



# Earlham College Model United Nations

January 29-30 2016

Handbook



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## **I. Welcome from the ECMUN 2016 team**

Honorable delegates,

On behalf of the Earlham Model United Nations Club, it is my great pleasure to personally welcome each of you to the Earlham College Model United Nations Conference 2016! As we have witnessed thus far, this is a year of challenges, from the rise of ISIS to unmet goals of the Millennium Development Goals, natural disasters to police brutality. However, as the Chinese saying goes, “A crisis is an opportunity riding the dangerous wind,” this is also a year of opportunities. We, as the millennials have the opportunity to influence what is right and speak truth to power against injustice in any part of the world. This is a year of empathy, where we provide relief to our neighbors, show solidarity with movements around the world, and stand up for injustice everywhere.

With a mentality to positively impact communities with our work, we start this academic year with lots of ideas. We celebrated the 20th anniversary of our conference last year and are looking forward to start a new decade of excellence! We look forward to seeing you in January. To help guide your preparation process, this preparation handbook encompasses all the important information that you will need to assure successful active participation in the conference. Furthermore, to insure you have an enjoyable experience and achieve excellence, we have included tips and tricks ranging from perambulatory and operative phrases to speech making advices. This preparation guide also outlines our expectations and your responsibilities as delegates. Two forms of the rules of parliamentary procedure are provided in this guide: a long and a short one. These should help explain and clarify each of these rules.

As esteemed delegates, before hand preparation is very crucial to have an excellent MUN experience. This means conducting an in-depth research on the topics in addition to a clear comprehension of your delegation’s position. Participating in an MUN conference does not only arm you with knowledge and intellectuality but also provide you with the skills that you can mobilize in almost every aspect of your future life. For that, take advantage of such opportunity and learn to become an effective young generation that is eager to drive political, economical and social change.

We wish you good luck and lots of fun preparing for the conference and we look forward to having you join us for ECMUN in January! Might you need any help with anything, please do not hesitate to email your committee chairs or us.

On behalf of ECMUN 2016 team

Marsha Pupko

The Conference Secretary 2016

## II. Conference Schedule

### Friday, January 29, 2016

<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Place</i>
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Registration	LBC
11:45 a.m. – 11:50 p.m.	Lunch	Comstock Room
12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Parliamentary Procedure Training Library time	LBC 105 LBC Computer Lab & Lily Library Computer Lab
1:10 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.	Opening Ceremony	Goddard Auditorium
2:45 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.	Session One	See conference program for assigned rooms
4:50 p.m. – 5:50 p.m.	Dinner	Runyan Center Saga
6:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.	Session Two	See conference program for assigned rooms
9:15 p.m.	Buses depart for Quality Inn Conference Center	Behind LBC
10:00 p.m. – midnight	Social Event (refreshments available)	Holiday Inn Conference Center

### Saturday, January 30, 2016

<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Place</i>
9:00 a.m.	Buses depart to Earlham	Holiday Inn Conference Center
9:30 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.	Session Three	See conference program for assigned rooms
12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	Lunch	Runyan Center Saga
1:40 p.m. – 3:40 p.m.	Session Four	See conference program for assigned rooms
4:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	Closing Ceremony (refreshments provided)	Goddard Auditorium

### III. Committee assignments

#### AFRICAN UNION

Chair: Mahmoud Mahdi ( [mamahdi14@earlham.edu](mailto:mamahdi14@earlham.edu) )

Co-chair: Nischel Shrestha ( [nshres15@earlham.edu](mailto:nshres15@earlham.edu) )

*Topics:*

1. The Migrant Crisis
2. Rise of the Boko Haram/Al-Shabaab
3. Creating a Common African Currency
4. Illegal Arms Trade

#### COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Chair: Alexandra Aligabres ( [lealiga14@earlham.edu](mailto:lealiga14@earlham.edu) )

Co-chair: Treston Owens ( [toowens14@earlham.edu](mailto:toowens14@earlham.edu) )

*Topics:*

1. Climate Change
2. Poverty, Inequality, and Unemployment
3. Chinese Economic Involvement
4. LGBT Rights

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Chair: Sonia Norton

Co-chair: Ella Imes

*Topics:*

1. Post-Conflict Education
2. Combating Religious Prosecutions
3. Economics of Natural Disasters
4. Migrant Workers Rights and Conditions

#### EUROPEAN COUNCIL

Chair: Maniz Shreestha ( [mashres15@earlham.edu](mailto:mashres15@earlham.edu) )

Co-chair: Paloma Collazo-Vargas ( [pcolla15@earlham.edu](mailto:pcolla15@earlham.edu) )

*Topics:*

1. The Refugee Crisis
2. Greek Debt Crisis and the Future of Europe



3. Declining Birthrates and Population
4. European Integration: Resolving the Internal Split

#### **GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

Chair: Antonio Maestas ( [almaest14@earlham.edu](mailto:almaest14@earlham.edu) )

Co-chair: Prakhar Rai ( [prai15@earlham.edu](mailto:prai15@earlham.edu) )

##### *Topics:*

1. Role of Technology in Global Security
2. Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development
3. The Protection of Victims of Armed Conflict and Natural Disaster
4. Security Council Reform

#### **HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL (2010-2011)**

Chair: Abhinav Khanal ( [akhanal12@earlham.edu](mailto:akhanal12@earlham.edu) )

Co-chair: Ghadeer Awaad ( [gsawwad12@earlham.edu](mailto:gsawwad12@earlham.edu) )

##### *Topics:*

1. The Arab Spring
2. Earthquake in Haiti
3. Oil Spill in Gulf of Mexico
4. End of Mission in Iraq

#### **OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME**

Chair: Mukhbat Munkjargal ( [mmunkj15@earlham.edu](mailto:mmunkj15@earlham.edu) )

Co-chair: Mihnea Balan ( [mbalan15@earlham.edu](mailto:mbalan15@earlham.edu) )

Co-chair: Peilun Li ( [pli15@earlham.edu](mailto:pli15@earlham.edu) )

##### *Topics:*

1. Human Trafficking
2. Legalization of Drugs
3. Countering Corruption
4. Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

#### **SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REBIRTH OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM: THE UNIFICATION OF CHINA AND WW2**

Chair: Adam Pavlovsky ( [apavlo15@earlham.edu](mailto:apavlo15@earlham.edu) )

Co-chair: Moataz Nouradeen ( [mnoure15@earlham.edu](mailto:mnoure15@earlham.edu) )

*Topics:*

1. The Northern Expedition
2. The War of Resistance
3. The Civil War

**SECURITY COUNCIL**

Chair: Grace Mahkoul ([gmakho14@earlham.edu](mailto:gmakho14@earlham.edu))  
Co-chair: Sandra Kluivers ([sekluiv14@earlham.edu](mailto:sekluiv14@earlham.edu))  
Co-chair: Ashish Dhital ([adhital15@earlham.edu](mailto:adhital15@earlham.edu))

*Topics:*

1. The Refugee Crisis
2. Military Intervention in Foreign Nations
3. Averting Military and Strengthening Political Structures in Yemen
4. Right to Nuclear Weapons and Drone Regulation

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

Chair: Maria Alejandra Traslosheros Reyes ([matras15@earlham.edu](mailto:matras15@earlham.edu))  
Co-chair: Lara Khalifeh ([lkhali14@earlham.edu](mailto:lkhali14@earlham.edu))

*Topics:*

1. Health in Post-2015 UN Development Agenda
2. Youth Strategy
3. Transitioning to the Sustainable Development Goals: New Global Agenda
4. Response and Recovery from Natural Disasters

**UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

Chair: AliShahram Musavi  
Co-chair: Chau Pham ([cqpham15@earlham.edu](mailto:cqpham15@earlham.edu))

*Topics:*

1. LGBTQ Rights and Equality
2. Protection of Women's Rights
3. Rights of Prisoners and Abolition of Capital Punishment
4. Racial Discrimination and Violence

**UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND**

Chair: Rana Hamas Sarwar ([hhsarwar15@earlham.edu](mailto:hhsarwar15@earlham.edu))  
Co-chair: Sungeun Park ([spark15@earlham.edu](mailto:spark15@earlham.edu))  
Co-chair: Shahed Sbeta ([ssbeta15@earlham.edu](mailto:ssbeta15@earlham.edu))

*Topics:*

1. South Sudan Child Hunger
2. Child Marriage Worldwide
3. Increased Birth Certification Worldwide
4. Children in Armed Conflict and Crisis

**US HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Chair: Nirdesh Bhandari ( [nbhand14@earlham.edu](mailto:nbhand14@earlham.edu) )

Co-chair: Karan Shreestha ( [kshres15@earlham.edu](mailto:kshres15@earlham.edu) )

*Topics:*

1. Free Trade Agreement with Asia
2. Territorial Disputes in the South China Sea
3. ISIS and Countering Terrorism
4. Iran Deal



## IV. Preparation for ECMUN conference

Preparation is vitally important to be a successful delegate at our conference. We recommend that you compile a binder with all your preparation materials, including this preparation guide.

### *Research*

The first step in compiling research is to develop a research plan and research goals. A good way to begin the research plan is to look at the list of topics that are certain or likely to be discussed in your committee. Students should do general background research on each topic area. It is recommended that you write up a short paper (one page) on the nation's position (a **position paper**) on the issue, a short speech or list of points illustrating the nation's public policy on the issue, and finally a list of important points the nation would like to see addressed in a working paper. This information should give you a great starting point when your committee starts to conduct its business.

*The Model UN Preparation Guide* at the United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA) <http://www.unausa.org/munpreparation> is an exceptional resource for both advisors and students. There you can find information on how to conduct research – the UNA-USA has compiled a list of web resources to help delegates get started with their research, and it provides step by step guide on how to obtain relevant information on your assigned country and its positions, on the issues to be debated at the conference, and the UN system.

Staying in character is probably one of the most difficult tasks any MUN delegate faces. One must put aside personal beliefs and see all the issues through the eyes of an often unfamiliar government. While this is not an effortless task, it is also not impossible. If you use the tips we've provided here, and if you use the Handbook in the way it is intended, you will be the outstanding delegates at our conference.

First of all, you must remember that national policies are NOT found outlined in any sort of text or magazine article. They are the beliefs upon which a country bases all of its actions and decisions, and like the beliefs of most people; they are developed, changed, revised and eliminated based on the interactions of many different forces. The idea is for you to realize these connections and associations. If you are now asking yourselves, "How do I do that?!", then you are already moving in the right direction. By asking yourselves a series of questions about your country, examples of which are provided below, you will understand things that will help you answer the most fundamental question: **"What is in the best interest of the nation I am representing?"** This question is the bottom line in determining national policy. A country's main goal in foreign affairs is to advance its own interests. And the student's goal is to figure out what their country's main interests are.

### *Political Questions*

- What form of government does my nation employ? How has this impacted my nation economically, socially, and politically? How has it influenced my nation's relationship with other nations?
- Are there any prominent nations surrounding my country? If so, who? And what are my relations with this country?
- What significant aspects of my nation's *history* have impacted the way in which my nation operates today and the direction in which it is headed?

### *Economic Questions*

- What type of economy (agricultural, industrial, etc.) does my nation have, and what type of economic system (capitalism, socialism, etc.) does it employ?
- What influence does it have on my nation, and conversely, how has it impacted the events that have taken place and are taking place in my country now?
- What is the population, population density and population growth rate of my nation? How have they impacted my nation's economy and its available resources?
- What natural resources does my nation possess? How has my nation's lack/abundance of various resources influenced its economy and its relationship with other nations?
- How does my nation stand in terms of pollution, energy consumption and other environmental problems? What actions have been taken to help/hurt the environmental situation?

### *Questions about Foreign Relations*

- What international organizations, other than the UN, is my nation a member of? How have these organizations impacted my nation's domestic and foreign affairs? How does my nation view the role and impact of these and other international organs?
- What kind of technical and economic aid does my country give/receive? Why?
- Who are my nation's significant allies and enemies? Why? What impact have they had on my nation economically and politically?
- What kind of a role does my nation play in the UN? What organizations is it a member of? Does it have a seat on the Security Council? What is the status of my nation's financial contributions to the UN?

### *Cultural Questions*

- What religion(s), if any, strongly impact(s) my country?
- What are the prominent majority and minority ethnic, religious, and political groups in my country? Are there conflicts between these groups? How have these groups influenced the social and political structure of my nation?

### *Military Questions*

- What are my nation's defensive and offensive military capabilities? How often does my nation employ its military capabilities? Does it tend to use them domestically or for advancement of foreign interests?
- Does my country have nuclear arms? Is my nation interested in acquiring or selling arms?

## V. Expectations of delegates

*Successful MUN delegates possess the following tools*

1. **GOOD RESEARCH** - This involves a variety of components:
  - a. **Aim for quality over quantity** - Try to understand the fundamental issues involved in your topics instead of memorizing meaningless statistics.
  - b. **Pay attention to policy** - While researching, you might become overwhelmed with facts, opinions and ideas. Policy is the justification of your nation's actions based on many different factors. Knowing your country's policy means you are able to synthesize information and make connections so that you know why your country is the way it is, not just what is going on within your country. In addition, you have to ensure that you stay in character. You should be representing your country and not your own opinions. Make sure that your allies are the ones that would be as well in real world.
  - c. **Know what has been done before by the UN and what is feasible**. When you write a resolution, be sure to research actions already undertaken by the UN, such as previously passed resolutions. Also, make sure what you propose is practical for the UN to support.
2. **SPEAKING SKILLS** - Brush up on the basics: eye contact, modulating pitch, rate and tone. You are participating in a simulation of the real UN. Please behave and speak accordingly.
3. **AWARENESS OF PROCEDURE** - Good delegates follow the rules, and better delegates take it a step further by knowing how to use those rules to work in their favor. Ask more experienced delegates or your advisor to help familiarize you with the rules and to give you tips on how to effectively utilize them.
4. **RESPECT** - The truly excellent delegate must have respect for the other delegates in his/her committee, the chairs, and the conference on the whole. This isn't a suggestion, it is a rule. Respect is the one tool that will get you the furthest

## **VI. Rules of the procedure**

### **Article 1 - Official Language**

The only official language is English. All formal business shall be conducted in English.

### **Article 2 - Powers of the Chair**

1. The Chair shall be responsible for the orderly conduct and function of the body and ensuring observance of rules of procedure.
2. The Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each session.
3. The Chair shall accord the right to speak, make the roll call, maintain attendance records, put questions, and announce decisions.
4. The Chair shall not be accorded a vote, except as specifically delineated elsewhere in these rules.
5. The rulings of the Chair are subject to appeal, except as specifically delineated elsewhere in these rules.

### **Article 3 - Appeal of the Ruling of the Chair**

A delegate may appeal the ruling of the Chair, as provided for in these rules. The motion to appeal must be made immediately following the ruling in question, and must be seconded. The Chair shall speak briefly in favor of the ruling, and the delegate making the motion shall speak briefly against the ruling. The Chair shall then put the question as follows: "Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?" A "YES" vote signifies support for the ruling of the Chair. A "NO" vote signifies opposition to the ruling of the Chair. The decision of the Chair is sustained, unless a majority of the members of the body cast their votes in opposition. Otherwise, only the ECMUN adviser may overrule the Chair.

### **Article 4 - Outside Representatives**

1. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to invite an unrepresented Member of the United Nations, or other organization recognized by the United Nations, to provide a representative to speak on the current Agenda Topic. This motion may include a limit on the invited representative's time, requires a second, is not debatable, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.
2. Once an invited representative has arrived, the Chair shall recognize the representative as soon as the floor is open. The invited representative shall not be bound by a time limit unless it was specified in the invitation. The invited representative shall be permitted to yield to questions, and may decide to leave the body at any time by yielding to the Chair.
3. If a speaker has yielded to questions, a delegate who has been recognized by the Chair to ask a question may instead move that the speaker be dismissed. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, and requires the affirmative votes of a majority of the members for passage.

### **Article 5 - Competence**

A motion to question the competence of the body to discuss a proposal is in order at any time before a vote is taken on the proposal. The motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of two speakers for and two speakers against the motion, and passes with the affirmative vote of a majority of the members. Passage indicates that the body is not competent to discuss the proposal.

### **Article 6 - Dilatory Motions**

The Chair may rule as dilatory (and therefore out of order) any motion that is irrelevant, and which is clearly intended to disrupt or delay the normal function of the body. The Chair's rulings in these cases are not subject to appeal.

### **Article 7 - Procedural Voting**

1. Each member of the body shall have one vote.
2. No member may cast a vote by proxy or on behalf of another country.
3. Procedural motions shall pass with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members of the body, except in the Security Council, where all procedural votes shall pass with the affirmative votes of nine (9) of the members.

### **Article 8 - Points**

1. A delegate may interrupt with a Point whenever the floor is open. A delegate may only interrupt a speaker with a Point of Order or Personal Privilege, only when the Point directly concerns the speech being interrupted. A delegate raising a Point may not speak on the substance of the matter at hand, but may be granted time to make a short statement concerning the Point. If the Chair feels that Points are being used to disrupt or delay the orderly conduct of business, the Chair may rule that they must be submitted in writing for a specific period of time. This decision is not subject to appeal.
2. Point of Personal Privilege: A delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege whenever the delegate experiences personal discomfort that impairs the delegate's ability to participate in the proceedings, except as specifically delineated elsewhere in these in these Rules. The Chair shall make every reasonable effort to rectify the situation.
3. Point of Order: A delegate may raise a Point of Order whenever the delegate believes that these Rules are being violated. The Chair will then immediately rule on the Point of Order.
4. Point of Inquiry: A delegate may raise a Point of Inquiry whenever the delegate desires to make an inquiry to the Chair concerning the Rules, the state of business (past, present, and future); or any other relevant question pertaining to Conference matters. A delegate may also raise a Point of Inquiry during the debate on a resolution or amendment when another delegate yields to questions. The point must be directed to the Chair and may only be made after the speaker has finished speaking.

### **Article 9 - Rights of Reply**

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by an extraordinary comment of another delegate may request a Right of Reply. The Right of Reply is requested immediately following the offending speech. A delegate may not interrupt a speaker with a Point of Personal Privilege to request a Right of Reply. The Chair's decision whether to grant the Right of Reply is discretionary, not debatable, and not subject to appeal. Once granted, the Right of Reply may be limited in length by the Chair. The only yield in order will be a yield to the chair. A Right of Reply may not be made to a Right of Reply.

### **Article 10 - Quorum**

1. A quorum shall always consist of a majority of the assigned member nations, with the exception of the Security Council where the quorum will consist of two-thirds (2/3) of the member nations. A quorum is required before the body may begin the conduct of business. After determining the presence of quorum, it is assumed that quorum is present, unless specifically challenged by a Quorum Check. The Secretary General or the Secretary General's representative may temporarily permit business to be conducted without a quorum.
2. If at any time a delegate feels that a quorum is not present, the delegate may make a Point of Order (may interrupt the speaker) to call for a Quorum Check. The Chair shall immediately ensure that a quorum is present by asking for a show of placards. If a quorum is present, business shall continue at the point where the Quorum Check was called. If a quorum is not present, the Chair shall declare the body to be recessed until a quorum is present.

### **Article 11 - Roll Call Procedure**

1. The Chair will do the roll call for the purposes of establishing quorum at the beginning of each session. Members who desire to be considered present shall reply "present" when the name of their delegation is called. No members may be announced by proxy. A reply of "present and voting" requires the member to vote in the affirmative or negative on any substantive matter.
2. Delegations who were not considered present at the roll call and wish to be accorded full voting rights, must submit a note, in writing, to the Chair requesting that they be considered "present" or "present and voting".

### **Article 12 - Procedural Voting**

1. Each member of the body shall have one vote.
2. No member may cast a vote by proxy or on behalf of another member country.
3. Procedural motions shall pass with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members of the body, except in the Security Council, where all procedural votes shall pass with the affirmative votes of nine (9) of the members.

### **Article 13 - Setting the Agenda**

1. The body shall set its own Agenda, based on those topics provided by the Secretariat. Agenda Topics will be moved and seconded from the members present. If there is objection, the motion is debatable to the extent of two speakers for and two speakers against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of the majority of the members.
2. If, after a time, the Chair determines that the body is unable to settle upon a single Agenda Topic, the Chair shall conduct a vote between the two topic areas receiving the most votes. In case of a tie, the Chair shall cast the deciding vote.
3. Once the topic area is disposed of, a new Agenda Topic will then be selected in the above manner.

### **Article 14 - Speakers List**

1. A Speakers List must be opened by a motion from a delegate, following the setting of an Agenda Topic. The Speakers List will be established by a show of placards.
2. After the initial list is established, any member wishing to be added to the Speakers List, providing they are not currently on the Speakers List, shall notify the Chair in writing.
3. A Speakers List is established for each individual topic and the Speakers List expires when a topic is tabled or adjourned or whenever a resolution has passed.
4. When the Speakers List is exhausted, debate is automatically closed on the Topic Area. The body immediately moves into Voting Procedures on the proposals on the floor.
5. A delegate may move to close the Speakers List whenever the floor is open. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members. If the motion passes, the Chair will permit no additions to the Speakers List.
6. A delegate may move to reopen a closed Speakers List whenever the floor is open. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.
7. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to further limit or extend the amount of time each delegation may speak while on the Speakers List. This time limit remains in effect for the remainder of the Conference, unless it is changed in accordance with this Rule. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members of the body.

### **Article 15 - Speeches and Debate**

1. No delegate may address the body without the permission of the Chair.
2. The Chair shall call upon speakers in accordance with the Speaker's List.
3. Delegations comprised of more than one delegate may share allotted speaking time among members of the same delegation.
4. Speeches must be given while seated or standing next to the delegation's assigned position or



from a point designated by the Chair.

5. The Chair shall call a speaker to order if: the delegate's remarks are dilatory to the set Agenda Topic under discussion; the delegation's allotted time has expired; or the speaker's remarks are directed to a personality or nation rather than the issue at hand.
6. All speeches are subject to the following time limits: There will be a two-minute default time limit for speeches of a substantive nature, and there will be a one-minute default time limit for speeches of a procedural nature.
7. The chair may recognize two delegates other than the speaker to comment on any substantive speech. Comments are limited to thirty seconds and are only in order after substantive speeches without yields, and are considered part of the substantive speech. Comments may not be yielded and must be relevant to the speech they are commenting upon.

#### **Article 16 - Caucus**

1. A delegate may move for a caucus whenever the floor is open. The motion for a caucus must include a reference to the type of caucus requested (moderated or unmoderated), a time limit, and the purpose of the caucus.
2. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.
3. A caucus is the complete suspension of all rules in order to discuss the business at hand. During a moderated caucus, the Chair will have the sole authority to grant speaking rights in the caucus. During an unmoderated caucus delegates meet informally with one another to discuss negotiate draft resolutions, amendments and other issues.
4. The Chair will call the body back to order at the appointed time. The body may not reconvene from a caucus early, unless all delegations are present and there is unanimous consent. The time for a caucus may be extended at the Chair's discretion.
5. In moderate caucus there is no need to yield reminding of the allotted time.

#### **Article 17 - Yields**

A delegation that is on the Speakers List and has been granted the right to speak, may yield the remainder of their allotted time in one of the following ways:

1. To The Chair: A delegate may at any time conclude the speech by yielding to the Chair.
2. To Another Delegate: A delegation may yield unused time to another delegation. The intention to yield to another delegation may be made at any time during the delegation's speech. Time may not be yielded to more than one delegation, and yielded time may not be yielded again, except to the Chair. The sharing of speaking time among multiple members of the same delegation is not considered to be a yield.
3. To Questions: A delegation may yield to questions at the conclusion of the delegation's speech. The Chair shall recognize delegates to ask questions to the delegation that just spoke. A delegate recognized to ask a question shall be limited to asking only one question. Only one member of the speaking delegation may answer the question, but that member may change from question to

question. A delegation shall only be assessed for time that is actually spent answering a question. A delegation that has yielded time to questions yields to questions from all delegates recognized by the Chair. A delegation may still yield to the Chair at any time.

### **Article 18 - Precedence**

1. Oral or written statements from the Secretary General or the Secretary General's representative shall take precedence over all other business.
2. The Chair may accord itself precedence for the purpose of clarifying rules or explaining any business before the body.
3. Parliamentary points that may interrupt the speaker are always considered immediately by the Chair once they are recognized.
4. Motions shall have the following precedence:
  - A. Privileged Motions
    1. Motion to Recess
    2. Motion to Adjourn
    3. Motion to Caucus
    4. Motion to Request an Outside Representative
  - B. Subsidiary Motions
    1. Motion to Limit or Extend Speaking Time
    2. Motion to Close or Reopen the Speakers List
    3. Motion to Table Debate
    4. Motion for Previous Question
    5. Motion to Question the Competence of the body on a Topic
    6. Motion to Close Debate
  - C. Main Motions
    1. Motion to Introduce (a draft resolution or Amendment)
    2. Motion to Take From the Table
    3. Motion to Reconsider
    4. Motion to Set the Agenda

### **Article 19 - Working Papers**

Delegates may propose working papers for the body's consideration on the current Agenda Topic. Working papers are a means of sharing ideas on the agenda topic in an organized manner. Working papers are not required to be in resolution format, but may be copied and distributed at the Chair's discretion. Working papers shall be considered relevant to the Agenda Topic and therefore may be discussed and debated upon by Speakers on the Speakers List. They cannot be formally introduced, amended, or voted on by the body. For a working paper to be considered, it needs to have at least one sponsor.

### **Article 20 – Sponsorship of Motions and Resolutions**

1. A delegation may become a sponsor or a signatory of a resolution at any time before any substantive votes have been taken with consent of the other sponsor(s).
2. A sponsor or signatory may drop their sponsorship of a resolution at any time before any substantive votes have been taken.
3. When a sponsor or signatory withdraws from a resolution, another delegation may immediately assume sponsorship, such that the proposal continues to have the minimum number of sponsors and/or signatories, otherwise the proposal is considered withdrawn.
4. When a resolution is withdrawn, all proposed amendments to it are withdrawn also. A withdrawn resolution may be resubmitted to the Chair for approval, at a later time, as provided for in these rules.

### **Article 21 – Draft Resolutions**

1. Multiple draft resolutions may be on the floor at any time, but only one may be passed on any given Agenda Topic.
2. To become a draft resolution, a working paper must explain the problem, include historical background, and pose a solution to the problem. 25% of the body's members, rounded up, are required to be sponsors or signatories.
3. Once a working paper has had the appropriate number of sponsors registered with the Chair, the sponsor may move to introduce the working paper as a draft resolution whenever the floor is open. This motion is not seconded, debated, or voted upon. Once the motion is made, the draft resolution shall receive a designation by the Chair, and is considered on the floor for debate. The resolution will be read to the body, but no speaking time is accorded to the sponsor(s) for introduction.

### **Article 22 - Amendments to Resolutions**

1. All amendments shall be submitted, in writing, to the Chair. The sponsor may move to introduce the approved amendments to the body when the floor is open.
2. Amendments that have the approval of the draft resolution sponsors are considered friendly amendments and automatically become a part of the underlying resolution when introduced by the sponsor.
3. If the approval of the draft resolution sponsors for the amendment does not exist, the amendment becomes an unfriendly amendment, provided it has one amendment sponsor and 25% of the members, rounded up, as signatories for the amendment. An unfriendly amendment is voted on during voting procedures prior to voting on the underlying resolution.
4. The Chair may rule an amendment, which has the effect of negating the main thrust of the underlying resolution or which bears no resemblance to the underlying resolution, out of order.

### **Article 23 - Previous Question**

A delegate may move for the previous question, whether or not the Speakers List has been

exhausted, provided that there is a draft resolution on the floor, whenever the floor is open. The motion requires a second, is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against, and passes with the affirmative vote of a majority of the members. If the motion passes, the Chair shall then immediately declare the beginning of Voting Procedures for all proposals on the floor, in their order of introduction. If the motion fails, debate continues at the point where the motion was made.

#### **Article 24 - Division of the Question**

1. A motion for division of the question shall be in order during Voting Procedures before any votes have been taken on the resolution to be divided. A resolution may be divided into any number of groups of clauses, but no single clause may be split, even along sub-clauses. The Preamble may not be subdivided.
2. A motion to divide the question must specifically state the division that is intended. This motion requires a second. If there is objection, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.
3. If there is more than one motion to divide a resolution, the motion that most severely divides the proposal will have precedence over the other motions for division. If two or more motions are equally severe the motion recognized first by the Chair shall have precedence.
4. Once a motion for division passes, all others will be ruled dilatory, and voting shall commence immediately in the following manner:
  - a) The Chair shall take a substantive vote on each division. Each division receiving affirmative votes of the majority of the members shall be included in the final proposal.
  - b) Following the vote on each division, the Chair shall immediately announce the results. If the division of the resolution containing the Preamble is defeated, then the resolution as a whole is defeated, and votes are not taken on the remaining divisions.
  - c) This process is repeated until each part of the divided resolution has been voted upon.
3. If all the operative clauses are defeated, then the resolution as a whole is defeated.
4. After all divisions have been voted upon, and if the resolution has not been defeated, the Chair shall read the resolution as revised and put the revised resolution as a whole to the body for a final substantive vote.

#### **Article 25 – Reorder Draft Resolutions**

If two or more Draft Resolutions are on the floor, they will be voted on in the order in which they were submitted, unless the Committee decides otherwise. A Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions will be in order immediately after Closure of Debate, but prior to entering voting procedure. The Motion, that specifies the preferred order of the draft resolutions, requires a simple majority to pass. If the Motion fails, the Committee will move into voting procedure, voting on the proposals in their original order.

### **Article 26 - Voting Procedure**

1. During Voting Procedures, there shall be no talking or passing of notes.
2. There shall be no interruptions, except for Personal Privilege and Point of Inquiry, or motions pertaining to the method of voting.
3. Any delegate or observer who disrupts Voting Procedure shall be ruled dilatory.
4. The body shall first consider each of the unfriendly amendments on the floor in the order they were introduced. The question to adopt an amendment shall be considered substantive.
5. Once all unfriendly amendments have been dealt with in turn, the body shall then consider the underlying resolution as outlined in Article 30.
6. Voting procedures shall be considered concluded once the Chair has announced the final vote on the underlying resolution.
7. A motion for adoption by consensus for draft resolutions as well as amendments is desirable when it contributes to the effective and lasting settlements of differences, thus strengthening the authority of the UN. The motion does require seconds and if there is objection the voting shall occur as otherwise stated in the rules.

### **Article 27 - Substantive Voting**

1. Voting shall normally be conducted by a show of placards. A delegate who wishes to question the outcome of a substantive vote by placards may move for a roll call vote.
2. In the Security Council, all substantive votes shall pass with the affirmative votes of nine (9) of the members and the absence of a negative vote by one of the permanent members. In all other bodies, all substantive votes shall pass with the affirmative vote of a majority of the members.
3. A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive votes, and may be made before a substantive vote is to be taken, or as described above. The motion does not require a second, is not debatable, and is not voted upon. The motion for a roll call vote only affects a single substantive vote, and must be requested separately for different votes taken during a single voting procedure.
4. The Chair reading the roll call in English alphabetical order shall conduct a roll call vote. As the name of each delegation is called, the delegation shall reply, "Yes;" "Yes, With Rights (of Explanation)" "No;" "No, With Rights (of Explanation)" "Abstain;" or "Pass".
5. Once the roll has been read through once, the Chair will read the names of those delegations that replied, "Pass" in the first round of voting. A delegation, which responds, "Pass" a second time, will be considered as Abstaining.
6. Once each delegation has voted, the Chair will ask if any members wish to change their vote. A delegation that has not previously requested Rights of Explanation may not do so at this point. A delegation that had chosen to abstain or had chosen to pass twice may not choose to vote "Yes" or "No" at this point.
7. The Chair will then recognize those delegations that requested Rights of Explanation in English alphabetical order. These speeches are limited to one minute, and may relate only to a specific

explanation of the current vote.

8. The Chair shall conclude the roll call vote by announcing the final tally of the votes, and whether the resolution has been passed or defeated.
9. Once a resolution has passed, the Topic Agenda is adjourned. If the resolution fails, debate continues unless the Speaker's List has been exhausted.

### **Article 28 - Tabling**

1. A delegate may move to table a motion, resolution, recommendation, or Agenda Topic whenever the floor is open. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members. No action or debate will be permitted on a motion, resolution or Agenda Topic that has been tabled until it has been taken from the table.
2. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move to resume debate on a motion, resolution or topic that had previously been tabled by moving to take it from the table. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of two-thirds (2/3) of the members.

### **Article 29 - Reconsideration of Resolutions**

A delegate may move to reconsider a resolution immediately after a substantive vote has been taken on the resolution or any time thereafter. This motion is only in order if a roll call vote was taken on the resolution, and may only be made by a member of the prevailing side. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of two-thirds (2/3) of the members.

### **Article 30 - Closure of Debate**

The body may close the debate on the current topic area, closing that topic for the remainder of the Conference and moving immediately into voting procedures. The purpose of closure of debate is to signify that debate on the current topic area is concluded and that the body is ready to vote on the draft resolutions on the floor. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.

### **Article 31 - Recess and Adjournment**

1. A recess is a set period of time during which no official business is conducted, and the presence of neither the officials nor the delegates may be required. Once a period of recess has been set, it may not be shortened, except by the Secretariat to bring the recess into conformity with the Conference Schedule. When the meeting has reconvened, the business of the meeting shall continue at the point where the recess occurred. This motion is normally made at the end of a session.
2. Adjournment signifies that all business of the body contained in the Agenda has been completed.

This motion is normally made only at the last regular meeting of the Conference.

3. The motions to Adjourn and to Recess each require a second, are not debatable, and pass with the affirmative votes of the majority of the members. The Chair may rule either of these motions dilatory, and this decision may not be appealed.

**Article 32 – Use of electronic devices**

Use of laptops and other electronic devices during the sessions is not encouraged. Laptops may be used during unmoderated caucus for writing a working paper/draft resolution. Laptops can be used outside of the committee room for research. However, it is up to discretion of the Chair to allow/disallow use of electronic devices during sessions.



## VII. Rules of procedure (short form)

 <b>Earlham College Model United Nations</b> <b>Rules of procedure - Short format</b>					
<i>Motion</i>	<i>Interrupt speaker</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Debatable For : Against</i>	<i>Voting</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>Points</b>					
Personal Privilege	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Experiencing personal discomfort that impairs the ability to participate
Order	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Rules are being violated
Right to Reply	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Requested when personal or national integrity has been impugned by an extraordinary comment.
Inquiry	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Make an inquiry to the Chair concerning the rules, the state of business, or relevant question pertaining to Conference matters. Also used during the debate on a resolution or amendment when another delegate yields to questions.
<b>Privileged Motions</b>					
Caucus	No	Yes	No	Majority	Break in formal debate wherein countries can more easily and informally discuss a topic (moderated or unmoderated)
Recess	No	Yes	No	Majority	A set period of time during which no official business is conducted
Request an outside representative	No	Yes	No	Majority	Invite an unrepresented member of the UN or other organization recognized by the UN to speak
Adjourn	No	Yes	No	Majority	All business of the body has been completed
<b>Subsidiary Motions</b>					
Close or Reopen the speakers list	No	Yes	1 : 1	Majority	Close or reopen the speaker list
Limit or Extend speaking time	No	Yes	1 : 1	Majority	Change the amount time each delegation may speak while on the speakers list
Table debate	No	Yes	1 : 1	Majority	Table a motion, resolution, or agenda topic
Previous question	No	Yes	1 : 1	Majority	Begin voting procedure for all proposals on the floor
Question competence	No	Yes	2 : 2	Majority	Questions the competence of the body to discuss proposal
Closure of debate	No	Yes	1 : 1	Majority	Closes the topic area for the rest of the conference
<b>Main motions</b>					
Set the agenda	No	Yes	2 : 2	Majority	Choose one available agenda topic to discuss
Introduce	No	No	No	N/A	Submit a draft resolution to the whole body
Take from the table	No	Yes	1 : 1	2/3	Take from the table any motion, resolution or agenda topic
Reconsider	No	Yes	1 : 1	2/3	Reconsider a resolution that has just been voted upon
<b>Incidental Motions</b>					
Roll call vote	No	Yes	No	N/A	Vote by calling each delegation individually
Divide the question	No	Yes	1 : 1	Majority	Take separate votes on different clauses of a resolution. Most severe division gets precedence.
Reorder draft resolutions	No	Yes	No	Majority	If there are two or more draft resolutions on the floor, they will be voted upon in the order they were submitted unless motioned otherwise.
Adoption by consensus	No	Yes	No	No opposition	Adopting the resolution through affirmative vote by the whole body
Appeal the ruling of the Chair	No	Yes	Chair: 1	Majority (Opposed)	Overrule a specific decision made by the Chair

## VIII. Resolution overview

\*adopted from [www.unausa.org](http://www.unausa.org)\*

The final results of discussion, writing and negotiation are resolutions - written suggestions for addressing a specific problem or issue. Resolutions, which are drafted by delegates and voted on by the committee, normally require a simple majority to pass (except in the Security Council where it needs a 2/3 majority). Only Security Council resolutions can compel nations to take action. All other UN bodies use resolutions to make recommendations or suggestions for future action.

### **Working papers**

According to Article 19 of the ECMUN Rules of Procedure, delegates may propose working papers to be considered by the body on the current Agenda Topic. Working papers are a means of sharing ideas on the agenda topic in an organized manner. There can be many working papers on the floor for the specific topic at a given time. Working papers are a great starting point to create a draft resolution.

### **Sponsorship**

A working paper must always gain the support of a certain number of member states in the committee before the sponsor may move to introduce the working paper as a resolution or recommendation.

- 1) The Sponsors
  - a) A sponsor is the main author of the working paper. Sponsors are responsible for introducing the working paper as a draft resolution.
  - b) Sponsors control a draft resolution and only they can approve immediate changes, such as friendly and unfriendly amendments.
- 2) The Signatories
  - a) Signatories of a resolution are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the draft resolution but still wish to see it debated so that they can propose amendments.
  - b) According to Article 21 from ECMUN Rules of Procedure, 25% of the body's members, rounded up, are required to be sponsors or signatories of a draft resolution for it to be able to be introduced to the body.

### **Introducing a Working paper as a draft resolution**

To turn a working paper into a draft resolution, the sponsors must ensure that the document has the requisite number of sponsors and signatories, that it explains the problem, includes historical background and poses a solution to the problem. Also it must be formatted correctly or it may be ruled out of order. Before a draft resolution is introduced, the working paper should be send to the Dias who will approve it (or not) as a draft resolution.

One of the sponsors then moves to introduce the working paper as a draft resolution whenever the floor is open. This motion is not seconded, debated, or voted upon. Once the motion is made, the resolution shall receive a designation by the Chair, and is considered on the floor for debate. The resolution is not read to the body, and no speaking time is accorded to the sponsors for introduction.

### **Friendly and Unfriendly Amendments**

Approved draft resolutions are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that adds, deletes, or revises an operative clause in a draft resolution.

- 1) Friendly amendments
  - a) Change to a draft resolution that the all sponsor agree with
  - b) One of the sponsors may move to introduce the approved amendments to the body when the floor is open.
- 2) Unfriendly amendments
  - a) Change to a draft resolution that the sponsors do not agree with.
  - b) Must be voted upon by the committee.
  - c) It needs to have at least one sponsors at 25% of the members, rounded up, as signatories to be considered
  - d) Prior to voting on draft resolutions the committee will vote on all the unfriendly amendments.
  - e) Unfriendly amendments to unfriendly amendments are out of order.

**Tips for Resolution writing**

- Be sure to follow the format required by ECMUN.
- Create a detailed working paper. For example, if your resolution calls for a new program, think about how it will be funded and what body will manage it.
- Be realistic. Do not create objectives for your resolution that cannot be met. Make sure your body can take the action suggested.
- Try to find multiple sponsors. Your committees will be more likely to approve the resolution if many delegates contribute ideas.
- Preambulatory clauses are historic justifications for action. Use them to cite the past resolutions, precedents, and statements about the purpose of action.
- Operative clauses are policies that the resolution is designed to create. Use them to explain what the committee will do to address the issue

## IX. Suggested preambulatory and operative phrases

Preambulatory Phrases		
Acknowledging...	Determined...	Noting..
Affirming...	Emphasizing...	further
Alarmed...	Endorsing...	with approval
Anxious...	Expressing appreciation...	with concern
Approving...	Expecting...	with deep concern
Aware...	Fulfilling...	with grave concern
Bearing in mind...	Fully...	with regret
Being convinced...	Grieved...	with satisfaction
Believing...	Guided by...	Observing...
Cognizant...	Having...	Reaffirming...
Concerned...	adopted	Realizing...
Confident...	approved	Recalling...
Conscious...	considered	Recognizing...
Considering...	examined	Referring...
Contemplating...	received	Regretting...
Convinced...	reviewed	Reiterating...
Declaring...	Keeping in mind...	Seeking...
Deeply disturbed...	Mindful...	Stressing...
Desiring...		Welcoming...

<b>Operative Phrases</b>		
Accepts...	Encourages...	Notes...
Adopts...	Endorses...	with appreciation...
Affirms...	Expressing...	with approval...
Appeals...	its appreciation	with interest...
Appreciates...	its conviction	with satisfaction...
Approves...	its regret	Reaffirms...
Authorizes...	its sympathy	its belief...
Calls upon...	its thanks	Recognizes...
Commends...	the belief	Recommends...
Concurs...	the hope	Regrets...
Condemns...	Further...	Reiterates...
Confirms...	concurs	Renews its appeal...
Congratulates...	invites	Repeats...
Considers...	proclaims	Suggests...
Decides...	reminds	Strongly...
accordingly	recommends	Supports...
Declares...	requests	Takes note of...
Deplores...	resolves	Transmits...
Designates...	Instructs...	Urges...
Directs...	Invites...	Welcomes...
Emphasizes...		Notes...

## X. Sample resolution

\*adopted form [www.unausa.org](http://www.unausa.org)

Committee:	<b>General Assembly Third Committee</b>
Subject:	Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies
Sponsor:	United States
Co-Sponsors:	Austria, Italy, Greece, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon
<i>Use commas to separate preambulatory clauses &amp; underline the first word or phrase</i>	<p>The General Assembly,</p> <p><u>Reminding</u> all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i>, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens,</p> <p><u>Reaffirming</u> its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,</p> <p><u>Noting</u> with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,</p> <p><u>Stressing</u> the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,</p>
<i>Use semi commas to separate operative clauses and italicize the first word or phrase. End a resolution with period.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Encourages</i> all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts;</li> <li>2. <i>Requests</i> that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;</li> <li>3. <i>Calls</i> for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;</li> <li>4. <i>Stresses</i> the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries; and</li> <li>5. <i>Calls</i> upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance.</li> </ol>



## XI. Speech making tips

\*taken from [www.unausa.org](http://www.unausa.org)\*

### 1. How to Make An Opening Speech

- First, you should **thank the presiding official** by saying "Thank you Mr./ Madame/ Honorable Chair..."
- Then begin by **providing a brief history on the issue as it relates to your country**.
- Speak about **how the issue is currently affecting your country**.
- **Provide your country's position on the issue**. Include an explanation for your country's stance, such as economic or security concerns or political or religious ideology.
- You should **discuss some of the past actions** taken by the UN, member states and NGOs to address the issue.
- Present **ideas for a resolution**, stressing your country's objectives for the resolution.
- Talk about the **role that NGOs or regional organizations have to play in addressing the issue**.
- Indicate to the committee members **whether your country is willing to negotiate**.

### 2. How to Make A Speech During Debate

- Again, you should **thank the presiding official** by saying "Thank you Mr./ Madame/ Honorable Chair/ President..."
- **Encourage collaboration** among member states by proposing ways that your country would be willing to work with other member states.
- By **referencing what other delegates have said**, you can show support for your allies or indicate which proposals your country does not favor.
- **Present ideas for draft resolutions**.
- **Explain why your country does or does not support other draft resolutions**.

### 3. Public Speaking Tips

- **Prepare**: Decide how you feel most comfortable delivering your speech. You may choose to use your position paper text as your opening speech or you may write out some key points. In time, you may feel comfortable speaking without any written notes at all. If you plan to use a word or phrase that is unfamiliar to you, make sure you learn its meaning and how to pronounce it properly.
- **Practice**: Rehearsing your speech is the best way to perfect your public speaking skills. Try practicing in front of a teacher, a parent, or fellow Model UNers from your class or club. When you listen to a speech, provide constructive feedback rather than criticism. When someone critiques your speech, accept the feedback graciously and use it as a tool to strengthen your public speaking.

- **Consider your audience:** Make your speech appropriate to the age and experience-level of the other delegates at the conference. Remember that the beginning of the speech should captivate your audience and make them want to hear more.
- **Eliminate unnecessary "filler" words:** Fillers are words and phrases such as "umm," "well," "sort of," and "like". These words take away from the message you are trying to convey. Some additional fillers to avoid are "so," "you know," "I think," "just," and "uh."
- **Use meaningful pauses:** Leaving a moment of silence between sentences can be a powerful public speaking tool. Pausing after an important point or before answering a question will help to hold the audience's attention. A pause can also give you time to formulate your next statement.
- **Breathe:** Try to breathe from your diaphragm – the organ below your lungs that controls your respiration. You are breathing properly if you can see your abdomen rising and falling with each breath. Try to inhale and exhale completely.
- **Pace yourself:** Don't talk too fast or too slow. Remember that most speakers have a tendency to talk too quickly.
- **Choose a powerful posture:** Be aware of your posture when you speak. Slouching, tilting your head and crossing your arms or legs will take away from your message. Stand up straight, relax your shoulders, plant your feet firmly and keep your knees unlocked to help you communicate confidence.
- **Project your presence:** Speaking in a low to medium volume can help to project authority, but make sure that you are speaking loud enough to be easily heard. Focus on speaking with enthusiasm and energy.
- **Gesture:** It is worthwhile to use your face, hands, arms and body to help you communicate as long as your motions do not distract the audience from your speech.
- **Connect with your audience:** Glance at your notes rather than reading them so that you can make eye contact with the other delegates. It is often helpful to speak directly to individual members of the audience.
- **Get to the point:** Speak concisely so that your audience does not lose your main arguments among less-important details. Try not to speak in circles. Instead, go straight to your most important point.
- **Be positive:** Rather than criticizing another point of view, critique it in a constructive way. Always provide alternatives and be sure to back up your arguments.

## XII. Glossary

**Abstain:** to refrain from casting a vote.

**African Union:** a union of forty-eight African countries working to promote unity, independence, and improvement in Africa.

**Annex:** to incorporate territory into the territory of another country.

**Auspices:** protection of patronage.

**Autonomy:** independence, self-government.

**Bilateral:** having or involving more than one side.

**Breach of Treaty:** failure to observe the terms of a signed treaty.

**Bystander Nation:** nation, which may be indirectly affected by international actions such as sanctions.

**Cartel:** an association of industrialists formed to establish an international monopoly.

**Caucus:** a meeting among delegates to discuss issues relating to the resolution and debate topics.

**Censure:** to blame, criticize adversely, or express disapproval.

**Compensatory Financing:** credit designed to help raw materials producer members of the International Monetary Fund in times of poor markets for their exports.

**Coup d'etat:** a sudden and decisive act in politics, usually bringing about a change in the government unlawfully and by force.

**Decolonization:** the withdraw of a country from a colony to leave it independent

**Deregulation:** the process of removing restrictions and regulations.

**Destabilization:** the act of making a government unstable.

**Dilatory:** intended to delay.

**Dissemination:** the act or process of scattering something, like a country

**European Council:** The European Council was created in 1974 with the intention of establishing an informal forum for discussion between Heads of State or Government. It rapidly developed into the body which fixed goals for the Union and set the course for achieving them, in all fields of EU activity. The European Council consists of the Heads of State or Government of the Member States, together with its President and the President of the Commission.

**Expansion:** the policy of broadening one's borders.

**Expropriations:** the taking of property into public ownership without compensation, such as property of foreign investors or foreign industry in a country.

**Extradition:** the surrender of a fugitive or prisoner by one state, nation, or legal authority to another.

**First Committee of General Assembly:** The First Committee is one of the six main committees that present resolutions to the General Assembly (GA) for final approval or rejection. Each of these committees consists of equal representation from all member states of the United Nations. The First Committee deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime.

**Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO):** an agency of the United Nations established in 1945 to help governments improve the production, processing, marketing, and distribution of food and agricultural products, promote rural development, and eliminate hunger.

**Foreign intervention:** interference by one nation into another's affairs.

**Forum:** an assembly for discussing questions of foreign interest.

**Future Security Council:** has the same role as Security Council, but takes time in the future to discuss the possible events that will happen.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** the total value of goods and services produced in a country during a specific period of time.

**Hate Crime:** an illegal or unjust act targeted specifically towards a particular group based on ethnicity, religion, race or creed.

**Historical Security Council:** has the same role as Security Council, but takes time in history to discuss the global events that happened that specific year. This year ECMUN is taking 1994-1995.

**Internal Affairs:** having to do with affairs within a country; domestic etc.

**International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA):** an international organization set up in 1957 to guide the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy, establishes standards for nuclear safety, and fosters the exchange of scientific and technical information on atomic energy.

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):** international financial institution established in 1944 and is the first of the 5 branches of the World Bank group. It lends money and provides technical assistance for agriculture and rural development projects, energy, ports, power facilities, roads, railways, and other needed infrastructure.

**International Development Association (IDA):** other member of the World Bank group that was established in 1960. It makes loans available to the poorest among the developing countries.

**International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD):** specialized agency of the United Nations that was established in 1977 as an outcome of the first World Food Conference hosted in 1974. It seeks to end hunger and malnutrition in developing countries by helping them improve their food production. Makes loans and grants to projects that promote agriculture, livestock development, irrigation, training, and credit.

**International Monetary Fund (IMF):** specialized international organization established in 1945 that seeks to promote international monetary cooperation and facilitate the expansion of trade. Provides financing to countries with balance-of-payment difficulties along with technical assistance to improve their economic management.

**International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR):** The UNISDR was established in 1999 by the UN General Assembly. UNISDR is in place to coordinate the disaster risk reduction and the implementation of the international blueprint for disaster risk reduction. It leads inter-agency country-specific and thematic discussions as well as contributes to the development of UN programming tools, such as guidelines on risk reduction for United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and post-disaster needs assessments.

**Junta:** 1a. A political or military group holding power after a revolution. 1b. Political faction, a group of plotters or partisans

2. An assembly or council for deliberation or administration, especially in Latin America

**Multinational Corporation:** a company having branches in several countries.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):** an intergovernmental military alliance established in 1949 of 28 European and North American nations providing for joint military cooperation.

**Nonaligned:** term for nations that remain neutral, not favoring one side or the other.

**Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA):** A UN agency that brings together humanitarian actors to respond to emergencies.

**Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):** a UN agency established in 1950 to extend international protection and material assistance to refugees except to Palestinian refugees whom are aided by UNRWA.

**Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR):** UN agency established in 1993 to protect and promote all human rights for all that are guaranteed under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

**Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC):** an oil cartel of twelve nations, whose mission is to coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its Member Countries and ensure the stabilization of oil markets in order to secure an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consumers, a steady income to producers and a fair return on capital for those investing in the petroleum industry.

**Peacekeeping Forces:** a force deployed by the U.N. or another alliance to maintain, enforce, or intervene to achieve a cessation hostilities between opposing armies, countries, or other groups.

**Proliferation:** a spreading, propagation.

**Secretariat:** Headed by the Secretary-General, it serves as staff to the other organs of the U.N. and administers the projects and policies laid down by them.

**Security Council:** A body of the U.N. that is given the responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. It has the power to direct U.N. action against threats to peace. It consists of 5 permanent members (P-5) and 10 non-permanent members that rotate every 2 years.

**Sovereignty:** Freedom from external control; a notion that has emerged as a principle of International relations after the signing of the treaty of Westphalia.

**U.N. Center for Human Settlements Programme (HABITAT):** UN agency established in 1978 that promotes socially and environmentally sustainable towns to be able to provide adequate shelter for all.

**U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF):** UN agency established in 1946 to provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries for programs benefiting children. Helps them plan and extend services in maternal and child health, applied nutrition, clean water and sanitation, formal and formal education and responsible parenthood.

**U.N. Conference of Trade and Development (UNCTAD):** principal organ of the United Nations established in 1964 to promote the establishment of agreements on commodity price stabilization and to codify principles of international trade.

**U.N. Development Program (UNDP):** UN agency established in 1965. The central funding, planning, and coordinating organization for "technical assistance" and development in the U.N. system. Provides grant assistance to build skills and develop resources in areas such as agriculture, industry, health, education, economic planning, transport, and communications.

**U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):** UN agency established in 1946 to promote collaboration among nations in the fields of education, science, culture, and communications. Trains teachers and educational planners, organizes scientific explorations, preserves works of art and monuments, and assists developing countries to improve their media.

**U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP):** UN agency established in 1972 to monitor significant changes in the environment and works to develop sound environmental practices worldwide.

**U.N. Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO):** UN agency established in 1966 to promote the industrialization of developing countries. Facilitates the transfer of technology to them, organizes training programs, and helps them obtain external financing.

**U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA):** UN agency established in 1967 that provides the largest internationally funded source of assistance to population programs in developing countries; aids governments and U.N. officials and research on a variety of international issues.

**U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA):** UN agency established in 1949 to help Palestinian refugees in the Near East, provides shelter, food, transportation and education.

**U.N. Women:** UN agency established in 2010 that merged all UN agencies working on women's rights in world together.

**US House Committee on Foreign Affairs:** is a standing committee of the United States House of Representatives which has jurisdiction over bills and investigations related to the foreign affairs of the United States. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs considers legislation that impacts the diplomatic community, which includes the Department of State, the Agency for International Development (USAID), the Peace Corps, the United Nations, and the enforcement of the Arms Export Control Act.

**World Health Organization (WHO):** UN agency established in 1948 to support programs of health and nutrition education, safe water, family planning, immunization against major diseases, and research.