Delegate Handbook

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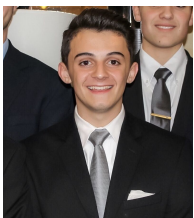
UMVMUN 2016

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CONFERENCE LEADERSHIP

STUDENT LEADERSHIP

Lisbeth Valdez: co-Secretary General

Hello! My name is Lisbeth Valdez and I am one of your co-Secretaries General. I am currently a senior at Proctor High School, but because of the Magnet Bridge Program I am also a full-time student at Mohawk Valley Community College. Last year I was the Under-Secretary General of Conference Services, and the year before I chaired the Legal Political committee. I play the violin in Proctor's Moose Ensemble, I am involved in the Drama Club, and I am in my school's Model UN club. While at MVCC I am a part of the Student Council. I'm looking forward to making sure UMVMUN 2016 one of the best ones yet! If you have any questions, send me an email at lisvaldez19@gmail.com.

Stephen Ventura: co-Secretary General

Hey, everybody! I'm Stephen Ventura, and I am one of your co-Secretaries-General for UMVMUN 2016. I'm a junior at Whitesboro High School and this is my third year in Model UN. At UMVMUN 2015 I was a chair of Special Political and Decolonization. Besides Model UN, I am very active in extracurriculars at Whitesboro. I am President of our Political Discussion Club, co-Editor of the Newspaper, Play Saxophone in Band and Jazz Band, and play for Whitesboro's Varsity Golf Team. Feel free to send me an email at stephenventura2018@gmail.com. I am really looking forward to making UMVMUN an enjoyable experience.

Austin Goldsmith: Under Secretary General for Finance

Hey! My name is Austin Goldsmith and I'm proud to be your Undersecretary of Finances for UMVMUN this year. I have been involved with MUN for three years and this will be my first year as my club's president. While I'm not pouring over work for MUN I am filling my free time with seven other clubs, a sport, or my five college courses. I would tell you about how much I love to read or write or something like that, but I usually just relax with the clubs I love the most. And the best of the best is MUN! Please feel free to contact me at austingoldsmith1227@gmail.com. Let's make this year a great conference to remember!

Jared Bedell: Under Secretary General for Administration

Hello everyone! My name is Jared Bedell and I am your Under Secretary General for Administration for UMVMUN 2016. I am a senior at New Hartford High School and I have been involved in Model UN for five years. Last year I was a chair for General Assembly and I have been a delegate numerous times in the past. Outside of Model UN, I am an attorney in my school's Mock Trial team and I am President of the Senior Class. I also enjoy Key Club Leadership Core and tennis. In my free time, I like to hangout with friends, read legal thrillers, and like everyone else, watch Netflix. I play the violin and saxophone as well. I am excited for our upcoming UMVMUN and I cannot wait to see you all! If you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact me at jbedellmail1@yahoo.com.

Nick Julian: Under Secretary General for Policy and Information Services

Hey! My name is Nick Julian. I am a senior at Proctor High School and I am you Under-Secretary General for Policy. I have been involved in Model UN for four years and I currently serve as the President of Proctor's MUN club. Outside of Model UN, I participate in cross country and track where I am captains of both. I am also the President of Future Business Leaders of America (FBLA). Besides school related activities, I work at Sammy's Cafe in New Hartford and love hanging out with friends whenever I have the time. I'm looking forward to seeing everyone on December 10! If you have any questions at all, feel free to contact me at njulian12@gmail.com.

Mario Mannella: Under-Secretary General of Information & Conference Services

Hey everyone! I am a junior at Proctor High School. I am currently serving as the vice president of Proctor's Speech & Debate Team, treasurer of its Model United Nations club, and team coordinator of Mock Trial. I look forward to providing you with everything that you need on conference day to make this year's UMVMUN a great success. If you need to contact me, feel free to send an email to mmannella26@gmail.com. See you December 10!

FACULTY ADVISERS

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UMVMUN 2016 CONFERENCE THEMED SHIRTS

The front of the shirt reads: "UMVMUN 2016"

The back of the shirt reads: "UPPER MOHAWK VALLEY MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE" (top) and "DECEMBER 10, 2016" (bottom)

UMVMUN 2016 conference shirts are available for order through your adviser. Please ask your adviser to submit an order for your club if you are interested in getting one of the three shirt options above. The ¾ sleeve shirt in navy/white and the long sleeve shirts cost 15 dollars each.

All shirt orders must be submitted online by club advisers prior to the order deadline of November 22. Payments for the conference fees and shirts must be received by UMVMUN by November 30.

CONFERENCE DAY EXPECTATIONS

UMVMUN is a demanding and respected conference. All delegates are expected to keep decorum and maintain a polite attitude toward other delegates and their chairs. If chairs hear or see any kind of unpleasantness between delegates, they have full authority to report to any school advisers. If a delegate feels uncomfortable with their treatment in any way, they should reach out to their chairs and/or the Secretariat.

All committees are expected to touch upon all of their planned topics. All delegates are expected to come to committee as experts on each of their topic and ready for serious debate. UMVMUN is a time to practice problem-solving skills and expand your global knowledge base. The work each delegate does is important and meaningful. Delegates are expected to use their time effectively and promote global peace in all their actions. No frivolous debate is allowed in committee. Delegates are not permitted to use personal technological devices during the conference day except for the lunch recess.

Destruction or theft of SUNY Poly or personal property will not be accepted. You will be held responsible for bearing the cost of the property and will be subject to any criminal charges that apply. Private property is a human right. Respect human rights.

DRESS CODE

Delegates who attend UMVMUN must dress in Western business attire. It is key to remember that dressing for success is key to earning respect from other delegates. We understand that occasionally some delegates cannot afford to piece together a professional outfit. If this is the case, please have your adviser communicate this to us in advance of the conference so that we can attempt to assist an acceptable resolution to this unique circumstance. Western Business attire is considered to be:
- Suits
- Blouse, Sweater, or Button-downs
- Dresses or skirts of near the knee level
- Slacks
- Loafers or other dress shoes

Important weather note: This conference is being held in Upstate New York during the month of December. The cafeteria at SUNY Poly is located in a separate building nearby the building where the conference is held, however, this is a brief walk outdoors to get to lunch. Expect snow and cold weather. We advise delegates and advisers to bring snow boots, a coat, gloves and a hat or scarf.

CONFERENCE DAY SCHEDULE

8:15 am...Registration

9:00-9:40 am....................................Opening Ceremony

9:45-12:00 pm.................................Committees in session

12:00 pm-1:30 pm……………........Lunch *(committees will be staggered)*

1:00-4:00 pm……………...............Committees in Session

4:00-4:30 pm...................................Social Gathering

4:30-5:00 pm...................................Awards Ceremony

5:00-5:30 pm...................................Depart Campus

COMMITTEES & TOPICS

General Assembly Committees

General Assembly Plenary topics
- Israeli and Palestinian Conflict
- Geopolitics on Fossil Fuels
- Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons

Disarmament and International Security Committee topics
- Drug Wars in Mexico
- Preventing Terror Attacks
- Kashmir Border Conflict

Legal Political Committee topics
- Legal Definition and Role for Indigenous People
- The Status of Private Military Contractors
- The Impact of Rising Sea Levels on International Law

Economic and Social Council Committees

Economic and Social Council Plenary topics
- Preventing the Radicalization of Youth
- Sustainable Development of Science and Engineering
- The European Financial Crisis

UN Commission on the Status of Women topics
- Female Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
- FGM in Somaliland
- Capital Punishment

World Health Organization topics
- Combating the Zika Virus and its Effects
- Children's Access to Vaccinations in third world countries
- The Problem of Increased Antimicrobial Resistance

See next page

<u>Crisis Committees</u>

Security Council topics
- Nuclear Weapons in North Korea
- Syria Cessation of Hostilities
- Senkaku Islands Dispute

Historical Crisis Committee topic
- Soviet-Afghan War

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)

Overview
Nongovernmental organizations are non-for-profit organizations that are separate from states and international organizations. Many times, these NGOs provide aid and assistance in specialized topics. NGOs will be attending committee when called upon and can be included in a resolution with their cooperation. NGO positions are not open for schools to apply to represent. NGO representatives have been working closely with our secretariat and chairs since June to prepare for this conference so that they can most accurately portray the stance of the NGO that they are representing. NGO representatives add an entirely new layer of depth to the debate occurring in committee, because delegates are now vying for the endorsement of organizations which are intimately familiar with the topics at hand. By calling on NGOs, delegates are not only being given new information by the NGOs, they are also improving their skills as delegates, balancing the interests of their fellow delegates with the charitable interests of the NGOs they're working with.

Mercy Corps
"Alleviate suffering, poverty and oppression by helping people build secure, productive and just communities. 1979: The organization is founded as Save the Refugees Fund, a task force organized by Dan O'Neill in response to the plight of Cambodian refugees fleeing the famine, war and genocide of the "killing fields." The fledgling organization raises $1 million to provide lifesaving aid to hundreds of thousands of people in Cambodia and helps focus America's attention on the humanitarian crisis…   2015: Mercy Corps is working in more than 40 countries to help people recover from disasters, build stronger communities and find their own solutions to poverty…"
https://www.mercycorps.org/about-us/our-mission

The Clinton Health Access Initiative
"The Clinton Health Access Initiative, Inc. (CHAI) was founded in 2002 with a transformational goal: help save the lives of millions of people living with HIV/AIDS in the developing world by dramatically scaling up antiretroviral treatment. When CHAI was founded, many viewed this goal as unreasonable because health systems in poor countries were too weak and prices of relevant drugs and diagnostic tests were too high. CHAI played a leadership role, working alongside governments and other partners, to lower the costs of treatment and help build the in-country systems necessary to provide lifesaving treatment to millions of people. Since then, CHAI has pursued several similarly ambitious goals, from scaling up pediatric AIDS treatment in order to achieve equity with adults in a time frame few thought possible, to rapidly accelerating the rollout of new vaccines. CHAI has achieved many of its most important successes when seeking to fundamentally change the way the world approaches an issue and pushing the boundaries of what is

considered feasible in global health. CHAI's focus is transformational work that creates a fundamental change in the way actors approach and realize goals. To do this, the degree of impact of a CHAI program must be dramatic, the scale must be at the national or global level, the breadth must change the way others approach the problem, and the sustainability must allow for CHAI's eventual exit without erosion of impact. Today, CHAI operates in 33 countries across the developing world and more than 70 countries are able to access CHAI-negotiated price reductions, vaccines, medical devices, and diagnostics."
http://www.clintonhealthaccess.org/about/

Amnesty International

"Amnesty International is a global movement of more than 7 million people who take injustice personally. We are campaigning for a world where human rights are enjoyed by all. We investigate and expose the facts, whenever and wherever abuses happen." "We lobby governments, and other powerful groups such as companies. Making sure they keep their promises and respect international law. By telling the powerful stories of the people we work with, we mobilize millions of supporters around the world to campaign for change and to stand in defence of activists on the frontline. We support people to claim their rights through education and training."
https://www.amnesty.org

Doctors Without Borders

Doctors Without Borders, according to their website provides medical aid where it is needed most. Independent. Neutral. Impartial.
"Our medical teams in the field provide services that range from basic vaccination campaigns, to maternal and pediatric care, to fighting neglected diseases, to complex surgery. Doctors Without Borders also advocates for affordable, high-quality medicines for the world's poorest people. "
http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org

Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict

"GPPAC consists of hundreds of civil society organisations from around the world and what unites them all is a dedication to conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Beyond that, GPPAC's network members have many different approaches and priorities. The network's work must be guided by a strategic plan providing a framework under which all GPPAC activities fit, but which leaves enough room for members' own perspectives and choices. To ensure this, GPPAC embarked on a strategic planning process for the 2016-2020 period that was as inclusive and participatory as possible, inviting all members to give their input individually through surveys and collectively as regional networks. In the strategic plan 2016-2020, GPPAC adopted a framework with three core strategies.
Under the Enabling Collaboration strategy, GPPAC seeks to improve collaboration within its own network; between civil society actors beyond the network; between civil society, (inter)governmental and non-state actors; and between

(inter)governmental actors.

Under the Improving Practice strategy, GPPAC seek to improve both its own methods and those of others working in this field through knowledge exchange and action learning. GPPAC will also hold (inter)governmental actors to account on the implementation of policy promises they have made, and provide them with expert civil society advice on how they might do so. Good policies on conflict prevention are a prerequisite for good practices.
Under the Influencing Policy strategy, GPPAC seeks improvement in three areas:
- Norms and frameworks, such as the Responsibility to Protect norm, the Sustainable Development Goals, the UNSCR1325 framework on women, peace and security, and the UN Human Security Framework.
- Institutional engagement for conflict prevention, including space for civil society to engage with (inter)governmental actors
- Operationalisation of conflict prevention and compliance, such as regional early warning and early response mechanisms and mediation, or national compliance with resolution UNSCR1325 through national action plans on women, peace and security"

http://www.gppac.net/

International Committee of the Red Cross
"Established in 1863, the ICRC operates worldwide, helping people affected by conflict and armed violence and promoting the laws that protect victims of war. An independent and neutral organization, its mandate stems essentially from the Geneva Conventions of 1949. We are based in Geneva, Switzerland, and employ some 14,500 people in more than 80 countries.
The International Committee of the Red Cross is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance."

https://www.icrc.org

Islamic Relief Worldwide
"Islamic Relief Worldwide was established in 1984 by Dr Hany El-Banna and fellow students from the University of Birmingham in the UK in response to the famine in Africa. In 1985, Islamic Relief's began its first project – sponsoring a chicken farm in Sudan. That same year, its founders hired a small office in Mosely, in Birmingham, and from there raised £100,000 for the famine response. Islamic Relief grew at a rapid rate, and over the next five years, started working in Mozambique, Iran, Pakistan, Malawi, Iraq, and Afghanistan, among others, responding to emergencies and distributing clothes, food, offering health support and beginning the long-term project that is now our One-to-One Orphan Sponsorship programmed. Today, by the grace of God, Islamic Relief is a truly global organization, working in more than

40 countries providing emergency aid, carrying out long-term development, and campaigning for change."
http://www.islamic-relief.org

UNICEF

"UNICEF believes: All children have a right to survive, thrive and fulfill their potential - to the benefit of a better world. That means equal access to services and care that can make all the difference in children's lives. It means working to achieve gender fairness and equality. UNICEF promotes the rights and wellbeing of every child, in everything we do. Together with our partners, we work in 190 countries and territories to translate that commitment into practical action, focusing special effort on reaching the most vulnerable and excluded children, to the benefit of all children, everywhere.
In all of its work, UNICEF takes a life-cycle based approach, recognizing the particular importance of early childhood development and adolescence. UNICEF programmes focus on the most disadvantaged children, including those living in fragile contexts, those with disabilities, those who are affected by rapid urbanization and those affected by environmental degradation."
http://www.unicef.org

RESOLUTIONS AND POSITION PAPER EXPECTATIONS

- Any delegate who is assigned to a non-crisis committee is required to bring a resolution for each of their topics to the conference.
- Delegates who are participating in crisis committees (Historical Simulation committees and the Security Council) are required to bring pre-written position papers to the conference. *A working paper is written as if it were a resolution from the perspective of your nation but has not yet been agreed to by fellow member states of your committee.*
- Delegates who do not bring pre-written assigned papers will not be eligible for awards at our conference.
- Please bring 40 copies of your position paper and/or resolution to the conference. *At UMVMUN, we will NOT have access to a printer, so it is imperative that you print enough copies for all delegates and chairs in the room to read.*
- Please use a font and a font size that minimizes the amount of paper that you use. Also, please try to to print your resolutions double-sided in order to reduce excess paper waste and increase organization at the conference.
- Please remember to keep the interests of the nation you are representing in mind when researching and writing your papers for a topic or policy being deliberated.
- Please cite your sources. *Chicago style citation is preferred but not required. Citation of your sources, however, is required.*

TIPS FOR RESOLUTIONS

- Be sure to **follow the format** for resolutions provided by the conference organizers. Each conference may have a slightly different format.
- Create a **detailed resolution**. For example, if your resolution calls for a new program, think about how it will be funded and what body will manage it.
- Try to **cite facts** whenever possible.
- **Be realistic**. Do not create objectives for your resolution that cannot be met. Make sure your body can take the action suggested. For example, the General Assembly can't sanction another country – only the Security Council can do so.
- Try to find **multiple sponsors**. Your committee will be more likely to approve the resolutions if many delegates contribute ideas.
- **Preambulatory clauses** are historic justifications for action. Use them to cite 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.

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). Only Security Council resolutions can compel nations to take action. All other UN bodies use resolutions to make recommendations or suggestions for future action.[1]

Resolutions are an essential part of the Model UN experience. They should serve as proof of hard work, diplomacy, and strong debate. Keep in mind that all resolutions brought into committee are not perfect. If they were, then there would be no reason to have any debate. Expect to have clauses added to your resolutions. You should also be prepared to defend your reasoning behind certain clauses of your resolution. Do not forget to take pride in your work!

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[1] "Resolutions" United Nations Association of the USA. Accessed October 17, 2016. http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions.

TIPS FOR POSITION PAPERS

A good position paper will include:
- A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your country;
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue;
- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue;
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;
- Actions taken by NGOs with regard to the issue;
- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified;
- UN actions that your country supported or opposed;
- What your country believes should be done to address the issue;
- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position.

A good position paper will be:
- Kept simple (there is no reason to lose information in flowery language)
- Organized by topic
- Completely and accurately cited
  (Always cite your sources. Chicago style preferred but not required)

Position papers are by no means necessary to function in debate, but they certainly add a certain flow to debate. They serve as a reference point to all the information a delegate is representing. Position papers also are helpful in drafting working papers, just to confirm that a delegate's country would approve on whatever they are working on.

Position papers are usually one to one to two pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee. A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.[2]

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[2] "Position Papers" United Nations Association of the USA. Accessed October 17, 2016. http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/positi on-papers.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. Scope
These rules are self-sufficient and shall be considered adopted in advance of the first session. No other rules of procedure are applicable. Legality of resolutions shall be interpreted by the Secretary-General (or Secretaries-General) and the chairs in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and these rules unless otherwise specified.

2. Delegations
The accredited delegations shall consist of all representatives properly pre-registered with the conference staff.

3. Credentials
The credentials of all the delegations shall be considered accepted upon registration. Any decision to modify the rights, privileges, or credentials of a delegation or any of its representatives may be implemented only with the prior approval of the Secretary-General or (Secretaries-General). Any delegation or representatives to whose admission a member has made objection shall be seated provisionally with the same rights and privileges as other representatives.

4. Languages
English shall be the working and official language.

5. Statements by the Secretary-General (or Secretaries-General)
The Secretary-General (or Secretaries-General) or his or her designated representative may, at any time, address the General Assembly or any other body of the United Nations.

6. Presiding Officers
One or more Secretaries-General and all committee chairs shall be the Presiding Officers of the conference.

7. Duties and Powers of the Chairs
In addition to the duties and powers which are conferred upon him or her elsewhere in these rules, the Presiding Officer or Chair shall:

a. Declare the opening and closing of each session b) Direct discussion Accord the privilege of addressing the session d) Limit speaking time
b. Rule on points of order and other procedural matters f) Maintain order in accordance with these rules
c. In addition, the Chair may propose to the representatives:
   1. Limitations on the number of times each representative may speak
   2. Closure of the speaker's list
   3. Closure of debate
   4. Recess or adjournment of the session.

8. Ruling of the Chair or Secretaries-General

Whenever any question or matter of procedure arises which is not specifically covered by these rules, the ruling of the chair or Secretaries-Generals shall be in order.

9. Quorum

A majority of registered members shall constitute quorum in all UN bodies. The Presiding Officer may, at his or her discretion, open the session, permit debate, and permit decisions to be made unless a quorum is specifically challenged and shown to be absent.

10. Voting

a. Each member nation shall have one (1) vote. Accredited Observers shall be considered members for all purposes except resolution voting (but may vote on procedural matters.)
b. All voting shall be done by raising the delegation placard unless otherwise requested by the Presiding Officer.
c. "Members present and voting" shall be defined as those members who cast an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain shall not be considered in reckoning the totals necessary to pass a motion.
d. Unless otherwise specifically stated in these rules, a majority of members present and voting shall be necessary to pass a motion.

11. Roll-Call Voting

a. After debate has been closed, but before a vote has been taken a member may move that a roll-call vote be taken. Roll-call votes are limited to substantive matters. The Presiding Officer shall determine which matters are substantive, and may also refuse the request for a roll-call which would be dilatory. The vote is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one speaker against, and requires seconds by one-third (1/3) of the members.
b. A roll-call vote is also in order without debate of vote at the discretion of the Presiding Officer in cases of a tie or questionable vote.
c. The roll-call vote shall be taken in alphabetical order. As the name -of -the member is called, its representative shall respond "yes", "no", "abstention", or "pass in order". Any member has the right to pass, but only one time, during a roll-call vote.
d. Before the results of the vote are announced, the Presiding Officer shall request changes of vote. No members may, at this time, request the privilege of explaining his or her vote. There shall be no changes of vote on the placard vote.
e. Members other than sponsors, co-sponsors and members who have spoken on the side with which they vote, may claim the privilege of explaining their vote on substantive matters, one (1) minute maximum. The Presiding Officer's decision to allow or disallow explanations of vote is not subject to appeal. There shall be no explanations of vote in plenary sessions.

12. Tie-Vote Procedure

In the event of a tie vote, the vote shall be deemed a failure. No re-vote will be permitted. The topic must be brought up again.

13. Conduct during a Vote

Once the Presiding Officer has announced the beginning of the voting process, no member may interrupt except to raise a point of order in connection with the actual voting.

14. Important Questions

The chair shall determine which substantive matters can become important questions. The only substantive matter that can become an important question at this conference is any recommendation with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The motion to make an important question must be made immediately after the closure of debate. The motion needs one-third (1/3) of the members present to second it and one speaker "for" and one speaker "against" to debate its merits. Then a simple majority vote will make the matter important. A substantive matter deemed "important", requires a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members present and voting.

15. Division of the Question

After debate has been closed, but before a vote has been taken, any member may move that the operative parts of the resolution be voted on separately. The delegate must state how they wish to divide the question. Such a motion requires the seconds of one-third (1/3) of the members and is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one speaker against. A majority of members present and voting is required to pass. If all the operative parts of a resolution are rejected, the resolution shall be considered rejected

16. Agenda

The provisional agenda for all Model United Nations bodies shall be determined by the Presiding Officer.

17. Changing the Agenda

Motions to change the agenda require the seconds of one-third (1/3) of the members present and are in order at any time when another resolution is not on the floor.

Such a motion is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one speaker against, and requires two-thirds (2/3) of the members present to pass. A motion to change the agenda, if approved, causes the designated resolution to be considered immediately. The chair has the discretion to limit the amount of agenda alterations.

18. Speeches

a. No representative may address the session without having first obtained the permission of the Presiding Officer. The Presiding Officer may call a representative to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the matter under discussion.

b. The Presiding Officer of any session shall maintain a speakers' list for all debatable matters. The desire to speak shall be indicated in writing to the Presiding Officer or, at his or her discretion, by raising one's placard.

c. A speaker may yield any amount of his or her remaining time to another speaker. The Presiding Officer may require that speakers indicate their intention to yield and the, member or members to whom they wish to yield prior to speaking. Delegates may not yield their yielded time to another delegate.

d. Extending the speaker's time:
   1. With the exception of those giving speeches on procedural matters or yielded time, any speaker's time may be extended.
   2. When a speaker's time has expired, any delegate may motion to extend it. The chairman shall entertain this motion by asking the committee to indicate significant objections by a show of placards. If there is not a "significant number" of objections to the proposed extension, the speaker's time will be extended for one minute. If there are a significant number of objections, the speaker will be asked to leave the floor.
   3. The number of objections that will constitute "significant objections" is at the discretion of the chair. In setting this number, the chairman should be certain to take into account the size and character of the committee.
   4. There is no limit to the number of times a resolution sponsor's time may be extended. The number of extensions for other speakers will be determined by the committee at the chair's discretion.

19. Closing the Speaker's List

During the discussion of any substantive matter, the Presiding Officer may announce the list of speakers and, with permission of the members, declare the list closed. Should the Presiding Officer leave the list open, any member may move that the list be closed. One-third (1/3) of the members present is needed to second that motion. Such a motion is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one against and requires two-thirds (2/3) of the members present to pass.

UMVMUN

20. Closure of Debate

During the discussion of any resolution, a member may move to close debate after no fewer than two rounds of debate have been concluded. Such a motion requires one speaker for and one against and two-thirds (2/3) of the members present to pass.

Debate is automatically closed when either the "for" or "against" side of the speakers' list has been exhausted. A motion to close debate is only in order when equal numbers of speakers have spoken.

21. Courtesy

All representatives shall be expected to show courtesy and respect to those speaking. Those who consistently fail to do so may be dealt with at the discretion of the Presiding Officer, and his or her decision in this respect shall not be subject to appeal.

22. Right to Reply

a) The Presiding Officer may accord the right to reply to any member whose national honor or integrity has been gravely attacked. The decision to grant or refuse the right to reply is not subject to appeal. You may request this only after a speaker has finished speaking

b) Personal insults are inappropriate and will be dealt with by the chair accordingly. The right to reply to personal insults will not be granted.

23. Point of Order

At any time during any session, a member may rise to a point of order. A point of order is in order when it relates to a specific violation of the rules of procedure (e.g. the calling of member to order; the ruling of a member, a motion, or debate out of order). The Presiding Officer shall immediately determine its merit and rule in accordance with the rules of procedure.

24. Point of Personal Privileges

At any time during any session a member may rise to a point of personal privilege if his or her health, safety, comfort, or ability to hear is severely impaired. The rulings of the Presiding Officer on points of personal privilege are not subject to appeal.

25. Point of Inquiry

At any time, except when another member has the floor, a member may rise to "a point of inquiry" as to the proper method of procedure. The Presiding Officer shall answer the inquiry in accordance with the rules of procedure.

26. Point of Information

If a speaker has finished his/her speech before his/her time has expired, he/she has the right to yield to questions and another member may rise to a point of information directed through the Presiding Officer to the speaker. If the speaker refuses to answer the question, then he/she shall not be accorded the privilege of answering further questions.

27. Adjournment

There are two times when adjournment is in order: one is just prior to lunch and the other is at the close of the day's session. A motion to adjourn is not subject to debate, but shall immediately be put to a vote, and requires a majority of members present and voting to pass.

28. Caucus

During the discussion of any matter, a member may make the motion to have a caucus. Such a motion requires the seconds of one-third (1/3) of the nations present, and is not subject to debate but shall be put to an immediate vote; a majority of members present and voting shall be required to pass.

   a. *Unmoderated caucus* - members may meet informally to discuss matters before the committee.
   b. *Moderated caucus* - the chairs will maintain a speaker's list and establish a short time period for each speaker.
   c. *Whip* - the chairs shall conduct a session in which it is mandatory for each delegate present to speak on the matters before the committee, for an established short time period.

29. Appeal the Ruling of the Chair

A member may appeal the ruling of a Presiding Officer only if such a decision represents an arbitrary judgment or concerns an issue not dealt with in the rules and procedures. An appeal is out of order if its intent or consequence would be the suspension of the rules of procedure or the establishment of a precedent for such suspension. The appealing member shall speak on behalf of his or her appeal and the Presiding Officer in defense of his or her ruling. The appeal shall then be put to vote, and the ruling of the Presiding Officer shall be considered in order unless overruled by two-thirds (2/3) of the members present and voting.

30. Tabling

Any member may move to table any substantive matter under discussion. A motion to table effectively postpones consideration of a substantive matter indefinitely, unless a specific time limit is set. The motion is subject to debate to the extent of one speaker for and one against, and requires two-thirds (2/3) of the members present and voting.

31. Taking off the Table

Once any substantive matter has intervened after an item has been tabled, any member may move to take the item off the table. A motion to take off the table effectively resumes
consideration of a substantive matter where the committee previously left off. Such a motion is subject to debate to the extent of one speaker for and one against, and requires two-thirds (2/3) of the members present and voting.

32. Reconsideration

Once a substantive matter has been adopted or rejected, a motion to reconsider may be moved by any member who voted with the prevailing side. The motion is subject to debate to the extent of one speaker for and one against, and requires two-thirds (2/3) of the members present and voting.

33. Procedures for Amendments

a. Any member may move to amend a resolution under consideration by submitting the amendment in writing to the Presiding Officer. The requirement for submission may be waived by the Presiding Officer.
b. The Presiding Officer may limit the number of amendments with respect to anyone resolution and may suggest that proponents of various amendments caucus to consolidate the amendments.
c. The Presiding Officer may rule any amendment, friendly or otherwise, which drastically and obviously changes the clear intent of the resolution or is irrelevant to the item under consideration, out of order.
d. Sub-committee resolutions may not be altered by members of the General Assembly or ECOSOC plenary committees.

34. Amendments

a. *Friendly Amendments* - During the discussion of a resolution, the sponsor, with the consent of the co-sponsor(s), may incorporate into the body of the resolution any amendment he or she considers friendly. This friendly amendment shall then be considered an integral part of the resolution without debate or vote. All friendly amendments must be submitted in writing to the Presiding Officer. The Presiding Officer who will either announce their inclusion or rule them out of order. Friendly amendments may be made to amendments directly.
b. *Unfriendly Amendments* - If amendments are considered to be unfriendly by the sponsor(s), then a speaker for and a speaker against the amendment are needed. In order for the amendment to be added to the resolution, two-thirds (2/3) of the members present and voting must support its acceptance.

35. Withdrawal of Resolutions and Amendments

With the consent of the co-sponsors, the sponsor may withdraw his or her resolution or '" amendment any time before debate on the matter begins. The resolution or amendment may then be immediately re-sponsored by any member, at which point it resumes its original place in the agenda.

36. Dilatory, Absurd, and Frivolous

The Presiding Officer may rule any representatives out of order if that representative is engaging in dilatory, absurd, or frivolous activity. If the ruling of the chair is upheld because of rule #29, the delegate is out of order and shall be denied the-privilege to address the body or move any motion while that item of the agenda, under consideration at the time of the appeal, remains before the body.

37. Unacceptable Statements
Any delegate who declares war or makes an attempt to secede from a country shall be ruled out of order by the Presiding Officer.

38. Pages
All members shall be expected to show respect and courtesy to the pages. All pages are directly responsible to the Presiding Officer and the specific manner in which the pages work shall be determined by the Presiding Officer, and his or her directives to this effect shall not be subject to appeal. The tipping of pages will be ruled out of order.

39. Inter-committee Notes
Inter-committee notes shall be discouraged. If a delegate wishes to send an inter-committee note which is relevant to the work of the committee, it must be approved by the Presiding Officer.

UMVMUN

COMMON POINTS AND MOTIONS CHART

Purpose	Point/Motion	Second	Speakers	Vote	Other Info
To complain about noise, temperature, etc.	Point of Personal Privilege	None	None	None	In order at any time
To object or question a procedure	Point of Order	None	None	None	In order at any time
To request an explanation of a procedure	Point of Inquiry	None	None	None	Only in order when there is no speaker
To ask a question of a speaker at the podium	Point of Information	None	None	None	Only once speaker has yielded to questions
To adjourn the meeting- for lunch, or to end a conference	Motion to adjourn	None	None	Majority	
To close debate on a specific topic	Motion to close debate	1/3 needed	1 for and 1 against	2/3 Majority	Minimum 2 rounds of debate
To suspend discussion on a substantive matter	Motion to Table the Topic	None	1 for and 1 against	2/3 Majority	
To allow no new nations to speak	Motion to close the speakers list	1/3 needed	1 for and 1 against	2/3 Majority	
To give the current speaker more time	Motion to extend the speaker's time	None	None	Significant Objections Only	
To discuss a matter formally	Motion for a Moderated Caucus		Explanation	Majority	Total and individual speaking times first proposed by delegate but at discretion of chairs
To discuss a matter more informally	Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus		Explanation	Majority	Total Length at chair's discretion

UMVMUN

FLOW OF DEBATE

Model UN Preparation
It is sometimes helpful to think of a Model UN conference as if it were a play in which delegates are the actors and Secretariat members are the directors. The storyline of a stage show is similar to what Model UNers call the "flow of debate" – the order in which events proceed during a Model UN conference. Just like scenes in a theatrical performance, debate unfolds in several different parts. The chart below shows the various stages of debate that take place during a Model UN simulation. Being familiar with how the action will proceed, from the first "scene" to the last, is an important way to prepare yourself for a Model UN conference.

Roll Call
The Chairperson will announce each country's name. After delegates hear their country, they should answer "present."

Setting the Agenda
When Model UN committees have more than one topic available, the body must set the agenda to begin working on one of these issues. At this time a delegate typically makes a motion, stating "The country of [name] moves to place [topic A] first on the agenda, followed by [topic B] and then [topic C]." Once the motion has been made, three delegations must speak in favor of the motion, and three other delegations will speak against it. These speeches should alternate between those in favor and those opposed. Once these six speeches have been given, a vote is taken. Setting the agenda requires a simple majority vote.

Debate
Formal debate revolves around a speakers list. The Chair begins by asking all delegates interested in addressing the other members to raise their placards. The Chair then chooses delegates to be placed on the speakers list. A country may only be on the speakers list once, but delegates may add their country to the end of the list after their speech.

Informal debate involves discussion outside of the speakers list. During moderated caucuses, the Chair calls on delegates one-by-one so that each can address the committee in short speeches. During unmoderated caucuses, the committee breaks for a temporary recess so that delegates may meet with each other and discuss ideas.

Formal Debate	Informal Debate
1a. When the session begins, speeches focus on stating country positions and offering recommendations for action.	1b. After several countries state their positions, the committee breaks for caucuses (often in blocs) to develop regional positions.
2a. After blocs have met, speeches focus on describing bloc positions to the entire body.	2b. Writing begins as countries work together to compose draft resolutions.
3a. Delegates now make statements describing their draft resolutions to the committee.	3b. Countries and groups meet to gather support for specific draft resolutions.
4a. Delegates try to garner more support through formal speeches and invite others to offer their ideas.	4b. Delegates finalize draft resolutions.
5a. Delegates make statements supporting or disagreeing with specific draft resolutions.	5b. Draft-resolution sponsors build greater support for their resolution and look to incorporate others' ideas through friendly amendments.
6a. Delegates present any amendments they have created.	

Close of Debate

Once the speakers list is exhausted, the committee automatically moves to voting. Also, once a delegate feels that his or her country's position is clear to others and that there are enough draft resolutions on the floor, he or she may make a motion to proceed into voting procedure by moving for the closure of debate.

Voting Procedures

Once a motion to close debate has been approved, the committee moves into voting procedure. Amendments are voted on first, then resolutions. Once all of the resolutions are voted on, the committee moves to the next topic on the agenda.[3]

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[3] "Flow of Debate." United Nations Association of the USA. Accessed October 16, 2016. http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/flow-of-debate.

UMVMUN

TIPS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING

Prepare
You may choose to use your position paper text as your opening speech or you may write out some key points. 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.

Consider your audience
Make your speech appropriate to the age and experience-level of the other delegates at the conference.

Eliminate unnecessary words
Such as "umm," "well," "sort of," and "like". These words take away from the message you are trying to convey.

Breathe
Try to breathe from your diaphragm – the organ below your lungs that controls your respiration. 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.

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.

Be positive
Rather than criticizing another point of view, critique it in a constructive way. Always make sure to back up your arguments with facts.[4]

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[4] "Public Speaking" United Nations Association of the USA. Accessed October 17, 2016. http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/public-speaking.

UMVMUN AWARDS CRITERIA

Award Prerequisites

Delegates wishing to be considered for awards must come to UMVMUN with resolutions if they are participating in a non-crisis committee or position papers if they are participating in a crisis committee. Attendance to all committee sessions is a required to be considered for these awards. Also, only delegates exhibiting good citizenship and decorum will be eligible for these awards.

The three awards that will be presented for each committee at UMVMUN are based on the three points of Aristotle's rhetorical triangle—pathos, ethos, and logos. While the three different persuasive appeals incorporate the use emotion, character, and logic, respectively, ideal candidates for these awards will exhibit elements of all three. Award consideration will be determined by determining the delegates who the highest cumulative point totals for all three persuasive appeals and then awarded out based on individual rhetorical strengths that each delegate used in their committee. The three awards are:

The Pathos award will be awarded to a delegate within a committee that effectively incorporates emotional appeal into their diplomatic strategy to captivate their peers and to persuade them. This delegate beautifully crafts an argument using powerful language as well as a powerful delivery. Real life anecdotes are often employed by this delegate to win over the minds of committee.

The Ethos award will be awarded to a delegate within a committee that effectively incorporates the appeal of character into their diplomatic strategy to captivate their peers and to persuade them. This delegate has a high moral standard and is ethically sound in his/her views and proposals. This delegate also epitomizes professional and courteous behavior to their peers in committee, and also is able to collaborate well with others.

The Logos award is awarded to a delegate within a committee that effectively incorporates the appeal of logic into their diplomatic strategy to captivate their peers and to persuade them. This delegate relies mainly on facts and hard logic. His/her views are reasonable and realistic. This delegate is well researched and is knowledgeable of committee issues, as well as past approaches and solutions to problems similar in nature.

See awards rubric on the following page.

Committee _____   **Delegation**_____

Delegate name_____

Requisite	Delegate Performance Score, from 1-5
Pathos-based: Delegate incorporates convincing language as well as other elements such as information within arguments to foster and develop debate.	
Pathos-based: Delegate uses effective and relevant testimonials and anecdotes regarding the issue to foster and develop debate.	
Pathos-based: Delegate effectively appeals to emotions of committee and can impart stimulating feelings when discussing an issue.	
Ethos-based: Delegate approaches issues from a moral and ethical standpoint with relevant facts and information.	
Ethos-based: Delegate yields to other ideas rather than his/her own when appropriate, progressing debate.	
Ethos-based: Delegate is very professional in behavior, presentation, and speech.	
Logos-based: Delegate utilizes relevant facts and information to persuade committee and to foster and develop debate.	
Logos-based: Delegate appeals with realistic methods that could possibly be implemented in the real world.	
Logos-based: Delegate is well versed on past mechanisms used to combat specific issues and incorporates them into discussion.	
Delegate is strongest in: _____ **Pathos** _____ **Ethos** _____ **Logos**	**Point total:**