

NewMUN: Chapter VI

Delegate Handbook

This Handbook is intended for NewMUN participants only

NewMUN: Chapter VI 2024

Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	3
Councils for NewMUN: Chapter VI 2024.....	3
PARTICIPANTS	4
RULES	5
PROCEDURE.....	8
POINTS AND MOTIONS	15
POSITION PAPERS.....	25
RESOLUTIONS.....	27
AWARDS CRITERIA.....	31
CRISIS PROCEDURES.....	31



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. United Nations Security Council (UNSC):

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. United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):

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. International Maritime Organization (IMO):

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. United Nations Commission for Intellectual Property (UNCIP):

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. Historical Crisis Committee (HCC):

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. Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA):

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. Press Corps:

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. Lok Sabha (Senior & Junior):

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. English Football Association (Junior):

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. SOCHUM (Social, Cultural & Humanitarian Committee) (Junior):

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.

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 fulfills 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.

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).

Duties of each delegate:

- In Council, delegates are required to use their placards to request permission to speak.
- Delegates must formally address the Chairpersons and the council prior to delivering their speeches (e.g., "Respected Chair, fellow delegates...").
- Speakers are obliged to avoid the use of personal pronouns, instead speaking in the third person at all times, except during a challenge or an unmoderated caucus (e.g., "The Delegate of..." or "fellow delegates," rather than 'you' or 'I').
- Delegates are strictly prohibited from insulting or attacking any member of the conference, including guests, administrative staff, or student officers.
- Delegates must yield the floor when instructed to do so by the chairperson or when their allotted time has expired.
- Delegates should only raise their placards when directed by the chairpersons or when they have a point or motion to present.
- Staff decisions must be respected, recognition should be given before speaking, and diplomatic language must be used between delegates and chairpersons on relevant topics.
- Electronic devices are not allowed during council sessions, except in crisis committees. Laptops can only be used for resolutions and directives when council is not in session.
- Delegates are not allowed to eat or engage in recreational activities during council sessions.
- Sharing conference work on social media platforms is forbidden, and delegates who do not follow this rule will face severe consequences.

Strict action will be taken against those who do not adhere to these rules.

SOME BASIC MUN TERMS

- **Placard:** The cardboard or paper sign with the country name written on it. Placards are used to identify presence, vote, and signal to the chair.
- **Out of Order:** Actions that are not allowed according to the Rules of Procedure.
- **Decorum:** A call to order. The chair will call for decorum if delegates get too loud or disrespectful. When the chair called “Decorum delegates” it is best to be quiet and go back to your seat.
- **Caucus:** A formal discussion period where delegates can propose ideas and work on solutions to the topic being discussed.
- **Simple Majority:** A vote that requires at least one over 50% of the vote to pass. Most procedural votes require a simple majority.
- **On the Floor:** When a motion, directive, or draft resolution is open to discussion and voting. (The term floor is a legislative term meaning the part of a legislative hall where debate is conducted.) e.g., “delegates are there any points or motions on the floor”
- **Blocs:** Groups of delegates who agree on certain principles. These blocs will work together to write draft resolutions, which they later introduce and vote on. Blocs can be formed based on any common interest but there are many more. Choosing who is in your bloc should be done on a case-by-case basis depending on the topic.
- **Follow-Ups:** A request to ask a second question after having already asked one as a point of information.
- **Yield:** Used in MUN for when a delegate finishes their speech with the extra time that needs to choose what to do with it. The delegate can yield, or give up, their time to:
- **Table:** To suspend action or discussion until later.
- **Sponsors:** Delegates who were major contributors to the draft resolution. They are usually the ones who wrote the majority of the document but not always. The number of sponsors is usually limited.
- **Signatories:** Delegates who support a draft resolution, or at least want to see it discussed. There is no limit on the number of signatories.
- **Merging:** When two or more draft resolutions are combined. This usually results in the blocs merging as well to give themselves more voting power.
- **Voting procedure:** The period at the end of a committee session. Once the debate is closed, delegates will vote on amendments followed by draft resolutions. During voting procedure, nobody may enter or leave the room.
- **Divide The House:** A motion which would result in countries losing their option to abstain. If this motion passes, everyone in the committee can only vote in favor or against.
- **Crisis:** A fast-paced type of MUN procedure where the situation keeps changing and, in most cases, delegates can impact the direction of the simulation.
- **Crisis Update:** When the Backroom gives the Front Room new information.

PROCEDURE

The 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:

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 calling out delegates in alphabetical order according to the country name to present their opening speech. Delegates will have a time limit of ninety (90) seconds to deliver their opening speeches.

During their first opportunity to speak to their contemporaries, delegates will be tasked with delivering speeches that convey the positions of their nations or personalities. It is essential that they do not include personal viewpoints in their opening addresses. Delegates are expected to approach this responsibility with confidence and a comprehensive knowledge of the topics at hand.

Content & Delivery

Opening speeches are best started with formal recognition of the delegates present and showing diplomatic courtesy. A formal salutation is mandatory. Opening speeches should be short, precise and to the point and ideally should not exceed the time limit. It should contain a brief summary of both agendas, its key points, and the delegates stance on it. As a delegate representing a country, it is advised to be confident while speaking and to have consistent eye contact. Use voice modulation well and avoid being monotonous. Since the opening speech is the first impression a delegate can make on the chairpersons and the council, it can be vital in recognizing allies during the course of an MUN. Delegates are also prohibited from insulting any other members of council in any way.

Tips & Tricks

- Make sure to have consistent eye contact
- Ensure adequate amount of research to support your stance
- Be confident and modulate your voice well
- Do not exceed the time limit of 90 seconds
- Convey information and points in a clear and direct method
- Practice opening speeches well. Notes are allowed during presentation but not recommended

A MUN opening speech should cover the following:

1. **Problem**

The specific problem you want to solve – 1 line.

2. **Clash**

Solution – What you want to do about the issue – 1 line.

3. **Information**

Back up your views on the issue and solutions with facts from research. – 2 lines

4. **Action**

Solution Details – The step by step how to solve the issue. – 3 + lines

Sample Opening Speech

Council: United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

Council Question of: The Question of the Disposal of Nuclear Waste

Delegation: The United States of America

Honorable chair, fellow delegates and distinguished guests,

The United States of America is grateful for the opportunity to be a part of this conference and the chance to find suitable solutions for environmental issues, such as nuclear waste disposal. Nuclear waste disposal is an important issue to the modern world because nuclear power greatly benefits human society, while at the same time potentially resulting in serious consequences. Exposure of radioactive waste in the environment must be eliminated if nuclear power is to be used, and better disposing methods of nuclear waste must be achieved. The United States highly values the environment and its wellbeing. Therefore, it looks forward to discussing this and other issues in the following days. Thank you!!

❖ 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 crucial for enhancing your resolution and preventing overlapping resolutions. A bloc is a coalition of countries with shared interests. Forming a bloc is essential for effective debate and resolution development. Some key points to note are:

- During lobbying, it is imperative to form blocs and discuss your resolution with allies, incorporating their clauses or merging resolutions as necessary.
- Securing the support of allies is vital for the passage of your resolution.
- The goal is to find delegations that agree with your resolution or specific clauses within it.
- 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.

❖ 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. You and your bloc should know the different aspects of the issue that you want to include in the resolution. Before submitting the final version of the resolution, you can review it with your chairs and make final changes. Be certain that the final resolution is without any mechanical or stylistic errors and that it is well-written.

NOTE: Details instructions on how to write resolutions is given under Resolutions Chapter in this Handbook

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. The draft will then become an official resolution of the council once it is passed through a substantive vote.

Debate

The main submitter will read the resolution's operative clauses to begin the debate. He or she will then have two minutes to talk about the resolution. The primary submitter can then either yield their time to the chair or yield the floor to a co-submitter. The chair will next ask the delegates for any speeches in favor of or against the motion. There should be at least two proponents and two opponents of each resolution that is proposed. Every speaker is required to take at least two points of information.

There are some guidelines that must be followed during debate:

- Be courteous at all times and avoid offending other delegates if they disagree with you. To speak, a delegate needs the Right to have the Floor, or an appropriate point or motion. Otherwise, they must remain calm and should not disrupt the other delegates.
- Delegates are required to be attentive while something is being said or asked in the council. And most importantly, delegates must not argue with their Chair. The Chair's decision is final and incontestable.
- Delegates must be fully equipped to defend their resolution when one of their fellow delegates doubts its tenets. When responding to their queries, be courteous, formal, and provide a complete response.

Panel of Authors

A Panel of Authors simply refers to the sponsors of a draft resolution who help out procedures relevant to their draft. Their work includes, but not limited to:

1. Taking the floor to participate in a moderated caucus for at least 10 minutes after the sponsor.
2. The Chairs may, at their discretion, allow delegates to participate in a 15-minute session to entertain points of information. (Speakers may be chosen by the Chair)

Delegates are reminded that the Panel of Authors' responses are limited to answering queries about their draft and do not serve as a forum for discussion on the agenda item's overarching concepts or guiding principles.

Diplomatic Notes

When the council is in order, if a delegate wishes to pass on a message to another delegate, they may do so by the use of a diplomatic note. A diplomatic note need not have a particular format but needs to mention the country to receive the note and the country sending the note. Although a diplomatic note may be just to send messages to another delegate, they must be relevant to the council proceedings and have minimal formal etiquette.

The notes must be written in English and mustn't be used during voting.

They will be sent through the runner, who will pass it over to another delegate, or the chair.

Diplomatic notes can be addressed to the chairs in the council. It is advised that the delegates raise a 'Point of Personal Privilege' to use diplomatic notes.

Key Points:

- Notes should revolve around the debate.
- The administrative staff reads the diplomatic notes before handing them to the person they are addressed to, to make sure they are appropriate.
- Undiplomatic comments can lead to delegates' suspension from the conference.

❖ AMENDMENTS

Amendments are any deletions or corrections made to only the clauses or sub-causes of operative clauses of a draft resolution. They do not require any signatories but must be submitted to the chairs for approval. On approval, a sponsor may formally introduce the amendment to the committee when the floor is open. All votes done on amendments come under the category of substantive voting and the sponsors or signatories are not forced or obliged to support the amendment.

Although second-degree amendments are out of order, a previous successful amendment may be further amended but must be done so through a separate amendment.

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 delegate 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.

❖ VOTING

There are two types of voting recognized in NewMUN, they are:

- Procedural vote
- Substantive vote

Procedural Votes

Procedural votes are those referring to the proceedings of the council. Delegates shall have one vote each during their procedural vote. The delegates can declare their votes by raising their placards. A simple majority is required unless explicitly stated. No delegate may abstain from voting on procedural matters.

Substantive Votes

Substantive votes are those referring to draft resolutions and amendments. While voting on substantive matters, delegates can vote “in favor”, “not in favor”, or “abstain”. However, delegates that stated “Present and voting” during the roll call cannot abstain. Once the discussions on all draft resolutions have concluded, the committee will move into voting on the drafts.

Delegates may cast their votes using the following phrases:

- “Yes”- In favor. (1st round)
- “Yes, with rights”- in favor and willing to justify why the resolution should be passed via a 30-second speech (2nd round)
- “No”- Not in favor (1st round)
- “No with rights”- Not in favor and willing to justify why the resolution shouldn’t pass via a 30-second speech (2nd round)
- “Abstain”- This vote is neither in favor nor against, but a neutral one. (3rd round)
- “Pass”- The delegate wishes to be the last to cast their vote. They must vote yes, no, or abstain when the chair gets to them. (final round) This is done in the same round.

Note: If a delegate responded with Present and Voting during Roll Call, they cannot Abstain and must vote **either in favor of or against the resolutions.**

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.

❖ Points

Delegates utilize points to communicate comfort-related issues, seek information on council proceedings, or raise queries about a speech. Points are a fundamental element of every MUN conference.

Delegates can propose points by raising their placard as long as it does not disrupt a speaker, except for points of personal privilege.

Once acknowledged by the chair, the delegate can explain the nature of the point.

There is no need for seconds or objections when it comes to points, and they are not subjected to voting.

The chair has the authority to overrule points at their own discretion.

Points take precedence over all motions and must be addressed before any motions or speakers by the chairs.

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.

❖ CAUCUS

A formal discussion period where delegates can propose ideas and work on solutions to the topic being discussed.

Moderated Caucus

A moderated caucus is a timed formal session of debate that focuses on solving a small piece of the larger issue. A Motion for a Moderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open. In a moderated caucus, the chair will temporarily depart from the General Speakers' List. Delegates interested will raise their placards and will be selected at the chair's discretion. The Delegate making the Motion must briefly explain its purpose, specify a time limit for the Caucus, (not exceeding twenty minutes, including motions to extend the caucus), and a time limit for individual speeches.

- The Motion will be subject to a procedural vote without speakers. The decision of the chair to rule the motion out of order is not open to appeal.
- At the start of the Caucus, the proposer of the motion will have the option to be the first or the last speaker during the Caucus.
- Delegates can raise a Motion to Extend a Moderated Caucus by time up to half the original length.

Unmoderated caucus

Unmoderated Caucuses are informal discussions without individual speaking time limits. A delegate can raise a motion for an unmoderated caucus at any time when the chairs open the floor to do so. The delegate will state the topic of the caucus, the time limit along with the

number of speakers, and the motion will be subjected to a procedural vote. The chairs can discard this motion if they believe it is unnecessary and this decision is not open to appeal.

- When the motion passes, the chair will temporarily close the General Speaker's List and ask delegates interested in being a part of the unmoderated caucus to raise their placards.
- The committee will then depart from the formal debate and the speakers will be permitted to freely discuss the topic.
- After the time has elapsed, the chair may either go back to the GSL or open the floor to any points or motions.

FOLLOW UP

Shortly after making a Point of Information, if the delegate wishes, they have the right to request the chair for a follow-up.

NOTE: If many delegates wish to keep questioning the speaker, they can propose a motion to move into a Question- Answer session.

❖ **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.

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 time." (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 judgment 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 at hand 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. There would be one topic for each day of the conference to be discussed and hence, the position paper should contain both the topics in a single document. 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. Include a bibliography of the sources used to make your position paper. Plagiarism limit for each position paper is 25%. Exceeding this plagiarism limit may result in invalidity of your position paper

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 important to note that the submission of position papers is essential for a delegate to be considered for council awards.

Sample Position Paper 1:

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.

Conclusion:

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.

Bibliography

*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 | → Desiring |
| → Affirming | → Emphasizing |
| → Alarmed by | → Expecting |
| → Approving | → Expressing its appreciation |
| → Aware of | → Expressing its satisfaction |
| → Believing | → Fulfilling |
| → Bearing in mind | → Fully alarmed |
| → Confident | → Fully aware |
| → Congratulating | → Fully believing |
| → Convinced | → Further deploring |
| → Declaring | → Further recalling |
| → Deeply concerned | → Guided by |
| → Deeply conscious | → Having adopted |
| → Deeply disturbed | → Having considered |
| → Deeply regretting | → Having devoted attention |
| → Deploring | → Having examined |
| → Having received | → Reaffirming |
| → Having studied | → Realizing |
| → Keeping in mind | → Recalling |
| → Noting further | → Recognizing |
| → Noting with appreciation | → Referring |
| → Noting with approval | → Reminding |
| → Noting with deep concern | → Seeking |
| → Noting with regret | → Taking into account |
| → Noting with satisfaction | → Taking into consideration |
| → Observing | → Viewing with appreciation |
| → Pointing out | → 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 | → Further requests |
| → Affirms | → Further resolves |
| → Approves | → Hopes |
| → Asks | → Invites |
| → Authorizes | → Proclaims |
| → Calls for | → Proposes |
| → Calls upon | → Recommends |
| → Condemns | → Regrets |
| → Congratulates | → Requests |
| → Confirms | → Resolves |
| → Declares accordingly | → Seeks |
| → Deplores | → Strongly affirms |
| → Designates | → Strongly condemns |
| → Encourages | → Strongly urges |
| → Endorses | → Suggests |
| → Express its appreciation | → Supports |
| → Express its hope | → Trusts |
| → Further invites | → Transmits |
| → Further proclaims | → Urges |
| → Further recommends | |

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.

Sample Resolution:

Committee: United Nations Environmental program

Topic: Combating Climate Change

Main Submitters: United States, China, India

Co-Submitters: United Kingdom, Brazil, Canada, South Africa

Preamble:

- Recognizing the importance of immediate and sustained action to combat climate change,
- Acknowledging the efforts of international bodies and non-governmental organizations in promoting environmental sustainability,
- Reaffirming the commitment of member states to the Paris Agreement and other relevant international accords,

Operative Clauses:

1. **Encourages** member states to adopt and implement policies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2030;
2. **Urges** all countries to invest in renewable energy sources and phase out fossil fuels;
3. **Recommends** the establishment of a global fund to support developing countries in their climate change mitigation efforts;
4. **Calls for** increased cooperation and sharing of best practices among member states to enhance climate resilience;
5. **Further requests that** annual progress reports be submitted to the UN to monitor and evaluate the implementation of this resolution.

AWARDS CRITERIA

The NewMUN conference strives to provide delegates with an experience that is both educational and enjoyable. Although we do not encourage an overly competitive environment, outstanding delegates, and delegations will receive recognition for their achievement. At the heart of NewMUN lies education and compromise. As such, when NewMUN does distribute awards, we de-emphasize their importance in comparison to the educational value of Model UN Conferences as an activity. We do not believe that awards are the sole purpose of a Model UN Conference.

A successful delegate will demonstrate the following at all point throughout the committee:

- Prepares thorough knowledge of committee topics
- Remains in line with national policies
- Demonstrates ability to work with other delegates effectively
- Exhibits flexibility in pursuit of an international compromise
- Presents novel propositions that effectively address the relevant issue
- Articulates ideas clearly and persuasively
- Position papers reflect outstanding research
- Adheres to Rules of Procedure
- Overall performance is of remarkable quality

CRISIS PROCEDURES

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, your 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, you may move to introduce your 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.

❖ PREPARATION FOR THE CONFERENCE

The first step of preparation is thoroughly studying the issues of your committee. You should first start by reading the delegate rules of procedure and then the background guide provided by the chairs. The background guide is a comprehensive document about the issues that will be discussed in committee sessions. Other sources of information can be found in books, government websites, and official websites of organizations. Sources will also be provided by chairs in the background guides.

The second step is learning what your country would do in a real UN conference. Be familiar with your country's history, culture, and political structure. Your responsibility as a delegate is to accurately portray your country's needs and wants. Though your personal opinion may differ from your delegation's, your opinions should never play a role in the debate.

Know your allies and your opposition. To adequately represent your country at the conference, you will need to interact with the delegates from the other countries.

1. Delegate Roles and Positions:

- a. The delegates are assigned specific responsibilities, often representing individuals, organizations, or countries that have a vested interest in the situation.
- b. Each delegate prepares to respond based on their position's capabilities and objectives.

2. Rapid Response:

- a. Delegates must quickly draft and submit directives, which are specific actions or policies proposed to address the immediate situation.
- b. Directives can be unilateral (by one delegate) or multilateral (by multiple delegates).

3. 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.

4. 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 be made at the earliest.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Crisis Management:

- a. Effective crisis management involves quick decision-making, strategic planning, and constant communication.
- b. Delegates must prioritize actions, allocate resources efficiently, and work towards stabilizing the situation.

9. 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.

❖ Key Points to Remember:

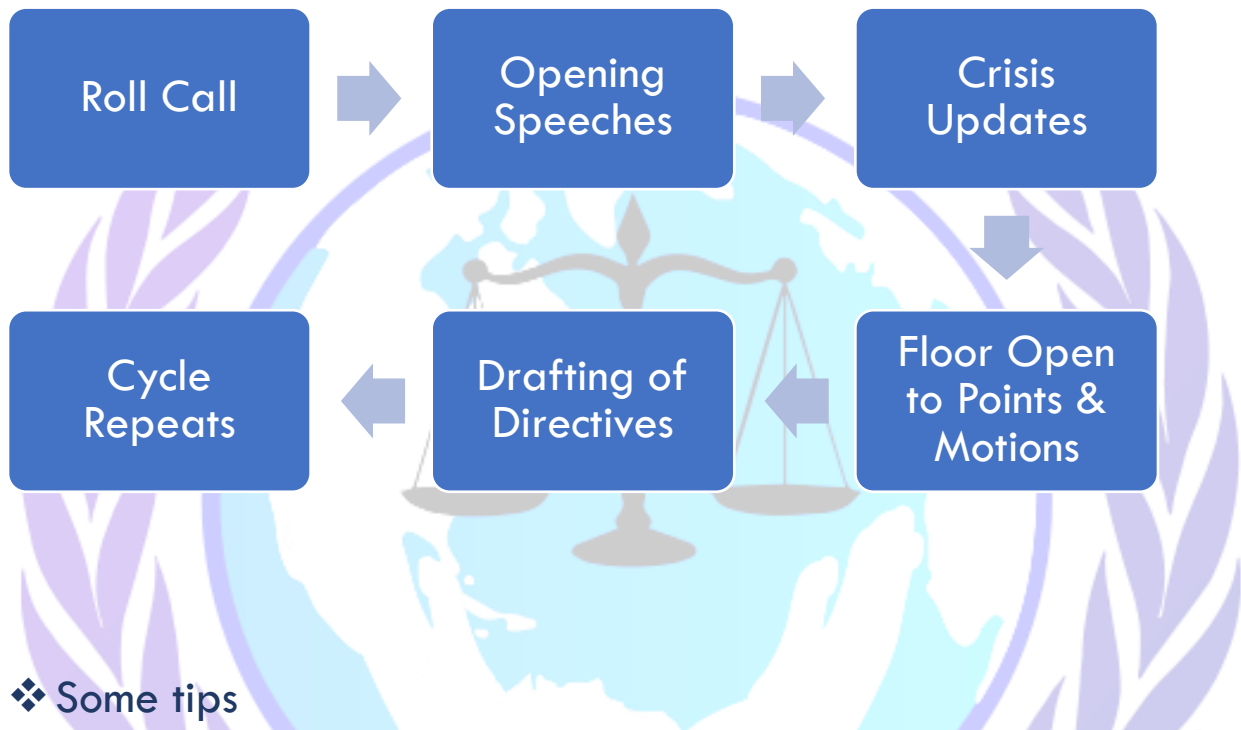
- **Adaptability:** Be ready to change strategies as new information arises.
- **Collaboration:** Build coalitions and work with other delegates.
- **Efficiency:** Use time effectively, prioritizing urgent actions.
- **Realism:** Base responses on practical and realistic solutions.
- **Communication:** Maintain clear and consistent communication within the committee.
- As a crisis council is one that moves with the flow and doesn't have a rigid schedule, the agenda does not have to be followed strictly.
- Points and motions for both types of committees remain the same.
- There will be no lobbying and merging for a crisis council.

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.



❖ Some tips

First and foremost, diplomacy should be at the forefront of your approach. Engage in respectful and constructive dialogue with your fellow delegates, seeking common ground and understanding. Remember that effective diplomacy involves active listening, empathy, and the ability to find mutually beneficial solutions. By fostering a cooperative atmosphere, you can build alliances and coalitions that will strengthen your position and advance your personal goals.

Secondly, resource management is crucial in a joint crisis committee. Wisely build and allocate your resources, whether they be financial, military, or diplomatic, to achieve your objectives. Consider the long-term consequences of your decisions and prioritize the most critical needs of your delegation. By carefully managing your resources, you can maximize their impact and ensure their availability when they are most needed.

Lastly, be wise with your choices in council. Analyze the situation from multiple perspectives, evaluate the potential outcomes of different actions, and make informed decisions based on thorough research and analysis. Consider the historical context, the interests of your delegation, and the

potential consequences of your choices. Strive for strategic thinking and adaptability, as the dynamics of the crisis may change rapidly.

❖ 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.

