

MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2022

Delegate Preparation Booklet

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WELCOME TO THE 2022 MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE!

We are so pleased that you have chosen to participate and hope that you find it a rewarding learning experience. The United Nations has been at the center of much debate lately in vital international issues. We hope that you learn much about your country, international relations, and the United Nations and enjoy role-playing in these debates.

This booklet seeks to introduce you to the Model UN conference, co-sponsored by Baltimore County Public Schools Office of Social Studies and supported by the Towson University BTU program, TU Department of Political Science, and TU International Studies Program. Please read through it carefully. While at the conference, you must **wear your name badge** at all times. We would also like to extend a special welcome to our Charles County and Mt. St. Joseph's participants. We hope that through their participation, Model UN can become a Maryland-wide event in the future.

Thank you all for coming and taking the time and effort to prepare. We look forward to a successful conference!

Mr. Hugh Kearney, Carver Center for the Arts
University

Dr. Alison R. M. McCartney, Towson

IMPORTANT DATES AND DEADLINES!!!!

December 18, 2021 - Deadline for notification of which students will be representing countries, i.e., delegation assignments. Teachers should email this information to both (mcalderson@towson.edu) and (amccartney@towson.edu).

December 21, 2021 - Delivery of Conference Scenario to participating schools.

January 2022 - March 2022 - AS AVAILABLE -Baltimore County/City only - Visits by Towson University student "coaches" to participating schools (when requested) to help delegates prepare for the conference. TU students will contact each school to set dates/times.

February 25, 2022 - Deadline for receipt of each team's preliminary statement for the General Assembly. Send statements by mail to Dr. Alison McCartney.

February 25, 2022 - Deadline for individual withdrawal from the conference. Teachers should immediately notify Dr. Alison McCartney via phone or email (amccartney@towson.edu).

February 25, 2022 5PM- Deadline for receipt of Policy Statements for award competition. Teachers please send via email to Alison McCartney, Dept. of Political Science, Towson U., amccartney@towson.edu

March 4-5, 2022 - Dates of the 2022 Model UN Conference at Towson University.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED EVENTS

REGISTRATION: Upon arrival on campus on all conference days, each student must immediately proceed to the registration desk. At the registration desk, you will sign in and receive your conference materials that will include a nametag. You **must wear this badge at all times on campus**. You will not be allowed to enter any conference events without it.

WELCOME ADDRESS: After an introduction by one of the co-chairs of the conference, Mr. Kearney, Dr. McCartney will give a welcome address on the current role of the United Nations in world affairs. All delegates must be present.

RESOLUTION AND PUBLIC SPEAKING WORKSHOPS WITH TU STUDENTS: During the UN Day events in November, all participants will be assigned a room for an advising session with advanced Towson University students, most of whom are members Pi Sigma Alpha, the National Political Science Honor Society, the TU Undergraduate Research Club, or Dr. McCartney's Civic Engagement and International Affairs class. These students have much experience in political writing, public speaking, and international simulation negotiations. They will provide tips and advice for the conference. Many of them will also be available to review your proposals before the conference begins in March and/or serve as your school's "coach."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENING: All delegates must be on time. You will be assigned seats with a sign to designate your country. The Secretaries, Mr. Kearney and Dr. McCartney, will have a roll call of all delegates. Those not present when their name and country are called will not be able to participate in these sessions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS- During these periods, delegates will be debating issues and proposals. See the "Rules" section to learn the proper parliamentary procedure. To be recognized to speak, one delegate from each team should give a piece of paper to runners, TU students and conference alumni, who will be walking around the room, stating their country name and the issue/topic on which they wish to speak. You may give runners these notices at any time during sessions, including roll call, except when closing has been called. The runners will give these pieces of paper to the Secretaries. Any passed messages will be read by runners. Any notes without the delegation country stated and/or regarding business other than that directly relating to the conference will be turned over to your teacher. The Secretaries will call on countries to speak. One delegate from each team should proceed to the microphone on their side of the room and address the Assembly. Secretaries will also be responsible for calling votes, including the closing motion for each session. During sessions, delegates must keep talking in teams to a minimum, using paper notes or whispering voices only. Delegates who are disorderly or disruptive to the conference will be asked to leave. Delegates may briefly leave the conference for restroom visits only.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS: Each team can send only ONE delegate to each committee meeting that they have been assigned. The chair for committee meetings will be either a Towson University professor, graduate student, or honor student, and he/she is responsible for the conduct of this session.

FINAL RESOLUTION PRESENTATION AND VOTING PERIOD: During this period, delegates may present final resolutions that they wish to be considered for approval by the General Assembly or final resolutions against a proposal/idea. To speak, follow the same procedure as for the other sessions. Each team is allowed one vote in all matters.

CAUCUS SESSIONS: During unmoderated sessions, delegates can informally speak with other delegations in order to discuss issues and resolutions and attempt to gain/dissuade support. These discussions will be monitored by teachers and the Secretariat. Discussions must be limited to conference business only. This type of period is the only time that delegates are allowed to leave their seats to talk with delegates from other countries. During moderated caucus sessions, delegates should raise their placards and wait to be recognized by the Secretariat to speak. Comments should be kept to a minimum, such as asking a question of another delegation or responding to a question or comment of another delegation.

DE-BRIEFING AND EVALUATION PERIOD: At this time, the formal part of the conference is over. Delegates will be asked to fill out questionnaires about their experience and the conference. If time allows, we will discuss or de-brief delegates on how things were/were not accomplished in the conference.

CLOSING REMARKS: This address will be given by the conference co-chairs and will signify the end of the meeting.

BREAKS: During all breaks, delegates may NOT leave the campus or the particular building where activities are being held for ANY reason. Breaks are to be used for restroom visits and discussion between teams.

CONFERENCE STATEMENTS

PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

A preliminary statement seeks to define your delegation's general goals relative to the theme of the conference. It is, in essence, an agenda-setting tool. Your statement should be about ½ to a full page in length and should take no more than one minute to read. It should begin with a statement of greeting to the other delegations and address 3 items in general ways: 1) how the conference theme impacts the global community from your country's point of view; 2) how the conference theme impacts states with similar issues and problem as yours (ex: geographic, cultural, or economic); and 3) basic goals your delegation wishes to achieve at this conference; 4) general ideas on how key issues might be resolved.

POLICY STATEMENTS (adapted from the UNA-USA website, <https://unausa.org/>)

This conference requires that each delegation submit a policy statement -- information outlining each delegation's policies and proposed solutions regarding one of the topics being discussed. The policy statement helps the delegates to organize their ideas and share their foreign policy with the rest of the delegations. These statements are due **to your teacher one week before** the conference (February 28th). Most written policy statements are 1-2 pages in length for each topic and contain a brief introduction and a comprehensive breakdown on a country's position.

The 2020-2021 conference cycle has forced many individuals to adapt to virtual circumstances. With that being said, TU-BCPS has added two other options for delegations to create policy statements. The oral policy statement allows delegates to record a video of themselves discussing their country's perspective on the conference scenario. The multi-modal policy statement allows delegates to create a slide-show, video, or other visual presentation presenting their country's stance on the conference scenario. Awards will be given for best written policy statement, best oral policy statement, and best multi-modal policy statement. The Secretariat strongly encourages delegates to consider submitting their policy statements in either the written, oral, or multi-modal formats to express their creativity and convey their country's perspective.

Specifics guidelines for each format include:

Written Policy Statement:

- Between 1-2 pages in length, single spaced ca. 1600 words
- Times New Roman, 12 point font
- Word count in footer of paper
- 1" inch margins

Oral Policy Statement:

- Duration between 3-5 minutes
- Filmed horizontally – speaker must be the main focus of the video
- The speaker is fully audible with limited to no background noise

Multi-Modal Policy Statement

- Duration is between 3-5 minutes
- Includes an audible voice-recording to explain the presentation
- Utilizes an approved method (Powerpoint, Prezi, Google Slides, etc)
- May not include any visuals that are discriminatory to any countries, ethnic, racial, or gender identity groups (ex: use of swastikas)
- It is strongly suggested that positive symbols from that country (flags, national monuments or other sources of culture and pride) be incorporated

The information in all three formats should include:

- a clear statement of policy on each topic;
- the country's background on the topic, including;
- political and/or foreign policy
- action(s) taken by the specific government in relation to the topic
- conventions, treaties, and resolutions that the country has approved related to the topic
- quotes taken from speeches made by heads of government
- the type of resolution the country hopes to sponsor or approve.
- accurate citations

***Note: teachers will receive judging rubrics in advance of the conference

Sample Policy Statement

Sweden

As we march into the new millennium it has become increasingly evident that it is not only wise, but necessary, for the world to reflect on the past hundred years. Things have changed rapidly in that time: socially we are more peaceful, economically we are richer, and mentally we are more aware. And with the year 2000 now behind us, the time has come that we put these developing traits to use and look towards the thing that should concern us the most: the future. As a developed country, Sweden has always felt the need to plan for the imminent years to come. Sweden has made great strides in developing an environmentally conscientious economy that is both beneficial and productive. As of now, most activities relate to "eco-labeling" of products and services: the largest, most necessary step to be taken. As a nation, the people of Sweden wish to work towards the common goal of global sustainable development and pledge "to apply themselves whole-heartedly to the task."

I. Combating the Deterioration of our Atmosphere

For more than a decade, leading scientists the world over have ranked the problem of outdoor air pollution as one of the highest risk health problems in the global community. Yet despite such

conferences as the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the 1987 Montreal Protocol, and the 1992 U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, the atmosphere is still being exploited and abused at an incredible rate. Every human life in developed countries is shortened an estimated five months simply because of the pollutants that are spewed into our air daily, not to mention the hundreds of direct - and countless indirect - affects that air pollution has on our ecosystem. As a nation deeply concerned about such issues, the country of Sweden feels that strong precautions must be made to preserve the natural state of our already altered atmosphere.

Recognizing that many nations would choose to remain dubious on such issues, Sweden fully supports the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and urges all national governments and U.N. bodies to delegate the financial support necessary to begin mapping a comprehensive collaboration of the health of our planet. Since such information will undoubtedly take a number of years to gather, Sweden also proposes the immediate switch of all countries to an emphasis on pollution prevention rather than pollution cleanup. Sweden also supports a universal time table to be set up for the phasing out and reducing of such emissions as sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, ozone, carbon monoxide, CFC's, PAN's and other environmentally detrimental gases. Sweden urges for such a reduction to be done on both a national and local level by improving energy efficiency, reducing the use of fossil fuels, increasing the use of renewable energy, slowing drastic population growth, incorporating air, water, and land pollution policies, and phasing in full-cost pricing and so called "green taxes" based on the "polluters pay" principle.

RESOLUTIONS (with some adaptations from the UNA-USA website, www.una-usa.org)

Actions of the United Nations are expressed in resolutions submitted in draft form under the sponsorship of one or more delegations. Resolutions may simply register an opinion, or may recommend action to be taken by a U.N. organ or related agency. Only the Security Council may take "decisions" which bind Member States to a certain course of action.

When drafting and sponsoring a draft resolution, delegates should keep in mind the wording will influence its appeal (or lack thereof). The draft resolution should be clear, concise, and specific. The substance should be well researched and reflect the character and interests of the sponsoring nations.

United Nations resolutions follow a common format. Each resolution has three parts: the heading, the preamble and the operative clauses. It is one long sentence with commas and semicolons throughout the resolution and with a period at the very end. The first word in each clause should be underlined, and each clause in the preamble should end with a comma. All operative clauses end with a semicolon except the final clause, which ends with a period.

Sponsors and Signatories:

Sponsors of a resolution are those countries that have been the principal authors of the document and agree with its substance. *Signatories* are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the resolution, but would like to see it debated on the floor.

I. The Draft Resolution

HEADING

Committee: i.e. the committee or organ in which the resolution is introduced

Topic: the topic of the resolution

Sponsored by: list of sponsoring countries

PREAMBLE

The purpose of the preamble is to show that there is a problem that needs to be solved. The preamble of a resolution does everything but propose action or make any substantive statement in the topic at hand. The preamble begins with the name of one of the three major organs. The preambulatory clauses can include:

- * References to the U.N. Charter;
- * Citations of past U.N. resolutions or treaties that been ratified under the topic of discussion;
- * Statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant U.N. body or agency;
- * Recognition of the work or efforts of regional organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- * General statements on the topic, its significance, and its effects.

Preambulatory Phrases:

Acknowledging ...	Affirming ...	Alarmed ...	Anxious ...	Approving ...		
Aware ...	Bearing in mind ...	Being convinced ...	Believing ...	Cognizant ...		
Concerned ...	Confident ...	Conscious ...	Considering ...	Contemplating ...		
Convinced ...	Declaring ...	Deeply disturbed...	Desiring ...	Determined ...		
Emphasizing ...	Encouraged ...	Endorsing ..				
Expressingappreciation.....	deep appreciation...	Expecting ...	Fulfilling ...		
Fully	aware	believing.....	bearing in mind...	Grieved... Guided		
by...						
Having	adopted.....	approved.....	considered.....	examined further.....	received.....	reviewed...
Keeping in mind...	Mindful...					
Noting...further...	with approval...	with concern...	with deep concern...	with grave concern...	with regret...	
	...with satisfaction...					
Observing...	Reaffirming...	Realizing...	Recalling...			
Recognizing...						
Referring...	Regretting...	Reiterating...	Seeking...	Stressing...		
Welcoming...						

Operative Clauses:

Operative clauses are set out to achieve the country's main policy goals on the topic. Each operative clause begins with a number, ends with a semicolon and the final clause ends with a period. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression, and each clause should contain a single idea or policy proposal. Keep in mind that all resolutions except the Security Council are non-binding.

Accepts...	Adopts...	Affirms...	Appeals...	Appreciates...	Approves...
Authorizes...	Calls upon...	Commends...	Concurs...	Condemns...	Confirms...
Congratulates...	Considers...	Decides.....accordingly...		Declares...	Deplores...
Designates...	Directs...	Emphasizes...	Encourages...	Endorses...	
Expressing...its appreciation....its conviction....its regret...its sympathy...its thanks...the belief...the hope..					
Further...concurs...invites...proclaims.....reminds.....recommends.....requests.....resolves...					
Instructs...	Invites...	Notes...with appreciation..	with approval....	with interest....	with satisfaction..
Reaffirms.....its belief...		Recognizes...	Recommends...	Regrets...	
Reiterates...					
Renews its appeal of..	Repeats...	Suggests...	Strongly...	Supports...	Takes note
Transmits...	Urges...	Welcomes...			

II. Sample Resolution

Committee: General Assembly

Subject: Strengthening U.N. Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

Sponsors: United States, Austria, Italy

Signatories: Greece, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands, Costa Rica, Belgium, United Kingdom, India and Gabon

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 & UNDERLINE THE FIRST WORD OR PHRASE

Reaffirming resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages governments to work with established U.N. bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant U.N. bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carryout of relief efforts;

USE SEMICOLONS TO SEPARATE OPERATIVE CLAUSES & UNDERLINE THE FIRST WORD OR PHRASE

2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the U.N. 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 donation from the private transnational sector to aid in the funding of rapid deployment forces.

END RESOLUTION WITH A PERIOD

Amendments.

During the course of negotiation and cooperation, draft resolutions will alter through changes known as amendments. The guidelines for these amendments are less strict since many arise during the course of the activity itself: however, the style, wording and intent of the amendment should complement the original draft resolution. Amendments follow the pattern already stated in the document and simply present new viewpoints or suggestions for action on the same topic. In other words, they augment the existing resolution.

Sample of an amendment

Committee: General Assembly

Subject: Strengthening U.N. Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

Sponsors: France, Romania, and Poland

Signatories: Togo, Australia, Fiji, Brazil, St. Lucia, Viet Nam, New Zealand, Pakistan, Kuwait and Argentina

Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post conflict assistance though reconstruction and development;

RESEARCH, RESOURCE, AND PREPARATION GUIDE

***STARTING AND CONDUCTING RESEARCH** (with some adaptation from the UNA-USA website, <https://unausa.org/>)

The first part in preparing for the Model UN experience is to conduct extensive research. It is important to remember that a delegate's goal is to faithfully represent her/his country, be knowledgeable of the topic at hand, and know about the UN system. (UNA-USA has compiled a list of web resources for Model UN participants at www.una-usa.org)

Research is usually broken down into three parts: country information, the topics at hand, and general UN information. Of course, the general goal is to weave this information together and realistically portray the country that has been assigned to a specific delegate.

When gathering information delegates should research the following:

1. Delegates need to learn enough about their country so they may respond to the issues raised at the conference just as a real delegate from that country would respond at the United Nations. Delegates must learn general information about the country they are representing: its political structure, history, culture(s), geography, people, infrastructure, economics, transnational issues and the country's allies and enemies in the world and to what formal organizations it belongs, such as "OAS," "AU," "EU," "APEC," "OECD," "OPEC," etc. Some sources to find out country information include:

A. News and media sources particularly focusing on the specific country that is being represented and UN activities throughout the world.

B. The country's permanent mission at the UN MUN delegates can find information on the Internet at www.embassy.org. Delegates can also call the missions directly, ask them to send them its position statements on the issues or even ask specific questions to find out how a particular country reacts to an issue.

C. Delegates can look at the U.S. State department country reports or call the U.S. State department desk officer for the country and pick the secretary's brain about the country's relationships with the U.S. as well as pretty much anything else related to that country and the issues being discussed at the conference. Background notes on each country can be found at www.state.gov/countries/. Another great source of information is the CIA factbook, which is available online at www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html. Here delegates can find a lot of general information such as statistics etc.

D. The United Nations Web site has an abundance of information including actual speeches and country voting records – www.un.org

E. General Internet searches. UNA-USA has compiled a list of Internet sources to help facilitate country research.

2. Next delegates should research the topic at hand. Many conferences send out background materials called background guides, or issue summaries, which are intended to jumpstart a delegate's research. In many cases, these materials come with bibliographies and questions to consider attached. These provide great starting points for research on the issues. Delegates should further research the general information on the topic, the country's position about the topic, actions taken to combat the problem, stances of other countries, blocs, etc. Great areas to look for information include:

A. News and Media sources. Delegates should consult the news and media sources listed in the packet under Research Resources. UNA-USA has compiled links to some of the most popular periodicals.

B. The United Nations web site. The UN Economic and Social section has a great index to some of the most popular topics. In addition, through the United Nations Documentation Center you can find resolutions and voting records from the current and previous years.

C. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as Amnesty International, have a decent amount of background information and in many cases great internet links to further sources of research. A list of many is provided in the packet under Research Resources.

D. Policy centers of universities. Many topics, especially human rights, have professors and graduate students who are constantly conducting research. See the list in this packet under Research Resources.

3. Delegates should not forget learning about the UN In many cases this is the area of research that is overlooked. It is important for delegates to learn how the organ/agency that they are in operates, know the UN Charter, recent UN actions on the issue, conferences that have been held, statements by UN officials etc. The UN website www.un.org is the best resource to find this information. The UN also publishes many books about the specific topics, and general UN information, which can be purchased via their website. If a delegate is in NYC it is possible to even set up a briefing with a UN secretariat member, this can be done by calling the Department of Public Inquiries at (212) 963-7710.

RESOURCES:

TOWSON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SOURCES:

The TU Librarian for political science and international studies, Ms. Sara Arnold-Garza has many, many useful sites: sarnoldgarza@towson.edu

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

United Nations main web page -- www.un.org

- links to everything involving the UN, such as General Assembly Resolutions, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council
- UN Peacekeeping Missions -- <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en>
- International Atomic Energy Agency -- www.iaea.org

- International Court of Justice -- <https://www.icj-cij.org/en>
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) -- www.imf.org
- Organization of the Oil Producing Countries (OPEC) -- www.opec.org
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) www.oecd.org
- World Bank -- www.worldbank.org
- World Health Organization: -- www.who.int

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Africa:

- o African Union -- <https://au.int/>
- o Economic Community of West African States -- <https://www.ecowas.int/>
- o South African Development Community -- <https://www.sadc.int/>

Americas:

- o NATO Homepage -- <https://www.nato.int/>
- o Organization of American States -- <http://oas.org>
- o Caribbean Community-- <https://caricom.org/>
- o MERCOSUR-- <https://www.mercosur.int/en/>

Asia:

- o Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC) -- www.apec.org
- o Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- <https://asean.org/>
- o Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation -- <https://www.apec.org/>

Europe:

- o European Union -- https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en
- o European Environmental Agency -- <https://www.eea.europa.eu/>
- o NATO Homepage -- <https://www.nato.int/>
- o Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) -- www.osce.org

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), THINK TANKS AND RESEARCH GROUPS:

- Amnesty International -- www.amnesty.org
- Arms Control Association -- <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets>
- Brookings Institution-- www.brook.edu
- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: <https://carnegieendowment.org/>
- Center for International Environmental Law -- www.ciel.org
- Center for Strategic and International Studies -- www.csis.org
- Federation of American Scientists Chemical and Biological Arms Control Program -- www.fas.org/bwc/index.html
- Greenpeace -- www.greenpeace.org
- Harvard Sussex Program on Chemical and Biological Weapons Armament and Arms Limitation -- <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/spru/hsp/>

International Federation of the Red Cross -- <https://www.ifrc.org/en/who-we-are/the-movement/ifrc/>

Institute for Security Studies (Africa info): www.iss.co.za/

Miller Center of Public Affairs (Univ. of Virginia): <https://millercenter.org/>

Natural Resources Defense Council -- www.nrdc.org

Project on Strengthening the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention – www.brad.ac.uk/acad/sbtwc

RAND Corporation (non-profit research) -- www.rand.org

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute -- www.sipri.org

Union of Concerned Scientists -- www.ucsusa.org

United States Institute of Peace -- www.usip.org

MEDIA SOURCES (all in English):

Africa Online – <https://www.goafricaonline.com/en/africa-news>

Associated Press -- www.ap.org

Christian Science Monitor -- www.csmonitor.com

Economist (political and economic news) -- www.economist.com

Los Angeles Times -- www.latimes.com

New York Times -- www.nytimes.com

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (worldwide info, but especially good on central and eastern Europe, Russia, and former Soviet Union) – www.rferl.org

Reuters News Service -- www.reuters.com

Time News Magazine -- www.time.com

Times of India -- www.indiatimes.com

U.S. News and World Report -- www.usnews.com

Wall Street Journal – www.wsj.com

Washington Post -- www.washingtonpost.com

OTHER USEFUL SOURCES:

World Factbook -- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/index.html>

U.S. State Department -- www.state.gov

- The State Department has updated information on the background of each country

TOWSON UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS:

Feel free to email or call any of these professors for advice, research help, and suggestions for your work as part of the Model UN. All are aware that you may be contacting them about this project, and all have some experience and research help that they can provide. Their regional specialties are listed along with email addresses.

POLITICAL ECONOMY (trade, development):

Dr. James Roberts - Dept. of Political Science -- jroberts@towson.edu
- International economic issues across the world; Economic and Social Committee
Dr. Gorana Draguljic – Dept of Political Science – gdraguljic@towson.edu

INTERNATIONAL LAW:

Dr. Paul McCartney - Dept. of Political Science -- pmccartney@towson.edu
- International legal issues; Law Committee
Dr. Molly Ruhlman – Dept. of Political Science – mruhlman@towson.edu
-International law, human rights

SECURITY ISSUES:

Dr. Joseph Clark - Dept. of Political Science -- jrclark@towson.edu

ENVIRONMENT:

Dr. Gorana Draguljic – Dept of Political Science – gdraguljic@towson.edu
Dr. Christopher Salice – Environmental Science – csalice@towson.edu

AFRICA:

Dr. Matthew Durlington -Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology –mdurlington@towson.edu
Dr. Amina Sillah – Dept of Political Science - asillah@towson.edu

ASIA:

Dr. Matthew Hoddie - Dept. of Political Science - mhoddie@towson.edu
- Asia, China, international economic issues

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA:

Dr. Colleen Ebacher - Dept. of History – cebacher@towson.edu
- Modern Latin American history
Dr. Ronn Pineo – Dept. of History – rpineo@towson.edu
-Modern Latin American history

EUROPE:

Dr. Alison McCartney - Dept. of Political Science – amccartney@towson.edu
- Specialty in European foreign policy, European Union, Russia, Germany,
Central and Eastern Europe

Dr. Gorana Draguljic – Dept of Political Science – gdraguljic@towson.edu
Dr. Joseph Rudolph - Dept. of Political Science – jrudolph@towson.edu
- Specialty in Europe, Southeastern Europe, ethnic groups

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA:

Dr. Charles Schmitz - Dept. of Geography – cschmitz@towson.edu
Dr. Kimberly Katz - Dept of History – kkatz@towson.edu

PREPARING FOR MAKING ORAL PRESENTATIONS (adapted from UNA-USA website)

Writing and delivering speeches is an important aspect of the MUN simulation. Speeches help delegates convey the positions of their Member States, help build consensus and start formulating resolutions. The Secretariat sets the speaking time. Although speechmaking is very important to the MUN simulation, many delegates biggest fear is public speaking. It is essential that delegates come to the conference well prepared: meaning that they have completed prior research, know their country's position, and even have objectives for a resolution.

As there are no set guidelines for how delegates should execute their speeches, delegates should decide how they feel most comfortable delivering their speeches. Some delegates utilize their position papers as their opening speeches, others just write out some key points, and many just speak without any aides. Since public speaking is a skill it is important to *practice, practice, practice*.

Remember the audience should always be considered when making a speech. Be aware of the audience and their diversity. The beginning of the speech must captivate the audience and motivate them to want to hear more. Create the speech to meet the high school level of the audience. It must pertain to audiences' interests.

Mr. Anthony Hogan, Model U.N. International, suggests the system of six "C's" to improve your ability; **Confident, Clear, Concise, Constructive, "Con Passion", and Critique**.

* *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.

* *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, considering the diversity of the audience.

* *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 and open the floor to questions. Do not ramble on about the topic in order to appear knowledgeable.

* *Constructive*: An effective public speech needs to be constructed properly. Start with a solid foundation that brings 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.

* *"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.

* *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.

These six "C's" are necessary and should be included in the research, writing, and delivery of the speech. It is also important to consider engaging the audience when forming and delivering a speech.

Audience

The audience should always be considered when making a speech. Be aware of the audience and their diversity. The beginning of the speech must captivate the audience and motivate them to want to hear more. Some additional tips for effective public speaking can be found below and have been adapted from www.selfgrowth.com/articles/Rando13.html.

1. *ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY SPEECH FILLERS* from your communication. Fillers are words and phrases such as "umm," "well," "it is sort-a like," "it's kind-a like." These take away from the message you want to convey. Some of the words and phrases to eliminate include: "you know," "I think," "I'm sorry," "just," "but," "should," "like," "um," and, "a," etc.

2. *USE THE POWERFUL PAUSE*. Do not be afraid to have a moment of silence between sentences. A pause, after a thought and prefacing a response to a question holds the attention of the listener.

3. *BREATHE* from the diaphragm. Breathe deeply and often.

4. *PACE YOURSELF*. Do not talk too fast or too slow.

5. *PHYSICALLY POSITION YOURSELF POWERFULLY.* Be aware of your posture when you speak. Slouching, tilting your head and crossing your arms or legs diminishes the message. Stand up straight, shoulders down, feet firmly planted and knees unlocked.

6. *PROJECT YOUR PRESENCE.* Your voice is the herald that carries your message. Speak from your diaphragm not your throat. Keep the sound in the low- to- medium range. This projects authority. Speak loudly enough to be easily heard. Focus on speaking with enthusiasm, and energy and create color with your voice.

7. *GESTURES.* Do not be a statue. Consider occasionally exaggerating a gesture. Speaking from a platform is different than holding a one on one conversation. Use your whole body when you speak.

8. *CONNECT WITH YOUR AUDIENCE.* Use a lot of eye contact. Speak directly to individual members of the audience. Do not take your eyes off your audience or focus on a point over their heads.

9. *COMMUNICATE CONFIDENCE.* Make a conscious effort to project yourself confidently. This is as important as the message.

BASIC MODEL UN DEBATING RULES AND PROCEDURES

Call to order and roll	The Secretariat will institute all calls to order, at which point all delegates are requested to immediately cease all conversations and take their assigned seats. At the beginning of each day's session, this call will be followed by a roll call in alphabetical order to establish the delegations in attendance and establish a quorum of 2/3 of the delegations in attendance.
Opening the Speakers List and Length of Time to Speak	The Secretariat will announce the opening of the Speakers' List and the length of time allowed for presentations and Q&A (if applicable). Once the first five delegations on the speakers' list are established, the Secretariat will open the debate.
Presentation of Preliminary Statement	Each delegation will be called by the Secretariat in alphabetical order (by groups of three) to make their preliminary statements. One delegate should proceed to the podium when called. No questions are allowed during this period.

<p>Getting on the Speakers List</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Take a Model UN communication slip 2) Write your country's name in the designated area 3) Fill out the subject on which you want to speak- you must provide a subject/topic or your delegation will not be placed on the list 4) Give the slip to a runner (who will give it to the Secretariat) 5) The order of speakers will appear on the screen behind the Secretariat 6) One delegate from each country should advance to the podium when your country is recognized by the Secretariat to join the line at the podium
<p>Getting off the Speakers' List</p>	<p>If your delegation has requested to be on the list and when you are called you have changed your mind, state aloud to the Secretariat that your country yields its space to the next delegation on the list.</p>
<p>Closing the Speakers' List</p>	<p>The Secretariat or any delegation may make a motion to close the Speakers' List when the session time is nearing end. Once the motion is made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A show of hands vote is automatically and immediately executed • Approval of closing the list requires a simple majority <p>If the vote fails to pass, then the Secretariat determines the length of the extension of time and corresponding adjustment to the conference schedule.</p>

<p>Motion to Call for Moderated or Unmoderated Caucus Time</p> <p><u>Phrasing</u></p> <p>“I move to call for moderated caucus time”</p> <p>OR</p> <p>“I move to call for unmoderated caucus time”</p>	<p>The Secretariat or any delegation may make a motion to close discussion and call for moderated or unmoderated caucus time, which will be conducted in the General Assembly room unless otherwise designated by the Secretariat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A motion to call for moderated or unmoderated caucus time is made by a delegation • A show of hands vote is automatically and immediately executed • Approval requires a simple majority <p>The Secretariat will determine the amount of time allowed for these informal discussions. Such a motion for each type of caucus may be called for more than once a day, but each one can only be executed <i>once</i> per day. If the vote fails to pass, then debate continues as scheduled. A vote must also include a specific issue.</p> <p>To be recognized in moderated caucus time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise your <u>placard and blue card</u> and wait for the Secretariat to recognize you • Use your <u>red card also with the placard</u> if the issue is urgently related to current comments
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<p>Recognition to Question the Current Speaker</p>	<p>To be recognized by the Secretariat so that your delegation may ask a question of the person at the speakers' podium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the <u>red card</u> included in your registration packet <p>The Secretariat will keep a list of those asking questions and call on delegations in an order set by the Secretariat.</p>
<p>Request to Extend Question Time</p>	<p>To extend the time allowed for questions to a particular speaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise your <u>blue card</u> • When recognized by the Secretariat, state the amount of time and reason why you would like question time for this speaker extended <p>Time will be extended at the discretion of the Secretariat.</p>

<p>Motion to Table Debate</p> <p><u>Phrasing</u></p> <p>“I move to table debate”</p>	<p>A motion to table debate is a tactic to put the topic being discussed on hold, possibly until resolutions are presented. Delegates could table the topic by adjourning debate, move on to another topic, and then return to the first topic at a later time. To table a debate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise your <u>blue card</u> • A show of hands vote is automatically and immediately executed • This motion will pass with a 2/3 majority <p>Once debate on a topic is voted as tabled, the topic cannot be discussed any more until a motion to re-open debate on that topic is made (see below) or a resolution is presented. If such a motion passes, any delegations on the speakers list for that topic will be deleted from the current list.</p>
<p>Motion to Re-open Debate Topic</p> <p><u>Phrasing</u></p> <p>“I move to re-open debate topic”</p>	<p>To re-open debate on an issue or resolution that has been tabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise your <u>blue card</u> • When recognized by the Secretariat, state the topic or resolution • A show of hands vote is automatically and immediately executed • This motion will pass with a 2/3 majority. <p>Debate topics will change at the point set by the Secretariat.</p>

<p>Motion to Close Debate</p> <p><u>Phrasing</u></p> <p>“I move to close debate”</p>	<p>This motion is made in order for the committee or General Assembly to move into the voting procedure of a resolution. Once a delegation feels as if the presenter has made the country's position clear and there has been sufficient discussion of the topic and their resolution on the floor, a delegate can make a motion to move into voting procedure by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Raising your <u>blue card</u>• Making a motion to close debate• A show of hands vote is automatically and immediately executed• A simple majority is required for this motion to pass <p>If it passes, a resolution vote will immediately follow (see below).</p>
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Resolution Voting

Once a motion for the closure of debate on a resolution is passed, the Secretariat will call for those wishing to **speak in favor of the resolution.**

- Interested delegates should raise their red cards
- The Secretariat will recognize two (2) delegations to speak from their seats
- Each delegation will have one minute to state that delegation's final argument

Questions will not be allowed during this period. The Secretariat will then call for those wishing to **oppose the resolution.**

- Interested delegates should raise their red cards
- The Secretariat will recognize two (2) delegations to speak from their seats
- Each delegation will have one minute to state that delegation's final argument

Next, **a roll call vote in alphabetical order will begin.** When called:

- Delegations must announce to the Assembly if they vote yea (yes), nay (no), or abstain
- Resolutions pass with a 2/3 majority of delegations present

The Secretariat is responsible for all vote tabulations. After a resolution moves to a vote, no amendments may be included.

Amendments to Resolutions

If either a sponsor or signatory to a resolution wishes to propose an amendment to a resolution during the Resolution Debating and Voting Session, this delegation must get **approval of the wording from at least five other delegations** that are signatories or sponsors of the resolution. To make an amendment:

- One delegation must call for a motion to include the amendment by raising its blue card

Upon recognition by the Secretariat:

- The amendment must be read slowly **twice**
- The five delegations in approval must be stated
- A written copy of the amendment must be given to the Recorder

At this point, there may be:

- A five-minute unmoderated caucus period for informal discussion of the amendment, allowed at the discretion of the Secretariat

Followed by:

- A five-minute Q&A period handled by one of the amendment sponsors follows

Next:

- A show of hands vote on the amendment only will occur
- A simple majority needed for its inclusion in the resolution

A maximum of **two amendments per resolution** may be brought to a vote during the conference.

<p>Abstaining</p>	<p>Delegations may abstain on resolution voting only. They may not abstain on any procedural votes of any kind, including motion to table and close debates.</p>
<p>Point of Order or Information</p>	<p>During the debate on any topic, a delegation wishing for clarification, explanation, or resolution of seemingly unclear parliamentary rules can send a note to the Rules Chairperson. The Rules Chairperson may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond by note • Direct the question to the Secretariat • Request an outside meeting with the delegate to clarify the answer <p>The decision of the Rules Chairperson is final. The Chairperson will inform the Secretariat of all decisions affecting the debate. The Secretariat will announce such decisions to the General Assembly at its discretion.</p>
<p>Point of Personal Privilege</p>	<p>A delegate may raise a point of personal privilege in order to inform the chairperson of a physical discomfort s/he is experiencing, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to hear another delegate’s speech • Request for calling delegates to order (ex: reduction in chatter) <p>To notify the Secretariat of this point, raise your <u>yellow card</u>, and the Secretariat will recognize your delegation to explain your request. The Secretariat will formally make all announcements of these requests.</p>

PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS -MODEL UN 2022

BCPS:

Carver Center for the Arts
Chesapeake High
Dulaney High
Dundalk High
Eastern Technical High
Franklin High
Hereford High
Lansdowne High
Loch Raven High
New Town High
Owings Mills High
Parkville High
Perry Hall High
Pikesville High
Randallstown High
Sparrows Point High
Towson High
Western School of Technology
Woodlawn High

Non-BCPS:

Crofton High (Anne Arundel)
North Point High (Charles)
La Plata High (Charles)
Mt. St. Joseph's (Balt. City)
St. Charles High (Charles)

COUNTRY AND COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

- Each country is represented by two students.
- Each country receives two committee assignments. All committees meet at the same time, thus, the two representatives must each attend a separate committee meeting.
- Country and committee assignments are announced the week of the UN Training Day. Country and Committee assignments are found on the following page. Any updates will be sent to schools prior to the March conference.
- The committees for 2020 include Anti-Corruption (AC), Children (CH), Environmental (EN), Economic and Social (ES), Health (HL), Human Rights (HR), Law (L), Refugees (R), Sustainable Communities (S), Science and Technology (ST), the Security Council (SC), and Trade and Development (TD).

SCHOOL/COUNTRY ASSIGNMENTS-MODEL UN 2021/2022 (as of 3/1/22)

*Committee assignments will be sent separately

**Note that this list may change slightly between November and the March conference.

Carver (14)

Colombia
Liechtenstein
Pakistan
Russia
Senegal
South Africa
Sri Lanka

Chesapeake (10)

Cameroon
Cuba
Georgia
Ivory Coast
Malta

Crofton (9)

Burundi
Croatia
Denmark
DR Congo
Guyana

Dulaney (9)

Chad
Kazakhstan
Lithuania
Saint Vincent
Slovenia

Dundalk (7)

Brazil
Estonia
Philippines
Zimbabwe

Eastern Tech (12)

Gambia
Greece
Iraq
Poland
South Korea
Venezuela

Franklin (14)

Australia
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Kenya
Morocco
Netherlands
Tajikistan

Hereford (8)

Albania
Ireland
Jamaica
Japan

Lansdowne (8)

Hungary
Iran
New Zealand
Sierra Leone

La Plata (10)

Bulgaria
Costa Rica
Egypt
Ghana
Indonesia
Somalia

Loch Raven (10)

Afghanistan
Ecuador
France
Madagascar
Oman

Mount St. Joseph (10)

Argentina
Czech Republic
Lebanon
Thailand
Togo

New Town (10)

Algeria
Finland
Micronesia
Sudan
Suriname

North Point (12)

Azerbaijan
Guatemala
Mongolia
Niger
Switzerland
United Arab Emirates

Owings Mills (8)

Israel
Kyrgyzstan
Portugal
Serbia

Parkville (14)

Armenia
Bangladesh
Gabon
Haiti
Libya
Turkey
Uganda
Ukraine

Perry Hall (10)

Fiji
Macedonia
Peru
Slovakia
Tunisia

Pikesville (20)

Angola
Bhutan
Canada
Namibia
Romania
Sweden
Syria
Turkmenistan
Uruguay
Vietnam

Randallstown (14)

Austria
Belize
Kiribati
Liberia
Mali
Saudi Arabia
United Kingdom
Uzbekistan

Saint Charles (4)

Cambodia
Chile
Ethiopia
Germany

Sparrows Point (14)

Belgium
Iceland
Jordan
Myanmar
Palau
Panama
Rwanda

Towson (6)

China
Italy
Singapore

Norway
Papua New Guinea
Trinidad
Yemen

Western Tech (12)

Eritrea
North Korea

Woodlawn (2)

Paraguay
Spain

MODEL UN COMMITTEES—2022

Assignments are for committee meetings on Saturday morning of the March conference. One member of every delegation should attend each assigned committee meeting.

Anti-Corruption

Armenia
Australia
Cameroon
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Finland
Hungary
Jordan
Peru
Philippines
Romania
Senegal
Sri Lanka
Switzerland
Togo
Ukraine
Venezuela
Yemen

Children

Australia
Cameroon
Chad
Dominican Republic
Finland
Hungary
Jordan
Peru
Philippines
Romania
Senegal
Sri Lanka
Switzerland
Togo
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Venezuela
Yemen

Environment

Afghanistan
Bhutan
Canada
Colombia
Denmark
Gambia
Guatemala
Haiti
Japan
Malta
Morocco
Papua New Guinea
Portugal
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Sierra Leone
Slovenia
Suriname
Thailand

Economic and Social

Angola
Belize
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cuba
Ecuador
Georgia
Iraq
Italy
Lebanon
Libya
New Zealand
North Korea
Palau
Panama
Poland
Slovakia
South Africa
Sweden
Tajikistan

Health

Angola
Belize
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cuba
Ecuador
Georgia
Iraq
Italy
Lebanon
Libya
New Zealand
North Korea
Palau
Panama
Poland
Slovakia
South Africa
Sweden
Tajikistan

Human Rights

Albania
Brazil
Cambodia
China
DR Congo
France
Gabon
Ghana
Ireland
Israel
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Micronesia
Niger
Norway
Russia
Saint Vincent
Tunisia
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
Uruguay
Vietnam

Law

Afghanistan
Bhutan
Canada
Colombia
Denmark
Gambia
Guatemala
Haiti
Japan
Malta
Morocco
Papua New Guinea
Portugal
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Sierra Leone
Slovenia
Somalia
Suriname
Thailand

Refugees

Algeria
Austria
Azerbaijan
Burundi
Czech Republic
El Salvador
Fiji
Greece
Indonesia
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Myanmar
Serbia
Singapore
South Korea
Syria
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Zimbabwe

Sustainable Communities

Argentina
Bangladesh
Belgium
Costa Rica
Eritrea
Estonia
Guyana
Iceland
Iran
Jamaica
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Macedonia
Madagascar
Mali
Mongolia
Namibia
Netherlands
Oman
Pakistan
Sudan

Security Council

Albania
Brazil
China
DR Congo
France
Gabon
Ghana
Ireland
Israel
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Micronesia
Niger
Norway
Russia
Saint Vincent
Tunisia
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
Uruguay
Vietnam

Science and Technology

Argentina
Belgium
Costa Rica
Eritrea
Germany
Iceland
Iran
Jamaica
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Macedonia
Madagascar
Mali
Mongolia
Namibia
Netherlands
Oman
Pakistan
Sudan

Trade and Development

Algeria
Austria
Azerbaijan
Burundi
Chile
Czech Republic
El Salvador
Fiji
Greece
Indonesia
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Myanmar
Paraguay
Serbia
Singapore
South Korea
Syria
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Turkmenistan

Zimbabwe

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