



MIAS

Monash International Affairs Society

# MUN 101

A MONASH INTERNATIONAL  
AFFAIRS SOCIETY PUBLICATION

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# 2022

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LESSONS & LEARNINGS

GlobalMUN and MUNash

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# OPENING REMARKS

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“

Model United Nations forms a core pillar of MIAS and attracts 'MUNners' from all disciplines at Monash University. Our goal is to build the public speaking, negotiation and teamwork skills of our members whilst ensuring they have life changing experiences in the process.

Our GlobalMUN program is definitely a highlight, allowing our delegates to participate in international MUN conferences and negotiate with delegates from the world's top universities. This publication is particularly special as it coincides with the reactivation of our GlobalMUN Program following COVID-19.

We hope the advice shared in this publication helps you learn more about MUN and how to be a successful delegate. Importantly, we hope hearing the stories of seasoned MIAS MUNners excites you for the Model UN opportunities you can embark on at MIAS.

Model UN shows us how global problems require international action, how peace is a choice and war is always a possibility. It enhances respect for the rules based world order that we find safety and predictability in. Model UN allows those of us interested in international relations to understand international decision making and this knowledge will assist us in becoming better diplomats, leaders and global citizens.

”



**WINURI DE ALWIS | PRESIDENT 2022**



**IMOGEN KANE | MUN OFFICER 2022**

“

Welcome to the 2022 MIAS MUN 101 Publication.

Model United Nations is often a highlight of the university experience, allowing students to develop speaking, writing and negotiation skills while meeting like minded individuals and traveling to new destinations around the world.

It is the people you meet throughout the experience who make it special. The lifelong memories you share as a delegation foster amazing friendships and mentoring relationships.

It is the sharing of tips and tricks from seasoned MUNers to new MUNers that creates the special environment unique to MUN. The pandemic unfortunately disrupted the natural process of knowledge sharing between veteran and beginner students in MUN, creating a knowledge gap and leaving the next generation of MIAS MUNers to learn on their own.

The aim of this publication is to fill that void, to collect and curate the best advice, tips and tricks from a variety of knowledgeable MIAS MUNers to ensure the new generation is equipped with every tool to reach their full potential. I hope you find this publication a helpful guide throughout your Model UN journey.

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# MIAS MUN HISTORY

## WHAT IS MUN?

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### HISTORY OF MUN AT MIAS

The MIAS Global MUN Program is the largest of its kind in Australia.

MIAS can proudly say that no other international affairs society in Australia runs a program as comprehensive or large.

Over the past 9 years, MIAS has represented Monash University in over 18 international conferences, and sent over 230 students overseas to compete. Each year students have participated in the NMUN conference hosted in New York City, as well as the WorldMUN conference which has been hosted in Brussels, Seoul, Rome, Montreal, Panama City and Madrid.

In 2013, MIAS worked with Harvard University to host the travelling WorldMUN conference in Melbourne, the first time the conference was held in Australia.

Throughout the Covid-19 pandemic, MIAS continued to train and support teams to participate in international conferences, and will commence sending delegates overseas again in 2022.

MIAS also runs its own conference, MUNash, which is the largest in Victoria and sees students from across the state coming together to discuss issues of international importance.

### WHAT IS MUN?

Model United Nations (Model UN or MUN) is a conference/competition that simulates a committee at the United Nations. It can run anywhere from a few hours to multiple days.

Delegates (participants) role play as a state/voting member (e.g. Australia or Japan). Delegates are assigned to a committee (such as the WHO, Security Council or General Assembly) and given a topic to discuss and write a resolution on. A resolution is a document delegates will create, debate and vote on.

It aims to solve the topic at hand through clauses outlining actions and ideas. The aim is for delegates to work together to create a resolution to help solve the issue of the committee, while also advocating for their states interests.

MUN involves public speaking, adhering to Rules of Procedure (ROP), resolution writing, negotiation and diplomacy.

Delegates often learn how the United Nations operates, as well as the complexities and nuances of diplomacy and negotiation at the world's biggest forum and decision making body. Delegates gain transferable skills from participating in MUN, as well as many friendships with like-minded individuals.





# KNOWING YOUR PROGRAMS

## GlobalMUN & MUNash



### GLOBALMUN



GlobalMUN is the international MUN program MIAS runs annually.

The program involves selecting and training two delegations to compete overseas at the **National Model United Nations Competition (NMUN)** and the **Harvard WorldMUN competition (WorldMUN)**.

Both delegations participate in a thorough 6 month training schedule, learning about writing, negotiation, public speaking, country research and diplomacy.

The delegates then fly overseas to participate in these prestigious and elite competitions, representing MIAS, Monash University and Australia more broadly.

This program is an amazing opportunity for students to receive specialised training, meet delegates from around the world and compete with the best in Model UN.

Delegations have travelled to: Madrid, Panama, New York, Tokyo and Paris.

Applications for this program open mid year for the following **March-April** competitions.

### MUNASH



MUNash is a two day Model UN conference MIAS convenes annually.

It is typically held every year during the mid-semester break in Semester 2. In 2022 it will be held on the **26-27 September**.

The conference welcomes new and seasoned MUNers to participate in one of six committees all ranging in different topics.

*Some committees include:*

- Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- United Nations Security Council (SC)
- Historical and crises committees

The conference includes social nights, alongside guest speakers, opening and closing ceremonies, awards and committee sessions.

This conference is an amazing opportunity for students to learn the basics of MUN, receive advice and feedback from experienced directors, practice skills and meet other like minded students.



# STUDENT PROFILES

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**SANTINO RAFTELLIS**

- ✓ MUNash 2016-2020
- ✓ 2017 WorldMUN - Montreal
- ✓ 2018 WorldMUN - Panama
- ✓ 2019 WorldMUN - Madrid



**RYAN ATTARD**

- ✓ Delegate - NMUN New York 2018
- ✓ Delegate & Leadership Team - WorldMUN Madrid 2019
- ✓ Secretary General (Host President) - MUNash 2019
- ✓ Head Delegate - NMUN New York 2020 + 2021



**HARRINI RATNANESAN**

- ✓ NMUN 2017 - Delegate
- ✓ Delegate - WorldMUN 2018, 2019 & 2020
- ✓ Head Delegate - WorldMUN 2020
- ✓ Delegate - MUNash 2017 - 2021



**HAMAH HOSEN**

- ✓ Delegate - MUNash 2017
- ✓ Delegate - AMUNC 2018 Sydney & WorldMUN 2019 Madrid
- ✓ Head Delegate - NMUN 2020 & NMUN 2021
- ✓ Secretary General - MUNash 2019 & Secretary General for Communications - MUNash 2020



**MICHELLE LIM**

- ✓ Delegate - AMUNC 2016, MUNash 2016, VicMUN 2017 & AMUNC 2018
- ✓ Secretariat - MUNash 2017, MUNash 2018 & MUNash 2019
- ✓ Director - MUNash 2019, MUNash 2020 & MUNash 2021 Delegate
- ✓ MIAS MUN Officer 2018 - 2019



# WRITING



## WHAT DOES WRITING IN MUN ENTAIL?

MUN conferences are centered around delegates producing and (hopefully) passing a resolution(s) addressing/solving their committee topics. The writing goes through three key phases before the final vote, which determines if a Draft Resolution (DR) becomes a Resolution.

Writing is a **key component** of MUN, and the main avenue for delegates to represent their states' interests through the creation or amendment of clauses.

### PHASE I: WORKING PAPER

In the beginning stages of a conference, delegates begin collaborating their ideas into a Working Paper (WP).

**WORKING PAPER:** A first draft, and is often in the brainstorming phases when key ideas are being teased out and detail is slowly being debated.

At this stage WPs cannot be mentioned in formal debate as they have not been recognised by the chair/dais.

Once a WP has sufficient support from delegates it will be submitted to the chair. Once the chair recognises the WP and tables it to the committee, it is now a document that can be discussed during speeches and accessed by the whole committee.

### TOP TIP

There are strict formatting rules for **PPs, WPs and DRs**. Make sure you know what formatting is required at your conference!

### PHASE II: WP BECOMES A DRAFT RESOLUTION

Once a WP has been expanded upon and detail added, and the bloc writing it is willing to put it to a vote, the WP is submitted to the Chair/Dais for feedback and to become a Draft Resolution (DR).

Once the document is a DR, edits and changes can only be made through the amendment process.

Only submit a WP to become a DR if you are happy to vote on it in its current state.

### PHASE III: WILL THE DRAFT RESOLUTION PASS OR FAIL?

The committee can suggest amendments to the DR, which are voted upon. The DR is also debated within the committee.

Once the amendment process is finished the DR is taken to a final committee vote where it will either fail (and be scrapped completely) or passed and turned into a Resolution (often signalling the end of the conference).

## WHAT IS A POSITION PAPER?

A **Position Paper (PP)** is a document delegates submit prior to the conference stating their state's position on the committee topic(s).

PPs cover any previous actions taken by their state/others/the UN on the topic, their states current stance to the topic, and the solutions their state advocates for.

PPs offer a great insight into how other delegates will approach the topic as well as giving you an opportunity to signal the direction you will be taking as a delegate.

**Tip:** Ensure that you have done your **research** before submitting your Position Paper



Click on the paper to access a past Position Paper



# WRITING TIPS

Writing is twofold, you will be writing both **before** the conference and **during** the conference:



## TWO STAGES OF WRITING

- 1 Before the Conference:**  
Before you attempt your position paper, you need to become an expert in your country's position on the topics at hand (and don't rely on generalisations). Preparation is key, and thorough research will put you in the best position to write well.

Ensure your position paper can be understood by all delegates, noting there may be language and cultural barriers.

- For example, if you were writing as the United Kingdom and referenced UK Government policies, shorthand or domestic phrases won't be understood by others unless they are mentioned in full in the first instance or explained.

### TOP TIP

Remember, pre-writing constitutes **cheating** so do not take pre-written clauses into the conference. Only do the exercises for practice.

- 2 During the Conference:**  
You can do most of the work before the conference to give you the best experience during. Fail to prepare, prepare to fail.

Practice what you might want to write or what you might want to include in your WPs/DRs beforehand.

You can develop strategies or checklists about what ideas you want included in a WP or DR. **Eg.** Have 10 ideas/points in order of priority that you want included, and throughout the conference you can work your way through that list.

## RESEARCH



The step before writing is **research**:  
You need to grasp an **overview of foreign policy and domestic policy** as well as the **history** of the country, rather than just the current foreign policy

However, when writing foreign policy, you have to look at the **precedent set beforehand** and look at the history and the justification for why that policy existed in the first place

When debating, you can fall back on the history that you researched and use this to justify why you are writing a certain policy.



Click on the magnifying glass to access a Draft Resolution



## SUBCLAUSES

You are encouraged to have **subclauses**:  
It can be easy to focus on the big picture, especially if you are new to MUN, but the best position papers are the ones that go into **detail** and answers potential questions that people could have.

Make sure to **break down your ideas** and clauses within a paper to make sure you have covered all the bases. If you have subclauses it's a lot easier to **negotiate** with other individuals.

You can better identify what issues someone else has with your clause and better negotiate whether it should be removed/kept.

### SAMPLE PHRASES

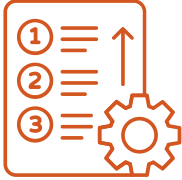
Affirming	Keeping in mind
Bearing in mind	Reaffirming
Declaring	Recalling
Emphasising	Taking into consideration
Guided by	
Having adopted	







# NEGOTIATION TECHNIQUES



## WHAT IS YOUR MAIN PRIORITY AS A DELEGATE?

As a delegate, your main priority is to represent your state's interests, particularly in the WPs and DRs (and Resolution) of your committee.

## HOW & WHEN TO NEGOTIATE?

As every delegate's state will have a different perspective and preferred solutions to the committee topic, you will need to **negotiate the ideas and solutions** raised in the committee.

This can be done in **formal** and **informal** channels, to ensure the ideas the committee/other delegates are supporting are ideas that benefit/align with your state.



Click on the lightbulb to access negotiation tactics



“ MUN negotiation is a people's game, even if you are knowledgeable on your country and position paper, sometimes you get resolutions with unlikely partnerships, purely because **people make friends or enemies in negotiating.**

Be aware of what you are saying to people, but also be aware of your surroundings, read the room, check if there is anything who is being left out, who is dominating, try to use this and form a **strategy** for how you will move around the room. ”



“ If working with a partner, work out your strengths and weaknesses and use your individual strengths in your team strategy and in a manner that will complement each other.

### Example:

a) Partner A is outgoing and personable, therefore they'll become the person who does face to face negotiations.

b) Partner B is detail focused, therefore they'll be responsible for going over the details of clauses or policies within the bloc. ”



# NEGOTIATION TIPS

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**Push yourself out of your comfort zone**, especially at international conferences where there are people with all sorts of abilities. If you classify yourself as timid, shy or not a natural leader in the room, try not to psyche yourself out. Especially if there is someone who is an alpha, a bit louder, or already gaining attention in the room. The least you can do is say whatever is in your mind.

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## 1 PROFESSIONAL CONTEXT

Showing that you're capable of listening to other countries, engaging with them, and using diplomatic languages will get you diplomatic brownie points

- "Thank the honourable delegates for their remarks on this, we share a position..."

Identify your allies at the start of the conference and then be really open-minded with who you can negotiate with.



## 2 PERSONAL CONTEXT

This is the **real** negotiation. It makes you understand how there are some treaties that you think 'how on earth did these countries come together that's so inconsistent with their view'. It has to do with personal relationships.

If you can strike up rapport and friendships, the most diplomatic moments are not per say in the speaking room, they are at breakfasts, lunches, dinners, coffees or a beer after a conference. They are the moments where **real diplomacy** takes place.



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### Negotiation is a compromise.

Sometimes, really keen MUNers have a specific outcome in mind and don't want to compromise which makes it difficult for everyone because they don't want to merge. From the Chair's perspective, if you don't compromise, you aren't going to be in the running for best delegate / most diplomatic.

In the end, the UN and every other intergovernmental organisation relies on compromise / negotiation to come to solutions. If there is nothing you can compromise, you should have a rethink of your approach to that topic / committee.





# MERGING STRATEGIES

## WHAT IS MERGING?

As Working Papers are being created within the committee, ideas and key concepts may overlap and appear across multiple documents.

In order to create consensus within the committee and ensure popular ideas are passed (and not sacrificed due to internal fighting, divided votes or disagreements) **a merge of documents may need to take place.**

Mergers can however be difficult, as two groups attempt to become one without sacrificing too much of their work or power to each other.

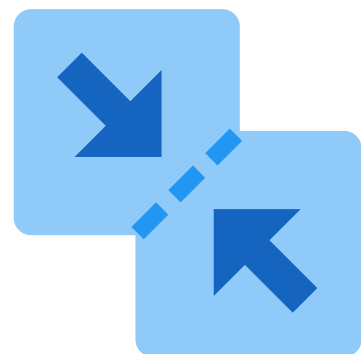


“ Be strategic from the start - let groups be the star of their own show early on, allow groups to form their own ideas, but then ensure to come back later and bring up ideas of merging. ”

## WHY MERGING IS USEFUL

By merging similar WPs into one big WP, you can:

- Increase the size of the bloc supporting the idea
- Demonstrate initiative
- Lessen the amount of documents being amended and voted on
- Appear diplomatic to the chair/Dais and Committee





# MERGING TIPS

## NEGOTIATING SKILLS ARE APPLICABLE TO MERGING



“ People love being seen and appreciated. Even if you are in a merger, saying “I really love how you are thinking about this”, or adding in some **compliments** that validate people’s ideas or thought process goes a long way.

Phrase criticism or comments **nicer** in a merger, for example you could **critique them in a more positive way** e.g. “I like where you are going/idea, do you think there is a better way to phrase it because I think it is unclear” so that you get a collaborative environment going and therefore make a much more successful merger. ”

## HOW TO START A MERGER

### Determine if the group is interested in merging

Chat to your bloc and determine if the group is interested in a merger with another bloc and offer to be the person to begin those communications. When determining which bloc to commence negotiations with, break down the macro and micro policies of each document and do a comparison with your agreement. Ensure you ask for the opinions of each member of your bloc as you are seen as considerate of everyone’s opinions.

### Approach the leaders from the other bloc

Approach the leaders from the other bloc and let them know you’ve identified similarities and overlap between the WPs/DRs.

- Who are the leaders of the bloc? Base your observation on who is speaking on behalf of that group, who that group refers to in caucus, and who the proposer or seconders of the WP are.

### Emphasise how merging is time-effective

Mention the time that will be saved and the greater strength the policies will have with a larger bloc. Make compromises without giving away all key policies. It is important your bloc strategies and decides what can and cannot be negotiated.



## BE VERY CLEAR ON THE PARAMETERS YOU'RE MERGING



- 1 Firstly, identify the areas of consensus.
- 2 Secondly, identify areas of controversy.

If you think you have the numbers, then put it to a vote. If someone is being really hostile and are saying “I want this included” but you know that majority of people don’t want it included, you can diffuse the tension.

You can then say “we’ve been debating this for 1 hour, 2 hours, it’s a shame we can’t come to a consensus, I think the most diplomatic and democratic action is to put this to a vote, let’s do a show of hands”.





# DIPLOMACY ADVICE

## WHAT IS DIPLOMACY IN MUN?

The ultimate aim of MUN is to learn and practise diplomacy. This involves managing two competing and contradictory needs throughout the conference:

- 1 The need to protect and solidify your states interests; and
- 2 The need to solve the committee topic and create solutions for the better good.

Good communication & diplomatic behaviour can assist you in this difficult balancing act



“ Keep committee and your personal life separate. When you go into committee, be focused on committee but when you’re socialising, have fun with people. Respect people’s time and **find the most appropriate time to talk to them.** ”



“ Take inspiration from Machiavelli’s ‘The Prince’. You want to seem open and transparent while you complete sneaky things in the background. It’s all about balancing your image or diplomacy with protecting your states interests. Put most of your cards on the table. ”





# DIPLOMACY TIPS

## TIPS FOR THOSE WHO AREN'T ALWAYS THE LOUDEST ONES IN THE ROOM

- 01 You don't need to be the best public speaker to be good at MUN, you can still be influential in smaller groups or reaching out to people one on one
- 02 Play the long game, wait for the right moment to say what you need to say
- 03 People skills are really important (the soft power), particularly for longer conferences
- 04 When things are getting tiring and long, people remember those that are nice and approachable - this goes a long way
- 05 You're often also not usually the only quiet person in the group so it's always useful to reach out to those people as well and connect with them!



“ **Diplomacy comes from taking a step back every time**, not getting worked up, and looking at other people, reading body language, reading their faces. Ask, how can I include people, how can I get people to calm down.

**Don't be a passive bystander.** If you feel uncomfortable, you can have 1-on-1 conversations such as, “Hey I noticed you had this idea, did you want to talk about it?” Use your words to be **open, clear, communicative**. People appreciate honesty and a calming presence. ”



## DIPLOMACY IS ABOUT THE BEHAVIOUR OF BEING DIPLOMATIC

“ Although people's experience and inexperience shows, we're all there to **learn from each other**. If you see someone struggling, help them out if they'd like the help - this builds rapport and creates a diplomatic relationship. Diplomacy relates to your **people skills** and people have made life-long friends from MUN which would have been due to their people skills and diplomatic behaviour. ”





# PUBLIC SPEAKING

Public Speaking is an extremely core component to MUN. It is often the most effective vehicle to steer the committee discussion to topics that are of interest to your state.

It is your opportunity to directly address every delegate in the room. Usually you only get to speak a handful of times at big international MUN conferences, so making your speeches count is critical.

## HOW CAN YOU USE PUBLIC SPEAKING IN MUN?

Remaining a consistent speaker can help you become known throughout the committee, and can set you up to become a key player throughout the conference.

### You can use speeches to:

- Propose solutions or ideas
- Commend other delegates
- Encourage delegates to join your bloc
- Convince delegates of the worthiness / unworthiness of ideas
- Represent your states interests.

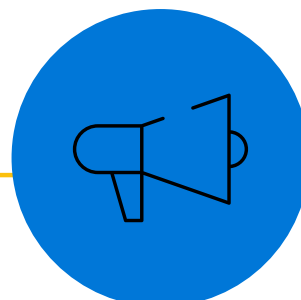
Speaking times range between 30 seconds to 2 minutes, so keep it short, sharp and memorable.

### TOP TIP

Personal pronouns are not used in MUN speeches. Do not use 'I', instead use 'we', 'the delegate from...' or the country name 'Australia believes...'

## SOME TIPS TO HELP YOU STRUCTURE YOUR SPEECH:

1. Don't do the diplomatic fluff: 'I'm so proud to be here representing [country]...'. Get to the point is what you are trying to express / influence: 'we believe [x] should be included, for these reasons...', 'we disagree on the inclusion of this clause because...'
2. Illustrate exactly what your issues are in a heading structure: 'There are four reasons why you should reject this (Number one, Number Two, etc.)'
3. Work your country's name in your speech; people will connect what you said to your country



Click on the speaker to see an effective MUN speech structure and example



# PUBLIC SPEAKING TIPS

## PREPARE BEFORE THE CONFERENCE



Before the conference, prepare yourself for public speaking by:

- Write and present practice speeches.
- Have dot point speeches prepared on main topics (prepared talking points on key issues in the topic). This ensures your impromptu speeches carry maximum value and reduces your stress when having to give an impromptu speech. It also means you do not miss key details.



Write your speech dot points onto cue cards. This prevents you from reading, shaking, distracting the audience or hiding behind your paper.

However, **don't have a pre-written speech** – make sure you adapt those sentences to whatever is actually happening in the conference. It is important that you stay current on the topics and ideas being discussed in the committee

### 1 Believe in yourself

If you are feeling shy in MUN, you won't be put on the general speakers list and no one will force you to do anything. **You need to have the confidence to take initiative.**

You don't have to vote but you should, otherwise people won't know your position & you will seem unreliable

### 2 Fall back on your evidence

Even if you are shy, people can't debate against the facts. Research is therefore very important. It is obvious when delegates haven't done their research

Remember: "People betray you but evidence won't"



## TIPS TO KEEP IN MIND



1. Learn to **speak slow** and **control** your breathing. It's really simple, but when speaking you are probably faster than you think. Take pauses, literally.
2. Remember why you have zoned out to other people's speeches in the past and learn from that.
3. **Don't psyche yourself out.** No one is born a public speaker. You have to push yourself.
4. When you see people who might have less English fluency than you, your main goal is to get something across. It doesn't have to be Shakespearean poetry, **just get a message across.**







# OVERCOMING CHALLENGING SITUATIONS

MUN can be a fast-paced, competitive and intense environment, leading to delegates facing some difficult situations.

In this section we will hear about some of the **challenging situations delegates have encountered and how they have overcome them.**



## Ryan's advice:

“ In a challenging situation, I would recommend firstly removing yourself from the situation, then planning your next steps and seeking advice if you need it (from knowledgeable delegates/teammates). Once you have a clear mind and a plan of action, you are in a good position to overcome any issues. ”

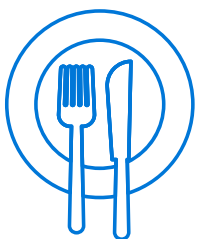


## A challenge Santino experienced:

“ You can have a breakdown with your partner at the conference - when you're paired up in a country, sometimes it can happen where you're speaking at one another, rather than to one another and are not very capable at working together.

I realised that I didn't **stress test** it [the relationship] enough before the Conference and I needed to do it more beforehand to build a strong base of **connection and trust**. If this was done, the issue wouldn't have happened.

**The solution:** Make sure you communicate all the time.. 'E.g. I'm feeling tired and would appreciate it if you stepped up a bit more with the public speaking today...' ”



## Harrini's advice - "Be the Peacekeeper"

“ I have experienced many instances of tension and frustration. It can be helpful to eat something. Even telling someone in an argument to “take a five minute break to drink or eat something”. This helped me a lot. I don't like confrontation so when I see people arguing I want to run away. However, remember to push yourself to get in the middle, and get them to calm down. Be the peacekeeper. ”



## Michelle's experience - "Put aside your expectations"

“ You need to be **proactive** and **talk** to people. It wasn't until the end of Day 2 / start of Day 3, where I realised I have to make an effort to go talk to people. Once I realised I needed to stop worrying only about my WP / DR, I started to let go and experience MUN for what it is by networking with people, making friends and learning from them.

**The challenge as a delegate is putting aside your expectations and instead, meeting people and going with the flow. ”**





# FINAL ADVICE

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Here are some final tips and tricks that past students want to pass on to new or upskilling MUNers...

## Ryan recommends:

“ Delegates who fail to prepare should prepare to fail. Delegates should research their countries policies, interests and history on the topic.



Your communication with your partner should be built on trust and being vulnerable to each other helps establish this connection.

Most importantly, have fun! It's not just a competition but also an amazing experience that not everyone has the privilege of attending. Enjoy every moment of it. ”



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## Michelle's advice:

“ MUN is not just exclusive to law and International relations majors but any major who has the goal of making the world a better place.

Regardless of your background and agenda in the conference, you are all here to talk about issues that have real life effects, such as, climate change, gender equality, gender violence, education, protection of heritage sites and many more which matter. It is not uncommon that one of us will end up in this area in the future.

MUN is about having fun and having that bigger interest of serving humanity and tackling those global issues. Anyone can do MUN, lean into it. ”





# FINAL ADVICE

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## Santino - 'Stop, breathe and enjoy the moment':

- “ You can prepare all you want in your writing speeches and do as much practice as you want but ultimately need to savor the experience.

Just stop, breathe and enjoy the moment.

Don't pressure yourself. You are most likely to get an award or be successful if you try your best without putting so much pressure on yourself as you need to pace yourself. It's a fulfilling experience with some great people and ultimately MUN was the highlight of my university experience. ”



## Harrini - 'Build a Brand':

- “ Build a brand! Wear some statement pieces and be noticeable and memorable. People see colours or something unique and they naturally catch onto that. People naturally gravitate to people with different outfits.

Building a brand is also about how you present yourself appearance wise as a team.

Actively use social nights as it is a great way to negotiate outside the negotiation chamber. When people are having fun, letting loose, they are less likely to have their barriers up. Make sure you go to the socials to use them as a networking opportunity for the next day. ”

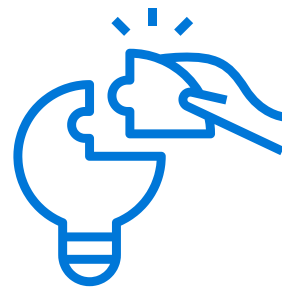


## Hamah's suggestions for coming up with ideas and solutions:

- “ A readily core skill for people that are good at MUN is not just coming up with general ideas, it's about coming up with solid tangible solutions, which have more detail. For instance, a topic on employment opportunities for refugees is a very broad general idea, it's important to think a bit deeper into the actual solutions and policies that can be implemented to achieve this goal.

Read existing UN articles and use existing programs, existing domestic policies and see if they can be applied internationally if you have allies support. Look at existing programs from other fields and see if you can apply it to your problem.

You don't always need to reinvent the wheel, adapt existing ideas. You don't always need a new body, just think of how you can expand existing structures. ”





# CONCLUSION & THANK YOU

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## CONCLUSION

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We hope you have taken away some lessons and learnings from the MUN 101 publication. Feel free to use this as your guide to future MUNs, and we wish you growth, development and many fantastic memories throughout your MUN journey.

## THANK YOU

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This publication was made possible thanks to many generous volunteers.

Thank you to the past students interviewed who graciously offered their time to provide their best tips and MUN advice.

We extend our warmest thanks to:

- Ryan
- Michelle
- Harrini
- Santino
- Hamah

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