

Delegate Preparation Guide

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

— *The future is now* —



CHRISTUS
IDIOMAS

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Lesson 1 – The United Nations and you

1. The United Nations

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the UN Charter was ratified by a majority of the original 51 Member States. The day is now celebrated each year around the world as United Nations Day.

The purpose of the United Nations is to bring all nations of the world together to work for peace and development, based on the principles of justice, human dignity and the well-being of all people. It affords the opportunity for countries to balance global interdependence and national interests when addressing international problems.

There are currently 193 Members of the United Nations. They meet in the General Assembly, which is the closest thing to a world parliament. Each country, large or small, rich or poor, has a single vote, however, none of the decisions taken by the Assembly are binding. Nevertheless, the Assembly's decisions become resolutions that carry the weight of world governmental opinion.

The United Nations Headquarters is in the New York City but the land and buildings are international territory. The United Nations has its own flag, its own post office and its own postage stamps. Six official languages are used at the United Nations - Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The UN European Headquarters is in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. It has offices in Vienna, Austria and Economic Commissions in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, Amman in Jordan, Bangkok in Thailand and Santiago in Chile. The senior officer of the United Nations Secretariat is the Secretary-General. The current Secretary-General is Antonio Guterres.

The Principles of the United Nations are:

- All Member States have sovereign equality.
- All Member States must obey the Charter.
- Countries must try to settle their differences by peaceful means.
- Countries must avoid using force or threatening to use force.
- The UN may not interfere in the domestic affairs of any country.
- Countries should try to assist the United Nations.

2. Model United Nations

Model United Nations is a simulation of the UN General Assembly and other multilateral bodies. In Model UN, students step into the shoes of ambassadors from UN member states to debate current issues on the organization’s agenda. While playing their roles as ambassadors, student “delegates” make speeches, prepare draft resolutions, negotiate with allies and adversaries, resolve conflicts, and navigate the Model UN conference rules of procedure – all in the interest of mobilizing “international cooperation” to solve problems that affect countries all over the world.

Before playing out their ambassadorial roles in a Model UN simulation, students research the issue that their committee will address. Model UN participants learn how the international community acts on its concerns about topics including peace and security, human rights, the environment, food and hunger, economic development and globalization. Model UN delegates also look closely at the needs, goals and foreign policies of the countries they will represent at the event. The insights they gain from their exploration of history, geography, culture, economics and science contribute to the authenticity of the simulation when the role playing gets under way. The delegates’ in-depth knowledge of their countries guarantees a lively and memorable experience.

While there is no official record of how Model UN began, we do know that Model UN is the successor of a series of student-led Model League of Nations simulations. Some people believe that the first Model UN conference was held at Harvard University, although other colleges claim they held the first conference. Regardless, simulations of international organizations began even before the birth of the United Nations!

3. What do you have to do with it?

After all this data on the United Nations, you must be wondering what you have to do with all of this. Here’s a tip: you’re about to become a delegate in the Christus Idiomias MUN 2020!

Instead of just taking in what is decided in the United Nations, you are about to understand how it works, how matters and quarrels are decided. You might even end up discovering a vocation!

3.1. Simulation

The Simulation is the day in which you'll get to play delegate. Playing delegate is actually pretty easy and quite amusing. Besides, we are about to study all the rules and procedures in a really didactic way to help you gain confidence. Throughout the semester, you will read this guide, you will watch videos, make researches, read cartoons and practice with your friends and teachers.

If you have no clue of what a Simulation is like you can ask former students and your teachers and they will all tell you that it seems a bit confusing in the beginning, but it turns out to be a one of a kind experience.

It is relevant to note that we, the MUN organizational body take everything seriously (even though we have a great time). We will expect the same feeling of commitment and respect from you.

In order to fully absorb everything we are about to teach, you need a few moments a day for research and you need to read this guide. For the second time in the MUN history, the guide is divided in chapters and lessons, and it contains questionnaires and templates for documents. It has been rethought to make it simpler and more efficient. There is no reason why you should now be splendid on the Simulation day.

Be prepared!

3.2. The Nations' Fair

The Nations' Fair is the event that takes place after the Simulation is over, in the evening. Each delegation will have the chance to present their countries' culture. This is the *grand finale* to an amazing morning of debates.

You will receive further orientation on the Nations' Fair when we are closer to the simulation day. This is neither place or time to discuss it.

Let's now move on to what you really want to know: your country and your committee!

4. The Sorting

Soon you will have in your possession the simulation guide, which will explain the general theme of the Simulation and the topics of each committee. For

now we will attain ourselves to a quick explanation of each committee and do the Sorting!

4.1. This Year's theme

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: The Future is Now!

4.2. This Year's Committees

Committee 1: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Topic: Measures to halt the deforestation of rainforests (SDG 15).

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.

UN Environment work encompasses: Assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends; Developing international and national environmental instruments and Strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment.

Its mission is "To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations."

Committee 2: United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

Topic: Combating Illegal Trade of Animals

The Assembly, which represents the world's highest-level decision-making body on the environment, will culminate in resolutions and a global call to action to address the critical environmental challenges facing the world today.

For many, the creation of UNEA represents the coming of age of the environment. Since UNEP's inception in 1972, the environment has moved from the margins to the centre of the world's sustainable development

agenda. This transition was affirmed at the historic United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012, when world leaders called for UNEP to be strengthened and upgraded. The result was a new governing body, UNEA, which – for the first time – gives the environment the same level of global prominence as issues such as peace, poverty, health, security, finance and trade. The first session of UNEA, which was held in June 2014, tackled major issues such as the illegal trade in wildlife, air quality, environmental rule of law, financing the Green Economy, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Committee 3: Economic and Social Council Plenary (ECOSOC)

Topic: Investing in Sustainable Energy

The Economic and Social Council is at the heart of the United Nations system to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. It is the central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking, forging consensus on ways forward, and coordinating efforts to achieve internationally agreed goals. It is also responsible for the follow-up to major UN conferences and summits.

The UN Charter established ECOSOC in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations.

Committee 4: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Topic: Eliminating Urban Slums in Order to Ensure Access to Adequate Housing

UN-Habitat is the United Nations programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. UN-Habitat, the United Nations programme for human settlements, is at the helm of world change, assuming a natural leadership and catalytic role in urban matters. Mandated by the UN General Assembly in 1978 to address the issues of urban growth, it is a knowledgeable institution on urban development processes, and understands the aspirations of cities and their residents. For close to forty years, UN-Habitat has been working in human settlements throughout the

world, focusing on building a brighter future for villages, towns, and cities of all sizes. Because of these four decades of extensive experience, from the highest levels of policy to a range of specific technical issues, UN-Habitat has gained a unique and a universally acknowledged expertise in all things urban.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) promotes socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities. It is the focal point for all urbanization and human settlement matters within the UN system. UN-Habitat envisions well-planned, well-governed, and efficient cities and other human settlements, with adequate housing, infrastructure, and universal access to employment and basic services such as water, energy, and sanitation.

Committee 5: World Health Organization (WHO)

Topic: Combating the contagion of viruses.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that is concerned with international public health. It was established on 7 April 1948, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and is a member of the United Nations Development Group. Its predecessor, the Health Organization, was an agency of the League of Nations.

The constitution of the World Health Organization had been signed by all 61 countries of the United Nations by 22 July 1946, with the first meeting of the World Health Assembly finishing on 24 July 1948. It incorporated the *Office International d'Hygiène Publique* and the League of Nations Health Organization. Since its creation, WHO has been responsible for playing a leading role in the eradication of smallpox. Its current priorities include communicable diseases, in particular, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis; the mitigation of the effects of non-communicable diseases; sexual and reproductive health, development, and aging; nutrition, food insecurity and healthy eating; occupational health; substance abuse; and drive the development of reporting, publications, and networking. WHO is responsible for the World Health Report, a leading international publication on health, the worldwide World Health Survey, and World Health Day (7th-April of every Year).

4.3. This Year's Countries

1. Task 1 – Composition about your country and your committee

On this first task, you will be expected to deliver a composition about your country with information relevant to your committee. Focus on reading about the general theme and then about your country. It is not necessary to study every single aspect about your country, just what is relevant to the debate itself.

Lesson 2 – The aim of a United Nations Meeting

1. The aim of a United Nation Meeting

Now that you know your country and your committee, it's time to start studying the Procedure!

The first and most important thing you need to learn is the aim of a United Nations' Meeting: to produce a Resolution. A Resolution is basically a document that contains the will of the committee, what the committee wants to have accomplished; it is the result of the debate, it's what has been decided. All the rules you are about to learn exist to make the making of that Resolution more practical and efficient. You **MUST** have this concept in your mind every time you study the procedures.

We will first begin by the skeleton of the debate, its main parts. This division is only didactic. It all comes together when the discussions start.

2. The Characters

There are four "players" in a Model United Nations: the delegates, the Chair, the Messenger and the Assistant.

The **CHAIR** is the person who will moderate, who will put order in the debate. The delegates can only speak, propose documents, move motions or anything else if they are recognized by the Chair.

The **ASSISTANT** is the person who assists the Chair. Whatever the Chair needs, the assistant will do. He/she is responsible for writing down all the documents and printing them, for writing the delegations in the Speakers' List and for counting the time for the speeches.

The **MESSENGER** is the member that moves the most. He/she is the one who takes messages between delegates, who delivers papers from the delegates to the Chair. He/she is who you will consult whenever you need something (internet signal, computer charger...).

Together they form the **DIAS**, which is responsible for organizing the debate. The members of the Dias may never take part in the discussion, they exist only to organize the debate and keep the order.

Last, but not least, the **DELEGATES** (you) are the ones who will be discussing the topics. They represent countries and stand for the country's position during the whole simulation. It is important that during your research you focus on finding your country's opinion in the international scenario, regardless of your own. You have been trusted with the important task of representing a country. You must try and do your best in order to fulfill that task. You will have to forget about what you think and believe for a day and express only what country believes.

3. The Parts of the Debate

The debate can be divided in three main bodies: the lists, the documents and the motions. This division is merely didactic. In reality, three parts are a whole and work together. If you can find the logic in it, it looks much like a game in which everything is related.



3.1. Lists

The LISTS are where the order of the speakers is displayed. By looking at the Lists, we can see whose turn is it to speak. The Debate takes place in one list at a time. A delegate will only speak if he/she wishes to. If you wish to speak, you need only to lift your placard, which will be given to you at the day of the Simulation, and the Messenger will put your name on the list while the debate is occurring. There are two kinds of Lists which we will be studying shortly.

3.2. Motions

MOTIONS are basically acts proposed by delegates that alter the flow of the debate. We will study them in detail in the next chapter.

3.3. Documents

The DOCUMENTS are assets the delegates have to organize their ideas. They exist to record what the delegates are discussing or what they want to discuss. There are three documents (Position Papers, Working Papers and Draft Resolutions), which we will study in detail shortly.

Right now it may seem confusing, but it will all be clear by the end of our course.

4. A Delegate's Posture

To end our first lessons, we will quickly discuss the posture that will be expected from you in the simulation. Mr. Anthony Hogan, Model U.N. International, created the system of six "C's" to describe how a delegate must present himself/herself:

1. **CONFIDENCE:** Confidence is portrayed by being as knowledgeable as possible on your subject and conveying this knowledge through the power of your voice and eyes. As a Model U.N. delegate, you are the authority and representative of your respective country. Research well and speak as if you know you

are undoubtedly right. As the speaker, you must have confidence in yourself; otherwise the audience will have little confidence in you.

2. **CLEAR:** A speaker can do many things before-hand to assist them in speaking clearly. Write an outline of the topics that are going to be said, and follow it when speaking. Always speak slowly. This will allow the audience to hear everything that is said. Know your terminology well beforehand to avoid fumbling with words. Try to enunciate words properly.
3. **CONCISE:** A good public speaker presents his/her points in a clean and clear-cut fashion. Unnecessary words and information should not be used to fill in the speech. The speech should be brief and to the point – say what you have to say. Do not ramble on about the topic in order to appear knowledgeable.
4. **CONSTRUCTIVE:** An effective public speech needs to be constructed properly. Start with a solid foundation that rings together all of your ideas, present your points, and then connect them by reviewing what was said. There should be an introduction, a body, and a conclusion. It is a known fact that three is a magic number. Say it once, say it and review it, then say it again. This method will help the audience to remember what was said.
5. **“CON PASSION”:** It is always important to speak from the heart – with passion – hence the Spanish term “con passion”. Always maintain eye contact with the audience. In doing so the audience will feel connected to you and your speech. This is what you want. You want to grab and to hold the audience’s attention.
6. **CRITIQUE:** It is better to critique than to criticize. Critiquing is constructive and allows for people to grow and improve. Criticizing brings peoples’ motivation and confidence down. A critique should be accepted positively, since it is a tool that is used to strengthen one’s public speaking.

Western Business Attire

Christus Idiomias MUN has adopted Western Business Attire as the standard for all of its conference events. It is our experience that attendees who dress appropriately are more receptive to the experiences and

opportunities that our event provides. In principle, elected officials and diplomats seek to represent themselves as professional and organized.

Casual attire is acceptable, and indeed encouraged, during the Nations' Fair.

| | ENCOURAGED | NOT ACCEPTABLE |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| SHIRTS/TOPS | Long-sleeved shirts with collars Jackets/blazers Tie Sweaters, vests and cardigans | Sweatshirts T-shirts Sleeveless shirts/tops Untucked shirts/tops Bare shoulders or midriff |
| SLACKS | Dress slacks Dockers ®-style/casual-dress pants (must be pressed and in excellent condition, preferably with cuffs) | Denim (any color) Leather/vinyl Sweatpants Stretch pants/leggings Stirrup pants Shorts/culottes Tights pants |
| DRESSES/SKIRTS | Tailored dresses Two-piece dresses Skirts (moderate length) | Sleeveless dresses Sun-dresses Long, baggy dresses Leather/vinyl Tight dresses/skirts Hemlines inappropriately short |
| FOOTWEAR | Dress shoes/pumps Closed toe, sling-back shoes Flats/casual shoes Loafers Boat shoes/topsiders | Athletic/tennis shoes Sandals Hiking boots |

NOTE: The following items are important elements of Western Business Attire.

Modest necklines

Tucked-in shirts

Socks

Appropriate accessories

All items in good repair

Lesson 3 – Documents

1. Introduction

The productivity in a United Nations meeting strongly depends on the **proposition of ideas**. These ideas come in the form of **Documents**. As we mentioned before, Documents are assets that delegates dispose of to keep the ideas of the debate organized. There are three kinds of documents that are prior to the well functioning of a simulation: Position Papers, Working Papers and Draft Resolutions.

2. Position Paper

The Position Paper is the first document to be produced. In fact, it's supposed to be ready even before the Simulation begins.

The **POSITION PAPER** is a resume of the opinion of the delegate regarding the topic. In this paper – which doesn't need to exceed a page and a half – the delegate must express his country's position, fundament it, present solutions and say what he expects the committee to decide.

It is also interesting to include historical facts to support your arguments but it is not necessary to go back as far as the first inhabitants of the Earth or describe traditional dishes; you need only to mention what is **relevant** to the debate. The cultural aspects of your country will be very important to the Nations' Fair, but they are not relevant to the debate.

The Position Papers will be available to all delegates beside the Chair. Whenever a delegate wishes to, he/she can pick up the Position Paper from another nation, read it and put it back in place.

Check the end of this guide for more information on the Position Paper!

3. Working Papers

The Working Papers is, as the name suggests, a working tool. You will use it every time you want to show an idea to the committee.

In order to have it distributed in the committee, a delegate has only to deliver it to the Chair. However, no one can mention its content before all delegates have access to it.

Here is a Sample Working Paper:

Working Paper

Committee: The General Assembly

Topic: World Food Summit: five years later

Country: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

1. Urges Member States to implement in a coordinated manner and in close cooperation with relevant bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional financial institutions, the Declaration of the World Food summit: five years later International Alliance against Hunger;

2. Requests all relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the International Fund For Agricultural Development, as well as the international and regional financial institutions, to pursue, at the global, regional and country levels, the implementation of the outcome of the World Food Summit: five years later in the context of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in particular the goals of halving the levels of hunger and absolute poverty by 2015, and in the context of relevant follow-up to the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, the International Conference on Financing for Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

4. Draft Resolution

The **DRAFT RESOLUTION** is a proposition, an idea. If approved by the committee, it becomes the **RESOLUTION**. The delegates who write it must include in it the working papers agreed upon in the debate as well as what has been discussed.

A resolution has several important requirements. It should display the delegates' knowledge of the topic. Background information and past domestic and United Nations actions should be mentioned and acknowledged. Furthermore, the resolution should describe the problem and explain why it is important to discuss in the United Nations. It should also inform readers why the actions are being recommended. After all of

this is mentioned and discussed, the resolution should then explain the solutions that the committee proposes to eradicate the problem.

There is a specific procedure to propose and approve it, which we will discuss in the following Lessons.

The Draft Resolution will be more profoundly discussed in the future, when we write one. For now, we will attain ourselves to the basic structure.

The Draft Resolution can be divided in three main parts: The Heading, The Preamble and The Operative Clauses.

The **HEADING** of a resolution identifies it. It tells readers which committee is submitting the resolution, which countries in the committee propose it, the topic that the resolution addresses, and gives a synthesized version of what the resolution states.

The **PREAMBLE** is the first half of the resolution. It describes the problem that the resolution addresses, explains the purpose of the resolution, and acknowledges past solutions proposed to solve the problem. It also gives brief background to the issue being addressed. Remember that one of the requirements of a good resolution is to demonstrate knowledge of the topic. Referring to specific United Nations documents and resolutions and mentioning accurate statistics and bits of information will make the resolution more credible.

The **OPERATIVE** clauses are the *what* of the resolution. They propose the action to be taken by the United Nations. The operative clauses are the solutions to the problem. They state how the Member States have agreed to resolve the issue that was discussed in the committee.

General Assembly Third Committee

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

The Heading {
 Topic: “Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies”
 The General Assembly,
Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, [use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| The Preamble | <p><u>Reaffirming</u> its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,</p> <p><u>Noting</u> with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental Organizations,</p> <p><u>Stressing</u> the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,</p> |
| The Operative Clauses | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Encourages</u> all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; [use semicolons to separate operative clauses] 2. <u>Urges</u> member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid; 3. <u>Requests</u> that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies; 4. <u>Calls</u> for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces; 5. <u>Stresses</u> the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries 6. <u>Calls</u> upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and 7. <u>Requests</u> the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. |

Every operative clause must begin with an operative phrase. This phrase must begin with a capital letter and should be underlined. Every operative clause ends with a semicolon, and the final clause ends with a period. Above is a Sample Resolution.

Lesson 4 – Points and Motions (Part 1)

1. Points

POINTS are used by the delegates when they want to request something from the chair, to point out a mistake or even ask for information. They can be used whenever the chair asks if there is any amongst the delegates. There are four kinds of points, and it is very important that you understand what each one of them is for.

1.1. Point of Order

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate might notice the chair is not acting according to the rules. When this happens, the delegate can ask for a Point of Order. The Chair will then ask what the delegate wanted to point out. Common mistakes made by the chair are forgetting to recognize a country in the Speakers List, over counting the time and confusing Simple Majority and Qualified Majority. It is key to the veracity of the simulation that delegates use this point whenever necessary. This Point cannot interrupt a speech. It can only be raised between speeches.

1.2. Point of Personal Privilege

A delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege whenever she/he is feeling physically uncomfortable. If it's too cold or if the fan has stopped for some reason, a delegate can raise this point to warn the Chair, who will take measures to fix the temperature. This is the only point that can interrupt a speech.

1.3. Point of Inquiry

A delegate may raise a Point of Inquiry whenever he feels insecure about the procedure. Whenever it's raised, the Chair will willingly explain the procedure until the delegate has fully understood. This point cannot stop a speech.

2. Motions

A **MOTION** is basically a request made by a delegate to alter the debate.

By proposing a motion a delegate can make the debate faster or propose a document. They can be proposed only when the Chair announces

it is accepting them, which happens once between speeches. A delegate can only propose one motion at a time and more than one delegate can propose a motion. The Chair will proceed then to voting the motions according to the order they were proposed.

NOTE: It is also important to know that there are no motions within motions.

Right now it may seem a little confuse, but once you go through the explanations bellow and practice with the class it will be very clear.

2.1. Motions to Speed Up the Debate

As mentioned before, motions can speed up the debate.

- **Motion for Moderated Caucus**

In matters of speed, this is the next level. When proposing this motion, the delegate must say how many speeches he wants and how long each one of them will last. Once the motion is approved by simple majority¹, and the General Speaker's list is paralyzed, the Chair will ask which delegations wish to speak and the delegates need only to lift their placards and the Chair will recognize one at a time.

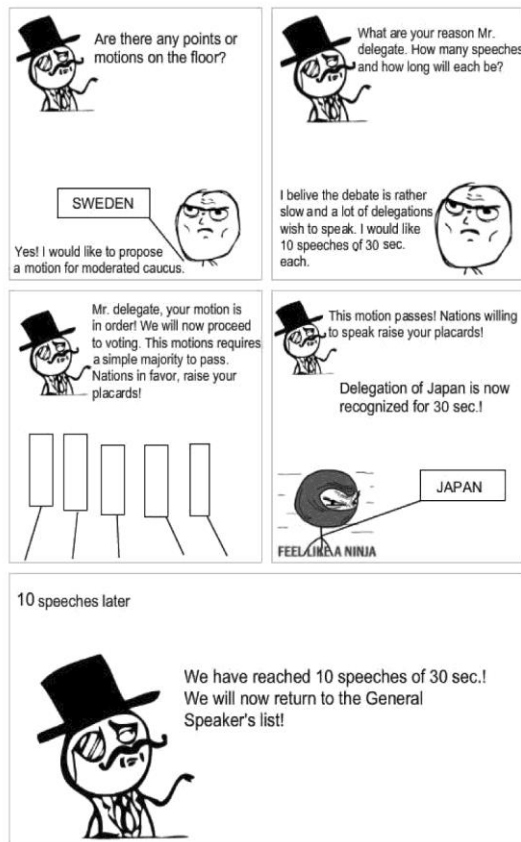
- **Motion for Unmoderated Caucus**

When this motion is proposed, the Chair kind of ceases to exist for the time stipulated. This is the top speed a meeting can achieve. When the motion is proposed, the delegate has to expose the reason why he would like to move this motion and for how long. If the motion is in order, it will be voted (this motion requires simple majority). If it's approved, the Chair will start counting the time. During an Unmoderated Caucus, the delegates can stand up, exchange paper amongst themselves and talk as they will.

This motion is very useful to write documents and exchange ideas, since it is free of the formalities of the debate in the General Speaker's list.

The motion for Unmoderated Caucus can be proposed when the chair announces it is accepting motions.

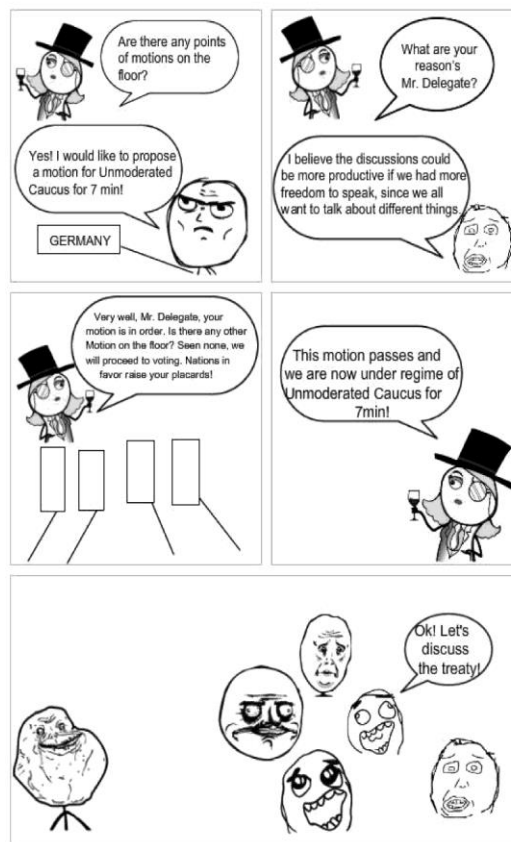
Motion for Moderated Caucus



Picture 1

mememaker.com.br

Motion for Unmoderated Caucus



Picture 2

mememaker.com.br

Lesson 5 – Rehearsing

The purpose of this lesson is to give you the opportunity to better understand the last lesson by role-playing it with your class.

Here is a topic:

There's nothing quite like a McDonald's.

From this topic, you should create a debate with your classmates. Even though this topic might seem exciting, you should focus on practicing what we learned in Lesson 4, which is:

- Motion for Moderated Caucus
- Motion for Unmoderated Caucus
- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Order

- Point of Inquiry

This is the perfect opportunity to ask any doubts you might have.

Good luck!

Task 2

At the Position Paper Workshop, you learned how to write a Position Paper and you wrote your own. By now your teacher has given it back to you with the proper suggestions and alterations. Now it's time for you to write the **Second Version the Position Paper**. Check with your teacher the **Delivery Date**.

You will find the sheet to write your composition in the last pages of this guide.

Lesson 6 – Motions (Part 2)

Last lesson, we began studying Motions. We learned that motions are proposed to alter a debate in any way. They can speed up the debate a propose documents. We have already discussed the first kind of Motion and the Points of Parliamentary Procedure. We will now learn how to change the Speaker's List.

1. Motions to Discuss Documents

As exhaustively mentioned before, the aim of a United Nations meeting is to produce a Resolution by which a committee states its will. We will now begin to study how a Resolution is proposed.

There are two kinds of documents which are used to produce a Resolution: Working Papers and Draft Resolutions. These documents exist to make the debate more efficient rather than congregate a confuse mixture of ideas. In order to approve a Resolution, the delegates must propose ideas. These ideas come in the form of Draft Resolutions. After being discussed, the Draft Resolution is voted. If approved, great! If not, another Draft Resolution has to be delivered to the Chair in order to continue the process until a Resolution is achieved.

Working Papers are discussed in the General Speakers' List and there are almost no requirements to have them distributed to the committee. If you want to have a working paper distributed, you just have to deliver it to the Messenger in the format shown in the lesson about **Documents**.

However there are a few **requirements** to propose a Draft Resolution.

1.1. Motion for the Introduction of a Draft Resolution

It is not necessary to give reasons to propose this motion, simply because it's obvious: you want to introduce a **DRAFT RESOLUTION**. First, the delegate who wants to propose the Draft Resolution has to have it signed by **at least four other countries**. Then he needs to **deliver it to the Chair**. After reading it, the Chair will proceed to **distributing the text to all the delegates**. It will then announce that it is **accepting Motions for the Introduction of a Draft Resolution**. Once the motion is proposed, the Chair will approve it automatically (it is **not** necessary to vote this motion). The Chair will give the delegates the opportunity to read it and to make **GRAMMATICAL CHANGES** in the text without any formality, but it will not allow any changes that compromise the original meaning of the Draft Resolution. When the **GRAMMATICAL CORRECTION** is over and the delegates are satisfied with it, the General Speaker's List will then be lifted and a new list will be opened: **The Special Speaker's List**. Notice that the General Speaker's List is not erased, only paralyzed, and the new list will obey a new order.

While in the regime of the Special Speaker's List, the delegates must discuss the document and the document only.

To vote the Draft Resolution, it is necessary to propose a **Motion for the Closure of the Speaker's List or a Motion for the Closure of Debate**, which will be studied in the end of this chapter.

2. Motions regarding the Speaker's List

Before we talk about how to move through lists, we will define what a Speaker's List is and what kinds of Speaker's List exist.

2.1. Speaker's Lists

According to the MUN Manifesto, “The Speaker’s List is the list that determines the order in which delegates will address the committee”, in other words, a Speaker’s List is merely a list which determines whose time it is to speak.

There are two kinds of lists: the General Speaker’s List and the Special Speaker’s List. Each of these lists has a special reason to exist. We will now talk about both of them.

The **GENERAL SPEAKER’S LIST** is the list that is automatically opened when the section starts. After the Roll Call, the Chair will announce that the List is open. At this point, if you wish to speak, you need only to lift your placard and the Messenger will write your delegation’s name in the General Speaker’s List. When it’s your time to speak, the Chair will recognize you by calling your delegation. While in this list, you, the delegates, must discuss the topic of the committee as much as you can. After all, The General Speaker’s List is where the topic must be discussed generally, as a whole. While the General Speaker’s List is open, you should bring to the discussion controversies, opinions and arguments.

The **SPECIAL SPEAKER’S LIST**, as we discussed before, can only be opened when a Draft Resolution is proposed. Once a Draft Resolution is introduced, the Chair will automatically lift the General Speaker’s List and open the Special Speaker’s List. While in this list, the delegates must only discuss the Draft Resolution. Notice that this list has a more specific and objective propose. After all, we are now closer to approving the Resolution.

It is very important to understand that a List works like a platform for the discussions; there can be motions and points in any of these lists. There can’t be, however, motions within motions.

Now that we know the Lists and how to move through them, we will now learn the motions to end them. There are two kinds of motions that serve to that propose: **Motion for the Closure of the List** and **Motion for the Closure of Debate**.

NOTE: the General Speaker’s List can NEVER be ended, it can only be lifted. Which means only Lists which discuss documents can be ended.

2.2. **Motion for the Closure of the Special Speaker’s List**

When this motion is proposed and passes by **qualified majority**, no other nation can have its name written in the List. To symbolize that, a line is drawn in the bottom of the list. All the remaining nations that are already in the list will speak. When the last nation has spoken the document being discussed will then be voted.

When the list is closed and all speakers left have pronounced themselves, the Draft Resolution is automatically voted nominally by Roll Call Voting.¹

2.3. Motion for the Closure of Debate

A delegate can propose this motion whenever he believes there has been enough talking over the document and no other nation needs to be heard. When this motion is proposed and approved by Qualified Majority², the list is closed and the committee votes the document. To symbolize the Closure of the Debate, the end of the debate over that document, an “X” is drawn over the list.

When the debate is closed, the Draft Resolution is automatically voted nominally by Roll Call Voting³.

3. I yield my time to...

The delegate in turn on the speaker’s list may decide what he/she wants to do with what’s left of his/her time after his/her speech. Time could be yielded to another delegate, in other terms: a delegate who still has time to speak can “give” that time to another delegate instead yielding the rest of the time to the Chair (finishing the speech). This second delegate has to agree. Time could also be yielded to QUESTIONS, and the delegate can give answer to any questions but only with the time he/she has left. If time is yielded to the CHAIR, the remaining time is eliminated.

A delegate can only yield time while in the Speaker’s List. This means he cannot do so in a Moderated Caucus.

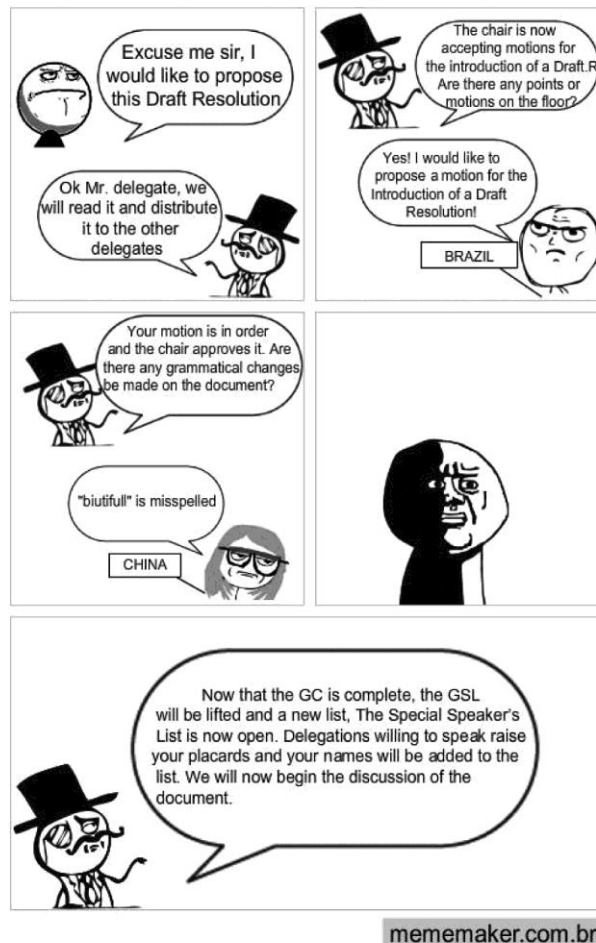
¹ The Chair will call each delegation to proclaim themselves.

² Qualified Majority: 2/3 of the delegations present.

³ The Chair will call each delegation to proclaim themselves.

Introduction of a Draft Resolution

Introduction of a Draft Resolution



Lesson 7 – Rehearsing

The purpose of this lesson is to give you the opportunity to better understand the last lesson by role-playing it with your class.

Here is a topic:

Students should always wear uniforms.

From this topic, you should create a debate with your classmates. Even though this topic might seem exciting, you should focus on practicing what we learned in Lesson 6, which is:

- Motion of the Introduction of a Draft Resolution

This is the perfect opportunity to ask any doubts you might have.

Good Luck!

Task 3

Now that we are close to the Simulation, it is time for you to write the **Final Version of the Position Paper**. By now your teacher must have given the Second Version of the Position Paper back to you with the proper suggestions and alterations. This last version has to be delivered prior to the **Simulation Preview**.

You will find the templates to write your composition in the last pages of this guide.

Lesson 8 – Rehearsing

The purpose of this lesson is to give you the opportunity to better understand the Procedure by role-playing it with your class.

Here is a topic:

Which is the best country to visit?

From this topic, you should create a debate with your classmates. Even though this topic might seem exciting, you should focus on practicing what we learned in Lesson 6, which is:

- Motion of the Introduction of a Draft Resolution Motion for Moderated Caucus
- Motion of Unmoderated Caucus
- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Order
- Point of Inquiry

This is the perfect opportunity to ask any doubts you might have.

Good Luck!

Session Script

Abbreviated Simulation Script

Represented Member States:*

Costa Rica Germany Kuwait Mexico Russian Federation

Cuba India Lebanon Myanmar South Africa

France Iraq Libya Norway United States

Chair

“If there are no objections, we will bring the committee into formal session. If all delegates will please take their seats, I will begin roll call, the appropriate responses when your State is called is ‘present and voting’. Delegates who identify their status as ‘present and voting’ are not permitted to abstain on any substantive vote while in this session of the committee. Instead, these delegates must vote strictly in favor of or in opposition to any motion before the committee.”

After completing roll call...

Chair:

The first order of business before the committee is to set the agenda order. The topic on the committee agenda is _____. If there are no objections from the committee, the chair will open the speakers list to begin the formal debate with presenting position papers. Countries that would like to be placed on the speakers list, please raise your placards until your State has been recognized.”

Chair recognizes States and records their order.

Chair:

“Are there any motions on the floor at this time? [Norway raises placard] Norway, to what point do you rise?” Norway stands and says: “Honorable chair, the delegation from Norway moves to set a limit on the speakers time of two minutes.”

Chair:

– “Thank you delegate, this motion is in order. Are there any additional points or motions on the floor at this time? [no placards] Seeing none, a motion to set a limit of two minutes on the speakers time has been introduced. Is there any objection to this motion?”

[If placards raised in objection] Seeing objection to this motion, the chair will say, "The chair recognizes the honorable delegate from Norway. You have fifteen seconds to speak in favor of this motion." "favor of this motion please raise your placards? Norway and Mexico, you will speak in favor of the motion.

Chair: Will those delegates wishing to speak in opposition to this motion please raise your placards? Cuba and Costa Rica, you will speak in opposition to this motion."

Chair will record the States chosen to speak on any motion. As a rule, the State initially making the motion will have the opportunity to speak in favor. However, should only one delegate wish to speak, for example, in favor of the motion, the chair will only recognize one speaker in opposition. No additional motions will be entertained until the completion of the current vote.

[Norway speaks]

Chair: "Thank you delegate. The chair now recognizes the honorable delegate from Cuba. You have fifteen seconds to speak in opposition to this motion." [Cuba speaks]

Chair: "Thank you delegate. The motion currently before the committee is to set a limit of two minutes on speakers time. The motion is decided by a simple majority vote and, as a procedural matter, the dais would like to remind all delegates that abstentions are out of order. All those in favor of this motion, please raise your placards... [chair records affirmative votes] All those opposed to this motion, please raise your placards... [chair records dissenting votes, tally and compare results] The motion to set the speakers time limit at two minutes passes."

Chair: "Are there any additional motions on the floor at this time. Seeing none, we will begin with the position papers. The chair recognizes the delegate from _____. You have two minutes to speak."

Libya speaks. The United States of America raises placard to make a motion for suspension of meeting.

Chair:

_ “The United States (placard raised), do you have a point or a motion?”

United States:

_ “Yes honorable chair, the United States of America would like to move to suspend the meeting for a period of ten minutes for the purpose of a caucus session to informally discuss_____.”

Chair:

_ “Thank you delegate, this motion is in order. A motion has been made to suspend the meeting for a period of ten minutes for the purpose of caucusing. Is there any objection to this motion?[placards are raised in objection]

Seeing objection, we will move to a vote. This motion is decided by a simple majority of the committee and no debate is required. All delegates in favor of the motion to suspend the meeting for a period of ten minutes, please raise your placards... All delegates opposed to this motion, please raise your placards... The motion to suspend the meeting passes. The committee will reconvene in ten minutes.”

Delegates break to discuss adoption of the agenda. Meetings both within and between regional blocs result in a distinct division within the committee regarding the agenda order.

Chair:

_ “If all delegates will find their seats, we will bring the committee back to order. [allow a few moments, bang gavel and repeat if necessary] Are there any motions on the floor at this time? [placards are raised, the chair chooses India]

India, to what point do you rise?”

India: “Honorable chair, India moves to open a moderated caucus ...

Chair: “Thank you delegate. A motion has been made to open a moderated caucus, who seconds the motion? All in favor...all opposed’ The motion clearly passes. India shall begin, followed by (whoever seconds the motion).

Follow rules of unmoderated caucus

France: “Honorable chair, France moves for adjournment of debate.”

Chair: _ “Thank you delegate. That motion is also in order at this time. There is now a motion on the floor for adjournment of debate. Are there any additional motions on the floor at this time? [many placards remain raised] The chair recognizes the delegate from Mexico; to what point do you rise?”

Mexico: _ “Honorable chair, Mexico moves for a suspension of the meeting for a period of twenty minutes for the purpose of a caucus to discuss the previous motions for adjournment and closure of debate.”

Chair:

_ “Thank you, delegate. That motion is in order at this time. There are currently two motions on the floor: the first motion for adjournment of debate; and motion for a suspension of the meeting for a period of twenty minutes for the purpose of caucusing. Are there any additional motions on the floor at this time? [a handful of placards are raised] The chair recognizes the delegate from the South Africa, to what point do you rise?”

South Africa: _ “Honorable chair, South Africa moves for a suspension of the meeting for a period of ten minutes for the purpose of caucusing.”

Chair:_ “Thank you delegate. However, the chair would like to ask the honorable delegate from South Africa to reconsider this motion, given that there is already a motion on the floor for the suspension of the meeting for a period of twenty minutes. Would you consider withdrawing your motion?”

South Africa: _ “Honorable chair, with all due respect, the South African delegation firmly believes the motion for a twenty minute suspension of the meeting has been introduced specifically to interrupt the substantive work of the committee. We are convinced a ten minute suspension of the meeting will suffice to adequately discuss the motions currently on the floor.”

Chair: _ “Thank you delegate. Your point is well-taken and the dais will entertain your motion. There are currently three motions on the floor.”

“The committee will now move to a vote on suspension of the meeting for a period of twenty minutes. Prior to this vote, allow me to remind you that there is a second motion pending for suspension of the meeting for a period of ten minutes. Is there opposition to suspension of the meeting for 20 minutes? [many placards] Seeing opposition, will all those in favor of this motion please raise your placards? All those opposed? [seeing more placards raised against the motion than for the motion] This motion fails.”

Chair: “We will now consider the motion for suspension of the meeting for a period of ten minutes. Is there opposition to this motion?”

[placards are raised] Seeing opposition, will those in favor of this motion please raise your placards?

Glossary

Abstain: During a vote on a substantive matter, delegates may abstain rather than vote yes or no. This generally signals that a country does not support the resolution being voted on, but does not oppose it enough to vote no.

Adjourn: All UN or Model UN sessions end with a vote to adjourn. This means that the debate is suspended until the next meeting. This can be a short time (e.g., overnight) or a long time (until next year's conference).

Agenda: The order in which the issues before a committee will be discussed. The first duty of a committee following the roll call is usually to set the agenda.

Amendment: A change to a draft resolution on the floor. Can be of two types: a "friendly amendment" is supported by the original draft resolution's sponsors, and is passed automatically, while an "unfriendly amendment" is not supported by the original sponsors and must be voted on by the committee as a whole.

Background guide: A guide to a topic being discussed in a Model UN committee usually written by conference organizers and distributed to delegates before the conference. The starting point for any research before a Model UN conference.

Binding: Having legal force in UN member states. Security Council resolutions are binding, as are decisions of the International Court of Justice; resolutions of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council are not.

Bloc: A group of countries in a similar geographical region or with a similar opinion on a particular topic. Blocs typically vote together.

Caucus: A break in formal debate in which countries can more easily and informally discuss a topic. There are two types: moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus.

Chair: A member of the dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces the rules of procedure. Also known as a Moderator.

Dais: The group of people in charge of a Model UN committee. It generally consists of a Chair, a Director, and a Rapporteur. The dais is also the raised platform on which the chair traditionally sits.

Decorum: The order and respect for others that all delegates at a Model UN conference must exhibit. The Chair will call for decorum when he or she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker, of the dais, or of their roles as ambassadors.

Delegate: A student acting as a representative of a member state or observer in a Model UN committee.

Delegation: The entire group of people representing a member state or observer in all committees at a particular Model UN conference. They are usually all from the same school.

Director: A member of the dais that oversees the creation of working papers and draft resolutions, acts as an expert on the topic, makes sure delegates accurately reflect the policy of their countries, and ensures that decorum is maintained during caucuses.

Division of the Question: During voting bloc, delegates may motion to vote on certain clauses of a resolution separately, so that only the clauses that are passed become part of the final resolution. This is known as division of the question.

Draft resolution: A document that seeks to fix the problems addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution will become into a resolution.

Faculty Advisor: The faculty member in charge of a Model UN team, class or club.

Flow of debate: The order in which events proceed during a Model UN conference. This usually indicates the movement between formal and informal debate and the process of drafting, debating and voting on resolutions.

Gavel: The tool, shaped like a small wooden hammer, which the Chair uses to keep order within a Model UN committee. Many conferences give the gavel used in a committee to the delegate recognized by the dais as the best in that committee;

therefore, the term is frequently used to refer to the award given to the best delegate, even in cases where no actual gavel is given.

Formal debate: The "standard" type of debate at a Model UN conference, in which delegates speak for a certain time in an order based on a speakers' list.

Head Delegate: The student leader of a Model UN club or team.

Member State: A country that has ratified the Charter of the United Nations and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and Security Council. Currently, there are 193 member states.

Moderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time to speak for a short period of time, enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in formal debate.

Moderator: see Chair.

Motion: A request made by a delegate that the committee as a whole do something. Some motions might be to go into a caucus, to adjourn, to introduce a draft resolution, or to move into voting procedure.

Observer: A state, national organization, regional organization, or non-governmental organization that is not a member of the UN but participates in its debates. Observers can vote on procedural matters but not substantive matters. An example is the Holy See.

On the floor: At a Model UN conference, when a working paper or draft resolution is first written, it may not be discussed in debate. After it is approved by the Director and introduced by the committee, it is put "on the floor" and may be discussed.

Operative clause: The part of a resolution which describes how the UN will address a problem. It begins with an action verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.).

Page: A delegate in a Model UN committee that has volunteered to pass notes from one delegate to another, or from a delegate to the dais, for a short period of time.

Placard: A piece of cardstock with a country's name on it that a delegate raises in the air to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

Point: A request raised by a delegate for information or for an action relating to that delegate. Examples include a point of order, a point of inquiry, and a point of personal privilege.

Position paper: A summary of a country's position on a topic, written by a delegate before a Model UN conference.

Preambulatory Clause: The part of a resolution that describes previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary. It begins with a participle or adjective (noting, concerned, regretting, aware of, recalling, etc.).

Procedural: Having to do with the way a committee is run, as opposed to the topic being discussed. All delegates present must vote on procedural matters and may not abstain.

Quorum: The minimum number of delegates needed to be present for a committee to meet. In the General Assembly, a quorum consists of one third of the members to begin debate, and a majority of members to pass a resolution. In the Security Council, no quorum exists for the body to debate, but nine members must be present to pass a resolution.

Rapporteur: A member of the dais whose duties include keeping the speakers' list and taking the roll call, as well as assisting in and keeping track of administrative duties in the committee room.

Resolution: A document that has been passed by an organ of the UN that aims to address a particular problem or issue.

Right of Reply: A right to speak in reply to a previous speaker's comment, invoked when a delegate feels personally insulted by another's speech. Generally requires a written note to the Chair to be invoked.

Roll Call: The first order of business in a Model UN committee, during which the Rapporteur reads aloud the names of each member state in the committee. When a delegate's country's name is called, he or she may respond "present" or "present

and voting." A delegate responding "present and voting" may not abstain on a substantive vote.

Rules of Procedure: The rules by which a Model UN committee is run.

Second: To agree with a motion being proposed. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

Secretariat: The staff of a Model UN conference.

Secretary-General: The leader of a Model UN conference.

Signatory: A country that wishes a draft resolution to be put on the floor and signs the draft resolution to accomplish this. A signatory need not support a resolution; it only wants it to be discussed. Usually, Model UN conferences require some minimum number of sponsors and signatories for a draft resolution to be approved.

Simple majority: 50% plus one vote of the number of delegates in a committee. The amount needed to pass most votes.

Speakers' List: A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a new topic is opened for discussion, the Chair will create a speakers' list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time. During debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers' list by sending a note to the dais.

Sponsor: One of the writers of a draft resolution. A friendly amendment can only be created if all sponsors agree.

Substantive: Having to do with the topic being discussed. A substantive vote is a vote on a draft resolution or amendment already on the floor during voting bloc. Only member states (not observer states or non-governmental organizations) may vote on substantive issues.

Unmoderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates leave their seats to mingle and speak freely. Enables the free sharing of ideas to an extent not possible

in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently used to sort countries into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions.

Working Paper: A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed. Frequently the precursor to a draft resolution.

Veto: The ability, held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States to prevent any draft resolution in the Security Council from passing by voting no.

Vote: A time at which delegates indicate whether they do or do not support a proposed action for the committee. There are two types: procedural and substantive.

Voting procedure: The period at the end of a committee session during which delegates vote on proposed amendments and draft resolutions.

How to Write a Position Paper

Writing a position paper might appear to be a daunting task, especially for new delegates. But with enough research, you will find that writing a position paper will be easy and useful.

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 will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

Many conferences will ask for specific details in a position paper, so be sure to include all the required information. Most conferences will provide delegates a background guide to the issue. Usually, the background guide will contain questions to consider. Make sure that your position paper answers these questions.

A good position paper will include:

- 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; and
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

DELEGATION OF The Kingdom of Denmark

Committee: Commission on Human Rights

Topic: Violence against Women

Delegate: William Hayward Wilson

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states, “no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.” Although this doctrine was adopted in 1948, the world has fallen quite short of this goal. Violence against women pervades all states and it is the duty of the international community to ensure that all persons are afforded equality and respect. Despite cooperative efforts at combating gross human rights abuses, such as the adoption of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the United Nations has not been able to alleviate the injustice women worldwide experience daily.

The Kingdom of Denmark believes that in order to end violence against women, nations must look to empower women in all aspects of society. This includes promoting equal gender roles in government, civil society, education and business. However, Denmark also recognizes the need to combat human rights abuses against women as they occur, and no nation is immune to gender violence.

In 2002, the Danish Government launched an extensive action plan to combat domestic violence against women. The plan includes measures to help treat abused women, identify and prosecute the perpetrators, and incorporate professional medical and psychological staff into the rehabilitation process. The action plan currently reaches out to both governmental and nongovernmental groups on the local level throughout the nation.

The Danish Centre for Human Rights in Copenhagen, Denmark’s foremost national human rights institution also promotes and protects human rights. Based on the Centre’s research, Denmark’s parliament can promote human rights-based legislation and education/awareness programs throughout the nation. The Centre also addresses the UN Commission on Human Rights annually regarding human rights developments in Denmark and internationally. Denmark has no record of committing major human rights violations, most importantly any targeted at women. In its 2003 Annual Report, Amnesty International also found no human rights violations against Danish women.

Women are invaluable to Denmark's society and have achieved significant economic and social gains in the 20th century. Currently, 75 percent of medical students in Denmark are women. Denmark is confident that this Commission can bring about an end to violence against women without compromising the sovereignty of member states. Education remains perhaps the most useful tool in protecting victims of gender-based violence. Governments, UN agencies, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) can plan a coordinated campaign that educates national populations on the various ways women are violently targeted. Similarly, harmful traditions, such as honor killings and female genital mutilation, must be stopped by reforming traditional views of women in society. Children of both sexes need to be taught at an early age to value the rights of women in order to prevent such violence in their generation.

Another way to stop gender violence would be to reproach member states that consistently violate treaties such as the Convention on Political Rights of Women (1952), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993). Although this Committee cannot impose sanctions, it can pass resolutions verbally condemning states that commit human rights violations. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights can also meet with representatives of governments that violate the above treaties to discuss possible solutions.

In order to prevent gender violence, nations must work together to build a culture of support, equality and community. As such, the Kingdom of Denmark looks forward to offering its support, in whatever form possible, to nations firmly committed to ending violence against women in all its forms.

