



Ambassador Guide: Part 1

Best Delegate Guide for Advanced Delegates

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Published in the United States of America

First Edition

Best Delegate | Model United Nations Institute
295 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10017

bestdelegate.com

What is your Chair looking for?

This guide is to help experienced delegates learn to turn their skills in Model UN into awards. Awards are given out by your Chair, so we've worked with and interviewed Chairs around the world to figure out— what do Chairs want to see? How can you be an obvious leader in your committee?

What does your Chair care about?

Remember— your Chairs are MUNers, just like you. Your Chair will usually be either a university or high school student, and in either case there are a few things they care about:

Respect: Your Chair worked hard to provide you with a great MUN experience— respect their authority and hopefully their expertise on the topic.

Smooth Sailing: Your Chair wants their committee to run smoothly— this means on schedule, with constructive debate, and with all of the delegates in the room having a fun, empowering, and educational experience. If you take that away, you'll lose any chance you had of an award.

Grateful Delegates: Your Chair is taking a weekend from their lives to Chair your committee— they usually have no chance at an award or other recognition for their role. Be grateful! This means don't frantically wave your placard or stare daggers at them when you're not being called on. It also means thanking your Chair for their hard work, cleaning up after committee ends, and not making it personal if anything goes wrong procedurally during committee.

What do they see?

Your Chairs do not see everything that happens in committee. Even a Chair that circulates throughout the committee and engages with delegates during unmoderated caucuses will only see a fraction of the conversations in your groups. In most cases, your Chair won't be reading your notes to other delegates to negotiate compromises. Unless you make it obvious, your Chair won't know which clauses you wrote, and may not be able to verify that you're perfectly on policy (think about it: can your Chair be expected to know the exact policy of Tuvalu on Drones?).

This means it's especially important to capitalize on what your Chairs do see. The most obvious, of course, are your speeches in front of the entire committee. Through your speeches in moderated caucuses and work in unmoderated caucuses, you can show your Chair what they're missing by demonstrating leadership of a resolution bloc, authorship of certain clauses, or knowledge of your precise country policy. We'll call this "branding"— associating yourself and your country with positive attributes that your Chair is looking for.

How are committees scored?

There are two main systems for scoring MUN committees- we'll refer to them as the "Numerical", and "Holistic" Methods. While the Numerical Method assigns different point values to different skills and accomplishments, the Holistic Method looks more at the delegate's performance in general and their leadership of the committee.

Delegate Scoring Methods

Numerical

At the end of each session (or at the end of the conference), the Dais will score delegates with points in several different categories

More transparent and thought to be more fair to delegates, and serves the educational objective of many conferences to improve delegates' skills

More common internationally, on the West Coast of the US, and at NGO-run conferences

Favors delegates that are well rounded across the categories being scored- for example: Speaking, Resolution Writing, Negotiation, Knowledge of Procedure, and Professionalism

Holistic

At the end of each session (or at the end of the conference), the Dais will give an impression of the overall performance of each of the delegates

Allows for different styles of delegates that may be especially strong in just one category, but can use that skill to make an impact

More common on East Coast of the United States and University-run conferences

Favors delegates that are seen as the leaders of their committee either through their leadership of resolutions or their leadership of ideas and debate in the committee. Less skill focused

Advanced Research - Using UN Sources

The first step of being the Best Delegate starts long before the conference with your research and Position Paper. As any English teacher you've ever had has likely told you, the best resources to use for your research should always be Primary Sources. To figure out how to find information about what the UN has done about your issue in the past as well as what your country policy is, we recommend working through the 5 main stages of UN Decision Making. Check the [Resources](#) page at the end of this guide to find these links to UN websites that can help you find this info.

Stage of Decision Making

Debate	Negotiation	Taking Action	Implementation	Reporting and Evaluation
UN, NGOs, and Member State speeches	Member States meeting to negotiate policy	Member States adopting or rejecting resolutions, conventions and treaties.	Member States, the UN, and NGOs implementing Resolutions, Conventions, and Treaties.	UN Secretariat, NGOs, and Member States reporting on the progress of different programs in implementing solutions.

UN Precedent Sources

Speeches by the UN and NGOs to the General Assembly	Major UN Events and Outcome Documents	Resolutions, Conventions, and Treaties	Existing and Past Programs of UN Bodies and NGOs	Reports of the Secretary General, NGOs, and ECOSOC
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Country Policy Sources

Speeches by Member States at the United Nations	Government attendance, participation, key events	Votes on Resolutions, Signature/Ratification status of Conventions and Treaties	Government funding or participating in UN or NGO implementation. Government domestic actions.	Reports of the status of the issue in your specific Member State
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Branding Note

When you're thinking about what kind of research you're going to focus on, think about how you're going to leverage it in committee. Do you want to come across as the well-researched legal expert? Spend your time researching past resolution, treaties, and charters to cite in speeches and resolutions. Want to be the inspirational reformer? Research potential solutions that the UN hasn't tried yet. Are you going to be a combative delegate? Research speeches and statements by leaders of other countries that you can bring as ammunition against them.



Ambassador Guide: Part 2

Best Delegate Guide for Advanced Delegates

How to Write a Position Paper

Your Position Paper is how you present your research to your Chair, and will generally be 1-3 pages in length, based on conference rules. Each Position Paper should have at least one paragraph on each of the following sections, and answer each of the following questions.

Topic Background

- What is the definition of the topic? Try to get this from UN websites.
- Where does the topic take place? Who is involved?
- How many people does it affect? Where, and in what ways?
- What are the different sub-issues associated with this topic that must be addressed?

Past International Action

- What are the most important resolutions and treaties on this topic?
- What have the UN and NGOs tried to do about this topic in the past?
- Have any major UN Events happened recently? Are any happening soon?
- Are there any reports on progress toward addressing this topic?

Country Policy

- How has this topic impacted your country?
- What has your country tried to do about this topic?
- What have your political leaders (your President, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, or UN representatives) said about this topic? Use quotes.
- What types of policies would your country want the UN to adopt (or not adopt) on this topic?
- What other Member States or Political Groups does your country prefer to work with on this topic?

Possible Solutions

- What specific plans would your country like the UN to undertake?
- What existing UN solutions would your country like to see expanded or scaled back?
- What specific plans would your country like Members States to undertake independently?
- Why would your ideas work? Give specific plans.



Tip

If you're going to be in a large GA, your Chairs may have over 200 Position Papers to read. They can't spend more than a few minutes on each resolution. They will look for two main things: (1) Did you follow the instructions about deadlines, length, formatting, etc., and (2) Do you offer decent Possible Solutions to the issue? If the answer is "no" to either of these questions, your Chairs could use this to disqualify your paper from research award contention and save themselves the time of actually reviewing the entire paper.

Advanced Position Paper Example

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Gender Equality

Country: Russian Federation

School: Best Delegate High School

According to UN Women, gender equality refers to “the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys.” Gender inequality is a global issue: many women lack adequate access to healthcare, are underrepresented in political arenas (women hold only 22% of parliamentary seats worldwide), are victims of gender-based violence (approximately one in three women worldwide have experienced physical or sexual violence), face discrimination in the workplace and in wages, and lack equal access to education (two-thirds of illiterate adults are women). These issues have myriad causes, including cultural beliefs about gender and marital roles, and legal regulation. These detrimental inequalities are cyclical and complex: a female’s educational career, for example, is affected by pregnancy, household work, access to sanitation facilities at school, and the danger of physical and sexual assault.

The creation of United Nations Women in 2010 through resolution A/64/588 was a “historic step” in achieving gender equality, by “bringing together resources and mandates for greater impact”. In addition to UN Women, the main mechanism to promote gender equality worldwide is the legally-binding Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 with nearly universal participation. The UN General Assembly has also recently adopted A/RES/69/149 on combatting trafficking of women and girls, A/RES/69/147 to eliminate violence against women, and A/RES/69/236 to emphasize the role of women in development. Through these resolutions, organisms, and NGO partners, the UN and Member States work to invest in women, provide legal protections, and educate women to accomplish these goals and achieve gender equality.

Given the integral role of women’s economic equality and independence in achieving gender equality, the Russian Federation strives to ensure that women had equal access to education and employment in order to achieve their potential, as Russian President Vladimir Putin has stated to the UN General Assembly. Russia encourages cooperation between UN Women and Developing Countries, not just Developed Countries. Because of the importance of economic development in empowering women, Russia would like cooperation between UN Women and the International Labor Organization as well as other UN bodies to craft plans for equality based in each nation’s traditional values and norms. Russia also feels it is critical that the United States ratifies CEDAW, as it is the largest nation not to do so.

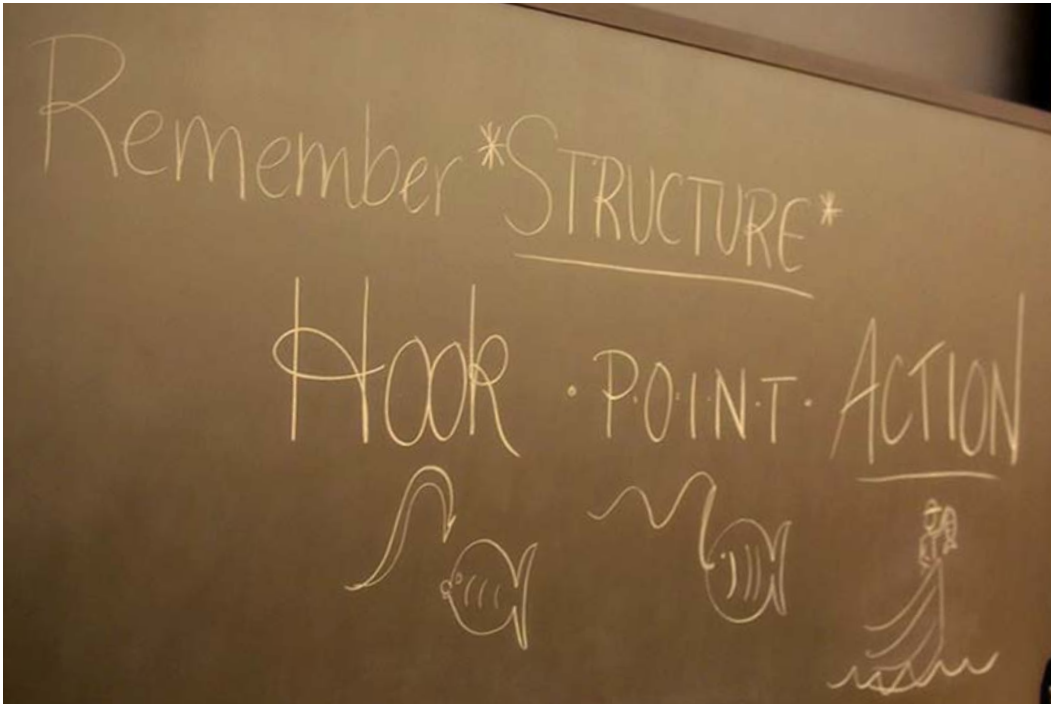
The Russian Federation feels that important subtopics that must be addressed are gender-based violence, women’s lack of access to education and jobs, and women’s lack of representation in politics and political decision-making. To address women’s lack of representation in politics, countries can be encouraged to ensure inclusion of women candidates and create recruitment and training programs to introduce young women to politics. In order to combat and prevent gender based violence, countries can develop crisis centers and hotlines for women and develop rehabilitation programs for victims of violence. Also, Russia believes countries should ensure the safe transport of girls and women to and from schools, invest in hiring female teachers, provide adequate sanitation facilities at schools, and emphasize skill-based hiring programs in all industries, including those normally reserved for men.

Public Speaking

Public Speaking Structure

One of the easiest way to organize your speeches in Model UN, especially opening speeches, is to use the following three-part formula:

1. **Hook:** An engaging way to grab your audience's attention, for example:
 - A engaging question
 - An interesting statistic about the issue
 - A quote from a recognizable international figure about the issue
 - An anecdote about an individual or community impacted by the issue
2. **Point:** Your country policy on the topic, and supporting arguments for this policy.



3. **Call to Action:** Your solutions to the topic that you plan to put into a resolution.

Public Speaking Style

Scientists have found that how an audience perceives a speech is based about 55% on body language, 35% on vocal elements (tone, inflection, etc.), and only 10% on the actual content of the speech. This can be broken into two absolutely critical categories of speech delivery— what it will look like: "Sight", and what it will sound like: "Sound". Together, we call this "Public Speaking Style".

Sight

Eyes: Throughout your speech, you should be making eye contact with your audience. Choose a few points in the audience and alternate between looking at them so your audience feels engaged.

Feet: If you move around the room too much, or if you rock back and forth, then you may be distracting your audience. Keep still! You should only move when you need to step toward your audience for emphasis on a specific point or direct your comments toward a specific section.

Hands: Make sure your hands aren't distracting— if they're moving too much, it's best to just keep them at your side. If you want to go a bit more advanced, try either the Palm-Up gesture (First) or the Fingertip Touch (Second). Never point at your audience (Third) and avoid the Palm-Down gesture (Fourth).



Sound

Volume: You should be heard, and sound confident throughout the room! Pretend you're speaking to the delegates in the back row— can they hear you properly?

Speed: If you speak too quickly, you'll sound like you're nervous to get the words out. While it may be hard to change the pace that you actually say words, trying adding strategic pauses after sentences or strong points in your speech. Count to two, and then continue.

Tone: If you're monotone, then you will sound boring to your audience. To create tone, you actually need to feel some emotion about what you're saying. Basically- don't read it off a script!



Branding Note

Want to deliver your speech with some extra “umph” to sell your point? If you're angry, try some of the more aggressive tactics listed above (finger pointing, angry tone, loud voice). If you're calling for everybody to come together, focus on welcoming elements of style (open palms, eye contact, slow speaking). Use these skills!



Ambassador Guide: Part 3

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Published in the United States of America

First Edition

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Caucus Strategies

Moderated Caucus Strategy– Framing Debate

Moderated Caucuses are designed to narrow the scope of debate in committee to discuss specific components of the larger topic. This means two things: 1. Don't be that delegate that moves for a moderated caucus to "further debate"- that's not a topic, and your Chair will often frown upon it, and 2. You can use moderated caucuses to make the committee focus on the sub-topics relating most directly to your resolution, or to avoid topics your country isn't willing to discuss.

Framing Debate

If you've researched properly, you should have a few solutions related to sub-topics of the issue before your committee that you hope to champion throughout debate and brand as your solutions. There are also likely a few sub-topics that you don't want to talk about, either due to lack of research/solutions or because of the policy of your country. Use moderated caucuses to keep debate in the areas of the topic that you're strong with, and present your solutions as the main solutions to these sub-issues. During moderated caucuses, advanced delegates may do something like the following to "frame" the debate in a way that is favorable to themselves.

Committee Topic: Climate Change
Moderated Caucus Topic: Desertification

Yemen: "It seems like the committee is in agreement that Desertification and Climate Change Related Natural Disasters are the most critical sub-issues of this topic for our committee to address. Yemen would like to draw the committee's attention to the working paper "Hot as a Sana'a" which in detail addresses desertification and natural disasters, and we encourage the entire committee to come on board with these solutions and commit any additional ideas you have pertaining to these issues.

Unmoderated Caucuses and Social Dynamics

Model UN is not a Zero-Sum game, but a Positive-Sum game. This means that another delegate in your committee or bloc doing well does not necessarily mean they're taking anything away from you. By building up others in your bloc and committee, you can be seen as a constructive leader rather than a destructive angry person yelling for attention.

Unmoderated Caucuses can be viewed as having 5 main stages– during these stages, you can move your bloc forward while also propelling yourself forward as a leader.



Tip

Having a hard time finding a team? Feel free to engage the shy delegates toward the back of the room- they're usually the best team-players in the committee if you can make them feel welcome.

1. **Bloc Discovery-** During this stage, delegates are running around the room or standing on chairs yelling to find other delegates for their bloc. However, a strong delegate has already networked before committee and sent notes to delegates to form their bloc, and can quickly slip away to get to work.

2. **Bloc Formation-** While blocs are forming, your goal is to solidify your group and get to work. This means that instead of fighting about differences, the team should start listing everything they can agree on to plan clauses quickly so there's a document the group can be formed around, and a reason to stay because they've contributed their ideas and they've been accepted by the group.

3. **Bloc Management-** Figure out what your personal main clause or two will be, and make sure everybody in the group has a role to move the bloc forward. Some potential roles may include the following, but roles can rotate throughout the conference:

Writer- The person who is literally writing or typing the resolution for your group.

Contributors- Individuals writing clauses and contributing ideas to the resolution.

Note-takers- Delegates who will go to other groups to see what they're writing about, what they're not writing about (to take advantage of being the only resolution about certain topics), and what groups could potentially be merged with.

Recruiters- Delegates who will travel around the room to find more contributors, more votes, or encourage delegates who would otherwise oppose the resolution to abstain.

Defender- The delegate who will fend off any delegates that come to fight with your group, to prevent the entire group from getting derailed.

4. **Bloc Leadership-** Here is where you assert yourself as the leader of the group. During debates between members of the bloc, try to place yourself as the "Chair" or "Mediator" of these disputes to demonstrate authority. Determine a name for your bloc (for example, the Africa bloc, or something more creative related to the membership of your bloc) and resolution (can be a funny name or something related to your solutions) to brand it, and then be the first person to openly mention these names in a speech so the entire committee associates you with your bloc and your resolution.

5. **Bloc Defense-** Defend your resolution in formal debate, as well as making sure mergers are on your terms rather than another bloc's. During this phase you should actively pursue more votes for your resolution, and get your resolution as much air-time in front of the committee as possible.



Tip

The Best Delegate brings out the best in other delegates. Don't be aggressive, don't dominate your group, and don't roll over people. If your bloc likes you, the Chair will see this and judge accordingly.

Advanced Resolution Writing

The culmination of your work in committee, your resolution is the final product and one of the key elements any delegate is judged on. Most delegates know how to properly format a resolution for punctuation and to include the three main sections (Header, Preamble, Operatives), but the best delegates know how to take their resolutions to the next level.

Preambular Paragraphs

There's actually a very specific structure to the preamble of any resolution. By following this structure you not only make sure your resolution looks more professional, but it also gives you ideas on more content you can include to beef up your resolution.

1. Your first preambular paragraph should refer to the UN Charter or specific articles within the Charter. If you can't find something that works in the Charter, use the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
2. Second, refer to past treaties, conventions, or UN resolutions (in that order). As you can see, your preamble should open with listing the international precedent from most important to least.
3. Third, include general observations about the topic. This is what most MUN resolutions have in their preamble, and this is where you can identify different sub-topics or share statistics about why this resolution is important.
4. Lastly, refer to any Reports of the Secretary-General about the issue being discussed.

Operative Paragraphs

As you know, your operative paragraphs are what you use to take action and make recommendations to Member States. However, the Operative Phrases that you use can make a huge difference in the resolution—keep this in mind while defending your resolution, but also in your critiques of other resolutions.

1. In order from least strong to most strong common operative phrases, it would be Requests, then Calls Upon, then Urges, and finally Demands if you're asking Member States to take action.
2. General Assembly resolutions would use Recommends or Invites to ask the Security Council or any other UN bodies to do something.
3. The second time in a row you use an operative phrase, you should add an "Also", for example "Also Requests". The third time, you add a "Further", for example "Further Requests"
4. Your final Operative Paragraph should be a request to the Secretary General to deliver a report on the issues and solutions included in your resolution if you're determining any UN actions.



Tip: Funding your Operatives

If your resolutions require the UN to spend any money, you should talk about how to fund it. Some examples are through Private Donations, Voluntary Contributions by Member States (most common), or through the UN General Budget, to be approved by the GA Fifth Committee. NGOs absolutely cannot fund your solutions. The World Bank can work to fund solutions in specific Member States or regions, and the IMF can provide loans for countries if there is an emergency financial situation. However, keep in mind that the UN can't tell either of these organizations what to do, so these would just be recommendations or requests.

Advanced Resolution Example

Committee: General Assembly 1st Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)

Topic: The Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Drones)

Sponsors: Argentina, Ethiopia, Germany, Kazakhstan

Signatories: Poland, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states that the purposes of the United Nations include “To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace...”,

Recalling its resolution A/RES/68/178 which sought to limit the use of armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles UAVs in combating terrorism without the express permission of Member States,

Concerned by the recent high rate of civilian casualties in the rate of armed UAV strikes,

Aware of potential medical, commercial, agricultural, and other beneficial functions of unarmed UAVs,

Expressing concern that countries’ national sovereignty is being violated by certain nations, conducting extrajudicial targeted killing in their territory with UAVs without declaring war,

Welcoming the January 2014 report of the Secretary General S/2014/9 on the need for global cooperation to combat terrorism, specifically in sub-saharan Africa,

1. *Encourages* countries to adopt a UNHCR and UNODA orchestrated 2014 Covenant on Extrajudicial Drone Strikes that:

- a. Treats extrajudicial targeted assassination outside declared conflict zones as violations of the 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
- b. Reaffirms the rights of nations to develop drones, especially for nonviolent purposes,
- c. Acknowledges that drone use in self-defense and inside declared war zones is acceptable in accordance with existing international law;

2. *Strongly encourages* the use of drones in peaceful and primarily civilian affairs within each nation for instances of agricultural progress, surveillance, monitoring natural disasters and the environment;

3. *Notes* that the 2014 Covenant on Extrajudicial Drone Strikes will be based on the principles that:

- a. Every state has the right to develop unmanned aerial vehicles for peaceful civilian purposes such as development and transportation of goods,
- b. In times of peace, no state can operate UAVs in another state’s airspace without consent,
- c. Parties undergoing war must adhere to the norm of proportionality, which states that the anticipated benefits of waging war are greater than the expected evils or harms;

4. *Calls* for the establishment of the World Forum on Drone Innovation (WFDI) that will meet annually starting in 2015 for private companies, national governments, and NGOs to discuss drone uses for peaceful purposes including but not limited to scientific, agricultural, and economic uses;

5. *Affirms* the use of drones for:

- a. Emergency Preparation and Disaster Responses,
- b. Agriculture, including but not limited to crop dusting, pesticides, infestation eradication, and monitoring of soil moisture levels and crop growth,
- c. Cargo Delivery including but not limited long haul trips, transporting hazardous material, and deliveries during hazardous flying conditions and emergencies,
- d. Environmental Monitoring, including but not limited to wildlife tracking and monitoring droughts and floods,
- e. Maritime Domain Research and Awareness, such as:
 - i. criminal personnel search and pursuit,
 - ii. personnel search and rescue,
 - iii. identification and surveillance of low observable vessels and small craft,
- f. Law Enforcement, such as:
 - i. reconnaissance and criminal personnel search and pursuit,
 - ii. personnel search and rescue,
 - iii. communications augmentation,
 - iv. border Patrol Security;

6. *Encourages* the creation of a fund supported by the UN ICS to develop satellite technology drones (instead of the actual antenna technology drones) in the following five years specifically for efficient longer-ranged operations that contribute to international security;

7. *Recognizes* the work of the “Responsibility to Protect” which was launched in 2005 and insists that drones should be used under the following guidelines:

- a. carry the primary responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and ethnic cleansing, and their incitement,
- b. international communities have the responsibility to encourage and assist states in fulfilling the protection of their countries,
- c. the international community has the right to use appropriate diplomatic humanitarian and other means to protect populations from crimes;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for protective measures used against any violations that destabilize public security and pose any nation to the threat of terrorism, which can be done by methods including but not limited to expanding the relations between the UN Counter-Terrorism Center and governments;

9. *Calls* for the international community wishing to increase their aid for expanding and enhancing community centres that ensure the rehabilitation of people traumatized and physically affected by drones that can be done by means including but not limited to:

- a. providing psychological aid for those suffering the aftermath of drone attacks such as PTSD,
- b. insuring the medical care for physically injured persons,
- c. providing shelter and food for those affected by drones until they are physically and mentally able to pursue their lives;

10. *Requests* the Secretary General to deliver a global report on the progress toward achieving peace through the use of unarmed UAVs in UN Peacekeeping Operations and UN Special Political Missions.



Ambassador Guide: Part 4

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Published in the United States of America

First Edition

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Rules of Procedure Strategies

MUN Rules of Procedure exist to facilitate debate, not hinder it. However, there are many ways you can use the Rules of Procedure to move the committee in the right direction, gain opportunities to speak, or help serve the needs of your Member States. Keep in mind that procedures and how they're carried out vary by conference, so these strategies aren't guaranteed to work at every conference.

Precedence of Motions

“Precedence” describes what motions will be voted on first when there are competing motions. With most motions, precedence won't make a big difference—you will rarely be trying to Open Debate, Open the Speakers' List, Close the Speakers' List, or Adjourn while there are other motions to consider. However, there are two key instances when precedence of motions matters.

1. A Motion to Close Debate will be voted upon before anything except for adjournment. This means that if you want to move into Voting Procedure and other delegates want to keep discussing a topic, your Motion to Close Debate will be voted on first!

2. Unmoderated Caucuses are voted on before Moderated Caucuses, and Moderated Caucuses are voted on based on which motion is for the most time. So, a minute unmoderated will be voted on before a 5-minute moderated, and an 11 minute moderated will be voted on before a 10 minute moderated. This can be used to get your motion voted on first (usually the person that moved for a moderated caucus gets to deliver the first speech).

Rights of Reply

At many conferences, if you feel that you have been personally attacked or your country has been unfairly insulted in debate, you can send a note to the Dais to request a Right of Reply. A Right of Reply enables you to deliver a speech on why your country is offended and why the statements are inaccurate, and can be a great way to show off your speaking ability and procedural knowledge.

Quorum Check

If you're in a Security Council committee, and you want to try to trick your way into avoiding a veto by a P5 nation, you can try to get the veto power you're worried about to leave the room and then move to Close Debate. Nobody can enter the room during Voting, so they'll be unable to veto. Note: You can't do this if they responded Present and Voting, because a vote can only take place with them present.

Motions to comment

If a delegate forgets to “yield their time” at the end of their speech, you can raise a “motion to comment”, to deliver a remark on the speech that was just delivered, no matter where you are on the Speaker's List.

Types of Yields

Though you may be used to saying “I yield my time to the Chair”, you have two other options—you can yield to another delegate, or yield to questions. Try yielding to questions after you present an especially innovative idea, or yielding to another delegate if you need somebody to back up your point and know that they're on board.

Further Model UN Resources

Want even more advanced delegate training info?
Go to [BestDelegate.com](https://www.bestdelegate.com) and check out some of these articles:

Advanced Research- Using UN Sources (P.6)

tinyurl.com/unontherecord Speeches by UN Member States
tinyurl.com/undocs Past UN Resolutions, Reports, Drafts, and more
treaties.un.org/ Votes on Resolutions, Treaties, and more
tinyurl.com/specializedfunds Government funding
tinyurl.com/UNSCreports Reports of the Secretary General
tinyurl.com/ECOSOCreports ECOSOC reports
tinyurl.com/ECOSOC-AMR Reports of the status of the issue in your specific Member State

Research

tinyurl.com/BD-MUNresearch MUN Made Easy: 15 Things Every Delegate Should Have in their Research Binder
tinyurl.com/BD-positionpapers A Formula for the Perfect Position Paper: Solution-Oriented Research
tinyurl.com/5miracostatips Mira Costa's Secret to Success in Model UN: 5 Tips on Research and Preparation

Public Speaking (P.9)

tinyurl.com/publicspeakinghands Actions Speak Louder Than Words: Body Language in MUN- Part 1, Hands
tinyurl.com/publicspeakingarmslegs Body Language in MUN Part 2: Arms and Legs
tinyurl.com/publicspeakingfirstaid Public Speaking First Aid: How to Overcome Nervousness, Intimidation, & Perfectionism

Resolution Writing (P.13)

tinyurl.com/howtowritearesolution Model UN Made Easy: How to Write a Resolution
tinyurl.com/chaircaucusbloc How to Chair Your Caucus Bloc (strategy tip)
tinyurl.com/WIMUNresolutionguide The WIMUN Guide to Writing an Awesome Resolution

Extras

tinyurl.com/bestcommitteeseats Location, Location, Location: How To Find The Best Seat In Your Committee
tinyurl.com/vetopower Room How to Veto the Power Delegate in your Resolution Bloc
tinyurl.com/howtowinbestdelegatepart7 How to Win Best Delegate: Framing

Other UN Resources

tinyurl.com/unvotingrecords UN Voting Records
papersmart.unmeetings.org UN Agenda and Statements since 2013



The Model United Nations Institute by Best Delegate

Think these tips were good? You're only scratching the surface. At the Model UN Institute Ambassador Program, you'll find out all our best strategies to become the main sponsor of your resolution, learn how to write a position paper in under two hours, receive daily feedback on your MUN skills, and hear all our secrets to being a leader in any committee! Sign up at mun.bestdelegate.com!



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