

**NORTH  
AMERICAN  
INVITATIONAL  
MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

**CHINA**



# **A Guide to MUN**

**CHENGDU | 2019.7.21-24**

# A LETTER TO DELEGATES

Dear Delegates,

It is our absolute pleasure to welcome you all to the North American Invitational Model United Nations Conference China 2019 (NAIMUN China 2019). We are incredibly excited to build on the tradition of substantive excellence cultivated over the past several decades. NAIMUN China 2019 is a conference like no other that offers an unparalleled delegate experience in and out of the committee room.

We firmly believe that NAIMUN China 2019 offers delegates an enriching educational experience – an opportunity to tackle the most challenging and complex international topics of the past and present. NAIMUN China 2019 provides delegates a platform to cultivate research and public speaking skills, enhance negotiation abilities, practice creative problem solving, and interact with delegates from around the world. While NAIMUN China 2019, and Model UN in general, can be very exciting, it can also be challenging and at times confusing for first-time delegates. For that reason, we have put together a “Guide to Model United Nations” that details all the specifics needed to know to excel in a MUN committee.

Enclosed you will find a training guide on all aspects of Model UN, from parliamentary procedure to tips and tricks on how to succeed. It is our sincere hope that, when you leave Chengdu at the end of the conference, you will emerge not only more knowledgeable about the world, but of how to successfully compete in Model UN as well.

Hoya Saxa,

**The NAIMUN China 2019 Secretariat**  
*Georgetown International Relations Association*

# WHO'S WHO IN MODEL UN?

When competing at a conference, you will certainly run into various staffers with various positions in the conference. In order to utilize all the resources available to you, it is important to know who exactly you're speaking to when asking questions about the conference or seeking help.

*Senior Staff:* The conference's leadership staff is divided into the Substantive Side and the Executive Side. The Substantive Side is responsible for preparing the committees to be run at the conference and ensuring that those committees are of the highest quality for you, the delegates. The Executive Side is responsible for non-debate related elements of the conference, from social events to marketing to philanthropy. While you will not see Executive-Side staffers all that much in committee, they are instrumental in enhancing the overall experience of each and every conference.

The Senior-Staffers that are most involved in the NAIMUN China experience are listed below.

*The Secretary-General:* Leading the "Substantive Side", the Secretary-General (SG) is responsible for coordinating among the Undersecretaries General (USGs) and Deputies Undersecretaries General (dUSGs) in order to ensure the committees in each organ are being developed and run properly and smoothly. Tasks could range anywhere from solving substantive issues committees confront to managing staff issues amongst the organs and committees.

*The Director-General:* The principle substantive advisor to the Secretary-General, the Director-General (DG) is responsible for aiding and assisting the SG in the substantive issues the SG confronts, including the topics and structure of the conference's committees. The SG and DG essentially work together to ensure committees are structurally sound and engaging for the delegates.

*Director of Operations:* The Director of Operations (DOps) helps make sure that all logistical aspects of the conference go as planned. The DOps will be in charge of monitoring technology, such as the use of projectors and computers, so that all of the operations of the staff run as efficiently as possible.

*General Staff:* General Staff members are the Georgetown students you see running the committees at the conference, many of whom introduced original ideas for the conference's committees. You will be interacting with these staffers the most throughout the duration of the conference.

*Chair:* The Chair is responsible for regulating the course of debate in each committee, and will be the staffer you interact with the most.

*Director:* The Chair's principle aide. The Director ensures that debate flows smoothly and productively. Together, the Chair and Director make up the Dais.

*Rapporteurs:* Rapporteurs can help the Dais in their work.

# THE COURSE OF DEBATE: GAS

Below is a detailed description of the life-cycle of GAs. This section will help guide you from the beginning to the end of GAs so that you have a better grasp on the dynamics and expectations for the conference. Rather than focusing on specific rules or jargon (which are detailed in the appendix to this document and the Delegate Guide), we have focused on the general flow of debate to contextualize it for newer delegates. For explanations of any italicized terms, please consult the Appendix.

## **Starting off: Setting the topic and starting discussion**

At the beginning of each committee session, the Chair will take a roll call for each country/representative in the committee. It is important that note that you must attend each session in order to be considered for an award, barring extenuating circumstances like illness or travel delays. During the roll call, the Chair will ask each country if they are present. After a country is called, the respective delegate should say “present” to indicate their attendance.

During the first committee session, the Chair will introduce both themselves and the rest of the dais staff. After taking roll call, the Chair will open the floor to *points or motions* from the committee. The Chair will almost always look to open a Primary Speaker’s List, to allow delegates to debate which topic the committee should actually discuss. Thus, the first motion you propose as a delegate should be to open the speaker’s list. After the motion is approved, there will be speeches given. The following series of speeches present the first opportunity for substantive debate and give delegates an opportunity to explain why one topic merits particular attention. Such speeches are wonderful opportunities to make your presence known to the committee.

Either delegates or the Chair will push to end debate and take a vote on the topic to be discussed for the committee. Many times, the Chair will present an opportunity for last speakers to support whichever topic they want to see chosen. The Chair will generally have a time-frame in mind for how long they want the Speaker’s List to last, and will push for a Motion to Set the Agenda, where a simple majority is needed to determine the order of the topics.

## **Entering Caucuses: Sharing ideas and building blocs**

Once the topic is chosen, the Chair will open a Secondary Speaker’s List to initiate formal debate on the selected topic. The first speeches will be used to convey the particular views, goals, and solutions delegates are seeking so that like-minded delegates can choose to work together. After a series of these speeches, delegates may either seek to enter a formal *moderated caucus* to discuss a more specific aspect of the topic, or even motion for an informal *unmoderated caucus* in order to allow delegates to begin pooling ideas. It is not always clear-cut where committee proceeds from here, as it is largely up to the Chair as to whether there has been a sufficient amount of debate to warrant an unmoderated

caucus. Once this first unmoderated caucus is passed, delegates will pool together to discover common ground with others, most often centering around some of the more notable speakers from previous speeches. However, these groups are often preliminary, and are in no ways the permanent blocs that will form. Blocs tend to solidify by the second or third committee session.

Once the first unmoderated caucus is concluded, the Chair will usually look for a moderated caucus to hear some of the ideas being discussed as well as some of the groups that have formed. Debate will usually ensue centering around the competing ideas of different blocs, and it is important to recognize which particular ideas are being discussed among the committee the most. Doing so will usually provide you with a somewhat accurate gauge of who is leading committee.

From here, there is no clear trajectory for debate. Delegates may motion for unmoderated caucuses to continue crafting their ideas into *working papers*, or moderated caucuses to continue debate or debate other specific aspects of the overall topic. What happens is largely at the Chair's discretion, who pushes for the most efficient way of to work toward the eventual introduction of working papers to the committee.

### **Forming Resolutions: Mixing debate with writing**

After a series of moderated and unmoderated caucuses, it is likely that different groups will have produced working papers, which are formal documents outlining solutions to the issue at hand. Debate takes on a more substantive tone, as delegates begin to elaborate on some of the ideas, they have been hearing during caucusing, coming up with concrete proposals for turning them into action. Once again, the exact direction of committee at this juncture is largely up to the discretion of the Chair; they may seek for further moderated or unmoderated caucuses either to facilitate further debate or the formation of more coherent blocs. Perhaps the most important takeaway here is that once a group has enough support (measured in sponsors and signatories) for its working paper, it will most likely motion to introduce its working paper. Other groups will soon follow suit, and working papers are introduced by the Chair to committee in the order in which they were submitted.

Once working papers are introduced, it is likely the Chair will suggest a Question and Answer (Q&A) session for each document. During this time, the main sponsors of working paper have the opportunity to read their working paper to the committee, answering any questions other delegates may have. Q&A may seem like a relatively marginal moment in committee, but it is in fact critical one in the eyes of the Dais. It is a rare opportunity for delegates to show who is truly leading their respective bloc; those leaders should be the ones who can sufficiently and knowledgeably answer the committee's questions or ask intelligent questions of their own. The presenters of the paper will call on delegates to hear one question from them, and then each question will receive an answer from only one of the presenting delegates. Questions should be short and succinct, not another speech. In essence, it is a phase in committee where the Dais can directly observe delegates and their bloc-leadership, something that is largely hidden during speech-giving and the chaotic nature that often accompanies unmoderated caucuses in large committees.

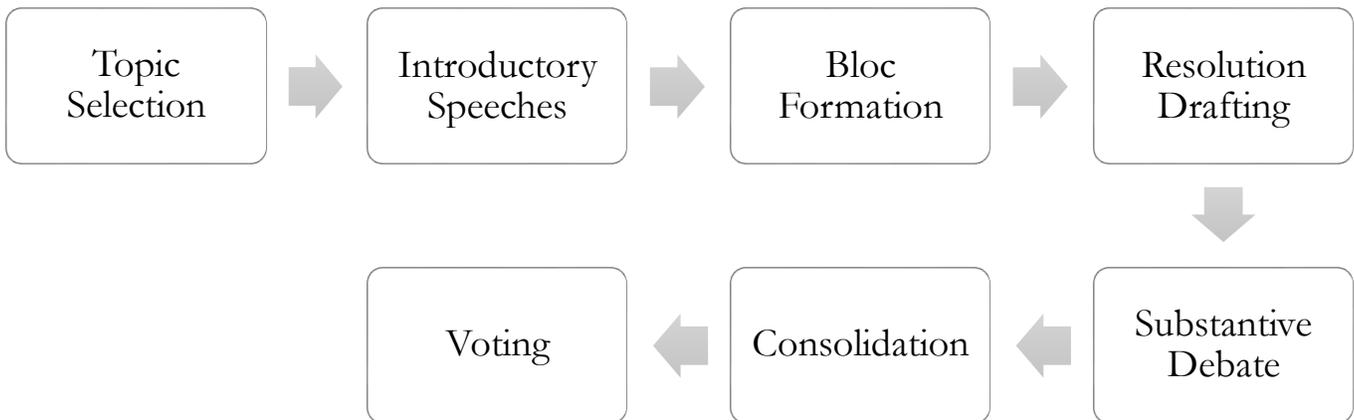
**After presenting the papers**

Once Q&A sessions are concluded, the committee usually motions for either an extended moderated caucus or a series of moderated caucuses to discuss the pros and cons of each working paper. Typically, delegates support the papers they have helped sponsor while critiquing the work of other groups. When the Dais is faced with either a large amount of working papers and/or draft resolutions that contain similar content, the Chair will most likely suggest that different groups consolidate their papers. At this point, delegates may push for unmoderated caucuses to do just that. Sometimes, rather than rewriting working papers, delegates will propose amendments to them, which can be added in with approval of all sponsors, or by a majority vote of the entire committee. Once the Chair is satisfied that enough consolidation has occurred, delegates may either seek further discussion or even push for a vote on each of the remaining working papers.

Once the committee enters voting procedure, the room is locked and amendments are no longer accepted. A draft resolution needs the majority of the committee’s YES votes to pass; bear in mind delegates may vote “Yes”, “No”, or “Abstaining”. However, abstentions essentially detract from “Yes” votes and can only be used by delegates who answered “Present”, as opposed to “Present and Voting”, when roll was taken in the first committee session. Voting procedure continues until all working papers are either passed or rejected by committee, though delegates are free to make motions between votes.

Once all working papers have been voted on, the life-cycle of GAs is concluded, and debate begins on the next topic through the same process. This summary is in no way a completely accurate description of the GA process, as in many situations the flow of committee is determined either by the desires of the Chair or the progress of the delegates in the production of working papers/draft resolutions. However, it is our hope this description gives you a general idea of the course of GA committees, providing you with a framework with which you can gauge the progress of committee during debate.

*Overview Graphic: The Life Cycle of a General Assembly Committee*



## Tips for Resolutions

Speeches are of course an integral part of Model UN, but such speeches only serve as an intermediate step in the creation of documents that convey the goals and wishes of the committee. The goal of essentially every committee is to craft a document that answers the problem or issue confronting that committee. There are, however, other documents that also serve as key parts to the committee experience. To that end, it is important to understand what kinds of documents you will be presented with and that you will be writing.

Every GA ultimately strives to develop and pass a resolution for a given topic. A resolution is a comprehensive (and usually long) document that seeks to address the numerous aspects of the general topic the committee has been discussing. Resolutions require a series of *preambulatory clauses* recounting the problem and previous actions taken and *operating clauses* outlining specific recommendations for resolving the problem. They look to answer a longstanding global problem that is often complex and multidimensional and will generally be split into several sections. Therefore, resolutions may take multiple sessions to craft and perfect.

Generally, resolutions will be split into two sections:

→ *Preamble*: The preamble of a resolution generally recounts the issue, the ongoing dynamics of the situation, and how the global community has tried (and either succeeded in some aspects or failed) to confront the problem. Below is a series of preambulatory phrases delegates can use to structure the preamble and start their clauses:

Affirming	Expecting	Keeping in mind
Alarmed by	Fulfilling	Nothing further
Aware of	Fully alarmed	Noting with regret
Bearing in mind	Fully aware	Observing
Cognizant of	Fully believing	Realizing
Confident	Further deploring	Reaffirming
Convinced	Further recalling	Recalling
Declaring	Having adopted	Recognizing

Deeply concerned	Having considered	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Remembering
Deeply regretting	Having heard	Seeking
Desiring	Having received	Taking note of
Emphasizing	Having studied	Welcoming

→ *Operative Clauses:* The body of a resolution is structured with operating clauses, and details how the organization plans on solving the issue. This is the crux of the resolution, where delegates should be concentrating most of their focus. Enclosed is a series of operative words that will help to structure your resolution. Again, remember to begin each sentence of the operative section with one of these words and underline it. To provide structure to your resolutions, make sure to number your clauses.

Accepts	Designates	Proclaims
Affirms	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Approves	Encourages	Recommends
Authorizes	Endorses	Reminds
Calls for	Expresses its hope	Regrets
Calls upon	Further invites	Requests
Condemns	Further proclaims	Resolves
Congratulates	Further reminds	Solemnly affirms
Confirms	Further requests	Strongly condemns
Considers	Further resolves	Supports
Deplores	Has resolved	Takes note of
Draws attention	Notes	Trusts

Delegates should put the list of sponsors and signatories at the top of the document, along with the name of the committee and the topic being discussed. Please note that a resolution is grammatically a single sentence; therefore, clauses should be separated by commas.

## Example: A Draft Resolution

Below is a sample resolution that incorporates some of the points discussed earlier. The resolution was crafted in a committee simulating the World Bank, which sought to craft a new strategy to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

Draft Resolution: Triple-P Partnership

Sponsors: Israel, Italy, United Kingdom

Signatories: Chile, France, India, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, United States

*Deeply concerned* by projections of the international community of the inability of the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) by the established deadline of 2015,

*Recognizes* that the Least Developed Countries, a majority of which are located in Sub Saharan Africa have the greatest difficulty in meeting the MDG targets and recognizes their inability to

invest in growth oriented strategies as a result of incurring "unsustainable debt levels,"

*Disturbed* by the alarming fact that 105 countries of the 144 monitored are not expected to reach MDG 4 and 95 are off track for MDG 5,

1. Recommends the increase of infrastructure investment while maintaining a policy framework that includes:
  - a. Transparency of where all aid is going,
  - b. Anti-corruption initiatives that are specific to the nation's needs,
  - c. Updates on the use of aid,
  - d. Monitoring on the level of transparency;
2. Suggests the implementation of United Nations Monitors in conjunction with any sovereign nation struggling with accomplishing the eight Millennium Development Goals to supplement a government;
3. Further suggests the comprehensive reports on the situation of each individual nation for the purpose of:
  - a. Ensuring aid transparency,
  - b. Ensuring the protection of rights of every global citizen on the UN standards of human rights,
  - c. Understanding each nation's individual need,
  - d. Ensuring adequate progress of the MDGs,
  - e. Tracking development and economic growth;
4. Suggests the establishment of a growth model for nations to follow given the direct relation between economic growth and reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by encouraging sovereign nations to implement their own region-based like programs that are non-discriminatory towards any citizen and comply with the needs of their nation as a whole, with the use of the African Action Plan or Israel's PICT as a model;
5. Strongly recommends the reevaluation of the feasibility in reaching the MDGs by 2015 and the creation of a realistic timeline extension for those goals which will not be

- achievable within the set time frame;
6. Recommends that the World Trade Organization (WTO) push forward with the Doha Development Round by temporarily dropping the suggestion by the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) of cutting Agricultural subsidies;
  7. Further recommends that the Doha Development Round establish a timeline to address at least six of its original 21 issues within the next year;
  8. Recommends the implementation of microenterprises as necessary tools for eradicating poverty by:
    - a. Allowing for new opportunities for self-employment,
    - b. Establishing a support system for small business development in underdeveloped nations,
    - c. Encouraging the goals of the Global Jobs Pact and working in conjunction with this pact;
  9. Encourages equal opportunities for women in the developing world and advancing their political stance by promoting governmental measures that would free women in developing world nations from time intensive tasks such as carrying water through:
    - a. The use of loans to establish government programs aimed at providing clean well water or water pumps to tap deep lying water tables, which would free up time for women to pursue more educational or economically productive activities
    - b. The establishment of comprehensive day-time primary education programs
    - c. Basic health awareness and prevention program aimed at educating women in developing nations about common preventable diseases as well as cures that can be made locally
  10. Strongly urges the expansion of educational programs targeting women and children in preventative health techniques, such as the importance of mosquito nets, the use of anesthetic in childbirth, and cleanliness standards
  11. Resolves to remain actively seized in the matter.

## APPENDIX A

# THE LINGO OF MUN

For those new to or still learning the process of Model UN debate, many of the terms, motions, and points may sound like nothing more than gibberish! It is important to define some of the terms you will encounter during debate and that will be referred to throughout the rest of this guide.

1. **Point of Order:** Where a delegate seeks to draw attention to a possible procedural error made by a fellow delegate or the Chair.
2. **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** An inquiry regarding the rules regulating debate.
3. **Point of Inquiry:** A loosely regulated general inquiry that can pertain to a range of issues, from rules to where debate stands to how many signatories are on a directive. A commonly used point.
4. **Point of Personal Privilege:** Where a member experiences personal discomfort that interferes with his/her ability to participate in debate; the Chair will work to alleviate the situation.
5. **Right of Reply:** A member of the committee may respond to a snide speech or comment at the Chair's discretion. The Chair's decision on granting this right is final and cannot be responded to with another Right of Reply. Please note that attacks on one's policy stance does *not* warrant a right of reply.
6. **Speakers List:** Generally found in GAs, the Speakers List is, quite literally, a running list of nations/persons that wish to speak. Speakers Lists are opened at the beginning of committees, and give the delegates the opportunity to speak freely about the topics to be discussed by the committee for the duration of the conference. Speakers List speeches generally last 30 to 45 seconds, and the speech continues until a delegate either motions to close the Speakers List or motions for a moderated caucus. To be placed on the Speakers List, a delegate need only raise the placard and continue to do so until the Chair places that delegate on the list. Delegates generally get to speak only once during the existence of the opening Speakers List, but can attempt to get their name back on the list if the Chair either reopens the list or if the delegate sends a note to the Dais asking to be placed on the list.
7. **Moderated Caucus:** A regulated, time-limited debate focusing on a specific aspect of the topic at hand, from addressing a certain crisis to discussion of a working paper. To motion for such a caucus, the delegate must state the time allocated for the caucus, the speaking time per speaker, and the topic the delegate wishes to see discussed. A simple majority is required to pass the motion, and the delegate who originally submitted the motion is presented the option to be the first or the last speaker in the caucus if it passes.
8. **Unmoderated Caucus:** A time-constrained but unregulated debate. During unmoderated caucus, delegates are free to move about (or outside) the room and discuss the topic of the unmoderated caucus. Unmoderated caucuses are often used to build coalitions for resolution-writing, merge working papers, or craft directives (in

- crisis committees.) To motion for an unmoderated caucus, the delegate must state the desired allocated time and the topic/task to be discussed/undertaken during the unmoderated caucus. A simple majority is required for such a motion to pass.
9. **Working Papers:** The goal of any GA is to produce a resolution that answers the topic being discussed and debated. However, potential resolutions crafted by the delegates are known as “working papers” until they are it has the necessary signatures, is submitted to the Chair, and presented to the committee. Once these benchmarks are met, the working paper is termed a “draft resolution”.
  10. **Resolutions:** The final product of a GA , resolutions are passed by simple majority. Resolutions often offer broad, comprehensive solutions to the problem being discussed. More on a resolution’s content and structure can be found later in this guide.
  11. **Signatories:** A signatory to a resolution is a delegate that signs a resolution to indicate that delegate’s interest in hearing the working paper presented to committee. It does not, however, indicate the delegate necessarily *supports* the working paper.
  12. **Sponsors:** A sponsor to a resolution is usually an original writer of the working paper or a delegate who strongly supports the working paper. In most GA’s, one-fifth of the committees signatures (sponsors and signatories combined) are required in order to present a working paper to the committee, though the amount of sponsors necessary can be left to the discretion of the Chair. Delegates are advised to pay attention to the benchmarks set by the Chair in order to present a working paper.
  13. **Friendly Amendments:** An amendment, generally speaking, changes a resolution by adding, striking out, or revising the text of a draft resolution. Amendments are offered primarily between when working papers are introduced and when they are voted upon. However, delegates can offer amendments during the caucusing process and the writing of the working paper. Once all sponsors agree to the amendment, the amendment is submitted to the Chair, read aloud, and is incorporated into the overall working paper/draft resolution.
  14. **Unfriendly Amendments:** An amendment that is *not* agreed upon by all sponsors of a resolution. Thus, an unfriendly amendment requires signatures of one-fifth of the committee before it can be submitted to the Dais. Unfriendly amendments, once submitted, are voted upon at the close of debate on the amendments’ respective resolutions and then voted upon in the order of their submission. An unfriendly amendment requires two-thirds of the committee vote to pass. If passed, it is automatically incorporated into the draft resolution. These amendments cannot be amended.

## APPENDIX B

# TRICKS OF THE TRADE: TIPS TO COMPETE AND SUCCEED IN MODEL UN

Thus far, we have discussed many of the rules and regulations that govern Model UN in order to grant you a better understanding of the flow of debate. Understanding the rules, however, is not enough to compete successfully at NAIMUN. Hopefully, the next section will offer you potential ideas, tactics, and general advice in how to compete successfully in Model UN.

### General Decorum

As cosmetic as it at first may sound, general decorum can go a long way in presenting oneself as a capable delegate. Delegates should, by rule, dress in Western Business Attire (WBA), and are advised to dress sharply. No one wants to work with delegates who look unprofessional! However, we also recognize that different financial statuses lead to different clothing opportunities, so wear what you can!

Outside of this more superficial aspect, delegates should always be polite in their interaction with both members of the Dais and other delegates. Rude, boisterous, or combative delegates will not only make enemies of the Chair, but those delegates can and often have found themselves alienated from other delegates. It is very important to be as diplomatic and professional as possible. These lessons are almost as important as the actual content of debate.

### Speeches

Speeches are one of the best ways to present oneself as a competent, capable delegate. It is the one chance you as a delegate get to interact with the entire committee. Below are some tips to keep in mind when giving speeches:

- Nothing can be more intimidating than giving an improvised speech to a room of over two-hundred delegates. When faced with a large crowd, pick out five or six faces in the room, and make eye contact with only those delegates as you give the speech. The room will seem a lot smaller!
- It is difficult to write speeches before giving them. Debate can move quickly, and attempting to pre-write speeches will only result in you falling woefully behind. Rather, keep up with the course of debate, and develop your opening and closing remarks in your head well before you give your speech. Once you have a general idea of how you plan to begin and end your speech, it is far easier to improvise.
  - Essentially, prepare a *brief* mental outline of your speech before you approach the podium.

## Caucusing

If speech-giving is the best way to gain credibility in the room and to present one's argument, caucusing is the primary means of gaining votes and building blocs and coalitions to garner those votes.

The first unmoderated caucus is often incredibly chaotic. Before that first unmoderated caucus, it is advisable to promote your country's position in your primary speech and to inform the delegates where you will be in the room if anyone seeks to work with you during the unmoderated caucus. When you first meet with interested delegates, it should not come as a complete surprise if some of the delegates drift off to work with other groups. Of course try to convince the delegates to work with you throughout the duration of the committee, but you will know who you can work with after that first caucus.

Another way to build a coalition is to move from group to group and listen to the dialogue in each group. Generally, there will be delegates on the peripheries of these groups that are being left out of the conversation. Bring them into yours by offering to work with them. Politely and convincingly presenting your position is a sure way to build a bloc.

The second unmoderated caucus is another opportunity to strengthen or realign your coalition. Subsequent caucuses should be used to begin writing working papers. Don't be afraid to have members of your coalition go off and bring other delegates into your group. In other words, divide up the tasks; for example, have some members of your bloc work on writing the working paper and assign others to bring in delegates to your side.

## Documents

Resolutions can often be long and confusing documents. Be the delegate that offers clear, concise clauses that get your points across. Better yet, offer something distinct to the resolution. Unique, creative policy solutions are perhaps the best way to distinguish yourself from the rest of committee. Try to come up with a structure for the resolution that provides organization and adds clarity to the document.

In crisis committees, on the other hand, directives are usually quick and concise measures taken to answer a single issue. Do not over complicate the matter at hand, but creative solutions that display one's understanding of the situation will certainly help one's standing with both the committee and the Chair. Take the initiative in writing directives.

Lastly, crisis notes can be excellent tools to refocus debates and align the circumstances of the crisis in one's favor. Attention to details in enacting portfolio powers will often generate a more positive response from the Crisis staff. For example, if you are looking to move troops somewhere, elaborating on details such as how many troops or how they will be effective are details Crisis Managers look for in skilled delegates. It is also a good idea to clearly state the objective of what you are trying to achieve through your crisis note. It helps guide the Crisis Staff's feedback, but will also help keep your note focused and grounded.

# CLOSING REMARKS

We hope this has helped you in your preparation not only for this conference, but for future competitions in both high school and college Model United Nations. Of course, one simply cannot learn how to compete in Model UN through a book or a training guide. Becoming a competitive and successful delegate takes continued competition and practice. So perhaps the best advice we can give: take *every* opportunity to become a better delegate. Attend as many conferences as you can. If your school offers mock-committee sessions or any opportunities to practice, take them. Take every opportunity that you have to speak in public and share your ideas! We guarantee that with practice you will not only become a better delegate, but will enjoy Model UN even more. We look forward to welcoming you to Chengdu in July!

*The content of this training guide was formulated in large part by Harrison Baker, Director General of NAIMUN LI and the Secretariat of NAIMUN LIV. Revisions were created by the Secretary-General of NAIMUN China 2019, Mark Wilcox.*