

ZARAMUN

Fourth edition

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INTRODUCTION

Our objectives for this conference

- Promote a better understanding of the functioning and role of the United Nations.
- Fostering young people's interest in today's social, environmental and political issues.
- Develop young people's written and oral communication skills.
- To offer young people the opportunity to broaden their horizons, meet people from different cultures and countries, exchange ideas and work in group

What is the Model United Nations?

ZARAMUN's a three-day, scaled-down reproduction of the workings of the United Nations. It is as faithful a representation of the United Nations as possible: structure, functioning, procedures of the various bodies, state policy, topics...

Students are called upon to represent a country in order to resolve current global concerns. They take on the role of delegates, and are assigned to a specific commission, with a precise contemporary topic, in which they will debate, discuss amongst themselves and propose amendments which will then be put to the vote. The aim of these reproductions is to train high school students

in international negotiation and real-life diplomacy, as well as to promote the exchange of ideas and encounters between young people.

Several months prior to the conference, information is provided on the topics of the commissions so that delegates can familiarize themselves with them in order to draft a resolution on the subject of the commission to which they belong. Delegates send in their draft resolutions three weeks before the conference. The author of the chosen draft becomes the rapporteur. The other members of the commission then prepare their position and amendments to the draft. Once at ZARAMUN, the task of the commissions is to prepare a draft resolution as consensual as possible, which is then submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

The student's role

Each commission works on a current topic that the participants must master. In the weeks leading up to the conference, the student members of the commission must:

1. Propose a draft resolution on the subject of the committee. If the draft is accepted, they become sponsors. If not, they should prepare amendments to the draft resolution.
2. During the committee meeting, delegates must state their point of view, present and defend amendments during the committee debate.

Possible classroom activities to prepare for the conference

- Search for information about the country represented. Start with basic facts; location, recent history, current leader, etc
- Reading a report on the country represented.
- Comparison of statistics on the country/countries represented.
- Search for information on the topic chosen for the resolution.
- Discussion on the topic of the resolutions.
- Elaboration of questions on the topics of the resolutions.

CODE OF CONDUCT AND DRESS CODE

1. All participants must conduct themselves with dignity and respect and travel during the conference, including during breaks and meals.
2. Conference participants must wear their official badge at all times.
3. It is strictly forbidden to smoke or drink alcohol within the conference grounds.
4. No eating is permitted in committee meeting rooms.
5. All students attending the MUN session must respect the dress code appropriately.

	MALE STUDENTS	FEMALE STUDENTS
ACCEPTABLE ATTIRE	Dress shirt (can be long sleeve or short sleeve) Tie (tied appropriately, should not be worn loosened around the neck) Suit jacket Full-length dress trousers Dress shoes Hair must be neatly combed	Women's business suit with skirt/trousers Blouse and jacket Professional dresses Skirt/blouse combinations Trousers and blouse combinations Scarves as part of a professional ensemble or head dress Hair must be properly tied
UNACCEPTABLE ATTIRE	Jeans, corduroy or any kind of denim Trousers sneakers Any type of hat or cap (unless worn for religious purposes) Un-tucked shirts (shirts are expected to be tucked in at all times) Shorts of any type 'Sagging' trousers	Jeans, corduroy or any kind of denim Sneakers Hats, berets, bandanas Very tight, form fitting trousers 3/4 trousers Miniskirts Low cut blouses Blouses that are very tight/ form fitting Shorts of any type

MODELING PROCESS

- Opening ceremony: Speeches by the presidents, chairs and participation of several speakers.
- Commission meetings: This is the heart of the modeling process; commissions are where discussions take place.
- Delegations meetings: The delegates of all the committees meet by country (by delegations from the same country and its allies) to discuss their

country's position in each committee and to assist each other so that when the time comes to vote on resolutions in the General Assembly, the delegations are already informed of the position to be adopted on the resolutions.

- General Assembly: Debate in which the delegates of all the commissions participate. The resolutions debated in the previous days are voted upon.
- Refreshments and lunch breaks: Lunch and coffee breaks will be provided by the school.

Different roles within UN modeling

Delegates: A delegate is an individual representative of a country in a MUN committee. The number of delegates in each committee can vary from under 10 to over 400. The delegate's objective is to introduce policy suggestions in a written document, called a draft resolution, and try to get it passed with a majority of votes of their fellow delegates in the committee. A delegate moves their policy ideas forward through speeches and negotiation with the intention of influencing the outcome of the committee session in their favor.

Chairs/Chairs of the committee: Facilitate debate according to the Rules of Procedure. They are seated in the front of the committee room and can call on delegates to speak, time speeches, open the floor to motions and facilitate votes on motions offered by the delegates. At the end of the conference, they choose the delegates to receive diplomacy awards. They also often give feedback to the delegates.

Press Team: They are in charge of writing articles, publishing posts, summarizing the day and taking photos.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

→ Chairs call the roll and ascertain that there is a quorum (one third of the members). If this is the case, he announces the agenda.

1: Presentation of the chosen Resolution

(The resolution is the text that proposes solutions to the problem addressed.)

- Reading of the resolution by the rapporteur
- Speech of the resolution's rapporteur
- If desired by the rapporteur, questions/answers

2: Informal discussions

(The presentation of the resolution will be followed by an initial informal discussion. Thereafter, the chairs or delegates may propose additional informal discussions).

- Delegates from the same committee meet and discuss freely in order to reach consensus and draft amendments together
- Amendments submitted by a speaker and supporting countries, amendments may be submitted individually or as a group.

3: Formal discussion on the adoption of amendments

- Presentation of the amendment by the speaker
- Debate on the amendment: delegates who wish to speak in favor of or against the amendment, stating their reasons.
- Voting on the amendment, if it obtains a **simple majority**, the resolution is modified.
- The procedure is the same for all amendments.

4: Final vote on the resolution

- For the resolution to be accepted, an **absolute majority** is required.
- Awarding of prizes to the delegates of the commissions, elected by the commissioners.

MODES OF ADDRESS

All interventions should begin with "Estimated Chairs, Distinguished Delegates, Delegation of (country)...". Any reference to another member of the committee should be in the 3rd person. Questions should begin with "Does the delegation of... not agree that...?" or "Can the delegation of... explain why...?" and **never** "Don't you think that...?".

Phrases used by delegates during the debate

- We request the floor. we wish to have the floor.
- We are open to questions.
- We wish to ask a question / move a motion of...
- We wish to speak in favor of / against this resolution / amendment
- Are the Chairs/the delegation... (not) aware that...
- Does the delegation of... (not) agree with me that...
- The delegation of.. stated in his speech... Does he (not) realize that...
- We urge the Parliament to give me its support by voting for/against this motion/resolution/amendment.

Phrases used by the Chairs during the debate

- Order in the room / Quiet please.
- The Chair invites the sponsor to read the resolution to the committee.

- The duration of the general discussion is set at 20 minutes.
- Can you rephrase your remark in the form of a question?
- Are there any other points of information?
- The Member is asked to conclude.
- The debate on the draft or amendment is over.
- The Chair proposes a 5 minute extension of the debate.
- The debate is now closed. We will now proceed to the vote.
- The draft/amendment will now be put to the vote.
- Does your question relate to the conduct of the vote?
- Such motions are not permitted.
- All those in favour of the resolution/amendment/motion raise their placards.
- All those against the resolution/amendment/motion raise their placards.
- All those who wish to abstain raise their placards.
- This resolution/amendment passes/fails with ... votes for, ... votes against and... abstentions.

RULES OF PROCEDURE: KEY TERMS

Placard: The cardboard or paper sign with the country name written on it. Placards are used to identify presence, vote, and signal to the chair.

Out of Order: Actions that are not allowed according to the Rules of Procedure.

Rules of Procedure: The rules which dictate how to run a Model United Nations committee.

Motion: How you ask for something in MUN in the official request form. You can motion for many different actions to guide the debate forward in a specific way. Some examples of motions are motions for different types of caucuses (discussion), to move to vote or end the committee session altogether.

Simple Majority: A vote that requires at least one over 50% of the vote to pass. Most procedural votes require a simple majority.

On the Floor: When a motion, working paper, or draft resolution is open to discussion and voting. (The term floor is a legislative term meaning the part of a legislative hall where debate and other business is conducted.)

"Honorable Chair, Distinguished Delegates": This is how MUN speeches usually start. While it is customary to start a speech with these words it is not the end of the world if you don't say them.

Admin: A volunteer who functions as a page and also helps with other tasks around the committee.

Points & Inquiries

Point of Inquiry: A question from a delegate to the chair about the Rules of Procedure or anything else they don't understand in the committee.

Point of Information: When a delegate asks a question of another delegate. These usually take place after a delegate completes a speech.

Follow-Ups: A request to ask a second point of information after having already asked one.

Point of Personal Privilege: Can be called for when a delegate feels hindered by something outside of the debate. Examples can be going to the bathroom, room temperature and inability to hear another speaker.

Point of Order: Called by a delegate on another delegate, or on the chair, when the Rules of Procedure are not being followed.

Point of Entertainment: This informal point is used to call for a break-in procedure for the delegates to take part in a mood-lifting activity. Points of Entertainment are generally used at the beginning or end of committee sessions and take place at the discretion of the chair.

HOW TO PREPARE

Although this project is mainly about having fun, meeting people and acquiring new knowledge and skills, it is still an activity in which preparation is necessary.

To give you some hints to follow when preparing, we have selected some searches that you should do before the day of the simulation to have a good debate:

- Find out about the Parliamentary Procedure (read this guide carefully) and contact us if you have any questions.
- Find more information about the UN (what it is, member countries, date of creation, veto power of the Security Council, etc.).
- Learn about your country (economy, main problems, international relations, history (former colony, crisis that explains the country's current situation..))
- Learn about the problem your committee is facing, possible solutions and what solutions have already been put in place.
- Find out what your country thinks of the problem and think of possible solutions that would be more effective.
- Read the resolution that has been chosen and consider (obviously with your country's opinion) possible amendments, questions you could ask to the rapporteur, etc.
- Write your resolution (it will help you). Moreover, even if we do not select it later, you can use the clauses you have written as amendments.
- To go further, you can prepare data and arguments that will be useful during the debate.

Recommended Websites

- [76th Session \(2021–2022\) – UN General Assembly Resolutions Tables – Research](#)
- [Guides at United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library](#)
- [United Nations Digital Library System](#)
- [UN System | United Nations](#)
- [Essential UN | Take a moment to learn about the UN](#)

HOW TO WRITE A RESOLUTION

A MUN resolution paper is the formal document produced and adopted by various UN bodies. In Model UN, it is a summary of the document that contains all the clauses written by the delegates during the simulation to be voted on at the end. Since a resolution is a legal document, it not only has to be original and brilliant, but it also has to look a certain way. MUN resolution formatting following the guidelines of that is set by the United Nations.

Pre-ambulatory clauses: A pre-ambulatory clause, as its name suggests, is a clause that comes before the actual resolution. The sole purpose of these clauses is to give context to the operative clauses and remind the committee of the mood and framework in which this resolution was produced.

1. Uses the substantive form of a verb (-ing): e.g. “recalling” in italics and ends with a comma
2. Uses small letters as bullet points (e.g. a) b) c) etc...) for its sub-clauses
3. Follows the title or the resolution and the committee name but precedes the address to the voting parties and the operative clauses.

Acknowledging	Fulfilling	Pointing out
Expecting	Noting with regret	Confident
Noting with appreciation	Aware of	Further deploring
Affirming	Fully alarmed	Reaffirming
Expressing its appreciation	Noting with satisfaction	Congratulating
Noting with approval	Believing	Further recalling
Alarmed by	Fully aware	Realising
Expressing its satisfaction	Observing	Convinced
Noting with deep concern	Bearing in mind	Guided by
Approving	Fully believing	Recalling
Declaring	Reminding	Having studied
Having adopted	Deeply disturbed	Taking into consideration
Recognizing	Having examined	Desiring
Deeply concerned	Seeking	Keeping in mind
Having considered	Deeply regretting	Viewing with appreciation
Referring	Having received	Emphasizing
Deeply conscious	Taking into account	Noting further
Having devoted attention	Deploring	Welcoming

Operative phrases : As the name indicates, an operative clause summarizes a policy, something that the member states present in this committee will be asked to enforce.

1. Follows the address to the member states or voting parties
2. Starts with an operative verb in the operative form (e.g. "requests") in italics
3. Starts with numbers as bullet points, and uses Roman numerals for subclasses
4. Is punctuated with a semicolon (;

They should be:

- **Specific:** Be really clear what you want to see happen
- **Measurable:** how will you know that you've achieved your goals?
- **Achievable:** make sure you are using the right resources to get the job done
- **Relevant:** make sure that this clause really does achieve what you want

Accepts	Takes note	Rejects
Accepts with appreciation	Transmits	Reminds
Accepts with deep appreciation	Trusts that	Renews the mandate
Accepts with gratitude	Underlines	Requests
Acknowledges	Urgently requests	Resolves
Adopts	Urges	Solemnly adopts
Affirms	Welcomes	Stresses
Agrees with	Dissolves	Suggests
Appeals	Draws the attention of	Supports
Appoints	Elects	Expresses concern over
Approves	Emphasises	Expresses its appreciation
Authorises	Empowers	Expresses its concern
Believes that	Endorses	Expresses its confidence
Calls attention to	Entrusts	Expresses its deep appreciation of
Calls the attention of	Envisages	Expresses its firm conviction that
Calls upon	Establishes	Expresses its gratitude
Commends	Exhorts	Expresses its profound indignation
Compliments	Notes with appreciation	Expresses its satisfaction
Concurs with	Notes with interest	Expresses its solidarity with
Condemns	Notes with regret	Expresses the hope that
Confirms	Notes with satisfaction	Expresses the opinion that
Congratulates	Pays tribute to	Extends the mandate
Considers	Proclaims	Firmly supports
Decides	Proposes	Insists that
Decides accordingly	Reaffirms	Instructs
Decides also	Realises	Invites
Decides further	Reasserts	Invites once again
Declares that	Recalls	Invites the attention of
	Recognises	Is of the opinion that

Demands	Recommends that	Looks forward to
Denounces	Refers ... to	Makes an urgent appeal
Deplores	Regrets	Mandates
Designates	Reiterates	Notes that

EXAMPLE OF A RESOLUTION



Session: 3eme édition du ZARAMUN
 Committee: Human Rights Council
 Submitted by: French Republic

FIGHTING THE LACK OF RECOGNITION OF TERRITORIAL AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS FACED BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN GUATEMALA

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), ILO Convention 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention) on Indigenous and Tribal ethnic groups, and other international human rights instruments,

Deeply concerned by the lack of recognition and effective protection of the territorial and fundamental rights of Indigenous communities in Guatemala,

Recognising the rich cultural diversity and the importance of protecting the rights of Indigenous People in Guatemala, in accordance with international human rights standards,

Alarmed by the persistent violence and repression against leaders and defenders of Indigenous individual rights in Guatemala,

1. *Strongly condemns any form of violence, repression or discrimination against Indigenous clans in Guatemala, and demands that their territorial and fundamental rights be fully respected;*
2. *Calls on the Guatemalan authorities to take immediate measures to guarantee the safety and protection of leaders and defenders of Indigenous human rights, as well as to investigate and punish those responsible for any acts of violence against them;*
3. *Suggests the creation and implementation of economic development programs that empower Indigenous communities or the creation of an international fund in order to ensure the legitimate and proper funding of these countries;*
4. *Urgently requests the review and modification of national legislation to guarantee the full participation and consultation of Indigenous communities in matters that concern them, according to international standards;*
5. *Requests the international community to maintain its support for efforts to protect and promote the rights of Indigenous individuals in Guatemala, including technical and financial assistance, regarding aids for the needs of indigenous people when building houses and infrastructures in the territory or working on the land;*

6. *Urges* the Government of Guatemala to fully cooperate with an independent commission of enquiry to examine human rights violations against Indigenous people in the country;
7. *Demands* the adoption of concrete measures in order to guarantee equality, non-discrimination and effective protection of the territorial and cultural rights of Indigenous tribes in Guatemala measures such as :
 - a) Educating its communities and the national authorities,
 - b) Creating international jurisdictional mechanisms, encouraging legal and just processes,
 - c) Providing the necessary aid to the indigenous populations of Guatemala,
 - d) Reminding the importance of accountability and justice for any past violations against Indigenous people in Guatemala,
 - e) Take immediate and effective measures to help protect and restore the land rights of Indigenous Peoples;
8. *Calls upon* further action among member states to conduct safe and legitimate investigations about the present corruption in national authorities and Guatemalan government in order to abolish corruption for trustworthy laws;
9. *Urges* measures in order to avoid unlawful and unprotected immigration flaws and ensure safety to all member states, measures such as :
 - a) The creation of funds,
 - b) The creation of specific laws and visas taking into account both the status of the person and of their country of origin,
 - c) Providing protection to families and individuals aiming to immigrate with provisional visas, until the conditions of their country of origin are better;
10. *Calls upon* the Government of Guatemala to collaborate with Indigenous communities and its leaders in the formulation and implementation of development projects, ensuring their full and informed participation, with respect for their traditional knowledge, practices and customs.

Hello everyone! We are Andrea, Lena and Pilar, presidents of this fourth edition of ZARAMUN 2025.

We're delighted to welcome you, and we hope this experience will prove as enriching as it is for us. This simulation is not only a way of improving our language skills, but also a way of broadening our horizons. Above all, these are days when we'll get to know new people and experience unforgettable moments. And let's not forget that this experience will also open our minds and give us a better understanding of today's challenges. We're aware of the work involved in preparing for this Zaramun, but we really believe it will be worth it. We've created this manual to make it easier for you to understand how the debates you'll be attending work.

We thank you in advance for your time and commitment and remain at your disposal for any further information you may require via this e-mail address: zaramun@molierezaragoza.org.

We'll see you in January!

- Secretariat and organizing team