

Dear MUN participants,

I am extremely proud to be introducing the second annual BCMUN Cairo conference. Following last years extraordinary success, the BCMUN 2015 team is working very hard to create an even more memorable and eventful experience. We would like to expound upon the vision created by our predecessors and we shall remain loyal to their original mission and agenda. This brings me to the introduction of this year's meticulously chosen theme, "The Skyscraper Imperative".

Skyscrapers have symbolized the dawn of a utopian era for mankind ever since their conception. Their towering shadow surmounts to the heavens, metaphorically covering up man kind's plummets into destruction and ignorance. They instil people with hope for a more advanced race of humanity, a renovated species, capable of monumental creation. However, what we would like to emphasize as the main idea behind our theme, is that even though they are colossal structures representing a romantically uplifting notion, skyscrapers are essentially boulders that are bound to crumble, burying everything and everyone in their wake under piles of debris. The world is not perfect, and neither are we. The things we worry about in our daily lives are nothing compared to what people around us are facing right now and what we might face in the future if we remain insentient and dormant. Nonetheless, there is still hope, because there is always something to be done when many great minds come together, we need only take the initiative. Thus, through our carefully chosen topics, we would like to take advantage of our debates to educate inexperienced as well as practiced delegates on the matter of precautionary and preventative measures. Finding the roots, or foundations, of an issue and eliminating them; thereby, allowing our skyscrapers to endure the challenges of time.

Each council has been specifically elected to entertain a section of the mission we commenced by choosing this particular theme. Firstly, The Security Council will address the immediate dangers threatening the future of millions of people, while considering all the new threats that have the potential to metastasize into cancerous humanitarian crises. It will also deal with issues such as "The Question of Rendition," which demand that we draw upon our most fundamental principles as human beings. Secondly, The General Assembly will be a platform for the largest amount of nations to voice their concerns regarding the wellbeing of their citizens as well as humanity as a whole. Lastly, The Human Rights council will act as a safety net, placed to ensure the protection of human life and dignity throughout the transition period which is destined to occur in the near future, handling issues such as the "Containment of Ebola".

Following last year's theme, "Molding Minds, Maintaining Identities," we are looking forward to continuing our mission of inculcating delegates with a true sense of self and identity. Allowing them to grow as individuals, while actively strengthening their roots. What we'd like our delegates to understand is that if all of us looked to the skies, but none of us looked to the ground, our towers will lose balance and fall apart. Our aim is to ensure that by the end of this conference, all participants will have gained a broader perspective, understanding more about the big picture behind everything and how crucial the foundations of our endeavours and creations really are. After all, a future built by peace and unity is a lot more solid than a future hastily glued together by blood. I hope that this conference will remain with everyone who attends it, even long after it becomes a pleasant memory in the back of our minds.

Kind Regards,  
Mahmoud Elmallah  
Secretary General of BCMUN Cairo 2015

## **Introduction to Model United Nations**

United Nations (UN) is an international organization which works to achieve world peace. Model United Nations (MUN) is an activity held in schools all around the world, where students simulate the real UN.

MUN helps students improve their debating, public speaking and problem solving skills. MUN conferences raise youth awareness of global problem encouraging them to share different views and trying to understand these views.

BCMUN Cairo works in English, the official language of the UN. Students are divided into delegations, country or non-governmental organizations, which they represent throughout the conference. It is a general rule that delegates do not represent their own country, but learn to consider world problems from the point of view of others.

In conference, we learn to:

- Research and understand important world problems;
- Compose and deliver speeches;
- Write formal proposals for getting good ideas to work (resolutions);
- Work with new people in teams;
- Debate in English;
- Think on our feet and respond to challenges fast;
- Come to agreements by voting and accepting majority decisions.

## **Issues on the Agenda**

- *Security Council:*
  1. The Question of Rendition
  2. Measures to Subdue Expanding Tensions in Southeast China
- *Human Rights Council:*
  1. The Containment of Ebola
  2. Measures to Prevent Organ Trafficking
  3. The Protection of Religious Minorities
- *General Assembly:*
  1. Interception and Eradication of the Islamic State's Funds and Funding Sources
  2. Maintaining the global standard on migration rights
  3. Measures to Combat the Destructive Effects of Overpopulation on the Environment

## **General Information**

### General Conduct

MUN is a simulation of the United Nations where students are representatives of assigned delegations. In this simulation, students become diplomats for a couple of days and discuss world problems. Since students pretend to be diplomats for their assigned delegation, they are required to behave appropriately throughout the conference.

If an inappropriate behavior is observed, the delegate will be given a diplomatic warning. If this behavior repeats, appropriate measures will be taken by the MUN HighBoard.

The official language of BCMUN Cairo is English all participants are expected to speak in English at all times.

The camaraderie between delegates at all times during the conference is fundamental for ensuring productive debate during the conference and a successful outcome. Being prompt is also very important in BCMUN Cairo.

### Attendance:

Delegates are expected to be available in all the session. All delegates must be in their assigned committee rooms at least five minutes before the committee session starts. Please inform your chair if you will be late or absent for any reasons.

### Personal Belongings

All participants attending BCMUN Cairo are responsible for their personal belongings. Neither BCCIS nor the Organizing Committee of BCMUN Cairo accepts responsibility for the loss or theft of participants' personal belongings.

### Dress Code

The dress code at the conference is business attire. Uggs, sneakers, jeans, hoodies, tshirts, miniskirts, shorts, hats are strictly forbidden in BCMUN Cairo. Male delegates may wear a formal suit with a tie, while the female delegates may wear trousers, kneelength skirts or dresses of appropriate length. Males delegates are required to wear jackets while they are speaking in a committee session.

### Opening Speeches

Every participant will be asked to give an opening speech. Opening speeches are entertained at the beginning of the conference. This speech mainly hints to the delegation's opinion towards the issues on the agenda. Delegates can give their opening speech in their assigned delegation's official language while providing instant English translation. Delegates can waive the right to give their speech or postpone their speech, bearing in mind that the last to postpone is the first to speak.

### Notepads & Note passing

BCMUN Cairo will provide participants with an official BCMUN notepad, which can be found in the registration package.

Notes will be passed by the Administrative Staff. Please remember that English is the official language for note passing. Administrative Staff members will read the content of all notes that are being passed in order to check its language and relevancy to the debate topic. The use of offensive words is strictly forbidden.

### Electronic Devices

Delegates can bring their laptops and mobile phones to the conference. Using laptops will only be allowed during lobbying and merging sessions. All electronic devices, including mobile phones, ipads, ipods and mp3 players must be turned off once the debate session starts.

### Seating

Delegates will be seated in their assigned seat both in the ceremonies and in the committee rooms. Delegates are not allowed to remove or replace delegation signs and placards.

### HighBoard

The HighBoard is the central policy planning body of BCMUN Cairo and is composed of the Secretary General, the Deputy Secretary General and one Organizing Committee Head. You can contact one of the members of the Highboard if you have any problems, complaints or suggestions. You can contact them through: [mun@bccis.ca](mailto:mun@bccis.ca).

### Plagiarism

Plagiarism is copying someone else's work and not giving credit to him/her. Copy and pasting without showing the source is an example of plagiarism. It is considered as a form of dishonesty and stealing therefore, it is strictly forbidden in BCMUN Cairo.

## **BCMUN Cairo Conference 2015 Team**

### High-Board

Mahmoud Elmallah  
***Secretary General***

Fatima Hussein  
***Deputy Secretary-General***

Habiba Tarek  
***Graduate Advisor***

Omar Elsayy  
***Head of Organizing Committee***

Nada Khairallah    Yahya Solia  
***Deputy Organizing Committee Head***

### Secretariats

#### **General Assembly**

*President*    Habiba Elghazaly  
*Chair*        Raouf Elboushy

#### **Human Rights Council**

*President*    Nahdeen Hassanain  
*Chair*        Omar Aref

#### **Security Council:**

*President*    Ali Sabbour  
*Chair*        Nadya Reda

Organizing Committee

Omar Elsayy  
***Organizing Committee Head***

Nada Khairallah    Yahya Solia  
***Deputy Organizing Committee Head***

Habiba Darwish  
***Head Of Admins***

Habiba Kashef  
***Media and Graphic Design***

Farah Refaat    Tarek Shafie  
***Photography Team***

Sara Abotera  
***Head of Resources***

# Conference Schedule \*Subject to change

## Wednesday, 18<sup>th</sup> February 2015

4:00 PM – 4:15 PM	Delegates arrive to venue
4:20 PM – 4:50 PM	Lunch
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM	Opening Ceremony
6:05 PM – 8:00 PM	Lobbying and Merging
8:00 PM – 8:10 PM	Buses Depart to Drop-Off points

## Thursday, 19<sup>th</sup> February 2015

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM	Buses depart to school campus
10:00 AM – 10:30 AM	Breakfast
10:35 AM – 12:15 PM	Opening speeches & First Session
12:15 PM – 12:40 PM	Snacks
12:45 PM – 2:40 PM	Second Session
2:45 PM – 4:30 PM	Lunch
4:35 PM – 6:15 PM	Third Session
6:30 PM – 6:45 PM	Buses depart
7:30 PM – 11:00PM	Outing (*Unsupervised)

## Friday, 20<sup>th</sup> February 2015

9:00 AM – 9:15 AM	Buses depart to school campus
10:00 AM – 10:30 AM	Breakfast
10:30 AM – 12:15 PM	Fourth Session
12:20 PM – 1:00 PM	PRAYERS
1:00 PM – 1:15 PM	Snacks
1:20 PM – 2:25 PM	Fifth Session
2:25 PM – 2:40 PM	Prepare for Soccer Game
2:55 PM – 3:45 PM	Soccer Game
3:50 PM – 4:35 PM	Lunch
4:45 PM – 6:30 PM	Closing Ceremony
6:45PM – 7:00 PM	Buses Depart

## **Roles and Responsibilities**

### Delegates

Participants become delegates of their assigned countries or organizations. This means that the students simulate the role of a diplomat for their country or organization. The delegates are assigned to committees of the conference and in these committees; they try to solve world problems by producing and debating solutions.

## **Research**

### **RESEARCHING AN AGENDA ISSUE**

In each council, there will be two to three issues where the delegates will be debating, delivering effective speeches and defending their country's position. For the delegates to be this active, they have to prepare a good research on the issue. Below is a suggested method on how to do a good research:

1. *Select and define the important terms in the issue.*
2. *Research relevant organizations on the issue.*
3. *Find the current position of your country on the issue. For example:*
  - *Did the country sign any documents or treaties?*
  - *Is the delegation actively involved in the issue?*
  - *Is the delegation for or against the issue?*
4. *Find the related conferences, documents, and treaties.*
5. *Find the current status of the issue. (Figures and Statistics/ Location and Development/ Current Events)*
6. *Write your delegation's policy statement.*

### **RESEARCHING YOUR DELEGATION:**

For the delegates to know more about their delegations in order to participate and succeed in the conference, here is a list of items to be researched:

#### General Information:

- *What is the name of the country?*
- *What is its capital?*
- *In which continent is this country located?*
- *What are the official languages of the country?*
- *Does the country take part of any blocs or organizations?*
- *When did join the United Nations?*
- *Is it a member of the Security Council or the ECOSOC?*



### Administration and Politics:

- *What type of regime does it have?*
- *What are the current ruling parties?*
- *Who is the head of state?*
- *Is the government independent?*
- *Is there a monarchy?*
- *Does religion or monarchy influence politics?*
- *Was the country a colony or a colonizer?*

### Economy:

- *Is it a most developed country, developing country, or least developed country?*
- *Is it part of any economic or trade organization?*
- *What is the human development index?*
- *What is the Gross Domestic Product?*
- *What is the percentage of unemployment?*
- *What are the country's natural resources?*
- *What are the major exports?*
- *What are the major imports?*

### Defense:

- *Is the military independent?*
- *Is the country currently in war or in danger of war? If yes, against who?*
- *Who are the allies?*
- *Who are the enemies?*
- *Does the country have nuclear power?*
- *Is the military part of any military organization(s)?*
- *Who are the members of the organization(s)?*
- *How is the country's relationship with the other members?*

### Environment:

- *How much energy is consumed in the country? (kWh)*
- *Does the country use renewable energy sources?*
- *Does the country overuse natural resources?*
- *What are the alternative types of energy?*
- *How much does the country recycle?*
- *Is the country part of any environmental organization(s)?*
- *Did the country sign or ratify any agreements or protocols?*

### Geography Culture, and Society:

- *What is the surface area of the country?*
- *Does the country have any coastline?*
- *What type of land does the country have?*
- *What is the population of the country?*
- *What is the percentage of indigenous people living in the country?*
- *What are the major ethnic groups?*
- *What are the major religions?*
- *What is the average lifespan?*
- *What is the poverty rate?*
- *What is the literacy rate?*

### USEFUL RESOURCES:

- CIA World Fact Book
- Council of World Affairs
- BBC Country profiles
- UN Cyber Bus
- CNN
- Global Issues
- Global Policy Forum
- **WIKIPEDIA IS NOT A RELIABLE FINAL SOURCE.**

## **Policy Statements**

It is preferred that delegates write policy statements on each of the issues in the committee for them to succeed in the conference.

Also known as position paper, a policy statement is brief and states the delegation's position on the presented issues. It can also include what the delegation's government would like the UN to do as a solution to the problem. Writing a policy statement will help you understand the issues well, and will make sure that everyone in the council know your position clearly. In the policy statement, the delegate should include:

- An explanation of the issue.
- Refer to recent action taken to solve this issue.
- State your country's general opinion on the issue.
- Make brief suggestions on how to solve this issue.

Always remember that you are representing your country or organization, not yourself. Therefore, your policy statements should now contain anything to do with your own point of view on any issue. Also, the statements provided in the policy statement should be short and straight to the point.

There will be times where the government of the country you are representing does not have any clear ideas or policies concerning a certain issue.

In the limited time of our conference, the delegate should be creative and imaginative to be active and take proper part in the debates. The delegate should try to be realistic and use ideas that would benefit you his/her country.

### **SAMPLE POLICY STATEMENT:**

**Delegation:** Brazil

**Forum:** Disarmament Commission

**Issue:** Measures to Prevent Terrorists From Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Brazil fervently measures to support the Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch of the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs in its attempts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (WMD), as it firmly believes such efforts are necessary to combat the global threat of terrorism.

Brazil endorses the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit, adopted 13 September 2005, which condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and strives to set up an international system that strictly monitors the transfer of materials that may be used to produce WMD. Brazil, one of the driving forces behind the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco, which turned Latin America into the world's first nuclear-free zone, applauds the recent efforts made by the Members of the United Nations to free the world of any type of WMD.

We feel especially responsible as our nation commands huge uranium resources. We view with satisfaction the recent efforts of Member States to prevent the use of WMD by terrorists. However, Brazil expresses its deepest regret that, in spite of recent efforts to combat the acquisition of WMD by terrorist groups, some countries have refused to abide by the will of the international community. It is our deepest interest to ensure a world untroubled by the transfer of WMD and materials that can be used in the production of any such weapons.

Source: THIMUN Foundation, Basic Guidelines for New Delegates

## **Lobbying**

This is the first step to create/submit a resolution. During this step, the delegate will be sharing operative clauses with other delegates who represent different countries. Once the delegates have formed allies, one of them will submit the resolution to the chair for it to be debated on.

## **Resolutions**

are proposals on how to solve the given problem. A resolution consists of:

1. Heading:
  - a. Topic:
  - b. Committee:
  - c. Main submitter: This is has to be only one delegate.
  - d. Co-submitters: This requires at least 5 countries. They have to be written in alphabetical order.
  
2. Perambulatory Clauses:
  - a. These clauses state the reason why you are submitting the resolution.
  - b. Mention the background of the issue presented.
  - c. Must begin with a perambulatory clause.
  - d. Each clause must be in italic.
  
3. Operative Clauses:
  - a. They should be symmetrical to the preamble.
  - b. Answer the problems pointed out in the preamble.
  - c. Must begin with an operative clause, and should be underlined.

<u>Perambulatory Clauses</u>	<u>Operative Clauses</u>
Contemplating	Accepts
Declaring	Affirms
Deeply concerned	Approves
Deeply conscious	Asks
Deeply convinced	Authorizes
Deeply disturbed	Calls
Deeply regretting	Calls upon
Desiring	Condemns (only used by the Security Council)
Emphasizing	Confirms
Expecting	Congratulates
Expressing its appreciation	Considers
Expressing its satisfaction	Declares accordingly

Fulfilling	Demands (only used by the Security Council)
Fully alarmed	Deplores
Fully aware	Designates
Fully believing	Draws the attention
Further deploring	Emphasizes
Further recalling	Encourages
Guided by	Endorses
Having adopted	Express its appreciation
Having considered	Expresses its hope
Having considered further	Further invites
Having devoted attention	Further proclaims
Having examined	Further recommends
Having heard	Further reminds
Having received	Further resolves
Having studied	Have resolved
Observing	Notes
Reaffirming	Proclaims
Realizing	Reaffirms
Recalling	Recalls
Recognizing	Recommends
Referring	Reminds
Seeking	Requests
Taking into account	Supports
Taking into consideration	Takes note of
Taking note	Transmits

Welcoming	Trusts
	Urges

### **Resolution Heading Template**

Committee Name: *[insert committee]*

Committee Topic: *[insert topic]*

Main Submitter: *[insert delegation]*

Co-Submitters: *[insert delegations]* (At least five countries are required for the resolution to be debated upon) \*Countries can co-submit more than one resolution.

### **Resolution On How to Write A Resolution**

To MUN Delegates,

*Recognizing* that the heading, which is single-spaced, should be placed in the upper left-hand corner of the resolution,

*Declaring* that the title of the resolution should be all capitalized and centered after the heading,

*Recalling* that one line be skipped after the header, the title of the resolution, every perambulatory phrase, and every operative clause,

*Bearing in mind* that each perambulatory and operative clause can only begin with the perambulatory and operative phrases,

*Stressing* that five spaces be indented before every perambulatory phrase,

*Disturbed* that delegates often forget to use a comma at the end of all perambulatory phrases,

*Declaring* that perambulatory phrases cannot be amended,

*Noting* that a chairperson may change the format of a resolution,

1. Urges that three lines should be skipped to separate perambulatory;
2. Confirms that all operative clauses should be numbered and indented five spaces;
3. Calls upon the use of a semi-colon to end each operative clause;
4. Requests delegates to underline all the perambulatory and operative phrases at the beginning of every single clause;
5. Encourages clear and simple wording within the operative phrases, and splitting complex or lengthy ideas into sub-operatives;
  - (a) With a colon to introduce the first sub-operative; with
  - (b) With one line between each sub-operative;
  - (c) Without any underlining within the sub-operatives;

- (d) With a semi-colon at the end of each sub-operative;
  - (e) With sub-sub-operatives to divide complex ideas in a sub-operative;
    - (i) With specific examples for the solution mention in the sub-operative;
    - (ii) With the same guidelines as sub-operative;
    - (iii) With clear and concise language;
  - (f) With a reminder that a sub-operative (a) must be accompanied with at least a sub-operative (b);
6. *Recognizes* that this format is used at most conferences;
  7. *Reminds* that a resolution, being only one sentence, always ends with a period.

## **Debate**

### The Process

Chairs take role call

Chair announces resolution to be debated

Chair calls the main submitter to the floor

Main submitter reads the operative clauses

Main submitter makes a speech on the resolution for a maximum of 3 minutes

Main submitter answers points of information

Main submitter yields the floor to another delegate (Optional)

Delegate makes a speech and answers the points

Main submitter/delegate yields the floor to the chair

Chair calls upon any delegate wishing to speak

Delegate makes amendment

Delegate speaks on the resolution and answers the points if he/she wishes to.

Delegate yields the floor to the chair

Previous steps are repeated until debate time elapses

Chair calls for voting procedures

### Debate modes

There are two debate modes: open and closed debates. In an open debate delegates can take the floor and discuss any issue that is related to the presented resolution. They can make a speech for or against the issue. While in closed debate, debate time is divided into two “in favor” and “against” speeches. The chair decided the duration of the closed debate and informs the house. Generally, debates start as open and switch to closed only when an amendment is made.

### Amendments

An amendment is sent by a delegate to propose a change in the resolution presented. When a delegate proposes to change something in the resolution, it is meant that he/she can correct something in an operative clause, strike a clause, add a clause, etc...

#### *The process:*

Delegate sends amendments to the chair.

Chair calls upon the delegate who proposed the amendment

The delegate announces the amendment and gives a speech on his/her amendment

Chair decides the debate time for the amendment. (ie. 3 minutes for, 3 minutes against)

Delegate yields the floor to the chair

The house debates the amendment

Chair calls for voting procedures after time elapses

If passed the amendment amends the resolution

The house continues to debate the resolution

### Voting

During voting, note-passing is suspended and going outside of the committee is not allowed.

#### *Process:*

Chair announces that the debate time has elapsed and calls for the voting procedure

Administrative staff seals the doors and suspends note-passing and take their voting positions

Chair asks all those delegations in favor and counts the votes.

Chair asks all those delegations against and counts the votes.

Chair asks all those delegations abstaining and counts the votes.

A total is counted. If the majority of the votes are in favor, then the resolution passes; if the majority of the votes are against, then the resolution fails.

### Some tips

Be firm, but polite at all times. Being rude and aggressive generally makes a bad impression on the audience and are not tolerated at BCMUN Cairo.

Be ready to raise a "Right to Reply" to any speaker who makes an inaccurate point about your country, or is in any way aggressive against your country.



## Points

### Rising to points:

*Delegate*; raising his/her placard: "Point of [name of point]"

*Chair*: "Delegate, you have been recognized"

*Delegate*: [Rises and states his/her point]

Any time a delegate speaks in a committee, he/she speaks on behalf of a country. As such, a delegate may not use the pronoun "I", but rather should refer to his/her delegation with the pronoun "we". This takes a bit of getting used to, so don't worry if you can't get it right on the first couple of days.

Note that points cannot interrupt a speaker except for the "points of personal privilege", delegates can raise a point during a pause in the debate or after the speaker is done speaking.

**Points of information to the speaker:** Question directed to the delegate on the floor. This point must be in a question format.

"Could the honorable delegate please explain how they're planning to raise awareness on this issue in the rural areas?"

**Points of information to the chair:** Question directed to the chair.

Example: "Point of information to the chair! Could the chair please tell the house when we're adjourned for lunch?"

**Point of Order:** It is called when the chair makes a mistake concerning the debate, referring to rules of procedure.

"Point of order! Is it in order for the delegate to have a direct dialogue with the speaker?"

**Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** If the delegate has a question about rules of procedure. It aims to clarify a rule, not to correct the chair.

"Point of Parliamentary enquiry! Can the chair please explain what a policy statement is?"

**Point of Personal Privilege:** A point concerning the comfort of a delegate. It can only interrupt the speaker in point due to audibility.

"Point of personal privilege! Could the speaker please speak louder?"

*\*Going to the washroom is not considered a Point of Personal Privilege, delegates are required to send a note to the chair.*

Our conference has been postponed I'd incase

## Motions

- *Motion to move the previous question (Motion to Move into Voting Procedure):*  
*Called in open debate:* means that the house will be moving into voting procedure *Called in closed debate:* if it is the time in favor, the motion calls for moving to the time against; if it is the time against, the motion calls for voting procedure. This motion requires a second and may not interrupt the speaker. In case of objections from the house, the final decision is up to the chairs. Chairs have the right to overrule motions.
- *Motion to extend debate time:* used to extend debate time for the debate of the resolution or amendment. It is not a debatable motion; decision is up to the chair considering the committee time left and the other resolutions.

- Motion to divide the house: used when votes are very close. This motion calls the chair to do a vote by role-call. Delegates are individually asked whether they are in favor, against or abstaining. The motion is not debatable. Chairs do not like to entertain it since voting by role-call is time consuming.
- Motion to suspend the meeting: dismiss for a certain period of time. Used to suspend between breaks and days of conference.
- Motion to adjourn the debate: close the debate on the resolution without voting.
- Motion to adjourn the meeting: motion to end the whole conference.

## **Journey of the conference**

Research Country

Research Committee and its agenda items

From research, write down policy statements on each item for your country and committee

Develop ideas for good operative clauses **before lobbying and merging**

Share ideas with other delegates. Find allies who agree will support you. Find delegates with good ideas that you want to support in turn

Write down the best ideas as amendments to the resolutions for debate

Prepare to speak about your ideas, explaining why they are good and important ones, as well as answer any likely questions the other delegates in your committee may ask.

Gain the floor in your committee debate and speak about your ideas, encouraging everyone to vote for them

Ask questions of other speakers during debate, so that you are sure you understand the issues at stake

Get help when necessary either from the chairs or from other delegates through writing notes during the debate.

Vote sensibly, representing your country and its policies well. Enjoy the experience.

## **MUN Vocabulary**

**Abstention**: voting to say that you neither accept, nor reject the motion or resolution.

**Amendments to Resolution**: a suggestion for a change to be made to a resolution, by adding, deleting or altering words.

**Chair**: the person in charge of the debate who makes sure that rules are followed, everyone has a fair turn to speak and the debates reflect all sides of an issue and that they are completed within the allocated time.

**Motion**: the ideas for debating and finally voting

**Points of Information**: (directed to the chair or to a speaker): a question from a member of the house who has been asked to speak (recognized) by the chair.

**Point of Order**: a question directed to the chair to ask for the rules to be made clearer, or to correct a mistake that has been made in applying the rules of procedure.

**Point of Personal Privilege:** a request to the chair for something to be done to make the person making the point feels more comfortable with the setting of the debate.

**Policy Statement:** what your government thinks about a problem as its main ideas.

**Resolution:** a set of ideas, with the background explaining why they are important, asking the United Nations to do something. It is written as one long sentence, which is voted for “Adaptation” (meaning acceptance), or “Rejection” (meaning non acceptance) at the end of the debate.

**The Floor:** the right to be the only person speaking.

**The House:** everyone attending the debate, except the chair.

**The Submitter:** the delegate from the country that is asking for an idea or set of ideas to be debated.

**To be recognized:** to be given the permission to do something.

**To come to order:** to be quiet, to stop what you are doing and to listen to the chair or speaker.

**To recognize:** to be given the permission to do something

**To Take or Have the Floor:** to be given the right to speak (only one person may have this right at any time during debate)

**To Yield the Floor:** to give up the right to speak