

General debate on the second agenda item generally takes place during the time period that resolutions of the first agenda item are being typed and duplicated by DPI. Basically, this repeats the process on General Debate on the first agenda item discussed in the section above.

Distribution of Resolutions on the First Agenda Item

After resolutions have been typed and duplicated by DPI, they are returned to the Committee. The Legal Officer will distribute copies of the resolutions to each member of the Committee. A brief period of time is usually allowed for members to read and review resolutions before Substantive Debate begins.

Substantive Debate on the First Agenda Item

Substantive Debate involves direct discussion on the various draft resolutions and amendments before the Committee. It is an effort to formulate specific policy articulations. Substantive Debate occurs on all resolutions and amendments simultaneously and as a unit; each proposal is not debated separately. During this period resolutions and amendments are formally introduced. Speakers shall offer their states' view on all or some of the resolutions and amendments, noting their strengths and weaknesses. Authors of substantive proposals may defend their drafts and critique others. Debate proceeds in the same manner as described for General Debate discussed above. It may not begin until all resolutions submitted on the item have been duplicated and distributed.

Amendments to Resolutions

Amendments are additions, deletions, or changes to an existing draft resolution. Amendments must be typed or legibly printed and submitted to the Substantive Officer prior to their introduction. All amendments must be formally introduced (Refer to P-11 and P-14).

An amendment may, however, be submitted for numbering and duplication at any time prior to its formal introduction, including the time of resolution submission. Early submission is highly recommended since the Chair may, at his/her discretion, not permit discussion without its duplication and distribution. The proposer of an amendment should thus reserve a space early in Substantive Debate to ensure introduction and discussion of the amendment. If the proposer fails to do this, a speaker on the list may be asked by the proposer to yield time to the proposer for that purpose.

If the amendment is of a procedural nature (i.e. spelling correction, style, or typing) or a short substantive proposal, the Chair may allow its oral introduction without duplication of the amendment. In cases of more than one amendment of a particular resolution, amendments will be voted on in the order numbered by the Chair. If all the sponsor(s) of a resolution do not object to an amendment to that resolution, the amendment is considered a friendly amendment and is added to the resolution without a vote. A sponsor may not amend his/her own resolution. An amendment may not be amended.

States may add or withdraw sponsorship to resolutions and amendments at any time up to the close of Substantive Debate (P-14). Resolutions adopted in the Committee will not bear the sponsor's names as they are the statements of the committee and not of the individual states. If all sponsors of a resolution or amendment withdraw sponsorship prior to the beginning of voting, other states will be offered a chance to co-sponsor. If none responds, the resolution or amendment will not be put to a vote.

Conduct of the Vote

Voting shall normally take place by the delegates raising their placards and voting either "in favor," "against," or "abstaining." Abstentions do not figure into the calculation of the vote. A tie vote is considered to be a rejection of the proposal. Once voting has begun, it may not be interrupted by any statement or motion, except a point concerning the manner in which the vote is being conducted.

On any substantive proposal, any delegate may request a roll call vote. The request must be made before the vote has begun. The roll call vote will be called in order. A delegate will vote "yes," "no," "abstain," "yes with explanation," "no with explanation," or "pass." After the initial roll call has been taken the Chair will ask those members who passed to vote; a delegate may pass once per roll call. Then the Chair will call for any changes in votes. Changes are permitted only on roll call votes. The Chair shall ask delegates who voted "yes or no with explanation" to explain their vote (P-21).

Formal votes are required on all substantive proposals. Procedural motions may be adopted without a vote by utilizing the phrase "seeing no objections..."



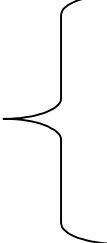
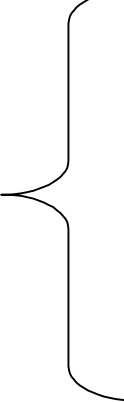
Distinguished Delegates

MCCMUN will elect a Distinguished Delegate from each committee based on the following criteria:

- Quality of written work submitted prior to simulation;
- Knowledge of rules;
- Accurate representation of country's position;
- Leadership shown in caucus;
- Diplomatic representation.

Sample Policy Statement

A policy statement must be one-half to one page in length. The statement must be typed, single spaced and only one agenda item per page. It must have the country's name in the upper left hand corner, the committee's name on the following line and the agenda topic on the third line. It must consist of three paragraphs. The first paragraph should provide a historical overview of the issue and any action the UN has previously taken. The second paragraph should provide the country's official policy on the issue. The third paragraph should provide the country's proposed solutions.

Name of: Country Committee Agenda topic		PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA FIRST COMMITTEE NUCLEAR WEAPONS
First Paragraph Historical		Article II of the United Nations (UN) Charter encourages the General Assembly to discuss and consider principles for arms control and disarmament. However, despite the efforts of the UN, Nuclear Weapons States continue to keep nuclear weapons as part of their arsenal. Each one of these nations describes their nuclear arsenal as a "purely tactical" defensive and/or defense by deterrence mechanism. The UN has put into force and extended indefinitely the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). This treaty banned the sale of nuclear weapons from nuclear to non-nuclear powers and called upon those states with non-nuclear capability to not develop or deploy nuclear weapons. Affirming its quest for nuclear non-proliferation, the UN is considering the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) of 1963. The NPT only banned above ground, outer space, or underwater testing, while the CTBT would prohibit all nuclear weapons testing around the world.
Second Paragraph		The People's Republic of China has continually stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons. It is due to historical circumstances that China was compelled to develop nuclear weapons. Since that time China has been in complete accordance with the NPT. China's development of limited nuclear capacity is not aimed at threatening sovereign nations, but solely for self-defense. This self defense is for the maintenance of China's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and ensuring the peaceful life of its people. China has declared that at no time under any circumstances will it be the first to use nuclear weapons.
Third Paragraph Proposed		China is a peace loving country, and is in favor of reaching a comprehensive ban on nuclear test explosions. However, this treaty should not ban testing of peaceful nuclear explosions. Halting nuclear weapon testing is an important step towards nuclear disarmament. The Chinese government invites all countries, in particular, to implement the following: major nuclear weapon states should abandon their policy of nuclear deterrence; states with nuclear weapon arsenals should reduce their nuclear weapon stockpiles; and states with nuclear weapons deployed outside their borders should withdraw these weapons. Peaceful nuclear explosions for the betterment of mankind should not be prohibited. In addition, all nuclear weapon states should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time, under any circumstance, committing themselves unconditionally to not threaten or use nuclear weapons against nuclear or non-nuclear weapon states.

Resolutions

Heading

The heading of a resolution should appear in the upper left corner of the first page in single-spaced lines. On the first line, the committee name should appear. These include the Security Council and General Assembly. On the second line, the roman numeral designating the annual session during which the resolution is being submitted should appear. The third line should be the official name of the country submitting the resolution. The name of the school representing the country is not included.

Title

Each resolution must have a title. The title of the resolution should be that same as the agenda item to which it refers. The title should be centered a few lines below the heading.

Text

The text is composed of two parts: the preambular clauses and operative clauses. Each clause is written as a separate paragraph with the first line of each indented five spaces and the initiating phrase underlined. Each paragraph is single spaced with double spaces between them.

Preambular clauses contain the justification for the resolution's submission and passage. They begin with words such as "Taking note of," "Recalling," or Cognizant of." Each clause ends with a comma.

Operative clauses denote the action to be taken. They begin with verbs such as "Applauds," "Requests," or Demands." Each clause ends with a semi-colon, except the last clause, which ends with a period. Each operative clause is numbered.

When writing resolutions delegates are to use only those initiating phrases listed here.

Initiating Phrases

Preambular Clauses

Acknowledging
 Acknowledging with deep gratitude
 Affirming
 Alarmed and concerned
 Appreciating
 Appreciating highly
 Aware
 Basing itself
 Bearing in mind
 Also bearing in mind
 Believing
 Calling attention
 Cognizant
 Commending
 Concerned
 Conscious
 Considering
 Continuing to take the view
 Convinced

Deeply alarmed
 Deeply appreciative
 Deeply concerned
 Deeply disturbed
 Desirous
 Determined
 Dismayed
 Distressed
 Drawing attention
 Emphasizing
 Encouraged
 Expressing concern
 Expressing its appreciation
 Expressing its mounting concern
 Expressing its regret
 Expressing its particular concern
 Expressing its satisfaction
 Expressing its support
 Firmly convinced
Preambular Clauses Cont.
 Gravely concerned
 Guided
 Having considered

Having examined	Appoints
Having heard	Appreciates deeply
Having received	Approves
Looking forward	Authorizes
Mindful	Calls
Noting	Calls for
Noting also	Calls upon
Noting with appreciation	Calls once more upon
Noting with concern	Categorically condemns
Noting with gratitude	Commends
Noting with satisfaction	Also commends
Paying tribute	Commends and encourages
Profoundly concerned	Concurs
Reaffirming	Condemns
Realizing	Congratulates
Recalling	Considers
Recalling further	Decides
Recognizing	Declares
Reconfirming	Declares its firm opposition
Re-emphasizing	Declares its solidarity
Regretting	Demands
Reiterating its appreciation	Demands once more
Reiterating its conviction	Denounces
Reiterating its dismay	Deplores
Seriously concerned	Determines
Solemnly proclaiming	Draws the attention
Stressing	Emphasizes
Stressing its desire	Encourages
Strongly emphasizing	Endorses
Strongly supporting	Expresses concern
Supporting	Expresses grave concern
Supporting fully	Expresses its appreciation
Taking into account	Also expresses its appreciation
Taking into consideration	Further expresses its appreciation
Taking note	Expresses its conviction
Taking note also	Expresses its deep concern and condemnation
Taking note with satisfaction	Expresses its full support
Taking special note	Expresses its gratitude
Underlining	Expresses its satisfaction
Welcoming	Expresses the desirability
Welcoming also	Fully supports
Wishing	Highly appreciates
	Invites
	Notes
	Also notes
	Notes with satisfaction
	Also notes with satisfaction
	Once again urges
	Places on special record
	<u>Operative Clauses Cont.</u>
	Proclaims
	Reaffirms
	Reaffirms its deep concern
	Recalls
	Recommends
<u>Operative Clauses</u>	
Accepts with deep appreciation	
Acknowledges with appreciation	
Adopts	
Affirms	
Again expresses its special alarm	
<u>Operative Clauses Cont.</u>	
Again urges	
Agrees	
Also welcomes	
Appeals	

Rejects
Reiterates
Reiterates its call
Reiterates its firm support
Reminds
Renews its appeal
Renews its invitation
Renews its request
Requests

Also requests
Shares the concern

Stresses
Also stresses
Strongly condemns
Suggests
Supports
Takes note
Takes note with appreciation
Thanks
Underlines
Urgently appeals
Urges
Welcomes

Sample Resolution

Body Code
A: General Assembly, (GA),
SC: Security Council

Session

1

Agenda Topic No. 1

Resolution No. 1

Amendment No. 1

Committee Body
Conference Session
Sponsoring Countries

A/1/1/Res.1/Am.1
General Assembly
II Session MCCMUN
France



Resolution Header Information

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE ZONE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Preambular Clauses:

- 1. Indent first line;
- 2. Underline first word/phrase;
- 3. Commas after each clause.

The General Assembly.



Address, always to the General Assembly

Title
centered, all caps

Recalling resolution 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 13 December, 1986, 42/28 of 3 November 1987 and 43/65 of 7 December on the establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Reaffirming its conviction that a nuclear weapons free zone can make a sizable contribution to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament in the Middle East,

Recalling the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60-63, and in particular 63(d), of the final document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear weapons free zone in the region of the Middle East and pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain on a reciprocal basis, from producing acquiring or in any way possessing nuclear weapons and explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their nuclear facilities under their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Operative Clauses:

- 1. ALWAYS numbered;
- 2. Indent first line;
- 3. Underline first phrase;
- 4. Semi-colon(:) after each clause - -period after last clause.

1. Calls upon all countries of the region that have not already done so, pending the establishment of the zone in the region of the Middle East, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

2. Proposes the region of the Middle East as defined as Israel, Egypt, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arabs Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic, and Yemen P.D.R as a nuclear weapons free zone according to the definition of such a zone as set out in resolution 34/71-72;

3. Expresses the hope that the nations named in operative clause #2 will work together to bring about a nuclear weapons free zone treaty which would be acceptable to all parties involved.

Background Information

Begin researching by looking up your country in an encyclopedia. Pay particular attention to the entries on the political system, trading partners, and international relations. Also, look for an encyclopedia entry on your agenda item. This may take longer to find. For example, the issue "Chemical and Biological Weapons" may be a subsection of "Arms Control." Use an atlas to make a list of your country's neighbors. This list will help you during your research and the simulation.

Official Position

There are a few ways to start searching. A great way is to take advantage of MCCMUN's website (<http://members.aol.com/mccmun98>), or Model UN of the Far West's website (<http://www.munfw.org>). Both of these sites provide great research links to get you started. One of the best places to start is the Christian Science Monitor. Locate the "archive," or "search" link on the homepage and look for specific articles using keywords. For example "your country and population." An extremely useful keyword is "your country and foreign minister." Once you have the minister's name you can run a keyword search using only his/her name.

Another valuable source of information is a country's website, if it has one. To find out, go to <http://www.embassy.org> and there will be a "Washington D.C. embassies" link that will take you to an index of all the countries that have embassies in Washington D.C. It is always useful to get the address and phone number of your embassy so you can write to them for information concerning your agenda topic. Browse around your country's homepage to find a lot of useful information.

United Nations Homepage

The UN homepage is at <http://www.un.org>. You will find the most valuable information here, but you may also find it is the most frustrating place to research. The best place to start is with the "UN news" link and the "press briefings" link. Once at the press briefings page you can run a keyword search. Once you've found press releases use your "find tool" (in the edit submenu) to locate the place in the document where your country appears. Keep trying different keywords until you find the one that works best. Also try the "search" link on the homepage. The best way to find information on the UN homepage is to just keep looking, click on every single link you can find here -- you never know what you will find!!!

GOOD LUCK!

Internet Research Hints

- Use MCCMUN's homepage (<http://members.aol.com/mccmun98>), or Model UN of the Far West's homepage (<http://www.munfw.org>), it's a great place to jump start your search.
- Start broad and general -- work your way into specific issues and positions.
- Use a search engine with boolean capability (boolean allows you to narrow your search).
- Take advantage of the "in document find" tool, it will help you find what you're looking for.
- Don't forget about your country's embassy, it will have lots of official policy information, plus great general information on your country.
- BE CAREFUL! Make sure that what you use is official policy -- statements given by prime ministers, presidents, ministers of foreign policy....are official -- newspapers and magazines are not!
- Don't rely solely on the internet. UN documents are available in Hayden Library at ASU (3rd floor, it is open to the public and the librarians are extremely helpful).

Helpful Internet Resources

Internet Search Engines

<http://www.yahoo.com>

<http://www.lycos.com>

<http://www.eb.com>

<http://www.mc.maricopa.edu.its>

Encyclopedia Britannica On-line
MCC Library and Info Commons

International Search Engines

<http://www.un.org>

<http://www.odci.gov/cia>

<http://www.unsystem.org/index.html>

United Nations Homepage
CIA - World Factbook
UN system WEB site

Newspapers

<http://www.metagrid.com>

<http://www.csmonitor.com>

<http://www.usatoday.com>

<http://www.nytimes.com>

<http://www.washingtonpost.com>

Newspapers around the world & country
Christian Science Monitor
USA Today
New York Times
Washington Post

Rules of Procedure

The following rules of procedure shall be used to guide all meetings of MCCMUN. Any controversies arising under these rules shall be referred to the Secretary General through the Chair of the Body.

Any delegate wishing to make a motion, an inquiry, or raise a point of order, must rise and state the rule under which he seeks recognition. The delegate may not proceed until the Chair has declared the motion “in order.”

For the purposes of MCCMUN the following shall be defined as:

- * **Body**
Any meeting or assembly of MCCMUN.
- * **Chair**
Indicates the presiding officer of a Body.
- * **General debate**
General debate is consideration of the agenda item. This is a generalized discussion, including its history, current relevant facts, past nation and international actions, justification for action, and GENERAL types of desirable solutions. No discussion of specific resolutions takes place during general debate.
- * **Substantive debate**
Substantive debate is the consideration of specific resolutions and amendments on the agenda item. During Substantive debate the actual policy of the committee is created.
- * **Voting bloc**
Voting bloc is the time when resolutions are voted upon. During voting bloc there is no consideration of the resolutions or amendments. Delegates may not enter the room, or introduce proposals, except P-14.
- * **Procedural motion**
A procedural motion is any motion used to conduct business. For example, P-27, suspension of the meeting, is a procedural motion. Procedural motions are usually introduced orally, discussed and voted upon without being submitted to the chair.

P-3**General Powers of the Chair**

The Chair shall have complete control of the proceeding of the Body and the maintenance of order at its meetings. The powers of the Chair include, but are not limited to:

- * The limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers;
- * The limitation of the number of times that each delegate may speak on any matter under consideration;
- * The closure of the speakers list;
- * The suspension of the meeting;
- * The adjournment of the meeting;
- * The postponement of agenda item under discussion;
- * The adjournment of debate on the item under discussion;
- * The closure of the agenda item under discussion.

P-10**Order of Business**

Each Body shall normally consider items in their order on the agenda. However, prior to general debate, delegates have the option of reordering the agenda items. Proposals for reordering shall be voted upon in the order in which they are proposed. The first proposal to receive a majority vote shall be the order of business.

P-11**Resolutions**

Resolutions, while initiated by individual members or groups, are basic statements of the Body's policy. Resolutions and amendments shall be submitted in writing to the Chair, who shall circulate copies to all delegations. Resolutions shall be turned in up to 1/2 hour after the end of General debate. Debate on resolutions will not begin before they have been distributed to all delegates. Resolutions require a two-thirds majority to pass.

If two or more resolutions relate to the same agenda item, the Body shall consider them in the order proposed by the Chair, unless a delegate rises under P-11 and requests to reorder the resolutions. Proposals to reorder resolutions are in order after the conclusion of Substantive debate and before voting on the resolutions has begun. Proposals to reorder shall be voted on in the order in which they are proposed. The first proposal to receive a majority vote shall be the voting order.

P-14**Introduction, Sponsorship and Withdrawal of Proposals**

A proposal may be made by any member of the Body. Procedural motions are introduced orally, discussed and voted upon without written presentation. Procedural motions may be withdrawn at any time prior to voting on it has commenced.

An amendment to a resolution shall also be introduced orally by the proposer during substantive debate. However, if substantive debate is closed or adjourned, the Chair may accept additional amendments at his or her discretion prior to voting bloc.

Any member may sponsor a resolution. Sponsorship or withdrawal of sponsorship of a resolution will be allowed only up to the end of substantive debate. However, a sponsor may withdraw their sponsorship prior to voting on it if their resolution has been amended.

If all sponsors withdraw their sponsorship of a proposal and no member wishes to sponsor it, the whole proposal is considered withdrawn. Once a resolution has been passed by the Body, the Body itself becomes the sponsor of the resolution.

P-21

Method of Voting

All Bodies shall normally vote by a show of placards. The Chair may obtain approval of a procedural motion by statements which permit approval without a formal vote, i.e., “hearing no objections.”

Any representative may request a roll call vote. The vote shall be taken in alphabetical order. The delegate shall respond with “yes,” “yes with explanation,” “no,” “no with explanation,” “abstain,” or “pass.” Only one pass per delegate per vote will be allowed.

P-23

Speeches and Comments

The normal conduct of business shall include a period of speeches for general debate on the agenda item under consideration, as well as a period for substantive debate on resolutions and substantive amendments.

Delegates must obtain the permission of the Chair prior to speaking. To obtain permission, a delegate shall rise under P-23 and ask to be added to the speakers list. The Chair shall place delegates on a speakers list in the order in which they have signified their desire to speak. No delegate may interrupt a speaker except on a point of order.

Short comments may be allowed only on the previous speech and at the discretion of the Chair.

P-25

Points of Procedure

A delegate rising under P-25 must specifically state to which point they are rising.

Point of Information	If a member wishes to obtain clarification of procedure the delegate may address a point of information to the Chair.
Point of Inquiry	During debate a member may wish to ask a question of another representative. Such a question shall be addressed to the Chair and shall reference the agenda item currently under discussion. The delegate to whom the question is directed may then decide whether to answer the question now, respond to it in writing, or refuse to accept the question. Any verbal response shall be addressed to the Chair.
Point of Personal Privilege	If a member wishes to raise a question or make a request relating to the organization of the meeting, the comfort of its members, or the conduct of its members and/or officers, he or she may rise to a point of privilege. A member may not interrupt a speaker to rise under this point.
Point of Order	During debate, if a member believes that the Body is proceeding in a manner that is contradictory to the Rules of Procedure, the member may rise to a point of order immediately. A point of order raised at any time shall refer to the matter at hand at the time only.
Dilatory	Only the Chair may rule that a motion is dilatory. A dilatory motion shall be defined as any motion that seeks to obstruct the will of the Body, or the progress of the meeting. If the Chair rules that a motion is dilatory, the motion is considered not in order.

P-27

Suspension or Adjournment of Meeting

During debate, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting. The delegate shall specify the time and reason for the motion to suspend (i.e. move to suspend the meeting for 10 minutes for the purposes of caucus). This motion shall not be debated, but put to an immediate vote and requires only a simple majority to pass.

The Chair shall propose to adjourn the meeting when the Body has concluded all of its business. A delegate may not move for adjournment of the meeting until all of the Body's business has been concluded.

P-28**Postponement of Debate**

A motion calling for postponement of debate shall state the time at which debate on the agenda item shall continue. If debate is postponed, the Body shall move on to the item with the next highest priority.

Debate on this motion shall be limited to two speakers in favor of the motion (including the proposer) and two speakers against the motion. A simple majority is required to carry out the motion.

P-29**Closure of Agenda Item**

At any time during debate a delegate may move to close the agenda item under discussion. This motion requires two speakers in favor (including the proposer) and two speakers against and a two-thirds majority to pass.

P-30**Adjournment of Debate**

During debate a delegate may move to adjourn debate on the current agenda item. there will be two speakers in favor (including the proposer) and two speakers against. This motion requires a two-thirds majority.

If General debate is adjourned the next order of business shall be Substantive debate. If Substantive debate is adjourned, the Chair shall ask for any remaining amendments. The next order of business shall be voting bloc.

Short Rules

Rule	Action	Vote	Speakers
P-3	General Powers of the Secretariat Used by the Chair to direct the Committee		
P-10	Order of Business Reordering of Agenda Items	1/2	
P-11	Resolutions and Amendments Reordering of Resolutions	1/2	
P-14	Sponsorship and Withdrawal of Proposals Used to submit resolutions and amendments and to withdraw procedural motions		
P-21	Method of Voting Used to request a roll call vote		
P-23	Speeches and Comments Delegates may use this rule to be placed on the speakers list and make comments about the previous speech		
P-25	Points of Procedure Point of Inquiry Point of Personal Privilege Point of Order Point of Information		
P-27	Suspension/Adjournment of Meeting Used to suspend the meeting. The Chair may propose to adjourn the meeting when the Body has concluded all of its business.	1/2	
P-28	Postponement of Debate Used to postpone debate on the current agenda item until resolutions pertaining to that agenda item have been distributed to all delegates.	1/2	2f/2a
P-29	Closure of Agenda Item The Chair may propose the closure of the agenda item When all resolutions pertaining to that agenda item have been voted on.	2/3	2f/2a
P-30	Adjournment of Debate Used to end General debate and move into Substantive, or to end Substantive and move into voting bloc.	2/3	2f/2a

Each delegate to the General Assembly must submit a policy statement on each of the topics to be debated, at least 15 days prior to the simulation (no later than February 10, 2000). Only students who have submitted all policy statements in a timely fashion will receive credentials necessary to participate in debate.

A policy statement is a formal statement of your country's official position on a particular topic, using a specific format. The purpose of requiring policy statements is to ensure that each delegate adequately understands his/her country's stance on the issues to be debated, and accurately portrays that country's official position during debate.

Each delegate should come to the simulation prepared to deliver a 3 to 5 minute speech that outlines the major points of his/her country's position in each of the debate topics. In addition, it is helpful to know your country's position well enough to answer questions that may be directed to you by other delegates following your speeches. In anticipation of such questions, you should know the position of countries that are known antagonists of your country's position. For example: if the topic of debate is "population" and you represent China, you can expect a pointed question or two from delegates representing countries that are critical of a rigid population control policy -- U.S., among others. On the other hand, if the topic of debate is "global responsibility" and you represent the U.S., you might anticipate questions regarding the failure of the U.S. to pay United Nations dues that are in arrears.

The purpose of a Model U.N. simulation is to provide students an opportunity to role-play political roles without the consequences of real world action. The principle features of our simulation are communication and interaction among and between delegates. The formal committee meeting is the central stage where students act out their roles as diplomats. Informal group activity (caucusing) is also an important aspect of diplomacy that facilitates the process of reaching group consensus.

Debate in the Model U.N. simulation is between nations. While a delegate adds his/her personality, s/he is a representative of a nation. Protocol requires that delegates address or refer to other delegates as "the distinguished representative of _____" or "the delegate from _____". Policy criticism is addressed to the nation, not the delegate. Derogatory remarks directed to a delegate are unacceptable behavior for a diplomat.

Delegates are asked to wear appropriate apparel -- no shorts, cut-offs, tank tops, etc. You might want to check with your teacher and get her/his recommendation on what to wear.

We encourage you to come to the simulation well prepared -- having done sufficient research, formulated your country's policy into well-written and practiced speeches and with a good knowledge of rules of debate. We will be selecting a Distinguished Delegate from the General Assembly and one from the Security Council based on the following criteria:

- Quality of written work submitted prior to the simulation;
- Knowledge of the rules;
- Accurate representation of country's position;

- Leadership shown in caucus; and
- Diplomatic representation.

We look forward to having you join us in February for the simulation. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact your advisor or M.C.C.'s academic advisor Brian Dille (dille@asu.edu) at 461-7065.

Each delegate to the Security Council must submit a policy statement on each of the topics to be debated, at least 15 days prior to the simulation (no later than February 10, 2000). Only students who have submitted all policy statements in a timely fashion will receive Security Council credentials necessary to participate in debate.

A policy statement is a formal statement of your country's official position on a particular topic, using a specific format. The purpose of requiring policy statements is to ensure that each delegate adequately understands his/her country's stance on the issues to be debated, and accurately portrays that country's official position during debate.

Each delegate to the Security Council should come to the simulation prepared to discuss the three agenda items and participate in the crisis scenario. The agenda item "Stability in the Balkans" will be discussed as time permits. In addition, delegates must read the background articles and updates required for the Security Council crisis scenario. The background articles and updates are available from the M.C.C. Secretariat and on the Internet at <http://members.aol.com/mccmun98>.

Delegates should also be aware of the basic structure of the Security Council, including the veto power of the permanent members. The Security Council is responsible for maintaining global peace and security. Delegates to the Security Council should always keep this principle in mind during their efforts to resolve both the agenda items, and the crisis scenario. Security Council sessions can become intense, but delegates must maintain a diplomatic disposition at all times.

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