

INOMUN

DELEGATE GUIDE



WHAT IS INOMUN ?

GETTING READY

RESEARCH ADVICES

THE POSITION PAPER

CLAUSES

VOCABULARY

PROCEDURES OF THE DEBATE

APPENDIX

WHAT IS INOMUN ?

- **INOMUN = International North Model United Nations.**
 - English speaking 3-day conference
 - Students represent a country, its strategy and its interest on a current global issue
 - Debates follow the protocol of the “real” debates of the United Nations (UN).
 - Organized by the students of the **lycées Wallon** in Valenciennes and **Montebello** in Lille.
 - **Goal : recreate the United Nations debate** in the most realistic way possible on a smaller scale.
- **Why participate in INOMUN ?**
 - Have a **first contact with the world of diplomacy, global politic and governance** and its major global institutions
 - Strong **oral training** in debates following a **real protocol**
 - The delegates will get a large amount of **knowledge** on some of the world’s most pressing issues.
- **Debates happen in two parts**
 - The first in small **committees** where delegates discuss in groups of 15 to 30 specific dimensions of the year’s topic (related to the purpose of the committee)
 - The second in the **General assembly** where all delegates regroup with the other delegates of their country to discuss collectively the topic of the year.

Topic of INOMUN 2023:

CyberTechnologies - How should countries frame cybertechnologies and scientific advances going forward?

GETTING READY

INOMUN is each year a first for at least a third of its participants. Here is hence some advice in order to help your research as a delegate, and to ensure you play a major role in the debates. However, please keep in mind that everyone has its own work habits and that advice here must in no way replace any previous work.

1. Preparing for INOMUN takes time. A good preparation for the conference, to avoid being overwhelmed by long reports and hard questions, should start at least **two weeks**.

2. Get **general information** about your country (Gross Domestic Product, Capital, number of inhabitants, location, positions, domestic policies, allies, enemies, main issues, economy...)

3. Make sure you have fully understood the issue tackled by the General assembly and your committee ; **read the research reports fully**, and extend your knowledge by **extensive research** on your country's history and opinions on the topic.

4. Identify your country's point of view on the issue of your committee: especially, how is your country involved? What kind of agreement or proposal would benefit the country? Are there any laws concerned and are they respected? Also, what are the policies of the current government in place? (you can "*What should your resolutions be about*" in the Research report).

5. Before the conference, please **write a position paper**. They will help you all during the negotiations, as they have all the information you need on your country and the discussed topic.

6. Learn the **procedures** that ensure the debate is fair and efficient. They are at the end of your delegate guide. Feel free to write them down and bring them on the day of the debate if you need to, a lot of debaters do that.

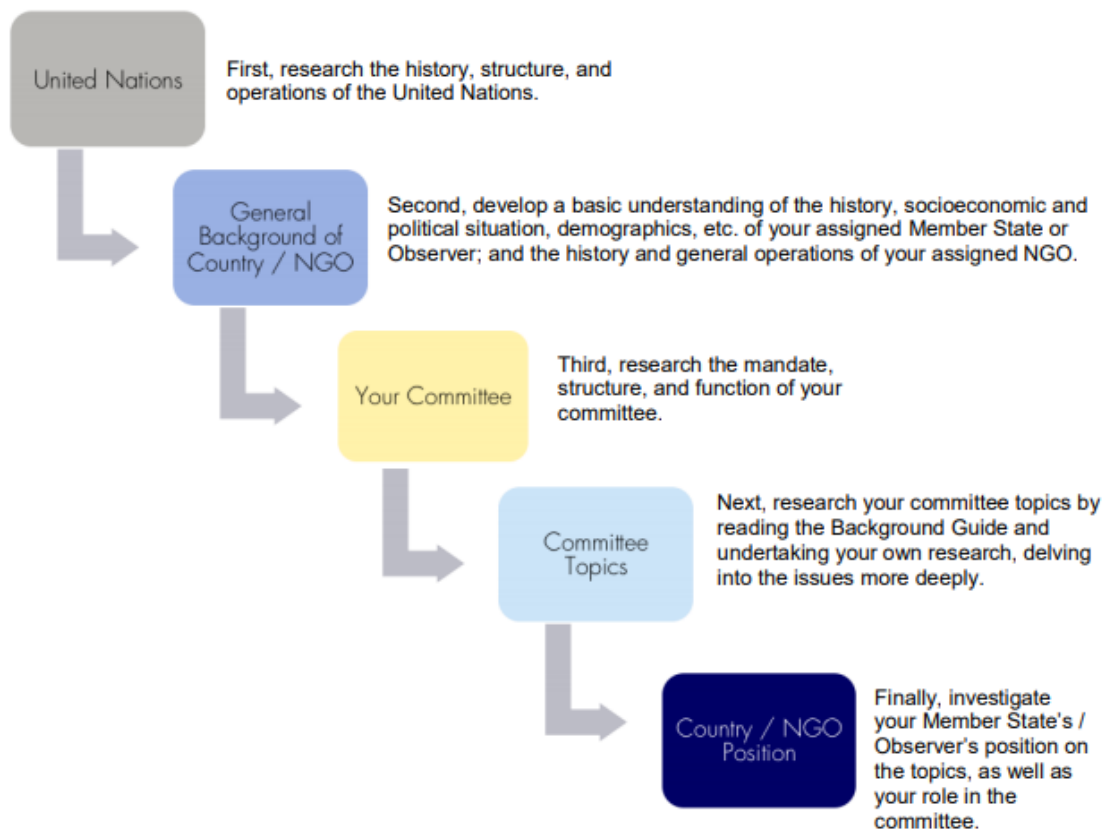
7. You can start to **think about the clauses** (which will later become the Resolutions) that you want to write and defend during the debates, or to try and **identify your allies**, that will have an opinion close to yours on the discussed matters and hence can be the co-submitters of your clause.

8. Don't hesitate to **think beforehand of arguments** to defend your position or attack others' on the discussed matters, and to **look for any vocabulary you will need** to defend

precisely and efficiently your country. The Chairs will be able to help you if you need any vocabulary during the debate.

9. Don't forget that **the debates happen in the most complete respect of everyone**. No one will make fun of you, no one will judge you, and many organizers will help you through the conference.

RESEARCH ADVICES



THE POSITION PAPER

- **What is it ?**

→ a short essay that you write to set out your country's position or policy on an issue

- **How to write a position paper ?**

→ It has three sections

- 1. The introduction**

- a. At the top : full name, country, committee and topic

b. First paragraph : brief introduction to your country and its *history regarding the topic* and the UN body or committee concerned (a quote could be interesting)

2. The contents

a. First paragraph : *background information* and data on your country

It might include :

- Official country name
- Date of admission to the UN
- Governmental system (democratic, authoritarian, ...)
- Head of state
- Official languages
- Capital city
- Development status (MEDC/LEDC/BRICS/NIC...) ⇒ try to find different and relevant development indicators (GDP per capita, HDI, demographic growth, ...)
- Has this nation met the Millennium Development Goals ?
- Allies or blocs (trade blocs/associations) → so as to know your potential allies/enemies
- What has been done by your country on this subject (your committee's subject)?
- How does this issue affect your country?
- Has the UN ever intervened in a conflict involving this nation? If so, develop.
- Major issues faced by your country
- Has your country been cited by the UN for human rights violations? If so, develop.

And whatever you think can be useful...

b. Second paragraph : short *summary of the research report* (RR) Chairs made for you with the important information related to the issue under discussion concerning your country and the subject.

c. Third paragraph : *position of your country* on the issue, accompanied, if you wish, by some striking statistics to back up your country's position or the mention of the countries in the committee which might be opposed to your point of view.

3. The conclusion

a. *the "body" of your clause*. More simply put, the clause you will submit without the "introduction". Make sure you use appropriate verbs, such as "believes", "urges", "strongly encourages" [see the list in the appendix for more examples]

Example of a complete, very detailed position paper

Delegate: Alix Bihya

Committee: UN WOMEN

Topic: The sub-saharan maternal crisis

Country: Ghana

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Ghana has taken a strong interest in promoting gender equality for quite a long time now, its first action towards women empowerment 60 years ago, when in 1960, 10 women were able to enter the country's National Assembly. From then on, it has been part of multiple actions with the help of the UN WOMEN (a United Nations entity working towards the empowerment of women).

The country believes that women need first and foremost to be educated about contraception, pregnancy and reproductive health in order to reduce the maternal mortality rate. As US president Thomas Jefferson once said, although in a much different context : "Information is the currency of democracy".

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The Republic of Ghana was admitted to the UN in 1957. Now a peacekeeping contributor, the democracy elected its liberal president Nana Akufo-Addo in 2016.

The large territory has experienced incredible economic growth as well as a huge increase in the population (22.8% between 2018 and 2019) in the last decade. This population growth negatively impacts the repartition of resources but more rights for women to give them control over pregnancies could help this issue. Nevertheless Ghana is considered the second most economically developed country in West Africa.

The country has strong ties with the USA and the UN. It is part of the G77, the Non-Aligned Movement as well as the African Group.

Ghana did not meet all of the Millenium Development Goals especially those concerning women, albeit the country implemented a great number of resolutions such as free maternal health services, an increase in midwives training and the repositioning of family planning and reproductive and child health staff. What's more, it is part of numerous projects such as the Maternal and Neonatal Health Program, Making Pregnancy Safer and many more.... but a multitude of regions within Ghana do not have access to enough resources and materials.

Ghana, although it is blessed with abundant resources, is crippled with many socio-economic issues. Its literacy rate is very low for its economic level (75%), the majority of the Ghanaian population are subsistence farmers and many still live in absolute poverty. What's more, the quality of Ghanaian infrastructures and institutions is severely lacking, even in the country's capital, Accra. Good drinking water is very rare and most towns lack power-supply (electricity). Finally, STDs are also extremely widespread.

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All these issues : education, poverty, poor infrastructure, lack of good-drinking water and electricity as well as sexually transmitted diseases are related to maternal health as we can see in the UN WOMEN RR.

The UN WOMEN RESEARCH REPORT indeed highlights the fact that maternal deaths in Sub-Saharan Africa mainly happen because of diseases and complications during pregnancy, the result of poverty, female genital mutilations, early childbearing, lack of information and inadequate services. The resolutions which might be taken are related to increasing funding, family planning, contraception, safe access to abortions, skilled care before, during and after childbirth, education and improvement of living conditions. What's more, it highlights Ghana's limited right to abortion and the emphasis put on abstinence during the country's sexual education classes.

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Ghana, a surprisingly developed country with a high-functioning democracy, is still subjected to an increasing number of maternal deaths although it is doing as much as can be done in order to remedy this issue.

Still, the country does not believe abortion should be authorized lightly and any person using any means in order to cause an abortion is guilty of an offense and can be imprisoned for no more than five years. However, the country has authorized abortion in some extreme cases in order to preserve a woman's health and well-being. In order to reduce those risky operations, the country believes information is absolutely crucial, as stated at the beginning of this essay.

Ghana does not have any countries specifically trying to object to its opinions, but the country's point of view on abortion might be subject to criticism.

What's more, Ghana encourages abstinence in its education programmes which is not an efficient way of preventing unwanted or early pregnancies

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In conclusion, the delegate of Ghana :

1. *Urges* the house to implement efficient Family Planning Centres in every Sub-Saharan African country, with a common base of knowledge as well as special focus on specific topics depending on the countries' main issues (STDs, underage marriage, FGM, etc...).

2. Strongly *encourages* the House to improve sexual education as it is deeply lacking not only in developed but also in developing countries. The delegate also believes that those programmes should be compulsory for boys and girls.

3. *Believes* that implementing sexual education at an early age is crucial as many African women have no access to superior education.

4. *Encourages* the house to implement classes on female genital mutilations for men and women, in schools as well as in villages so as to break this cultural tradition and shed light on its consequences.

5. *Considers* contraception methods should be available to every man and woman who asks for them in a drug store, possibly free.

6. *Urges* the house to focus especially on the compulsory education of children, as little improvement can be made if they do not attend schools.

CLAUSES

- **What are clauses ?**

- **The primary tools of discussion and decision-making at the United Nations.**

- The basis for all UN debate, bringing one or several issues to the floor in a form that delegates can discuss, amend, and reject or ratify as circumstances dictate.

- Clauses usually state a policy that the UN will undertake. They range from very general to very specific in content but during INOMUN you should **avoid too general clauses**. They may call for or suggest a course of action, condemn an action, and require action or sanctions on the part of the member states.

- **Clauses have to follow some writing rules**

- The **headings** of your clause must always contain 3 informations :

- The submitter (your country for your clause)
- The co-submitters (other countries entirely agreeing to the clause and willing to defend it)
- The signatories (countries that aren't sure but would be willing to discuss it)

To obtain co-submitters and signatories, you must present your clause to other delegates during lobbying time.

- Then, each clause has to start with **pre-ambulatory sentences**, acknowledging the main issues and precedent initiatives and actions attempted to solve it. These pre-ambulatory sentences can include :

- References to the UN Charter
- References to past UN treaties and resolutions on the discussed topic
- Acknowledgement of the efforts of non-governmental and regional organizations
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact

To find examples of verbs to use in your pre-ambulatory sentences, please refer to the appendix of this guide.

- After this, you should write your **operative clause**. Operative clauses present the solutions you have brought to the topic you have been discussing. In operatives

clauses, you should also try to explain the “who, where, when, what, why and how” of your solutions. Operative clauses should follow the list of rules below :

- An operative clause should start with an operative verb (see the list of operative verbs in the appendix)
- Operative clauses should always be numbered
- Each clause should support one another and continue to build your solution
- Add details to your clause in order to be sure to have a complete solution
- Operative clauses should be punctuated by a semi-colon (;), at the exception of your last clause which should be punctuated by a period (.)

Example of a correct clause

Submitter : United Kingdom

Co-submitters : France, USA

Signatories : Mexico, Italy, Japan, Egypt.

Topic:

"Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations

The delegation of the United Kingdom :

1. *Encourages* 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;

2. *Urges* member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

3. *Requests* that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

4. *Calls 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.

Legend :

 : HEADINGS

 : PREAMBULATORY CLAUSE

VOCABULARY

A resolution : A resolution is composed of all the clauses voted and approved by all the delegates during the debates.

A clause : A clause is a UN law/policy-making text written by the delegates and is submitted to the Chairs. The more co-submitters and signatories you have, the quicker your clause is going to be debated.

An amendment : During the debates, if one delegate wants to bring a modification to a clause, it has to write an amendment (it needs to be in favor of the global idea). Then the delegate passes the text to an admin who submits the amendment to the Chairs and, the delegate takes the floor to defend their amendment. Afterwards, the amendment is debated like a clause. If the amendment passes, it will be added to the clause. If not, the committee will go back to the clause without the amendment.

Take the floor : To take the floor is to stand in front of all the delegates to speak in favor or against a clause/amendment.

“Order in the house” : A Chair claims order when the noise is disturbing the debate, the Chairs asks for calm.

PROCEDURES OF THE DEBATE

Sentences between quotation marks ("") are the type of sentences the Chairs or delegates will say during the debate.

Words underlined and in italic designate the person using the sentences.

Sentences in italic indicate the time of the debate at which the protocol is to be observed or complementary information.

Lobbying:

The lobbying (also named *unmoderated caucus*) is the time when the delegates try to convince the others to co-submit or to sign their clauses and negotiate.

At the beginning of the lobbying time:

Chairs: “We will start the session with ... minutes of lobbying in order for you to gather as many signatures as possible.”

At the end of the lobbying time:

Chairs: “The lobbying is now over. Delegates please submit your clause to the chairs.”

Debate:

The chairs choose the clauses that will be debated according to the number of signatories. During the debate, direct dialogue between delegates and the use of personal pronouns are forbidden.

When a delegate starts EACH of their intervention on the floor:

Delegate: "Honorable Chairs, distinguished delegates..."

Presentation of the clause:

Before the presentation of a clause:

Chairs: "We will start the debate with the clause submitted by the delegate of ..., delegate, you have the floor."

[The delegate takes the floor and presents (reads and explains) its clause to the house.]

When the presentation is over:

Chairs: "Thank you delegate, is the delegate open to any points of information?"

→ The delegate has 3 options :

Delegate: "-Any and all
 -Up to 1/2/3/4/...
 -None"

When the delegate has chosen how many points of information it will answer:

Chairs: "The delegate has opened itself to ... points of information, are there any such in the house? If so, raise your placards high now."

→ The delegates willing to ask a point of information raise their placards.

After delegates raised their placards:

Chairs: "Delegate of ... followed by the delegate of ... (etc) you've been recognised in that order."

→ The delegates chosen ask one by one their question to the delegate on the floor. If the delegate doesn't understand a question, he can ask the chairs for the delegate to repeat or rephrase its question.

→ *If the delegate doesn't know how to answer a question, he can say:*

Delegate: "Silence is an option."

After the delegate on the floor has answered all points of information:

Chairs: "Is the delegate open to any more points of information?"

If so, the process repeats itself.

When the delegate on the floor has answered all the points of information, their intervention on the floor is hence over:

Chairs: "Thank you delegate, does the delegate yield the floor back to the Chairs?"

Delegate: "The delegate yields the floor back to the chairs."

Open debate:

During open debate (also known as *moderated caucus*), the chairs entertain several delegates who take the floor to state their opinion about the clause and answer points of information.

At the beginning of open debate:

Chairs: "We are now in an open debate for the clause submitted by the delegate of ... , are there any delegates wishing to take the floor either in favor or against the clause ? If so, raise your placards high now."

Close debate:

The chairs entertain one speaker in favor of the clause and one against. There are no points of information during the close debate.

At the beginning of the close debate:

Chairs: "We are now in a close debate for the clause submitted by the delegate of ... , are there any delegates wishing to take the floor in favor/against the clause ? If so, raise your placards high now."

If no delegate wishes to speak, the chairs can call on a co-submitter or a signatory on the floor.

Voting procedures:

After the close debate over the clause, the debate stops and the house moves into voting procedures. Before every vote on a clause or an amendment, the Chairs have to do a quick reminder of the voted text.

Beginning of the voting procedures:

Chairs: "The house will now move into voting procedures for the clause submitted by ... , abstentions are in order."

Seeing the results of the vote:

Chairs: "Due to a (overwhelming) majority, the clause has/has not passed, clapping is/is not in order."

Other debate precisions:

If a delegate speaks without the Chair's permission:

Chairs: "No direct speech between the delegates."

→ Chairs can ask the delegates to rephrase or repeat when something is not understood by the other delegates during the points of information.

→ There is a limited time for each part of the debate:

normal debate = 3 minutes max per speaker

open debate = 3 min max per speaker

close debate = 5 min max per speaker

→ You can support other delegates' motions throughout the debates:

When a delegate wants to support a motion previously requested by another delegate:

Delegate: "Seconded"

(The delegate seconding the motion must raise his placard while doing so. It encourages chairs to grant the motion requested)

Amendment:

→ amendment = only during the open debate

→ during the debate a delegate can submit an amendment to the chairs, modifying/adding/deleting elements of a clause in order to make it more accurate/realistic (or to its country's advantage)

→ an amendment is debated the same way as a clause, through an open and a close debate.

→ during the voting procedures, abstentions are not in order, nor is clapping.

Point of clarification:

→ when a delegate does not understand something previously stated by the Chairs or by the delegate on the floor, it can ask for a point of clarification, to have it properly explained by the Chairs

Point of information:

→ has to be formulated into a question

→ the delegate has to stand up until the delegate on the floor has finished answering

Point of order:

→ when a delegate wants to question a decision taken by the chairs

Point of personal privilege:

→ asked by a delegate for personal privilege (going to the bathroom, opening a window...)

→ the admins can deal with it

Motion to follow up:

→ asked by a delegate when he is not satisfied by the delegate on the floor's answer to their point of information.

→ is whether granted or denied by the chairs (considering time restrictions)

Motion to divide the house:

→ can be asked by a delegate or imposed by the chairs when the results of a vote are too ambiguous

→ is whether granted or denied by the chairs (considering time restrictions)

→ the chairs proceed to a roll call, the delegates cannot abstain.

Motion to move into voting procedure:

→ the clause or amendment will immediately be voted upon.

→ it is useful if you think debating on the clause is unnecessary because everyone agrees, the debate feels shallow etc.

→ is whether granted or denied by the chairs (considering time restrictions)

Motion to set a speaker time of [how many] seconds:

→ A timer will be set per speaker.

→ it is convenient if there are a lot of delegates wishing to speak and limited time

→ can be used again if time feels too long/short.

→ is whether granted or denied by the chairs (considering time restrictions)

Motion for a round robin:

→ each delegate voices their opinion briefly on the topic

→ The Chairs will usually decide on a short speaking time.

→ is whether granted or denied by the chairs (considering time restrictions)

In case some elements of the procedures remain unclear to you, you are welcome to watch the following video, explaining the most common and important debates procedures : <https://youtu.be/Km8FsOe-bGE> (INOMUN's debate procedures)

APPENDIX

• List of preambulatory phrases

Acknowledges	appreciation	Noting approval (with)
Acknowledges with deep gratitude	Expressing (its) concern	Noting (deep) concern (with)
Acknowledging	Expressing (its) deep concern	Noting further (with)
Affirming	Expressing (its) grave concern	Noting gratitude (with)
Again requests	Expressing (its) regret	Noting regret (with)
Alarmed	Expressing (its) satisfaction	satisfaction
Alarmed and concerned	Expressing (its) utmost concern	Observing
Also bearing in mind	Finding	Paying tribute
Appealing	Firmly convinced	Profoundly concerned
Appreciating	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Appreciating highly	Fully alarmed	Realizing
Approving	Fully aware	Recalling further
Aware Basing itself	Further believing	Recognizing
Bearing in mind	Further deploring	Reconfirming
Believing	Further recalling	Re-emphasizing
Calling attention	Gravely concerned	Referring
Cognizant	Guided	Regretting
Concerned	Having adopted	Reiterating (its) dismay
Confident	Having considered	Reiterating (its) appreciation
Conscious	Having considered further	Reiterating (its) conviction
Considering	Having constituted	Resolving
Contemplating	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Continuing to take the view	Having examined	Seriously concerned
Convinced	Having heard	Solemnly declares/ proclaims
Declaring	Having met	Stresses its desire
Deeply alarmed	Having received	Stressing once again
Deeply appreciative	Having received and examined	Strongly emphasizes supporting
Deeply conscious	Having regarded	Supporting fully
Deeply convinced	Having studied	Taking into account
Deeply disturbed	Inter alia (among other things)	Taking into consideration
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Taking note
Deploring	Looking forward	Taking note with satisfaction
Desiring	Mindful	Underlining
Desirous	Noting interest (with)	Underscoring
Determined	Noting alarm (with)	Urging
Dismayed	Noting also	Viewing with appreciation
Distressed	Noting appreciation (with)	Welcoming also
Emphasizing		
Encouraged		
Expecting		
Expressing (its)		

● **List of operative phrases**

Accepts	Further invites	Urges
Acknowledges	Further proclaims	Welcomes
Adopts	Further recommends	
Advises	Further reminds	
Affirms	Further requests	
Also calls for	Further resolves	
Also recommends	Has resolved	
Also strongly condemns	Instructs	
Also urges	Introduces	
Appeals	Invites	
Appreciates	Notes	
Approves	Notes with satisfaction	
Authorises	Proclaims	
Calls	Reaffirms	
Calls for	Recalls	
Calls upon	Recognizes	
Commends	Recommends	
Concurs	Regrets	
Condemns	Reiterates	
Confirms	Reminds	
Congratulates	Renews its appeal	
Considers	Repeats	
Decides	Requests	
Declares	Requires	
Declares accordingly	Solemnly affirms	
Demands	Stresses	
Deplores	Strongly advises	
Designates	Strongly condemns	
Directs	Strongly encourages	
Draws the attention	Suggests	
Emphasizes	Supports	
Encourages	Takes note of	
Endorses	Transmits	
Expresses its appreciation	Trusts	
Expresses its hope	Underlines	
Expresses its regret	Underscores	