

Good Cop Bad Cop Debating Workshop

Welcome from the Grange School:

- Introduce yourselves as this year's President and Vice President
- Our second year of hosting the conference, but lots of experience of debating at Model United Nations Conferences and regular practice in a weekly club session at school.
- Good Cop Bad Cop modelled on the COP environmental summits and as a response to the issues raised in them
- We use a format of debating called British Parliamentary debating. Unsurprisingly it is based on the rules and procedures used for debates in the British Parliament at Westminster. Don't let that put you off though. It is used by the United Nations and in turn by Model United Nations Clubs all over the world.
- For those that have not been used to this style of debating, it can seem a little strange and overly procedural at first. But the objective (and it is hugely successful at this) is to ensure that wherever possible, everyone who wants to speak or ask a question and receive an answer without everyone talking at once or over one another. Equally if you don't feel the need to make a point or ask a question that is fine too – there is no compunction to do so.
- Making sure all this runs smoothly are the chairs of each debate. They are pivotal to the success of a debate whether its aims and objectives are achieved or not.
- At Model United Nations Conferences we will learn about global issues, in the case of our Good Cop Bad Cop conferences we will focus on environmental issues. Most importantly all delegates gets the opportunity to try and understand what other countries do about them. Everyone will be debating from the perspective of a country that is not their own.
- We will explain as we go along but it's really simple and more about having fun and learning about issues than worrying about rules! Also this conference is NOT a competition – there will be no points scoring by chairs or awards and prizes for any individual delegates or delegations. Everyone is encouraged to get involved, regardless of experience.

Any questions at this point?

All debates in Model United Nations and indeed at the United Nations are centred round a resolution and we will look at these first so everyone is familiar with the structure and language used in them.

So, what is a resolution?

A resolution is a document which is submitted to the committee by one country and which contains their ideas about what can be done to resolve an issue. Everyone then debates the resolution and, at the end, we vote on whether it should pass or fail.

We will use a debate we recorded at our club recently and go through the main points of the debates and how the chair leads and organises the debate through its different stages. This debate was looking at the issue of deforestation, but it could have been about anything really. The format and procedures are the same – with one exception for our conference that we will highlight later (clause by clause debating).

The resolutions for our conference will be released closer to the date of the conference in mid January. But the titles and a lot of other really useful information about the conference and the way debates are structured can be found in our handbook on the Conference web page. We'll post a link to this in the chat. Please do take some time to look through the information on there. It also has the timetable and agenda for the conference. It is of course also where we will be releasing the resolutions and briefing papers for each of the debates when they are finalised for you to download. We will also post our notes for this training session, the video of our deforestation debate and a

recording of this workshop on this webpage for future reference and for those delegates who might not have had the opportunity to join us tonight. The link to the conference webpage is <https://www.grange.org.uk/sixth-form/model-United-nations-mun->

We have shared the google document for the resolution and the briefing paper as we will with each of the resolutions at the conference.

A briefing paper is just some background research on the topic of the debate to get you started with your own research into the subject of the debate. They are really useful as a starting point – as long as you bare in mind that you will be debating from the perspective of your own allocated country and not from your own personal perspective – whether you agree with the views of that country or not. So remember, for your own research to think about this - give an example perhaps (maybe use the death penalty)

But let’s have a look at the different parts of the resolution on deforestation:

Explanation	Resolution
This is the introduction which tells you which committee this is being debated in and what it is about.	<p>FORUM: Ecology & Environment</p> <p>QUESTION OF: Forest Degradation and Deforestation</p> <p>SUBMITTED BY: United Kingdom</p>
These are the <u>preambulatory clauses</u> – they give some information about the issue that is to be discussed. They are NOT debated	<p>Recognising past attempts by the UN decade of biodiversity to provide economic incentive in place of logging,</p> <p>Noting that logging is crucial to the economy of many countries,</p> <p>Recalling the initiative Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) proposed in 2005 to reduce deforestation, etc.</p>
These are the <u>operative clauses</u> – these are the solutions that are being debated and which can be changed / voted on. They are always numbered.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Encourages</u> nations to collaborate more closely towards deforestation by ensuring that as soon as one tree is cut down, two more are planted; 2. <u>Calls upon</u> all states to recover 10% of their forest cover in order to increase tree coverage to previous levels; 3. <u>Proposes</u> the setting up of a sub-committee in order to oversee the efforts of different nations in regards to planting and decreasing deforestation rates; <p>etc.</p>

Any questions at this stage?

In this conference we will debate each clause on its own, one by one, in the order they appear in the resolution. This simplifies everything and makes it easier for everyone involved in the debate, to follow what is going on, particularly those that are new to debating.

Now we will play through the footage of our debate on deforestation, pausing as we go to explain what is happening at each stage. Please feel free to ask questions at any stage and we will do our best to answer them.

Play video and highlight key points as follows: (fast forward parts if you wish. Might be worth going through the footage yourself and recording the timing of key points).

Some tips though before we start:

- Delegates only ever use the third person: (Chairs will remind you if you forget)
- Yourself: 'the Delegate from ...(your country).... believes that'
- Others: 'the Honourable Delegate from ...'
- Chair: 'Distinguished Chair'
- Our debate is online, so wait for the chair to identify you by your delegation name and wait for a reply to your point before speaking again. Remember the rules and procedures are there to ensure everyone who wants to gets the opportunity to speak and there is never two people speaking at once.

Please ask questions at any point.

- **Chair** calls delegate from ...(country name)..... to come up and propose the resolution
- **Delegate** takes floor and speaks for the resolution
- **Chair:** do you open yourself to points of information?
- **Delegate:** any and all
- **Chair:** are there any such points of information?
- **Delegates** raise placard with country name if they wish to speak / ask the proposing delegate a question.
- **Chair:** ...(country name)..... you have been recognised.
- **Delegate** from ..(country name)... questions the delegate who is proposing the resolution:
 - **Must** be in format of a question!
 - **Must** be related to the current clause being debated!
 - **Be Aware** of the speakers point of view and whether they are currently speaking for or against when framing your question.
- **Proposing delegate** answers
- **Questioning delegate:** right to reply? (if you have another point to make following their reply)
- **Chair:** granted / refused
- **Questioning delegate:** final point.

- **Chair:** are there any further points of information?
- **Delegates** raise placards as above
- When time run out (**Chair:** Time for this resolution has elapsed) / no further placards raised
- **Chair** to proposer: do you yield the floor to the chair?
- **Delegate:** I do
- **Chair:** we now move to time against the resolution and the debate follows the same format.
- **Voting:** When the chair has judged the debate to have concluded and everyone who wants to has had the opportunity to speak – or the debate has run out of time they will organise a vote on the resolution as a whole.
- **Delegates vote:** you can vote for or against the resolution as a whole, or abstain. Remember that you are voting from the perspective of your allocated country and disregarding your own personal views on the issue. This is very important.

Any questions?

To finish we will go through some key words you may find useful:

Amendment - A change to a resolution that is being debated. It can be of two types: a "friendly amendment" which is passed automatically, while an "unfriendly amendment" is debated and voted on.

Chair – Also known as a moderator, the chair moderates the debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions and enforces the rules of procedure.

Delegate - A participant acting as a representative of a member state (country).

Delegation - The entire group of people representing a member state (country) at a Model UN conference.

Draft resolution - A Working Paper which has been signed by sponsor countries and approved for debate by the chair. A draft resolution seeks to fix the problems addressed by a Model UN committee and must be submitted in the correct format. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution will become a resolution.

EU (European Union) - An economic and political union created under the Maastricht Treaty in 1993, it comprises most of Western and Central Europe as well as much of Eastern Europe.

Flow of debate - The order in which events proceed during a Model UN conference.

Foreign aid - Money given by one country to another for humanitarian or developmental purposes.

Foreign policy - The attitudes and interests of a state towards external issues. Foreign policy can be influenced by a variety of factors such as military strength, trading partners, history and domestic government.

G8 (Group of Eight) - A body comprised of eight of the world's most powerful nations: Canada, the U.S., U.K., France, Italy, Japan, Germany, and Russia.

Member State - A country who is a member of the UN (United Nations). Currently, there are 193 member states.

Motion - A request made by a delegate that the committee as a whole does something.

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) - Security organisation created in 1949 by Western powers to provide a collective force against the Soviet Union. In the post-Cold War era it has taken on new responsibilities in peacekeeping and enforcement of international law in places such as Kosovo and Afghanistan.

NGOs (Non-governmental Organisations) - Organisations or associations that are not associated with a specific country or international political organisation. E.g. Greenpeace, Doctors Without Borders and Amnesty International.

Placard - A piece of card with a country's name on it that a delegate raises in the air to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

Point of Information – when a delegate speaks to ask a question in debate.

Right of Reply - A right to speak in reply to a previous speaker's comment, permission is given by the chair.

Second - To agree with a motion being proposed. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

UN (United Nations) - The international organisation created in 1945 from the legacy of World War II to promote and protect international peace and security, co-operation, and human rights worldwide.