

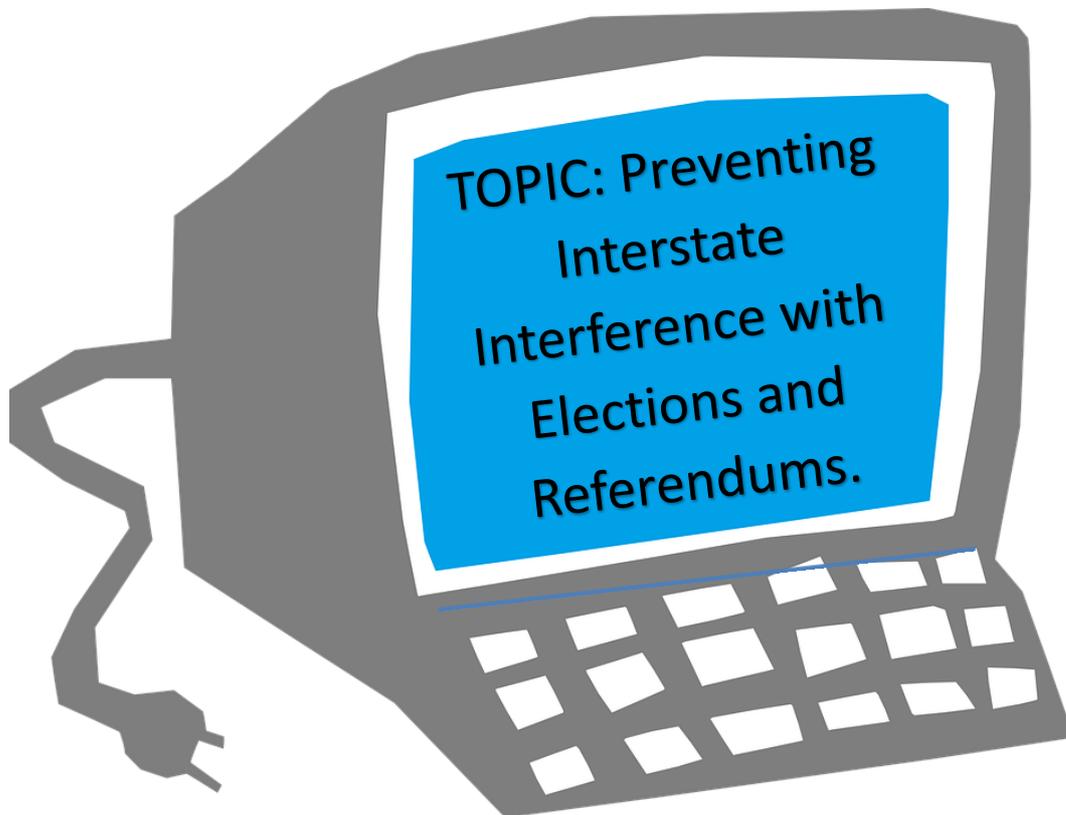


**BUUNSA**  
PROUDLY PRESENTS



# BMUNC

**BOND MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE**



## WHAT IS A MUN?

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Model United Nations, also known as Model UN or MUN, is an educational simulation and academic competition in which students learn about diplomacy, international relations, and the United Nations. MUN involves and teaches research, public speaking, debating, and writing skills, in addition to critical thinking, teamwork, and leadership abilities.

Participants in Model UN conferences, referred to as delegates, are placed in committees and assigned countries, or occasionally other organizations or political figures, to represent. They are presented with their assignments in advance, along with a topic that their committee will discuss. Delegates conduct research before conferences and formulate positions that they will then debate with their fellow delegates in committee. A MUN is ultimately an enjoyable way to hone your diplomacy and oratory skills.

# Learning how to MUN requires putting the little pieces together...

## Moderated Caucus

The committee goes into recess and procedure rules are suspended. Anyone may speak if recognized by the chair. A vote on a motion is necessary to go into a moderated caucus. During this time delegates make speeches, answer questions, and debate on resolutions and amendments. Resolutions are the basis of all debate and are the final results of conversations, writings, and negotiations. Resolutions must go through a draft, approval by the chair, and consequently debate and modification arises.

## Roll Call

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

## Unmoderated Caucus

A type of caucus in which delegates leave their seats to mingle and speak freely. Enables the free sharing of ideas to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently used to sort countries into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions.

## Speaker's List

In a formal debate, the Chairperson maintains a list of speakers and the delegates follow the order written. Speakers may be added to the speaker list by raising their placards or sending a note to the chair.

## Voting

Each state delegate will have a chance to vote on whether a final resolution is to pass. Delegates may vote For or Against (with or without speaking rights), or choose to Abstain.

# A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC

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In January 2017, The Office of the Director of National Intelligence released a report analyzing the purported claims that Russian officials interfered and influenced the recent US election which saw Donald Trump elected as President of the United States. The report included findings from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the National Security Agency (NSA) and concluded that Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered an influence campaign in 2016 with a clear preference for President-elect Donald Trump. The influence campaign focused on undermining the appeal of Hilary Clinton by discrediting her and contrasting her unfavorably against Trump.<sup>1</sup> It is reported that Putin and the Russian Government paid social media “trolls” to influence the public and hacked into US systems to retrieve information on the election.

However, this is hardly the first time a country has interfered, or tried to influence, the outcome of another country's election. According to Dov H. Levin, a post-doctoral fellow at the Institute for Politics and Strategy at Carnegie-Mellon University, the US has influenced over 80 elections between 1946 and 2000 whilst Russia has influenced 36 cases.<sup>2</sup> The US election system faced another dimension of influence in the 1990s when China funded sources for the Democrats.<sup>3</sup> However, China is not the only country to fund another party, the US has been seen funding various parties from Northern Ireland to Portugal to Poland in the 1980s.



Canadian Sir William Stephenson, chief of British Security Coordination responsible for SIS operations in North and South America detailed in 1999 that even Churchill's government went to extensive efforts to promote Britain's cause through the United States by deploying radio and print propaganda.

So how do we stop this issue? Delegates – it's time to discuss, negotiate and formulate a solution!

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/01/06/us/politics/document-russia-hacking-report-intelligence-agencies.html?\\_r=0](https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/01/06/us/politics/document-russia-hacking-report-intelligence-agencies.html?_r=0)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.npr.org/2016/12/22/506625913/database-tracks-history-of-u-s-meddling-in-foreign-elections>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.counterpunch.org/2017/03/06/electoral-interference-as-reality-a-brief-history/>

# TERMINOLOGY

<b>Simple majority vote</b>	<b>A motion to set the speakers time</b> sets or changes the amount of time each delegate has to speak.
<b>Simple majority vote</b>	<b>A motion to open the speakers list</b> allows delegates to sign up to speak. At some conferences <b>a motion to close the speakers list</b> closes the list for the remainder of the session or topic. However, at most Model UN conferences the speakers list can be opened and closed multiple times. This motion requires an immediate vote.
<b>Simple majority vote</b>	Delegates propose <b>a motion to suspend debate</b> for the purpose of holding a caucus. If you move to suspend the meeting, be sure to specify the purpose and the amount of time.
<b>Simple majority vote</b>	<b>A motion to adjourn meeting</b> ends the committee session until the next session, which might be the next year's conference, or after lunch or dinner.
<b>Two-thirds majority vote</b>	<b>A motion to adjourn debate (also known as a motion to table debate)</b> is not the same as a motion to adjourn the meeting. Rather, it is used to table, or put on hold, all of the work that the committee has completed on a particular topic. At some Model UN conferences you can return to this topic later, while at others the topic cannot be discussed again.
<b>Two-thirds majority vote</b>	A delegate makes a motion to <b>close debate</b> in order to move the committee to a vote, usually when the delegate has made his or her country's position clear and there are enough draft resolutions on the floor.
<b>Decision of Chairperson</b>	<b>A point of order</b> is used when a delegate believes the chair has made an error in the running of the committee. The Delegate should only specify the errors they believe were made in the formal committee procedure, and may not address the topic being discussed.
<b>No vote</b>	<b>A point of inquiry (also known as a point of parliamentary procedure)</b> can be made when the floor is open (i.e. when no other delegate is speaking) in order to ask the chairperson a question regarding the rules of procedure.
<b>No vote</b>	A delegate may raise <b>a point of personal privilege</b> in order to inform the chairperson a physical discomfort he or she is experiencing, such as not being able to hear another delegate's speech.
<b>Decision of speaker</b>	A delegate raises <b>a point of information</b> in order to pose a question to a speaker during formal debate. The speaker chooses whether or not to yield his or her time to points of information.

