NewMUN: Chapter VI Chair Handbook
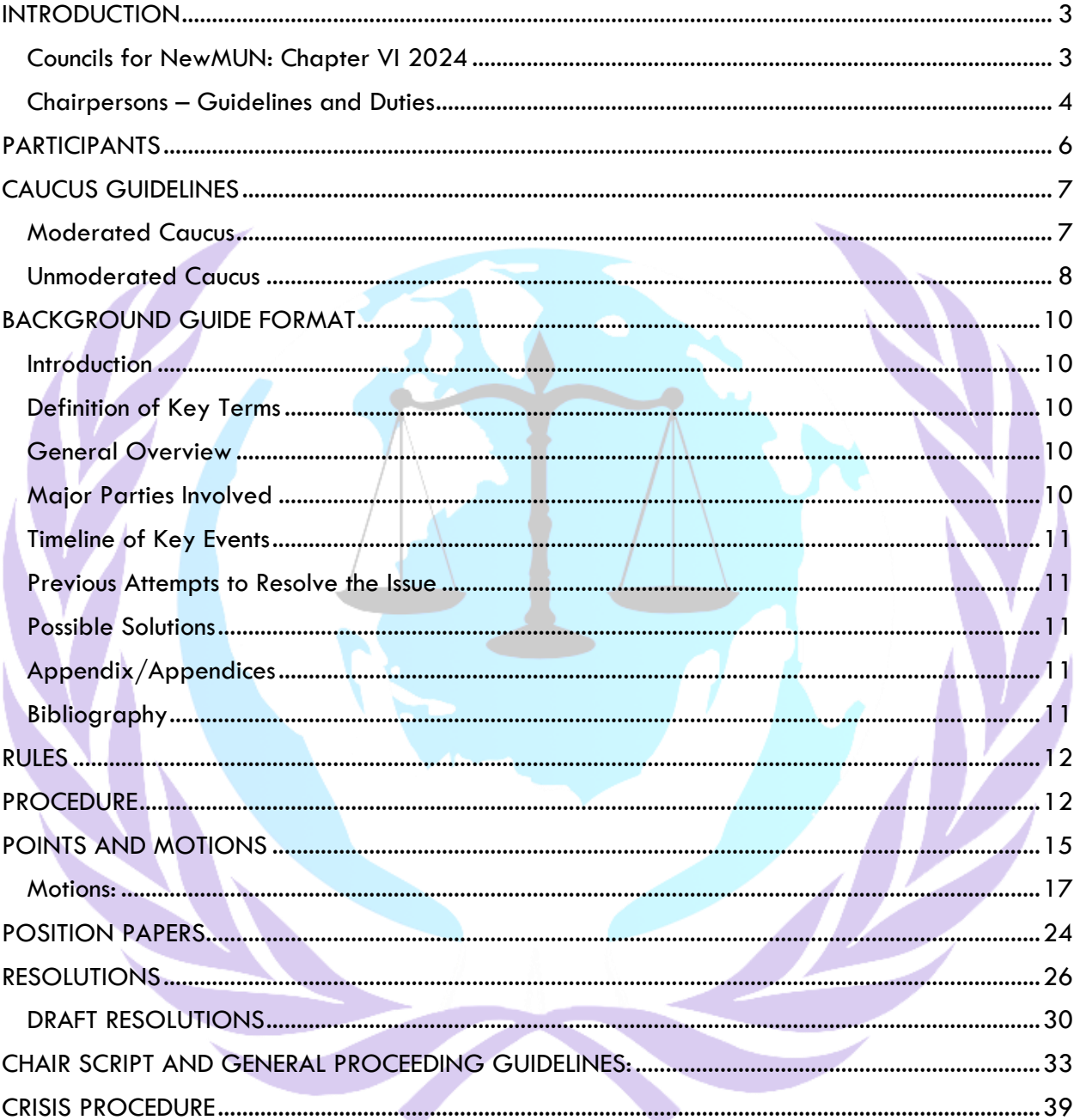
This Handbook is intended for NewMUN participants only

Contents

INTRODUCTION

What is an MUN?

A Model United Nations is a diplomatic conference where students from various backgrounds, schools, and grades engage in debates of dialogue and diplomacy to address global issues. Through such constructive debate, participants represent countries/diplomats in a simulated session of a UN committee. The goal of an MUN is to debate and solve global issues by drafting and formulating effective resolutions.

Councils for NewMUN: Chapter VI 2024

1. <u>United Nations Security Council (UNSC):</u>

   The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) plays a vital role in maintaining international peace and security. Composed of fifteen members, including five permanent veto-holding states, the council meets to address global crises, enforce sanctions, and deploy peacekeeping operations, guided by the principles outlined in the UN Charter.

2. <u>United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):</u>

   The UNODC is an expert UN organization devoted to addressing global issues such as illicit drugs, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism. It assists member states with technical aid, advocates for international legal standards, and promotes initiatives to bolster global security and uphold the rule of law.

3. <u>International Maritime Organization (IMO):</u>

   The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for creating and implementing worldwide rules that oversee maritime safety, security, environmental protection, and operational practices. It promotes cooperation among member nations and interested parties to promote the sustainable progress of global maritime shipping.

4. <u>United Nations Commission for Intellectual Property (UNCIP):</u>

   The United Nations Commission for Intellectual Property is a body focused on addressing global intellectual property issues. It aims to harmonize international IP laws, promote innovation, protect creators' rights, and ensure equitable access to knowledge and technology. UNCIP also works to balance IP protection with public interests, fostering sustainable development and economic growth.

5. <u>Historical Crisis Committee (HCC):</u>

   The Historical Crisis Committee (HCC) engages participants in the recreation of significant historical events or hypothetical situations. Attendees take on historical personas, utilizing their diplomatic skills and strategic mindset to navigate and address complex global issues.

6. <u>Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA):</u>

The FIA Formula 1 World Championship (F1) the prestigious international motorsport racing series, is governed by the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA). The FIA is tasked with setting technical standards, supervising safety measures, and managing sporting rules to uphold fairness in competition across the globe.

7. <u>Press Corps:</u>

The Press Corps refers to a group of journalists or reporters assigned to cover specific events, organizations, or topics. They gather information, conduct interviews, and write articles or produce content for various media outlets such as newspapers, magazines, websites, or broadcast channels. Their goal is to provide accurate and timely news coverage to the public.

8. <u>Lok Sabha (Senior & Junior):</u>

The Lok Sabha is the lower house of India's Parliament, comprising elected representatives from across the country. It deliberates and passes laws, debates policies, and scrutinizes the government's actions. With 545 members, it plays a crucial role in shaping India's legislative agenda and represents diverse political viewpoints.

9. <u>English Football Association (Junior):</u>
The English FA is the governing body of football in England, responsible for overseeing the rules, regulations, and development of the sport at all levels. Established in 1863, it organizes national competitions, manages England's national teams, and promotes football's growth and integrity across the country.

10. <u>SOCHUM (Social, Cultural & Humanitarian Committee) (Junior):</u>
SOCHUM (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee) is a United Nations committee focused on addressing global social issues, humanitarian affairs, and cultural matters. It deals with topics like human rights, social development, and cultural preservation, aiming to promote social justice, protect vulnerable populations, and uphold international human rights standards.

Chairpersons – Guidelines and Duties

Chairs are the key figures in a council, responsible for guiding delegates through sessions and moderating discussions. As a Chair, your duties include managing and coordinating lobbying efforts and debates, as well as ensuring the council's rules of procedure are properly followed. A significant part of your role involves crafting in-depth background guides, which are crucial in influencing the quality of debates and the resolutions that shape the council's narrative.

To excel in this position, it's essential to be reliable, well-prepared, approachable, professional, and neutral at all times. It's important to recognize every delegate and handle situations with fairness and integrity. Your primary responsibility is to oversee and direct the council's proceedings, which necessitates a comprehensive understanding of MUN rules and procedures.

Guidelines:

- **Start with authority:** Begin the session firmly to establish your authority and earn the respect of the delegates. This will help you maintain control over the council.
- **Maintain approachability:** Stay polite, friendly, and approachable throughout the conference. Avoid speaking arrogantly or showing disrespect toward your delegates.
- **Respect your co-Chair:** Never contradict your co-Chair in public. Treat them with respect and remember that chairing a council is a collaborative effort. Your teamwork is crucial to the successful conduct of the council.
- **Stay composed:** Always remain calm and collected, even when managing difficult situations. Never raise your voice at the delegates.
- **Structure the debate effectively:** Conduct the debate in an organized manner, including occasional breaks to keep the council energized.
- **Keep delegates informed:** Ensure that every delegate is aware of the current proceedings. After several moderated caucuses, delegates might lose track of the topic at hand, so it's wise to restate the topic before voting.
- **Take notes:** Chairs should jot down notes or brief summaries of delegate speeches to help assess the quality of content and research, which can be useful when deciding awards.
- **Attend to motions:** Periodically ask, "Are there any points or motions on the floor?" to keep the debate active. If necessary, reinstate the General Speakers List (GSL).
- **Evaluate motions carefully:** You have the discretion to deny motions and points if they are too vague or irrelevant.
- **Corporate crisis situations if needed:** If the council sessions become dull, consider consulting the R&T team to introduce a crisis situation to revitalize the debate.
- **Admit mistakes:** If you make an error, don't hesitate to acknowledge it by saying, "The Chair stands corrected."
- **Encourage participation:** Motivate first-time delegates and those who are less active by inviting them to raise motions and participate more. This can also be done through a diplomatic note from the Chair. If there is a lack of points or motions, encourage delegates to contribute by selecting them at random.
- **Use your authority wisely:** Always remember that being an impartial and approachable Chair is key to running a successful council. Never misuse your power.

Chairs may clip delegates under the following circumstances:

1. If a delegate fails to maintain decorum despite receiving 2-3 warnings.
2. If a delegate is consistently late or fails to return on time after breaks.
3. If a delegate makes informal insults towards another delegate or engages in any form of harassment within the council.

Before clipping a delegate, the Chairs must notify the head of security. A delegate should receive at least three warnings before being clipped. If clipped once, the delegate will become ineligible for any awards. If clipped three times, they will be expelled from the council.

MUN Command

MUN command is a website that helps Chairs with council proceedings. To ensure a productive council, Chairs must familiarize themselves with the software before the conference.

PARTICIPANTS

Delegates

They are the participants whose primary task is representing their assigned nation / diplomat in the relevant United Nations council to debate the agendas. They need to understand the agendas, debate appropriately, and formulate the best possible resolutions to the agendas at the end of the conference.

Chairpersons

They are the members in charge of conducting their allotted NewMUN council smoothly and effectively. They are the unbiased body that holds absolute power within the council. Their responsibilities include managing delegate behavior, moderating debates, keeping time, ruling on points and motions, and enforcing rules of procedure.

Security

The Security is stationed in the committees. It is their responsibility to ensure that the conference runs smoothly and that no misbehavior occurs during the council's proceedings. Furthermore, the security will accompany a delegate outside the conference room for any reason.

Runner

In an MUN, runners assist in conference operations by delivering notes between delegates, helping chairs with logistical tasks, distributing documents, and facilitating communication to ensure the smooth flow of sessions and overall conference efficiency.

Press Team

The press team fulfils a critical function in meticulously documenting and disseminating the activities and proceedings of a conference. Composed of proficient student journalists, photographers, and

editors, the team captures the essence of debates, conducts interviews with delegates, and provides prompt and comprehensive updates through diverse media formats.

Once finalized, the edited articles are compiled into a collective chronicle distributed among delegates for their reading and enjoyment.

CAUCUS GUIDELINES

A caucus in Model United Nations (MUN) provides delegates with an opportunity to engage in more focused and flexible discussions on specific issues. Caucuses are essential for building consensus, drafting resolutions, and negotiating positions.

There are two main types of caucuses in MUN:

Moderated Caucus

A Moderated Caucus is a structured debate format where the Chair moderates the discussion. Delegates are given specific times to speak, and the Chair decides the speaking order. This format allows for targeted discussions on specific sub-topics within the agenda.

Procedure:

Motioning: A delegate raises a motion for a moderated caucus, specifying the topic, total time, and individual speaking time.

Voting: The motion is put to a vote, typically requiring a simple majority to pass.

Speaking: Once approved, the Chair calls on delegates to speak in the order they raise their placards.

Timing: The Chair enforces the speaking time, usually ranging from 30 seconds to 2 minutes per delegate.

Extension: If additional time is needed, a delegate can motion to extend the caucus.

Notes:

Specificity: The more specific the topic, the more effective the moderated caucus will be.

Participation: Encourages equal participation, as delegates must be recognized by the Chair to speak.

Precautionary Information:

Time Management: Ensure the proposed time is adequate for meaningful discussion but not too lengthy to lose focus.

Clear Motions: Be precise in the topic and structure of the motion to avoid confusion.

Common Mistakes to Avoid:

Unclear Motions: Vague topics can lead to scattered discussions.

Overextending: Proposing excessively long moderated caucuses can lead to reduced engagement.

Unmoderated Caucus

An Unmoderated Caucus is an informal meeting where delegates can move freely, speak with whomever they wish, and engage in negotiations without the oversight of the Chair. It is often used for drafting documents, forming alliances, and discussing issues in detail.

Procedure:

Motioning: A delegate motions for an unmoderated caucus, specifying the duration.

Voting: The motion is put to a vote and usually passes with a simple majority.

Discussion: Once approved, delegates leave their seats and engage in informal discussions.

Notes:

Collaboration: Ideal for drafting resolutions, merging ideas, and negotiating clauses.

Flexibility: Allows for more dynamic interaction and problem-solving.

Precautionary Information:

Focus: Stay on topic to ensure productive outcomes.

Time Management: Use the time efficiently to advance discussions.

Common Mistakes to Avoid:

Wasting Time: Unstructured conversations can lead to wasted time if not kept on topic.

Lack of Coordination: Failing to regroup and synthesize discussions into actionable items.

Use of Personal Pronouns and Profanity

Personal Pronouns:

In MUN, delegates are expected to maintain a formal tone. The use of personal pronouns such as "I," "we," "you," etc., is typically discouraged. Instead, delegates should refer to themselves as "the delegate of [Country]" or "this delegate." This practice maintains the formality and neutrality of the debate. While personal pronouns are prohibited in Moderated Caucuses, there are no such restrictions in Unmoderated Caucuses.

Profanity:

Profanity is strictly prohibited in MUN. Using inappropriate or offensive language can lead to censure by the Chair, damage the credibility of the delegate and their country, and may result in strikes. Accumulating three strikes will lead to the delegate being removed from the council and sent home immediately, disqualifying them from awards.

Precautionary Information:

Formal Language: Always use formal, diplomatic language to maintain decorum.

Respect: Respect other delegates, the Chair, and the rules of procedure.

Common Mistakes to Avoid:

Informality: Avoid using casual language or slang.

Disrespect: Never resort to name-calling, insults, or any form of profanity.

Request to Follow-Up:

Shortly after making a Point of Information, delegates have the right to request the Chair for a follow-up. If delegates wish to continue questioning the speaker, they can propose a motion to move into a Question-Answer session

BACKGROUND GUIDE FORMAT

Firstly, one of the key responsibilities of a Chair, is the composition of a Background Guide which aims at preparing delegates for the conference. A background guide can be defined as a document, which provides your delegates with all the core information and acts as a platform for them to build upon, and thus come up with solutions to the issues at hand. The following structure will permit you to produce a well-structured background guide, which will most definitely enhance the preparation of the delegates.

Introduction

In this section your aim is to simply introduce the topic with particular relevance to the prominence of the issue at hand in today's world, its origin and what the issue revolves around. You could also let the delegates get a glimpse of what is to be expected in the background guide. If you would like to emphasize certain words or phrases use italics, for sub-headings stick to Bold. Make sure to maintain a consistent structure throughout your background guide.

Definition of Key Terms

In this section of the background guide, it is expected to describe the meaning of a number of terms which either may prove to be difficult to understand to a number of delegates and require further explanation or are simply of high relevance to the issue and will be referred to throughout the guide, therefore a clear definition would enhance the understanding of the report. If the definition is taken directly from another source, please credit the source in the Bibliography.

General Overview

This is often the largest section of the Background guide, seeing as it provides the delegates with detailed information highlighting:

1. What the issue is essentially about (in greater detail than was outlined in the introduction)

2. The origin and history of the issue

3. The current situation, including: What has been done up to this point, is the situation worsening or getting better? If one or the other, in which regions is the issue still prominent?

4. Other forms of representation (so as to support the information, highlighted in the report) can be used such as:

5. Statics (represented graphically or in a tabular form) and Diagrams (pictures, barometers, etc.)

Major Parties Involved

In this section, you should focus on the "parties" that play a significant role in the issue. These may be countries, companies or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The views of each entity should be clearly stated and elaborated upon. Any measures taken by the parties in relation to the issue should be stated. Try to stick to a small number of significant parties, in other words, ones that influence the direction and path of the issue.

Timeline of Key Events

This section should be short and concise and should only highlight events which play a role in defining the existence and development of the issue at hand. This section should be presented in a clear and coherent manner, preferably in a 'column form' whereby a date and the title of the event are present, only. For example:

Example: Issue: The Cuban Missile Crisis

October 16, 1962: President John. Kennedy meets with a team of advisers to discuss how to respond to missile threats.

October 27, 1962: U.S pilot Rudolf Anderson is shot down and killed over Cuba. War appears imminent.

Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

In this section, you should highlight any measures which were attempted at resolving the issue, and who (which nation or entity) made these attempts. Evaluate their success and comment on any follow up these attempts received, for example: Did they influence the situation today or not? Will these measures be taken in the future? It is strongly advised that you refer to any treaties or resolutions which are directed towards tackling the issue at hand.

Possible Solutions

In this section you simply suggest a number of possible solutions that may resolve the issue. You are not to suggest any perambulatory or operative clauses and this section should merely set the groundwork for delegates to build upon. If, via research, you have come across treaties or resolutions that prove to be possible solutions, do not forget to file them into the appendix section.

Appendix/Appendices

In this section you may choose to include the following: Treaties or Resolutions related to the issue, Documents or useful articles highlighting the issue, Useful websites, Relevant books or any other valuable piece of information that you wish the delegates to be aware off. Please ensure all the information is accurate and reliable.

Keep it concise and ensure that only relevant information is included.

Bibliography

This section is an essential element of your research report. You should aim to cite all the sources (i.e. books, documentaries, pictures, and websites) that have helped you in the process of writing the report. All quotations need to be cited.

RULES

Dress Code:

Model United Nations conferences is a formal gathering designed to address important global issues, requiring all participants to maintain a professional and respectful demeanor. Attendees must follow the strict professional dress code set by NewMUN. Delegates who do not adhere to this code will be asked to exit the conference and will only be readmitted once they meet the required attire standards.

NOTE: Members of Lok Sabha are permitted to wear Indian attire on the first day of the conference, as instructed.

Gentlemen:

Proper attire for the event includes a dress shirt, dress trousers, and formal shoes. Optional additions may include a sweater, blazer, suit, or tie. Please refrain from wearing slippers, loafers, sneakers, or sports shoes. Hats or caps are not permitted.

Ladies:

Heels must not exceed a height of 3 inches.

Sleeves should reach halfway down the upper arm.

Avoid sleeveless, sheer, and cutout tops.

Formal dresses and skirts should not be overly tight, and the hemline should fall below the knees (black tights are not a substitute for short clothing).

PROCEDURE

NewMUN conference implements a simplified version of the procedures practiced in a real United Nations conference. A general summary of the proceedings is outlined below;

- ➔ Roll Call
- ➔ Opening Speech **(Except for UNSC)**
- ➔ Motion to set the agenda
- ➔ Floor open to points and motions
- ➔ Lobbying and Merging
- ➔ Draft Resolutions

➔ Amendments

➔ Voting

❖ Roll Call:

The initial task in any NEWMUN council session, performed at the beginning of the day and after any breaks, is to take the roll call. The chairpersons will call out the names of each represented country, and the respective delegate must respond with "Present" or "Present and Voting". It is essential for the delegate to stand up and raise their placard to indicate their presence to the chairpersons.

Present: Abstaining from voting on resolutions is permissible, but voting on procedural motions is compulsory.

Present and Voting: It is required that you cast a vote either in support or opposition to each motion or resolution, abstaining or passing is not permitted.

NOTE: The chair can only declare a session open if the quorum is reached, which requires at least two-thirds of the committee to be present. The total number of countries in attendance will be determined by the chairs through a Roll Call during the initial session

❖ Opening Speech:

Once the roll call has concluded, chairs will begin the opening speeches in alphabetical order according to the country name. Delegates will have a time limit of ninety seconds to deliver their opening speeches.

"We will now proceed with opening speeches". "Delegate of …. You have 90 seconds to speak and your time starts now", "Thank you delegate"

When the timer reaches 60 seconds, the Chair is supposed to knock on the desk to signify the relapsing time

❖ Setting of the Agenda:

The committee's primary task will be to evaluate the sequence of discussions for the items listed on the agenda. This can be initiated by introducing a motion to formalize the agenda. If there are no objections, the agenda will be approved; conversely, if there are seconds and objections, the order will be determined by a procedural vote.

❖ Lobbying and Merging:

Lobbying is an extremely important aspect to any conference and should therefore not be overlooked. As a Chair your job is to provide as much assistance as possible to ensure the best resolutions are produced from the lobbying time. Keep in mind that every conference and committee may have its own procedure for lobbying, but the essential idea is always the same. That is, the main objective of lobbying is to produce good quality, consistent resolutions ready for debate.

- After completing the lobbying and merging process, the final draft resolution should be submitted to the Chairs for review and later, to be presented in front of the council.

❖ DIPLOMATIC NOTES:

Diplomatic notes provide a way for delegates to communicate and exchange information while preserving the formal tone of the debate, ensuring that delegates remain in their seats. These notes must follow a specific format: the sender and recipient should be clearly identified with "From" and "To," followed by the name of the nation or delegation they represent. After writing a diplomatic note, delegates should pass it to one of the Chairs via the runner.

Diplomatic notes can be sent either to the Chairs or to other delegates within the council.

For instance, a delegate might write a diplomatic note to the Chair of the committee for the following purposes:

- To request the opportunity to speak, whether to make a point of order, ask a question (point of information), or deliver a speech.
- To ask for clarification regarding the rules of procedure or the current status of a particular resolution being discussed.
- To express a concern or raise an objection about the way the committee is being conducted or about the behavior of other delegates.

POINTS AND MOTIONS

Points and motions empower delegates by providing them with the ability to influence the proceedings of the conference. Points are typically utilized to address and rectify intellectual matters and can be used to express concerns regarding comfort, inquiries about council proceedings or questions about a speech, whereas motions enable delegates to make small structural adjustments to the event flow. These elements are essential components of every UN conference.

Types of Points

The NewMUN conference will acknowledge five different types of points, each with its own designated purpose and set of conditions for application.

- **Point of Personal Privilege**
  It is raised when a delegate encounters personal unease. Delegates are welcome to raise their placards or opt to send notes to the runner to express their personal privilege.
  Examples:

  "Could the delegate use the washroom?"

  "Could the AC be switched off?"

  "The delegate of India is inaudible."

  Note: Interrupting a speaker is only permissible when raising a Point of Personal Privilege.

- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**
  If a delegate is unsure about the conference procedures or wishes to fact-check a speaker's speech, they can direct their question to the chair.

  Examples:

  "Can the chair kindly clarify for the House what exactly an amendment is?"

- **Point of Information to the speaker**
  Raised to ask the speaker a question after they have delivered their speech. The speaker can choose whether to yield to points of information. 2 mandatory POIs are required to be taken after each speaker's speech.

  Examples:

"Could the delegate of Japan please clarify how their proposed measures will address the concerns of developing countries that may lack the resources to meet these carbon emission targets?"

Notes:

- Can only be raised when the speaker yields to points of information.
- Questions should be concise and relevant to the speaker's points.
- Avoid making speeches in the form of questions.

- ### Point of Clarification

Raised to seek clarification on a point made by a speaker or a statement in a resolution or working paper.

Examples:

"Could the Chair please clarify whether we will be voting on the resolution as a whole or if there will be a division of the question?"

Notes:

- Raised to clarify a statement or concept.
- Cannot interrupt a speaker.
- Often used to ensure mutual understanding of terms or proposals.

- ### Point of Order

Raised when a delegate believes there has been a procedural error or a violation of the rules of procedure. The chair must immediately address and rule on the point.

Examples:

"The delegate of Canada has exceeded their allotted speaking time by 30 seconds."

Notes:

- Can interrupt a speaker.
- The chair must rule on it immediately.
- Use it only for procedural issues, not for substantive debate.

Motions:

A Motion in a Model United Nations (MUN) is a formal proposal made by a delegate that requires the assembly's decision. Motions can be used to alter the course of debate, change procedural rules, or bring specific issues to a vote. The purpose of a motion is to facilitate orderly and effective discussion, ensure proper adherence to procedural rules, and help guide the debate towards productive outcomes.

❖ The Chairs may open the floor to any motions when they feel it is an appropriate time to do so and the delegates proposing a motion will 'raise their placards'.
❖ In case of more than one motion, the Chairs will hear the nature of the motions one by one and add them to the MUN command.
❖ The motions will then be considered in the order of their disruptiveness and be voted on by the committee.
❖ Note that all procedural Motions require a simple majority of members present and voting to pass unless otherwise specified.
❖ If a motion passes, all other motions previously raised are removed from the floor and must be raised anew when the Chairs next call for Motions.
❖ If a motion fails, it is discarded, and the Chairs move on to the next motion. This continues until a motion is passed or the floor returns to the General Speakers' List. Note: The Chair can discard a motion at their discretion if they believe it is too unnecessary.

ORDER OF DISRUPTIVENESS OF MOTIONS (from most to least disruptive):

1. Motion to suspend the meeting
2. Motion to close the debate
3. Motion to adjourn the debate
4. Motion to resume the debate
5. Motion to introduce a draft resolution
6. Motion to introduce an unfriendly amendment
7. Motion to introduce a friendly amendment
8. Motion for an unmoderated caucus
9. Motion for a moderated caucus
10. Motion to extend a caucus
11. Motion to open speakers' list

Types of motions:

- ### Motion to Open Debate:

  Proposed to begin formal debate on the agenda item. It typically requires a simple majority to pass.

Notes:

- Generally, requires a simple majority.
- Necessary to officially start discussing an agenda item.
- Often one of the first motions made in a session.

- **Motion to Set the Agenda:**

Proposed to determine the order in which agenda items will be discussed. This motion requires a simple majority.

Notes:

- Determines the order of topics to be discussed.
- Requires a simple majority.
- Be strategic in setting the agenda based on priorities and alliances.

- **Motion to Set the Speaking Time:**

Proposed to set or change the time limit for speakers. It requires a simple majority to pass.

Notes:

- Affects the flow and length of debate.
- Requires a simple majority.
- Balance between allowing thorough discussion and maintaining efficiency.
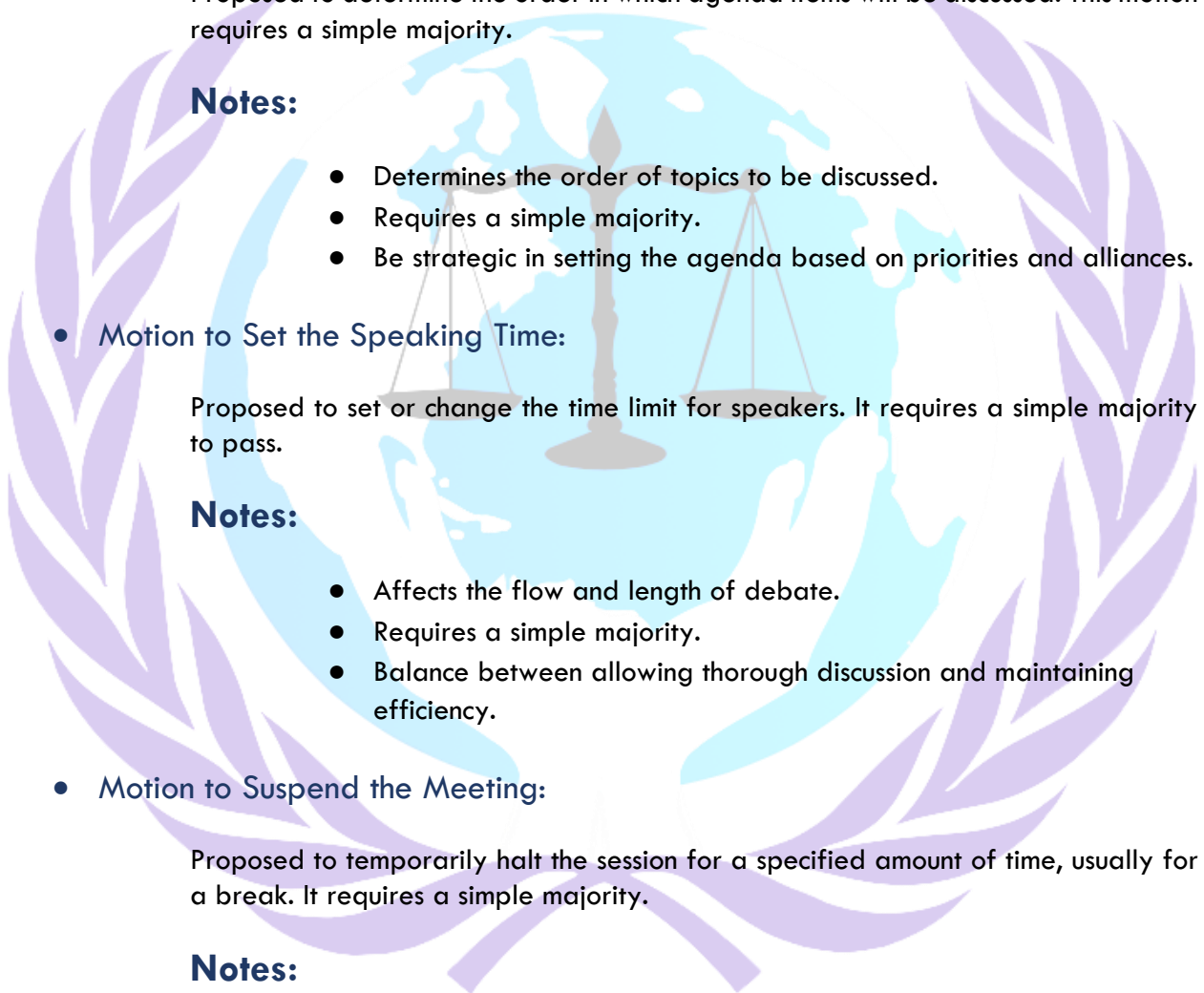
- **Motion to Suspend the Meeting:**

Proposed to temporarily halt the session for a specified amount of time, usually for a break. It requires a simple majority.

Notes:

- Typically used for breaks or informal negotiations.
- Requires a simple majority.
- Specify the duration of the suspension.

- **Motion to Adjourn the Meeting:**

Proposed to end the meeting until the next scheduled session. It requires a simple majority.

Notes:

- Ends the session until the next scheduled meeting.
- Requires a simple majority.
- Usually used at the end of the day or conference.

- Motion to Close Debate:

Proposed to end the debate on the current topic and move to voting procedures. It typically requires a two-thirds majority to pass.

Notes:

- Ends debate on the current topic and moves to voting.
- Requires a two-thirds majority.
- Use when the discussion has been exhaustive and consensus is nearby.

- Motion to Table Debate:

Proposed to temporarily pause debate on a topic and move to another agenda item. It requires a two-thirds majority.
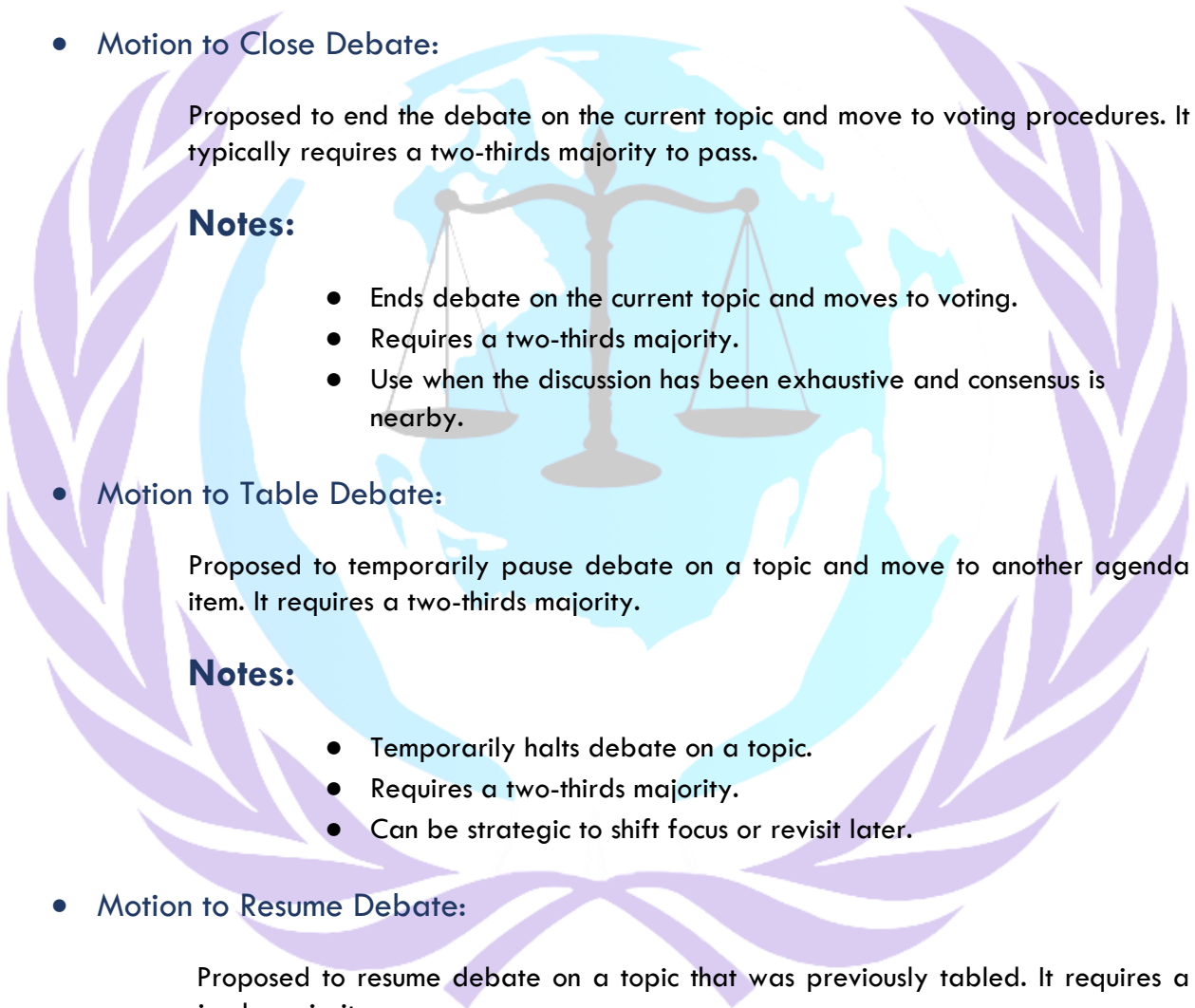
Notes:

- Temporarily halts debate on a topic.
- Requires a two-thirds majority.
- Can be strategic to shift focus or revisit later.

- Motion to Resume Debate:

 Proposed to resume debate on a topic that was previously tabled. It requires a simple majority.

Notes:

- Reopens discussion on a previously tabled topic.
- Requires a simple majority.
- Use when ready to continue or if new information has come to light.

- Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution:

  Proposed to formally introduce a draft resolution for consideration. It usually requires a certain number of sponsors and signatories.

  ### Notes:

  - Requires the necessary number of sponsors and signatories.
  - Brings a draft resolution to the floor for discussion.
  - Ensure the draft is well-prepared and has support.

- Motion to Introduce an Amendment:

  Proposed to introduce an amendment to a draft resolution. This can be a friendly amendment (accepted by all sponsors) or an unfriendly amendment (requires a vote).

  ### Notes:

  - Can be friendly (accepted by all sponsors) or unfriendly (requires a vote).
  - Amendments should improve or clarify the draft resolution.
  - Gather support before introducing it to ensure it passes.

  - Friendly Amendments that have failed may be reintroduced as Unfriendly Amendments

- Motion for a Roll Call Vote:

  Proposed to conduct a vote by calling on each country individually. It typically requires a certain number of supporters to pass.

  ### Notes:

  - Used for a formal, recorded vote.
  - Requires support from a certain number of delegates.
  - Often used for important or contentious issues.

- Motion to Divide the Question:

  Proposed to vote on different parts of a draft resolution separately. It requires a simple majority.
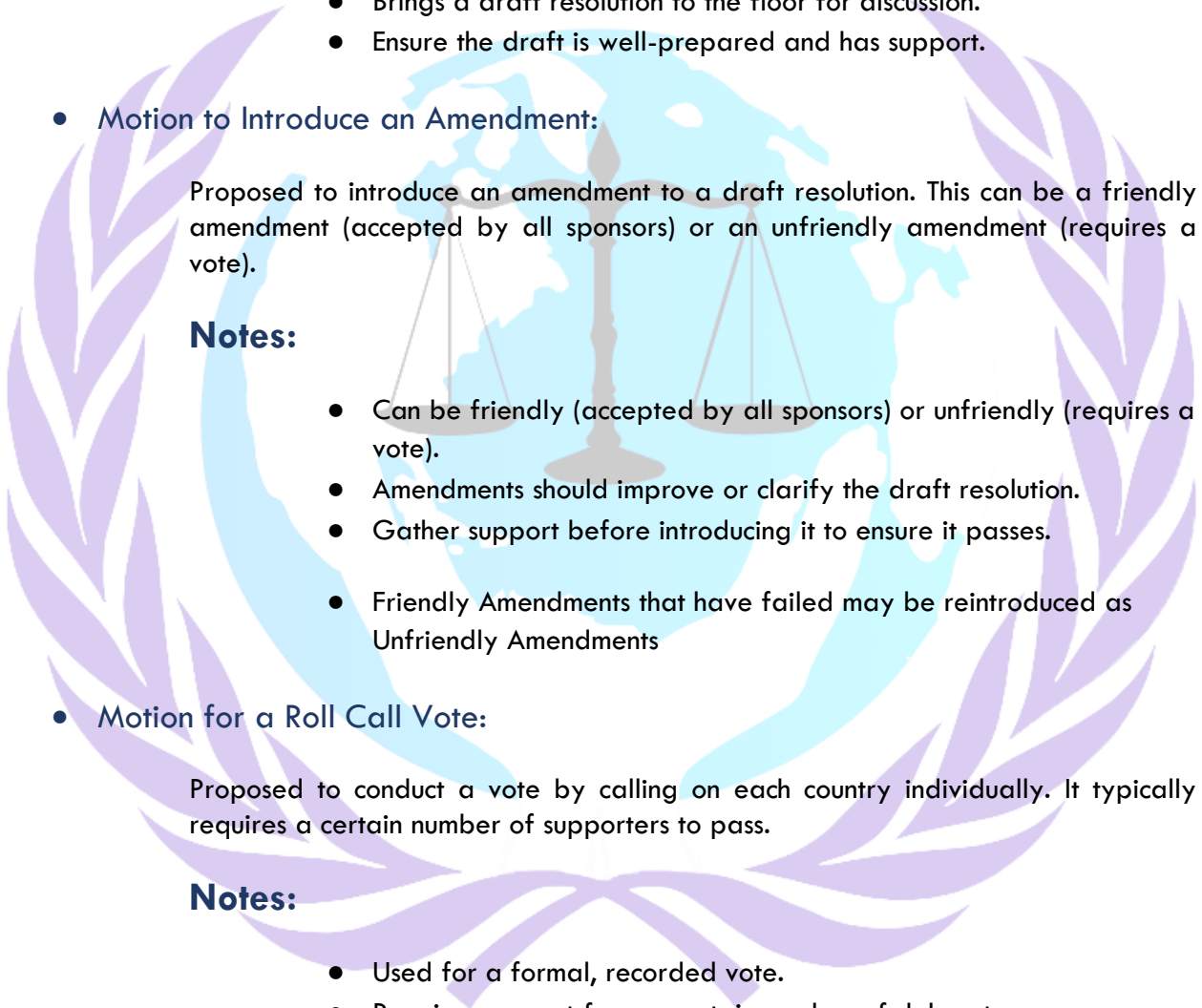
Notes:

- Votes on parts of a resolution separately.
- Requires a simple majority.
- Can be used to pass parts of a resolution that have broad support.

Motion for Unmoderated Caucus

Proposed to suspend formal debate and allow delegates to discuss freely without the moderation of the chair. It requires a simple majority.

Notes:

- Suspends formal debate for informal discussion.
- Requests the council to move into an unmoderated caucus session.
- Delegates are required to outline the caucus' objectives and time limit.
- The motion will then be subject to a procedural vote without speakers.
- A special form of the Unmoderated Caucus is that of a 1v1, also known as a Challenge.

Motion for Moderated Caucus

Proposed to temporarily shift to a more focused and moderated discussion on a specific sub-topic. It requires a simple majority.

Notes:

- Focuses debate on a specific sub-topic.
- Requires a simple majority.
- Useful for addressing specific issues or narrowing down broader topics.
- Delegates are required to outline the caucus' objectives, total time limit, and individual speakers' time i.e., "Motion to open a moderated caucus to discuss ___*topic*____ for the time duration ___*time*___ and time per speaker _____." (Max 1 minute)
- The motion will then be subject to a procedural vote without speakers.

Motion to Appeal the Chair's Decision

Proposed to challenge a ruling made by the chair. It typically requires a two-thirds majority to pass.

Notes:

- Requests to review a specific decision made by the chair when a delegate believes it is unfair or biased.
- The chair will be allowed a minute to reply when this motion is raised.
- All seconds and objections will be entertained for this motion If there are no seconds, the judgment is upheld, and the council continues as usual.
- If a chair is appealed twice, the subject will be brought to the Secretariat, and the Secretary General's judgement will be final and binding.
- The following decision of the chairs cannot be appealed:
  - a) Decision of chair to grant Panel of Authors.
  - b) Decision of chair to set speaking time.
  - c) Ruling of chairs on points of order.

- **Motion to Reconsider**

Proposed to reconsider a vote that has already been taken. It usually requires a two-thirds majority and can only be made by a delegate who voted in favor of the original motion.

Notes:

- Reopens a vote that has already been taken.
- Requires a two-thirds majority and must be made by a delegate who voted in favor.
- Use strategically if new information or consensus emerges.

- **Motion to Split the House**

In the likely event of a tight vote, or even a tie, this motion forces all those who have abstained to vote "for" or "against," resulting in the resolution's success or failure.

- **Motion for Question-Answer Session**

Raised when delegates want to ask a certain delegate a number of questions. Only ten questions, at most, may be posed by the council delegates. The motion will be put to procedural vote without speakers.

- **Motion to move into a Round Robin**

Going around the room, every delegate on them committee makes a speech. Round robins also have a set topic and speaking time.

Example: "Motion for a round-robin with a 30-second speaking time on military vs. diplomatic options."

- **Motion to Challenge**

A challenge is a timed, informal debate between 2 delegates, mainly used to make a point, or sway the committee into your influence. It is a sign of aggression and usually ceases to be diplomatic. Replaces the Right to Reply in General Assemblies.

- Use strategically if new information or consensus emerges.

Right to Speak

Every delegate needs the chairperson's approval to speak, except during an unmoderated caucus or a challenge. If a delegate's speech is irrelevant to the matter at hand, is considered personally offensive to another member, or violates the general rules of NewMUN, the chairperson may call them to order. A delegate cannot prevent another delegate from speaking because they disagree with the ideas presented. All speeches delivered by a delegate should be from a third-person perspective.

Right to Reply

The right to reply is a response allowed by the chair if a comment made by another delegate affects the integrity of the delegate's nation/allocation. The delegate raises their placard stating "right to reply." the reply, if granted, will take the form of a thirty-second speech.

Yields

Yielding simply means transferring the floor. There are three different types of yields recognized in NewMUN:

1) Yield to Another Delegate: Any remaining time will be given to another delegate, who may not yield any remaining time to a third delegate.

2) Yield to Points of Information: Delegates will have to come forward or will be selected by the chair and are limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the chair. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

3) Yield to the Chair: Such a yield should be made if the delegate has finished speaking and does not wish to yield to another delegate or questions.

General Speakers' List

Once the council is in session, the Chairs will establish a list of speakers for general debate. This list is known as the General Speakers' List and is open for the whole duration of the debate. The

time limit for speaking is generally set to ninety (90) seconds, however, this can be altered at the discretion of the chair. Any delegate can be added to the Speakers' List by raising their placards when the Chairs call upon delegates wishing to be added to the list, or by sending a private message to the Chairs. No delegate can be on the list again if they are already added to it. Delegates may also withdraw their names by sending a private message to the Chair.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:

A presidential address is a formal speech delivered by a delegate in a leadership role to articulate or modify their country's position or alliances on a specific issue. This address is an opportunity for the delegate to clearly communicate their nation's priorities and key policies, providing an overview of their stance on the matter. It is designed to clarify any changes in policy or strategy and to foster constructive dialogue with other delegates. By doing so, the presidential address aims to enhance mutual understanding, build consensus, and facilitate collaborative efforts towards resolving the issue at hand.

POSITION PAPERS

A position paper typically serves to encapsulate a delegate's investigation into the items on the agenda.

It is mandatory for every delegate to prepare a position paper prior to the conference day and submit it by the designated deadline. Each position paper should range from half an A4 page to a full A4 page in length for both of the assigned topics. The main objective of these papers is to articulate the stance of the delegate's country on the given issues.

The steps for writing a position paper are as follows:

1. Background of the topic
2. UN Involvement
3. Country's Position
4. Possible Solutions

NOTE: It is of utmost importance to highlight that the submission of position papers is essential for a delegate to be considered for council awards and the Chairpersons are responsible for checking and grading them before the conference.

Council: United Nations Security Council

Country: United States of America

Issue: The role and impact of the Wagner Group in global conflicts and security

Background:

The issue of the Wagner Group's role and impact in global conflicts and security is of utmost concern to the US. As a member of the United Nations Security Council, we believe that urgent action must be taken to address the activities of this Russian private military company (PMC) and mitigate the adverse effects it has on global peace and security.

The US recognizes the significant impact of the Wagner Group's involvement in conflicts, including the Syrian Civil War, the Ukrainian Civil War, and various conflicts in Africa. We condemn the group's disregard for human rights, as evidenced by numerous reports of extrajudicial killings, torture, and rape. The actions of the Wagner Group not only violate international law but also undermine efforts to resolve conflicts peacefully and destabilize affected countries.

UN Involvement:

The role of the United Nations in addressing the activities of the Wagner Group is crucial. The US fully supports the resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council, such as Resolution 2344 and Resolution 2612, which condemn the use of mercenaries in armed conflict and call for independent investigations into the group's human rights abuses. We commend the UN Human Rights Council for its condemnation of the Wagner Group's actions and its call for accountability.

US Involvement:

The US government has adopted a comprehensive strategy to counter the Wagner Group, a Russian private military company known for human rights violations and destabilization. This strategy includes sanctions, intelligence support to affected regions, and even direct actions like drone strikes. Indirect measures involve supporting initiatives to expose and discredit the group and providing training to affected governments and security forces. The US recognizes the Wagner Group as a severe threat to global peace and security and will likely continue these efforts in the future.

Possible Solutions:

Strengthen Sanctions: The Security Council should impose stronger sanctions on the Wagner Group and its leaders, targeting their finances, access to weapons and equipment, and travel. This would hinder their ability to operate and recruit new members, ultimately reducing their impact on global conflicts.

Support Investigations: The US urges the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to organizations working to document and investigate the Wagner Group's

human rights abuses. This support will contribute to holding the group accountable for its actions and deterring future abuses.

Enhance Cooperation: The US encourages increased cooperation among member states to share intelligence and information regarding the activities of the Wagner Group. This collaborative effort will enable effective monitoring and prevention of the group's operations in conflict zones.

Strengthen Legal Frameworks: The US emphasizes the need for states to review and strengthen their legal frameworks to prevent and combat the recruitment, financing, and use of mercenaries. This will be an essential step in addressing the broader issue of private military companies' impact on global conflicts and security.

<u>Conclusion:</u>

The US stands firmly against the actions of the Wagner Group and recognizes the urgent need for international action to address its role and impact in global conflicts and security. By implementing stronger sanctions, supporting investigations, enhancing cooperation, and strengthening legal frameworks, we can hold the Wagner Group accountable and protect civilians from their violence. It is through collective efforts that we can safeguard global peace and security.

<u>Bibliography</u>

*To include the links, websites and sources referred during the composition of this position paper

RESOLUTIONS

In a Model United Nations (MUN), resolutions are formal documents that express the collective decisions and recommendations of a committee. They outline actions to address specific global issues and include clauses detailing the proposed solutions and their implementation.

Components of a Resolution:

1. Heading
Committee Name: Specifies the committee that is drafting the resolution.
Topic: Indicates the issue being addressed.
Main Submitters: To include the delegates presenting the resolution
Co-Submitters: To include the rest of the members of the bloc

2. Preamble (Preambulatory Clauses):
When drafting the preamble of a resolution, begin by providing a concise introduction to the issue at hand, ensuring to reference relevant historical documents, treaties, or resolutions that pertain to the matter. Acknowledge the previous actions taken by international bodies

to address the concern and highlight the importance and urgency of further addressing the issue to emphasize the necessity for immediate and effective action.

- Purpose: Sets the context and provides background information on the issue. It outlines the reasons for action and references past international agreements, statements, or relevant data.
- Structure: Each clause begins with a present participle (e.g., Recognizing, Acknowledging, Reaffirming) and ends with a comma.

Examples:
1. Recognizing the importance of sustainable development,
2. Acknowledging the efforts of member states in combating climate change,

List of Accepted Preambulatory Terms

- Acknowledging
- Affirming
- Alarmed by
- Approving
- Aware of
- Believing
- Bearing in mind
- Confident
- Congratulating
- Convinced
- Declaring
- Deeply concerned
- Deeply conscious
- Deeply disturbed
- Deeply regretting
- Deploring

- Desiring
- Emphasizing
- Expecting
- Expressing its appreciation
- Expressing its satisfaction
- Fulfilling
- Fully alarmed
- Fully aware
- Fully believing
- Further deploring
- Further recalling
- Guided by
- Having adopted
- Having considered
- Having devoted attention
- Having examined

- Having received
- Having studied
- Keeping in mind
- Noting further
- Noting with appreciation
- Noting with approval
- Noting with deep concern
- Noting with regret
- Noting with satisfaction
- Observing
- Pointing out

- Reaffirming
- Realizing
- Recalling
- Recognizing
- Referring
- Reminding
- Seeking
- Taking into account
- Taking into consideration
- Viewing with appreciation
- Welcoming

3. Operative Clauses:

In the operative clauses of a resolution, outline concrete actions to be taken by member states or international organizations to address the issue. Propose new programs, initiatives, or frameworks that can effectively tackle the problem, and suggest collaboration or resource allocation to enhance the implementation of these measures. Additionally, define monitoring and reporting mechanisms to ensure accountability and track progress over time.

- Purpose: Detail the actions or recommendations proposed by the committee to address the issue. They outline specific measures, initiatives, or steps to be taken.
- Structure: Each clause is numbered, begins with an action verb (e.g., Encourages, Urges, Recommends), and ends with a semicolon. The final clause ends with a period.

Examples:

1. Encourages member states to adopt renewable energy sources;

2. Urges international cooperation in disaster risk reduction;

*Recommends the establishment of an international environmental fund

NOTE: Any period "." in the resolution signifies the end of resolution. Hence, make sure to only add it to your final clause

List of Accepted Operative Terms

→ Accepts
→ Affirms
→ Approves
→ Asks
→ Authorizes
→ Calls for
→ Calls upon
→ Condemns
→ Congratulates
→ Confirms
→ Declares accordingly
→ Deplores
→ Designates
→ Encourages
→ Endorses
→ Express its appreciation
→ Express its hope
→ Further invites
→ Further proclaims
→ Further recommends

→ Further requests
→ Further resolves
→ Hopes
→ Invites
→ Proclaims
→ Proposes
→ Recommends
→ Regrets
→ Requests
→ Resolves
→ Seeks
→ Strongly affirms
→ Strongly condemns
→ Strongly urges
→ Suggests
→ Supports
→ Trusts
→ Transmits
→ Urges

Note with Suggested Phrases:

- "Recognizing the importance of..."
- "Acknowledging the efforts of..."
- "Encouraging member states to..."
- "Urges all parties to..."
- "Calls for immediate action to..."
- "Recommends the establishment of..."
- "Further requests that..."

When making resolutions, it is important to make sure that they are concise enough to relay the message, and also short enough to make it seem legitimate and impactful. So as a general rule of thumb, it is best to stick to 3-6 preambulatory clauses and around 5-10 operative clauses

COMMON MISTAKES MADE

As certain issues may have been debated upon previously, delegates may tend to refer to older resolutions. However, this eliminates the element of creativity. Another common mistake is writing too 'country-specific' resolutions. A resolution that repeatedly mentions a certain nation's name and comes up with solutions that only endorse the nation's stance is too 'country-specific.' The council should deal with problems as an international community rather than individual nations. As the selected issues have broad international applicability, solutions have to be applicable internationally too.

NOTES FOR THE CHAIR:

As a Chair, check for formatting. Also be aware of operative clauses that are vague or irrelevant to the point. You can always ask a delegate to rephrase or create more detail in a clause. This can often make debate more interesting. It is also important to keep in mind that specific amounts of money are not allowed to be referred to in an operative clause, however the source of the fund is. Sometimes the vaguer resolutions can give debate an aim and a constructive purpose.

To start off debate on a resolution call upon the main submitter to take the floor. Make sure you inform the main submitter beforehand what they must do, just to set them at ease and to help keep everything running smoothly. Once the main submitter has taken the floor ask them to read out the operative clauses (do not make them read the preambulatory clauses). This is not relevant to debate as delegates should already know what the issue entails). Then you can give them a speech to introduce their resolution or convince the house that it is appropriate for the issue at hand. It is in order for the main submitter to yield the floor to other delegations.

However, the main submitter must first ask the Chair. Then the Chair must ask the delegate if they accept the floor. Only then can the delegate take the floor. The floor can only be yielded twice consecutively.

An Example:

China is the main submitter and wishes to yield he floor to the delegate of Albania.

China: We would like to yield the floor to the delegate of Albania.

Chair: That will be in order. Delegate of Albania, do you accept the floor?

Albania: We do.

Chair: Then please take the floor

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Any delegate involved in the execution of a Draft Resolution will become a sponsor of the Draft. For a Draft Resolution to be introduced in the committee, it must be signed by at least 1/5th of the committee.

● Signatories have no obligations to support the draft resolution but sign the draft with the primary intent of having it debated and voted upon during the proceeding of the council. A request for the removal or addition of a sponsor may be raised by a delegate at any time during the debate procedures.

● The addition of a sponsor will require the consent of prior stated sponsors. Signatories, however, do not.

● The request may be submitted to the chair of the council and is subject to the chair's consent. In the case that a Draft Resolution loses all its sponsors or does not have the minimum number of signatories, the Draft is considered withdrawn.

The goal of a committee session is to create resolutions that solve the crisis or international issues at hand. Resolutions are formal documents with a specific format. The bloc should know the different aspects of the issue that you want to include in the resolution. Before letting delegates submit the final version of the resolution, you can review it with them and make final changes. Be certain that the final resolution is without any mechanical or stylistic errors and that it is well–written.

Introduction of Draft Resolution

1. A delegate may introduce a draft resolution to the entire committee after it has received the required number of signatures.

2. Upon receiving approval from the chair, the delegate may raise a motion to introduce a draft resolution before the committee.

3. The motion's author then reads the resolution's operative clauses, and the committee takes seconds and objections. (Chair's Discretion)

4. This is put to procedural vote without speakers (Chair Discretion). After passing, the Panel of Authors take over the debating process with the sponsor or the main submitter always being the first speaker.

5. Only one draft will become the official resolution of the council/committee and that shall be determined by a substantive vote from the members of the house.

The following Chair Script examples are intended for use in Draft Resolutions

Chair Script on Debate (For Draft Resolutions):

"We will begin the debate on the resolution submitted by the delegate of … (the

proposer). Would the delegate of …. please read out the operative clauses?"

"Delegate, you have 2 minutes and your time starts now."

After the delegate has finished speaking, "Thank you delegate. It is mandatory to take two points of information. Are there any points of information on the floor?"

After the mandatory points of information, "Is the delegate open to any more points of information on the floor?"

If yes, "Are there any points of information on the floor?"

If not, "Thank you delegate. Do you wish to yield the floor to another delegate?"

If one wishes to yield the floor, "The delegate has yielded their time to the delegate

of … the Chair calls upon the delegate of … to take the floor. Does the delegate of …accept?"

If the delegate does not yield the floor to another delegate. "Thank you, delegate. You may be seated."

NOTE: Yields to the second degree are not allowed. (Another yield to an original yield)

"Delegate of …. you have been recognized. Please state your point."

● There will be no direct dialogue between the delegates

"Are there any other points of information on the floor?"

"Could the delegate please rephrase the question?"

"Could the delegate please rephrase the point of information in the form of a Question?

"Are there any against speeches on the floor?"

At least two for and two against speeches must be entertained for each resolution. The delegate giving the for/against speech is also required to take two mandatory points of Information. "Are there any 'for' speeches for this resolution on the floor?"

Chair Script on Amendments (For Draft Resolutions)

"The delegate of ... has submitted an amendment to the resolution.

The amendment reads out …" "Delegate, you now have the floor."

"Delegates wishing to speak 'for' this amendment, please raise your placards."

"Delegate of... you have the floor."

"Delegates wishing to speak 'against' the amendment, please raise your placards."

Chairs get to decide the number of for and against speeches for the amendment.

"We will now move into voting procedures on the amendment."

"We will now resume debate on the resolution as a whole."

Amendments are of two types, Friendly and Unfriendly Amendments:

Friendly Amendments

These amendments are used to make the intention of the resolution clearer. There is no debate on these resolutions, and its primary objective is to make the resolution more concise. There is no debate on a friendly amendment.

Unfriendly Amendments

An unfriendly amendment is any addition or change to the body of a resolution that is opposed by at least one sponsor to the resolution. After the introduction of the amendment, a procedural vote without speakers will determine whether the amendment needs to be debated upon or not.

Debating includes one FOR and AGAINST speech each and the opening of a supplementary speakers' list at the Chairs' discretion. After debating, the council will conduct substantive voting on the implementation of the amendment.

NOTE:

● Any amendments made to a second degree (an amendment to an amendment) are always out of order.

● Failed Friendly Amendments may be reintroduced as Unfriendly Amendments.

Chair Script on Voting (For Draft Resolutions)

"We will now be moving into the voting procedure. All delegates voting for this resolution, please raise your placards."

If votes are closed because of a large number of abstentions then the motion to divide the house has to be called upon: 'There has been a motion to divide the house, abstentions are not in order and the voting will be retaken.'

"With a vote of ……. for, ……. against, and …… abstentions, this resolution has passed/ failed. Clapping is/ is not in order."

"We will now move onto the resolution of …"

The given chair script above are just examples related to draft resolutions, the complete Chair Script is given in in the following section

CHAIR SCRIPT AND GENERAL PROCEEDING GUIDELINES:

Begin by introducing yourself and creating a welcoming atmosphere to help ease the delegates' nerves as they settle into the council. Take some time to elaborate on the parliamentary procedures, clarify the points and motions, and address any questions the delegates may have.

Start the session by stating, "The council will now come to order. We will begin with the roll call." As you call out each country's name, delegates should raise their placards and respond with either "present" or "present and voting."

Call out each country's name in alphabetical order, for example, "Delegate of Angola." Roll calls should be conducted after each break to ensure all delegates are accounted for.

Finally, ask, "If any delegates whose names were not called, please raise your placards now."

Chair Script on Opening Speech:

"We will now proceed with the opening speeches. Delegate of…., you have 90 seconds to speak, and your time starts now."

"Thank you, Delegate."

*At the 60-second mark, the Chair should knock on the desk to indicate that time is running out. *

Chair Script on Debate

"We will now begin the debate on the resolution submitted by the delegate of [Proposer's Country]. Would the delegate of _____ please read out the operative clauses?"

"Delegate, you have 2 minutes, and your time starts now."

After the delegate has finished speaking: "Thank you, Delegate. It is mandatory to take two points of information. Are there any points of information on the floor?"

After the mandatory points of information: "Is the delegate open to any additional points of information from the floor?"

If yes: "Are there any further points of information on the floor?"

If no: "Thank you, Delegate. Do you wish to yield the floor to another delegate?"

If the delegate wishes to yield the floor: "The delegate has yielded their time to the delegate of [Recipient's Country]. The Chair calls upon the delegate of_____ to take the floor. Does the delegate of_____ accept?"

If the delegate does not yield the floor: "Thank you, Delegate. You may be seated."

*Yields to the second degree (yielding to a delegate who has already received a yield) are not permitted. *

"Delegate of_____ you have been recognized. Please state your point."

- There will be no direct dialogue between the delegates.

- "Are there any other points of information on the floor?"

- "Could the delegate please rephrase the question?"

- "Could the delegate please rephrase the point of information in the form of a question?"

Chair Script on Against/For Speeches

"Are there any 'for' speeches on this resolution from the floor?"

"Are there any 'against' speeches on the floor?" is an integral question which must be asked by chairs

At least two 'for' and two 'against' speeches must be entertained for each resolution. The delegate giving a 'for' or 'against' speech is also required to take two mandatory points of information.

Chair Script on Amendments

"The delegate of _____ has submitted an amendment to the resolution. The amendment reads out….:

"Delegate, you now have the floor."

"Delegates wishing to speak 'for' this amendment, please raise your placards."

"Delegate of _____ you have the floor."

"Delegates wishing to speak 'against' the amendment, please raise your placards."

The Chairs will determine the number of 'for' and 'against' speeches for the amendment.

"We will now move into the voting procedures for the amendment."

"After the vote, we will resume the debate on the resolution as a whole."

Note: Amendments to the second degree (amendments to an already amended resolution) are not allowed.

Chair Script on Voting Procedure

"We will now proceed to the voting procedure. All delegates voting in favor of this resolution, please raise your placards."

If the vote is closed due to a high number of abstentions, the Chair should call: "A motion to divide the house has been raised. Abstentions are not in order, and the voting will be retaken."

"With a vote of…… in favor…. against, and…… abstentions, this resolution has ……. Clapping is …in order."

"We will now move on to the resolution of…………."

STOCK PHRASES:

Stock phrases are crucial for Chairs to manage and clarify the debate process. Given below some commonly used phrases:

- "May the House please come to order?"
- "Using electronic devices for recreational or research purposes is not permitted during the debate."
- "Would the main submitter kindly take the floor and read the operative clauses?"
- "The floor is now open."
- "[Country], you've been recognized."
- "You have the floor."
- "The speaker is requested to refrain from using personal pronouns unparliamentary language."
- "The speaker is requested to avoid insulting other delegates."
- "Delegate, please proceed to your closing remarks."
- "An amendment has been proposed by [Delegate/Country]; this is in order. The Chair will now read it aloud."
- "We will now proceed to the voting procedures on the amendment."
- "Are there any points of information on the floor?"
- "[Country], you've been recognized. Please state your point."
- "Please present your point in the form of a question."
- "Please avoid asking multiple questions at once."
- "Could the delegate kindly repeat or rephrase the question?"
- "Direct dialogue between delegates is not allowed."
- "Your point is well/not well taken."
- "The Chair acknowledges the correction."
- "Debate time on this resolution has ended."
- "We will now proceed to the voting procedures on this resolution."
- "All those in favor of this resolution, please raise your placards."

- "All those opposed…"
- "All those abstaining…"
- "By a vote of [number] in favor, [number] against, and [number] abstentions, this resolution/amendment has passed/failed."
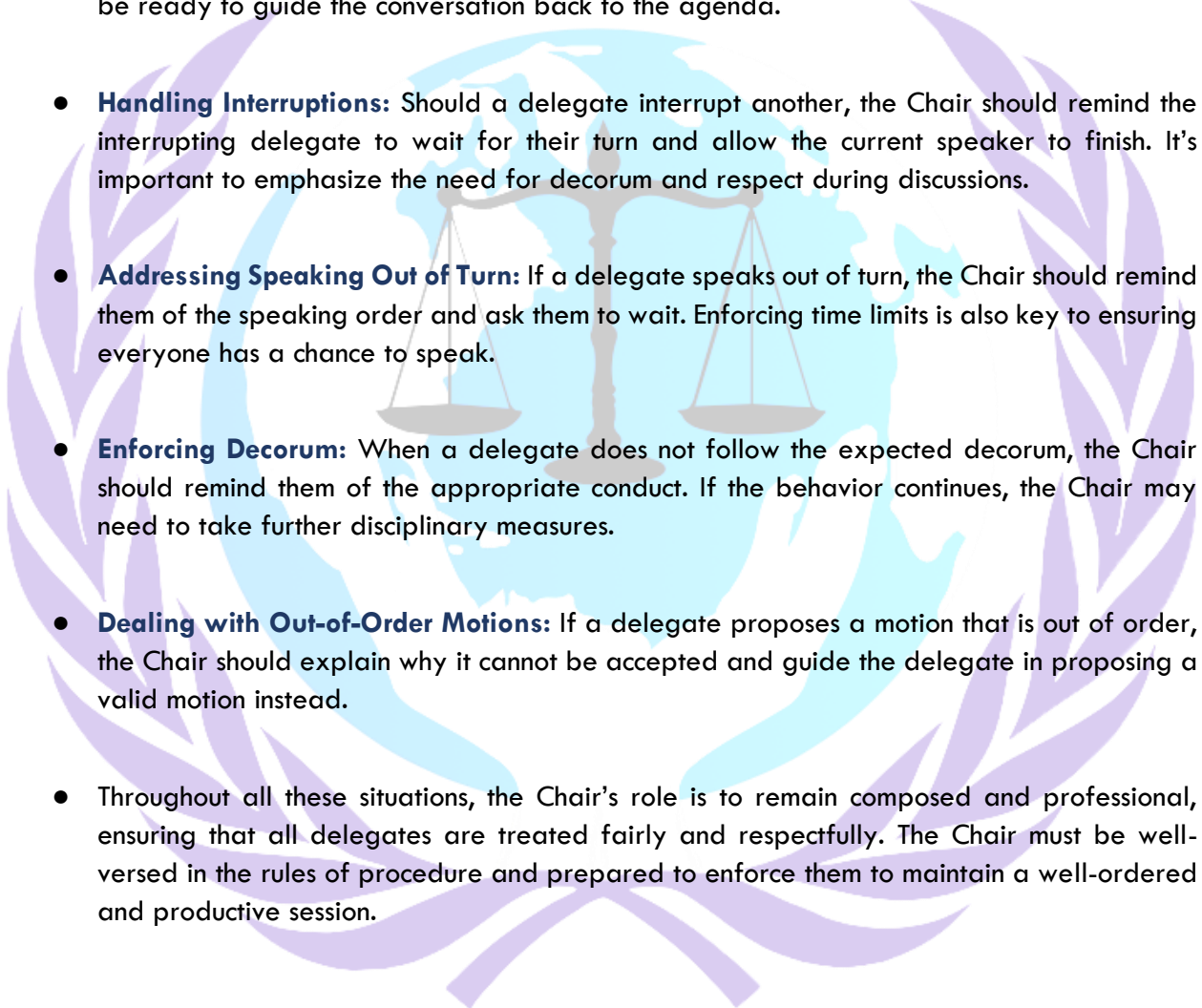- "Clapping is/is not in order."

SITUATIONS:

Correcting a Chair's Mistake:

- **Acknowledge the Mistake:** Begin by admitting the error straightforwardly. This could be done by saying, "The Chair acknowledges the earlier error," or "The Chair made an incorrect statement."
- **Provide the Correct Information:** After acknowledging the mistake, immediately offer the correct information or clarify the misunderstanding. For instance, you could say, "The Chair intended to convey that..." or "To clarify, the accurate information is..."
- **Offer an Apology:** If the mistake has led to any confusion or disruption, it's essential to apologize. A simple phrase like, "The Chair apologizes for any confusion caused," or "The Chair regrets any disruption this may have caused," suffices.
- **Proceed with the Session:** After addressing the mistake and, if necessary, apologizing, quickly move forward with the session. Dwelling too long on the error may hinder the council's progress.
- It's crucial for the Chair to maintain composure and professionalism throughout the process. By addressing and correcting mistakes promptly and respectfully, the Chair can ensure that the council remains focused and productive.

Handling Situations as a Chair:

- **Addressing Inflammatory Remarks:** If a delegate makes an inflammatory comment, the Chair should step in immediately, reminding the delegate to maintain appropriate language and behavior. If necessary, disciplinary actions such as a warning or suspension of the delegate's speaking rights may be considered.

- **Responding to Rulings Being Challenged:** When a delegate challenges a ruling, the Chair should calmly explain the rationale behind the decision and allow the delegate the option to appeal if appropriate. The appeal process should be handled fairly and efficiently.

- **Dealing with Non-Compliance:** If a delegate repeatedly disregards the rules, the Chair might need to take action, such as temporarily suspending the delegate's speaking rights or, in severe cases, removing them from the council.

- **Managing Speaking Time Violations:** If a delegate exceeds their speaking time, the Chair should politely remind them of the limit and ask them to conclude. If the delegate continues speaking, the Chair may need to intervene to maintain order.

- **Redirecting Off-Topic Discussions:** If a delegate strays from the topic at hand, the Chair should gently remind them to stay focused on the current discussion. The Chair should also be ready to guide the conversation back to the agenda.

- **Handling Interruptions:** Should a delegate interrupt another, the Chair should remind the interrupting delegate to wait for their turn and allow the current speaker to finish. It's important to emphasize the need for decorum and respect during discussions.

- **Addressing Speaking Out of Turn:** If a delegate speaks out of turn, the Chair should remind them of the speaking order and ask them to wait. Enforcing time limits is also key to ensuring everyone has a chance to speak.

- **Enforcing Decorum:** When a delegate does not follow the expected decorum, the Chair should remind them of the appropriate conduct. If the behavior continues, the Chair may need to take further disciplinary measures.

- **Dealing with Out-of-Order Motions:** If a delegate proposes a motion that is out of order, the Chair should explain why it cannot be accepted and guide the delegate in proposing a valid motion instead.

- Throughout all these situations, the Chair's role is to remain composed and professional, ensuring that all delegates are treated fairly and respectfully. The Chair must be well-versed in the rules of procedure and prepared to enforce them to maintain a well-ordered and productive session.

CRISIS PROCEDURE

Compared to a regular committee, a crisis committee functions more quickly and actively. This kind of council would use historical circumstances to assign the delegates. Council meetings usually start at a set time and go on from there (events that happen later in the initial time frame cannot be taken into consideration or used as a valid argument). There is virtually little way to foresee the final decision the council will make because it is so dynamic and unexpected. The actions of the committee have real-time consequences that alter the flow of debate by presenting more pressing issues from a dynamic topic or setting. Moderated and unmoderated caucuses, as well as periodic crisis updates, make up the crisis committee.

This NewMUN crisis council simulates urgent, dynamic situations that require immediate action and decision-making. Unlike traditional MUN committees, crisis councils use unique procedures to replicate real-world crises. Here are the key elements and activities involved:

❖ CRISIS NOTES

A crisis committee requires constant crisis to make the council lively and action packed. So, at the start of the committee, as the council is discussing issues relevant to the point in time in which they have been placed, a crisis update will be introduced to disrupt council procedures. Crisis updates take place when the council is to be aware of an update that has taken place in the world that they are simulating.

The primary purpose of a crisis update is to let the delegates know the effect their directives had on the situation, and to introduce new problems into the council. After a crisis update has been announced, points of information are allowed to further clarify the situation. After this, the Chairs will check if there are any motions on the floor. Usually, a delegate will raise the motion to a caucus, so that the council is able to discuss the new development and make directives.

❖ DIRECTIVES

While resolutions and directives are similar, a directive's structure is less formal, bullet points are to be used and are short in length because it has to be drafted much faster. The idea is the same; however, there aren't any preambulatory or operative clauses. Instead, there are clauses and subclauses outlining the delegates' desired responses to the situation. Although the number of clauses in a directive is not fixed, most directives contain three to four clauses.

There are two types of directives:

- Public directives.

In a Public Directive, the directive is defined as an action or order carried out by multiple countries/personalities together such as invading another country, creating a treaty/alliance, reaching a peace deal, launching a multilateral operation of some kind, reaching a trade agreement, and more. It requires to be debated, voted on, and amended by the whole council. These directives are statements on which the full committee must vote. Public directives use the committee's overall jurisdiction to handle a specific problem.

Public directives are typically half a page long and include a catchy title; and a list of signatories who endorse the resolution. Before directives may be introduced, the chair may demand a certain number of signatures. They also include a sequence of provisions and subclauses outlining the committee's responsibilities.

Once your directive has been written, the delegates may move to introduce the directive. After introducing directives, a sponsor may read it out (as per chairs' discretion), and then sponsors will be invited to speak for the directive, followed by speakers who wish to speak against it. If no delegates wish to speak against it, the directive is immediately voted on. A 50% majority of the committee's vote is required to pass a directive. (Procedural votes are sufficient)

- Private directives

A private directive is one that is submitted by individual delegates, as a response to the current crisis, it will be submitted directly to the Chairs and will not be shared with the other delegates. This is usually used by the delegates to quietly influence the council to go their way. The action taken by this private directive, if approved of by the backroom, will be shared as a crisis update. A joint private directive is one where there are two or more delegates writing a directive.

❖ KEY CONCEPTS OF CRISIS COUNCILS
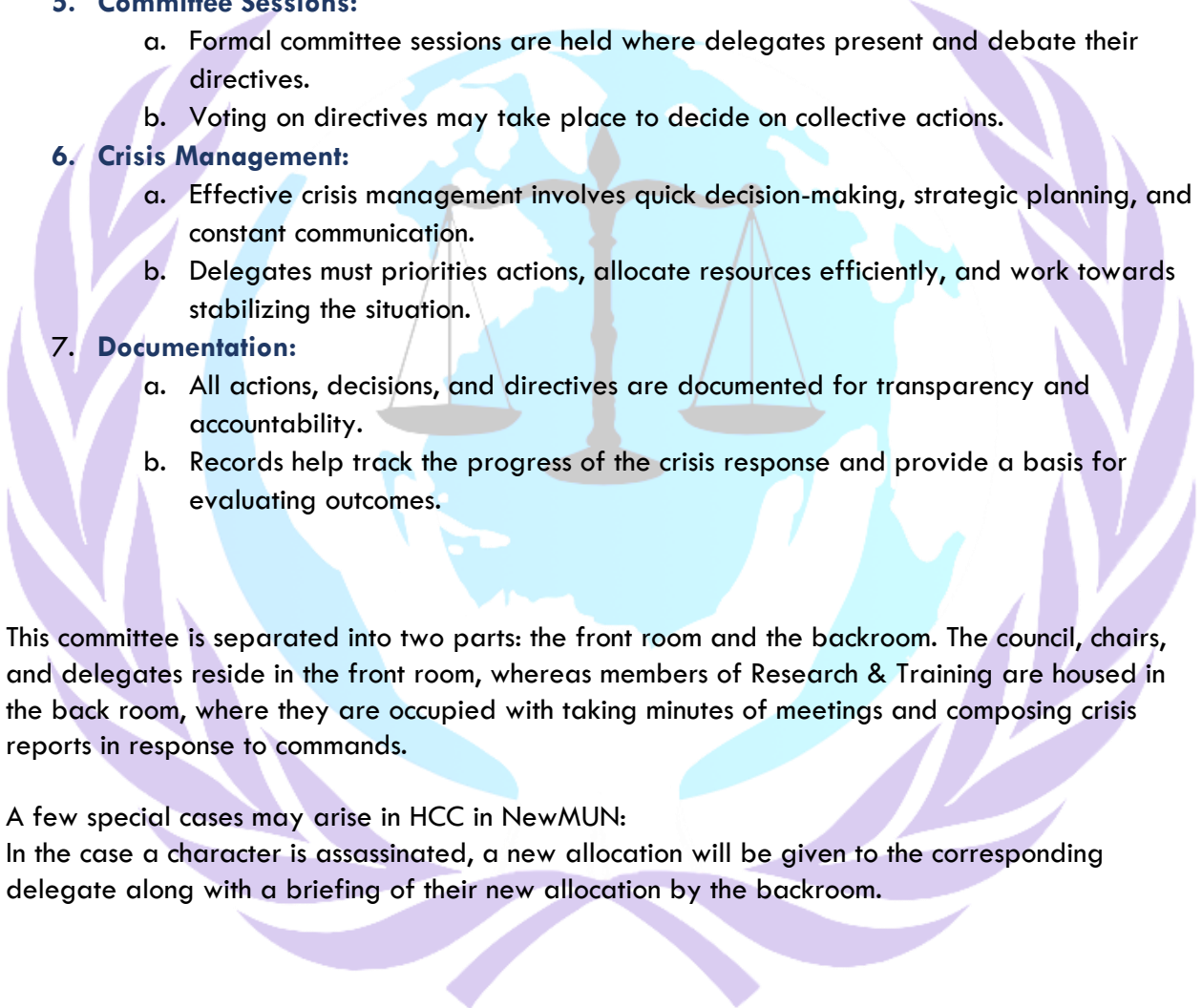
1. **Unmoderated Caucuses:**
    a. Frequent unmoderated caucuses are held to facilitate rapid discussions, negotiations, and alliances between delegates.
    b. Delegates use this time to collaborate, build coalitions, and develop joint responses to the crisis.
2. **Moderated Caucus:**
    a. The historical crisis committee would not be having any moderated caucuses or any general speakers list as the council proceedings are quite rapid and the decisions are to made at the earliest.
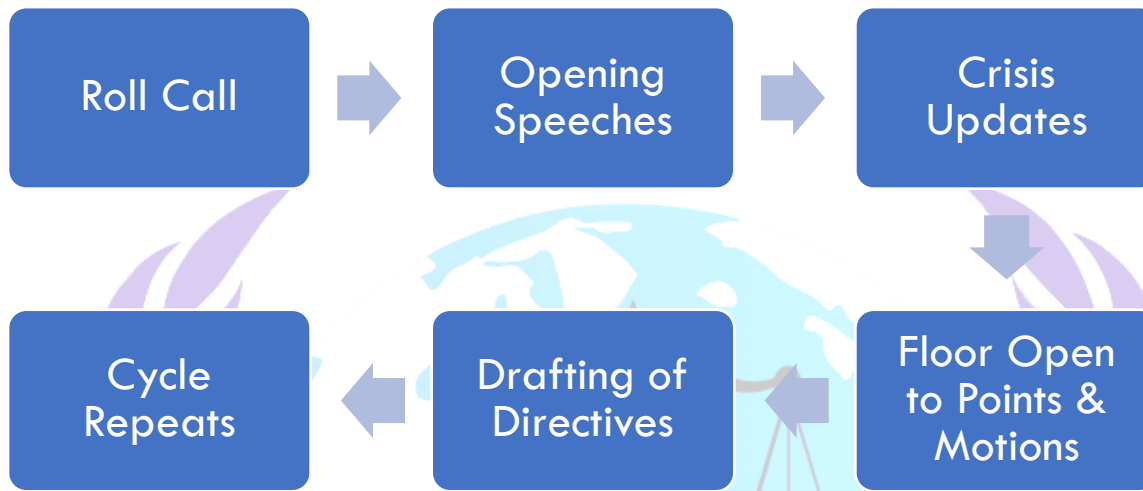3. **Crisis Updates:**

a. The crisis staff regularly provides updates that evolve the scenario, introducing new challenges, information, or developments.

b. Delegates must adapt their strategies and responses to these updates.

4. **Position Papers and Press Releases:**

a. Delegates may be required to draft position papers outlining their stance, strategy, and proposed solutions.

b. Press releases are often issued to communicate decisions and actions to the public, adding a layer of realism to the simulation.

5. **Committee Sessions:**

a. Formal committee sessions are held where delegates present and debate their directives.

b. Voting on directives may take place to decide on collective actions.

6. **Crisis Management:**

a. Effective crisis management involves quick decision-making, strategic planning, and constant communication.

b. Delegates must priorities actions, allocate resources efficiently, and work towards stabilizing the situation.

7. **Documentation:**

a. All actions, decisions, and directives are documented for transparency and accountability.

b. Records help track the progress of the crisis response and provide a basis for evaluating outcomes.

This committee is separated into two parts: the front room and the backroom. The council, chairs, and delegates reside in the front room, whereas members of Research & Training are housed in the back room, where they are occupied with taking minutes of meetings and composing crisis reports in response to commands.

A few special cases may arise in HCC in NewMUN:

In the case a character is assassinated, a new allocation will be given to the corresponding delegate along with a briefing of their new allocation by the backroom.

In case a character is guilty of conspiring with the opposing side, the council may vote to put the delegate on trial, or the delegate may make arrangements to "defect" to the other council room.

Roll Call → Opening Speeches → Crisis Updates

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Cycle Repeats ← Drafting of Directives ← Floor Open to Points & Motions

❖ Summary:

A crisis council in MUN requires delegates to respond swiftly to evolving scenarios with strategic and collaborative actions. Key activities include drafting directives, engaging in unmoderated caucuses, adapting to crisis updates, and managing the situation efficiently. Effective crisis councils demand adaptability, teamwork, and realistic problem-solving.