



OKINAWA MODEL UNITED NATIONS

OKIMUN 2026 Guide for Beginners

A practical introduction to core MUN procedures used at OKIMUN.

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English Version

What is Model United Nations (MUN)?

Model United Nations is a simulation of the United Nations' bodies and organizations, in which students perform as delegates representing a certain country or organization.¹

In MUN, delegates discuss a global issue which is provided to them as a topic beforehand, expressing their nations' stances, communicating with other delegates, forming groups, which are called blocs, with countries that have similar stances, writing draft resolutions, and advocating for those draft resolutions to be approved and adopted by the committee as resolutions. The goal of MUN is to create a resolution that effectively solves the issue at hand and also gains the support of many countries.

General Speaker's List (GSL)

In the General Speaker's List, delegates can make speeches without restrictions on the subject of the speech. Speeches that are typically made in the General Speaker's List are: speeches that show the country's fundamental stance, speeches that either defend and promote or attack draft resolutions and/or bloc stances, and speeches that encourage the committee to take a certain action, such as passing a motion.

Motions

Although chairs facilitate the committee, the procedures are suggested and selected by the delegates. In order to make a suggestion for a procedure, a delegate raises a motion, specifying the type of procedure, and, if necessary, its time length and topic. Once a motion is made, delegates vote on the motion and decide whether or not the committee will move on to the suggested procedure. Motions are used for: opening debate, opening speaker's list, moderated caucuses, unmoderated caucuses, presenting draft resolutions, moving on to voting procedure, closing debate, etc.

Moderated Caucus (MOD)

In a moderated caucus, delegates make formal speeches on a certain specific topic related to the global issue that the committee endeavors to solve. The goal of a moderated caucus is to learn other countries' stances on a more specific level than the General Speaker's List, and this will help delegates to form blocs with countries that have similar stances.

¹ United Nations Association of the United States of America. (n.d.). Model UN. UNA-USA. <https://unausa.org/programs/model-un/>

Unmoderated Caucus (UNMOD)

In an unmoderated caucus, delegates can freely communicate with other delegates without any restrictions on speech format. The goal of an unmoderated caucus is to form blocs with countries that have similar stances and create draft resolutions.

Draft Resolutions

Draft resolutions are formal documents that express a bloc's stance and lay out detailed solutions for the issue at hand to be taken by the committee, the international community, and individual countries. A committee is expected to have more than one draft resolution, as countries have conflicting interests that call for different solutions.

There are two sections in a draft resolution: preambulatory clauses and operative clauses. Preambulatory clauses are sentences that explain the current situations and stances of the countries in the bloc, and delegates are required to use certain phrases called preambulatory phrases when writing preambulatory clauses. Operative clauses are sentences that explain the solutions that the countries in the bloc want to propose. Similar to preambulatory clauses, delegates are required to use phrases called operative phrases at the start of operative clauses.

Once delegates have finished writing their draft resolutions, the main countries from each bloc present and answer questions from other countries about their draft resolution.

Amendments

After each bloc's draft resolution has been presented, delegates can submit amendments to propose partial changes to a particular draft resolution. Examples of changes that can be made in amendments are: correcting grammatical errors, changing wording, striking clauses, and adding new clauses. Amendments are divided into two categories: friendly amendments and unfriendly amendments, and the main submitter of each resolution can choose whether or not the amendment is friendly or unfriendly.

Friendly amendments are suggestions for small changes such as grammar mistakes and are automatically accepted and reflected on the resolutions. Unfriendly amendments are suggestions for changes on the content of the resolution. If delegates do not agree with a particular clause of a resolution, they can send an amendment in order to change the clause to one that is easier for their country to agree with and implement in case the resolution passes. These types of amendments are not accepted immediately, and are only accepted if they are voted for after for and against speeches, which are 1-minute speeches that are made by both countries supporting and opposing the amendment.

Voting

Once amendments have been made, delegates vote on the draft resolutions. Delegates are expected to vote either for or against a draft resolution, but they also have the option to

abstain from voting if voting either for or against a certain draft resolution causes inconveniences for the country. If a majority of the votes, excluding those who abstained, are in favor of the draft resolution, the draft resolution passes.

Tips for Preparation

In order to be well prepared for the conference and engage in high-level debate, it is important for delegates to arrive at the conference with an Opening Speech prepared, as this will allow delegates to share their stances with other delegates and make it easier for cooperation in forming blocs and writing draft resolutions. Furthermore, preparing numerous solutions to the problems outlined in the Background Guide will help delegates to contribute to the debate; in order to come up with numerous solutions, it is crucial that delegates do as much research as they can about their country, ranging from detailed statistics to past actions.

We would also advise delegates to research other countries' stances on the topic and consider in advance which countries their country is likely to agree or disagree with.

Lastly, confidence is key! Always be confident because you should be ready for the conference if you have followed these steps and have a good understanding of your country.

日本語版

模擬国連とは？

模擬国連とは、国連の様々な機関や組織の会議のシミュレーションであり、生徒は特定の国や組織の大使を務めます。大使は、事前に与えられた国際問題に関するトピックについて、自国の立場を表明し、他の大使と話し合い、立場の似ている国とともにブロックと呼ばれるグループを作って決議案を作成し、その決議案の可決を目指します。模擬国連の会議の目標は、トピックの国際問題の効果的な解決に繋がり、かつ多くの国の支持を得られるような決議案を作成することです。

General Speaker's List (GSL)

ジェネラルスピーカーズリストでは、大使は内容の縛りなくスピーチを行うことができます。一般的にGSLで行われるスピーチの種類には、自分の国の基本の立場を述べるもの、決議案やブロックの立場を肯定または否定するもの、モーションを可決するなどの行動を会議に促すものなどがあります。

モーション (Motions)

会議の進行は議長が務めますが、大使の提案と選択によって執り行われる内容が決められます。提案をする際に大使はモーションを使い、提案する動議の種類、また必要に応じてその所要時間やトピックを述べます。モーションが挙げられると、大使は投票を通して提案された内容を執り行うかどうかを決めます。

モーションは以下の場面で使用されます：会議の開始、Speaker's Listの開始、Moderated Caucus、Unmoderated Caucus、決議案の発表、最終投票の開始、会議の終了 など

Moderated Caucus (MOD)

モデレーテッドコーカスでは、大使は議会で論じられている国際問題に関するより具体的なトピックに関してスピーチを行います。MODの目的はGSLよりも具体的に他の大使の立場を知ることであり、これは自国と似た立場の国とブロックを組むのに役立ちます。

Unmoderated Caucus (UNMOD)

アンモデレーテッドコーカスでは、大使はスピーチなどの形式の縛りなく他の大使と自由に話し、議論できます。UNMODの目的は、自国と似た立場の国とブロックを組み、決議案を書くことです。

決議案 (Draft Resolutions)

決議案は、ブロックの立場や、トピックとなっている国際問題に対して議会や国際社会、各国家がとるべき具体的な解決策を示した正式な文書です。利害が異なる国は異なる解決策を提示するため、一つの議会につき基本的には2つ以上の決議案が存在します。決議案には前文

(Preambulatory Clause) と主文 (Operative Clause) の二つの部分があります。前文ではブロック内の各国の現状を説明し、主文ではその現状に対する解決策を書きます。前文と主文を書く時にはPreambulatory PhrasesやOperative Phrasesと呼ばれる決まった動詞を文頭に使う必要があります。決議案を書き終えたら、各ブロックの代表者が自分たちの決議案を発表し、質疑応答が行われます。

修正案 (Amendments)

各決議案が発表された後、大使は特定の決議案に対して部分的な変更を提案する修正案を書くことができます。修正案では、文法ミスの修正、言葉の変更、条文の削除、新たな条文の追加などの変更を提案することができます。修正案は友好的修正案 (Friendly Amendment) と非友好的修正案 (Unfriendly Amendment) の二種類に分類でき、各決議案の代表者が受け取った修正案が友好的か非友好的かの判断をします。

友好的修正案は文法など細かな変更に関する提案であり、自動的に認められ決議案に反映されます。非友好的修正案は決議案の内容についての修正案であり、修正案に賛成の国と反対の国がそれぞれ1分間のスピーチをした後の投票で可決されれば決議案に反映されます。自分が反対している決議案があれば、非友好的修正案を提出してその内容を変更することで決議案が可決された場合に自分の国にとってより賛成・導入しやすくすることができます。

投票 (Voting)

修正案の処理の終了後、大使は決議案に対して投票をします。賛成もしくは反対の投票をすることが基本ですが、特定の決議案に対して賛成か反対をすることが国にとって不都合な場合は棄権をすることができます。棄権を除く票数の過半数が賛成であれば、その決議案は可決されます。

最後に

準備ができた状態で会議に参加してレベルの高い議論を行うためには、オープニングスピーチを事前に書いておくことがとても重要です。このことによって自分の国の立場を他の大使に伝えることができ、ブロックを組んだり決議案を書いたりする際に他の大使と協力しやすくなります。また、詳しい数値や国の過去の取り組みなど国に関してなるべくたくさんリサーチをし、バックグラウンドガイドに書いてある、議会のトピックとなっている国際問題の様々な側面に対して複数の解決策を用意することで会議に貢献することができます。さらに、他の国の立場もリサーチし、自分の国がどの国と立場が合う・合わないかを事前に考えておくことをおすすめします。

最後に、自信を持つことが大事です。これらの手順に従って国に関する理解を深めていれば十分会議に向けた準備ができているはずなので、自信を持ちましょう。