

What is NMMUN?

New Millennium Model United Nations (NMMUN) is a student-run simulation of the United Nations, held annually at New Millennium School, Bahrain. In this conference, students take on the roles of delegates representing different countries and work together to debate pressing international issues. Just like in the real UN, the aim is not only to share your country's perspective but also to collaborate, negotiate, and produce solutions. NMMUN provides a platform for young people to develop public speaking, research, and leadership skills in an environment that values diplomacy and respect.

Key Terms

- **Agenda** is the topic under discussion
- **Placard** is the country name card which is raised to speak or vote
- A delegate **raises a motion** to suggest actions to the like beginning a debate, moving into a caucus, or to start voting
- A **Caucus** can either be moderated(formal speeches timed by the chair) or unmoderated(informal discussion where the delegates can move around the room)
- A **Resolution** is the final product voted upon by the committee; all the proposed solutions are written into it.
- A delegate can **yield their time** when they are done with their speech to either:-

i) The chair, meaning they give up the rest of their time

ii) Another delegate, who'll get to use the remaining time they have left

- During voting, a delegate can choose to **abstain** when they are neither for nor against the given topic

Points and Motions

During debate, delegates can raise points or motions to guide the flow of discussion. A delegate may raise their placard and only speak once recognised by the chair.

- **Point of Order** is used when a delegate believe the rules aren't being followed (eg. "Point of order, Delegate of France used personal pronouns!")
- **Point of Personal Privilege** can be raised when the delegate cannot hear, needs something clarified, or needs to excuse themselves while the council is in session (eg "Point of Personal Privilege, could the delegate repeat their point.")
- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry** is used by delegates to ask a question(usually directed towards the chair) about the rules/topic at hand (eg. "Point of Inquiry, what is an unmoderated caucus?")

Motions on the other hand are more about the structure of the debate itself. They can only be introduced one the chair opens the floor, and will only be passed when voted on by the majority.

- **Motion to Set the Agenda** is used at the start of the day to decide which issue will be first discussed.
- Motion to Open Debate is used to formally begin debate on the agenda once set.
- **Motion to Move into a Moderated Caucus** requests a structured debate where the chair calls on delegates to speak for a set time. The delegate raising said motion must specify the topic, total duration(eg. 15 mins), and speaking time(eg. 1 min).
- **Motion to Move into an Unmoderated Caucus** requests an informal discussion period where delegates can freely speak on the topic. Delegates may use personal pronouns at this time and the delegate raising the motion must specify the total duration(eg. 10 mins)
- **Motion to Extend a Caucus** can be used to request more time if agreed on by the committee. A delegate can either extend a moderated or unmoderated caucus.

- **Motion to Close Debate** ends all discussion on the topic and moves the committee into voting procedure. This is usually raised when delegates feel that all arguments have been made.
- **Motion to Move into Voting Procedure** requests that the committee vote on draft resolutions or amendments. Once voting begins, the doors are usually sealed and delegates may not enter or leave until voting concludes.
- **Motion to Suspend Debate** temporarily halts debate, often for a lunch or coffee break.
- **Motion to Adjourn the Meeting** ends the committee session completely, usually at the end of the final day of the conference

Position Paper

Before the conference even begins, delegates are required to submit a **position paper**. This is a short document which should outline your country's stance on the agenda. It should include

- i) An **introduction** to the issue
- ii) Your country's **policies and past actions**
- iii) Your **proposed solutions**.

Writing a clear position paper helps prepare for a debate and shows your understanding of your role as a representative of your nation

Resolutions

Before a resolution is finalized and voted upon, it begins as a **draft resolution**. This is a working document written by a group of delegates who have similar ideas and policies, forming a bloc. They represent the proposed solutions to the issue at hand, which once debated and voted upon may become the official policy of the committee.

A resolution can take many take many forms, some of general concern, while others directives for specific UN bodies or even criticism of actions taken by states. Sometimes, they may even include treaties, declarations, or conventions. It is typically divided into three parts:

i) The heading which states the committee to which the resolution is addressed, the subject under debate, and the main sponsors.

ii) The Preambulatory Clauses provide context, explain the background of the issue, and explain why the problem is significant. Some sample preambulatory clauses-

Concerned	Further deploring	Recognizing also
Confident	Further recalling	Recognizing with satisfaction
Conscious	Guided by	Referring
Considering	Having adopted	Regretting
Contemplating	Having considered	Reiterating

iii) The Operative Clauses then set out the actual recommendations and solutions. These clauses must be precise and actionable, clearly specifying the details. Some sample operative clauses-

Authorizes	Further invites	Solemnly affirms
Calls	Further proclaims	Stresses
Calls for	Further recommends	Strongly advises
Calls upon	Further reminds	Strongly condemns
Commends	Further requests	Strongly encourages

In Model UN, debate ultimately revolves around resolutions. You and your allies are responsible for drafting them, presenting them, and persuading others to support them. For a resolution to pass, it must receive more votes in favour than against. This process reflects the essence of MUN—diplomacy, compromise, and the pursuit of collective solutions.

Amendments

Not every delegate will agree with every part of a draft resolution, and that's where amendments come in. An amendment is a formal change to a resolution, proposed during debate. Delegates may suggest adding a new clause, removing an existing one, or altering the wording of a clause to make it more acceptable. Amendments are debated and then voted upon, just like the resolution itself. This process allows committees to refine their proposals so that more countries can support them, encouraging compromise and cooperation.

Why YOU should join NMMUN

Model United Nations is not only about debating—it's about discovering your potential. By joining NMMUN, you gain the chance to step into the shoes of a diplomat, explore global issues, and work with others to find real-world solutions. If you're shy, MUN helps you build confidence. If you enjoy speaking, it sharpens your skills. If you like teamwork, it gives you a platform to collaborate and lead. Beyond skills, NMMUN also offers new friendships, exciting experiences, and memories that last long after the conference ends. It is a chance to challenge yourself, grow as a leader, and become part of something bigger than just a classroom activity.

