BONN
INTERNATIONAL
MODEL
UNITED
NATIONS

SINCE 2002

BIMUN / SINUB e.V.

SINCE 2002

THE ACTIVITIES DEPARTMENT PRESENTS

THE CONFERENCE (ROP) WORKSHOP

HELLO! THIS IS US.

WHO ARE YOU?

WHO ARE YOU?

FILL IN THE ZOOM SURVEY

Which committee will you be attending as a delegate or journalist at BIMUN/SINUB 2023?

Do you have any MUN experience?
If yes, what and how much?

How confident do you feel
with the Rules of Procedure?

TODAY'S AGENDA

1 **WHAT IS MUNing?**

What *the hell* did you get into when applying for BIMUN/SINUB 2023?

2 **MUN VOCABULARY**

Everything from A to Z.

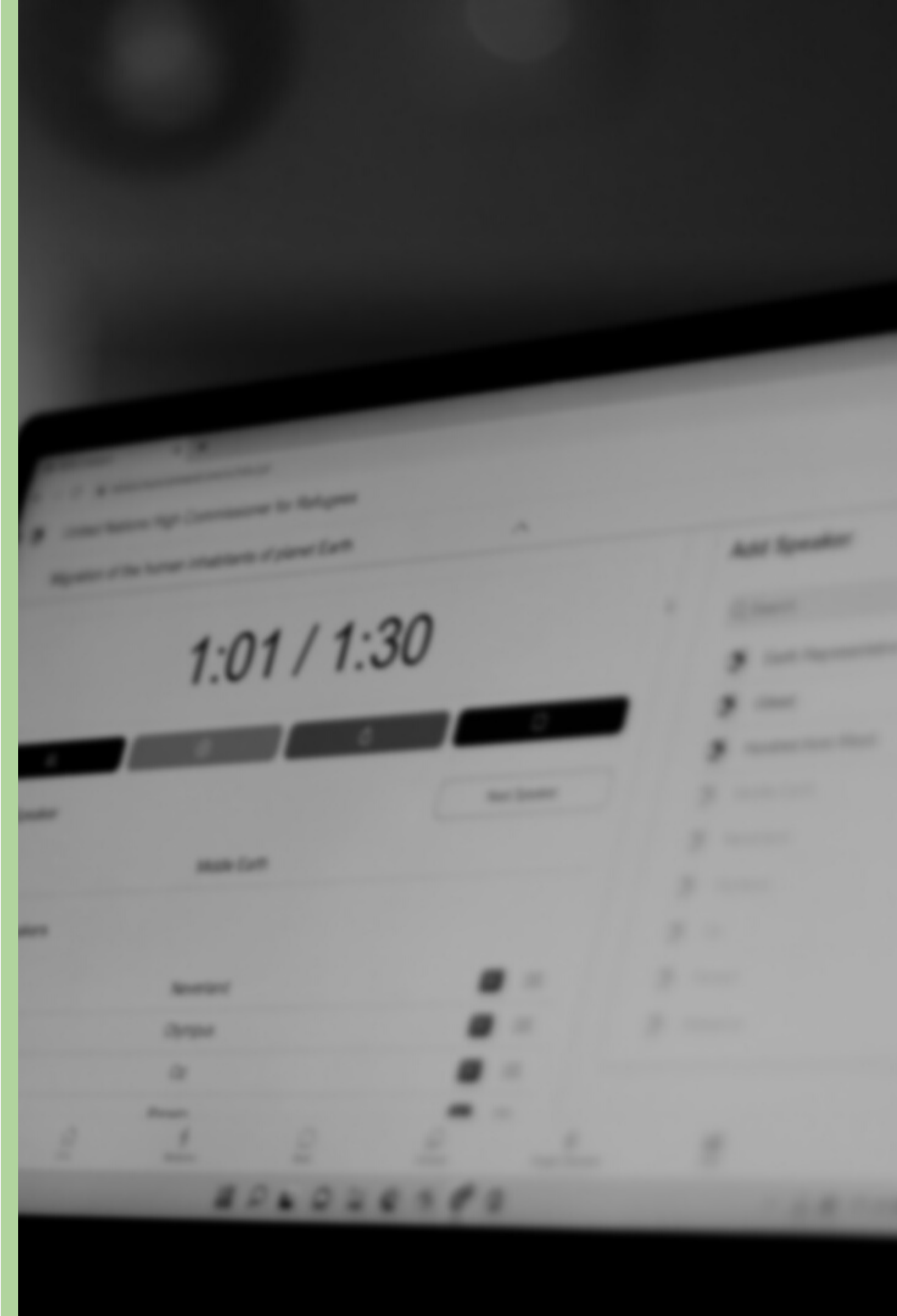**3** **THE RULES OF PROCEDURE**

It's less complicated than it seems ... we promise!

4 **PREPARATION AND POSITION PAPER TIPS**

What you should do in the remaining time til the conference?

5 **TIPS AND TRICKS**

There is always more ...

WHAT IS MUNING?

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At a MUN (= Model United Nations Conference), young students step into the shoes of a diplomat for a couple of hours during the duration of the Conference. The core idea is to simulate the debates of real United Nations bodies, like the Security Council or non-UN-bodies like the Council of Europe.

WHAT IS MUNING?

At a MUN (= Model United Nations Conference), young students step into the shoes of a diplomat for a couple of hours during the duration of the Conference. The core idea is to simulate the debates of real United Nations bodies, like the Security Council or non-UN-bodies like the Council of Europe.

BUT THERE IS EVEN MORE ...

THE CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

THR 23/11/2023	FRI 24/11/2023	SAT 25/11/2023	SUN 26/11/2023	MON 27/11/2023
10:00 - 11:00 *Group 1* UN Campus Tour (Subject: Global Challenges)	9:30 - 11:00 Committee Session	9:30 - 11:00 Committee Session	9:30 - 11:00 Committee Session	9:30 - 11:00 Committee Session
	11:00 - 11:30 Coffee Break	11:00 - 11:30 Coffee Break	11:00 - 11:30 Coffee Break	11:00 - 11:30 Coffee Break
12:00 - 13:00 *Group 2* UN Campus Tour (Subject: The SDGs)	11:30 - 13:00 Committee Session	11:30 - 13:00 Committee Session	11:30 - 13:00 Committee Session	11:30 - 13:00 Final Committee Session
13:00 - 15:00 Registration	13:00 - 14:00 Lunch Break	13:00 - 14:00 Lunch Break	13:00 - 14:00 Lunch Break	13:00 - 14:00 Lunch Break
	14:00 - 15:20 Committee Session	14:00 - 15:20 Committee Session	14:00 - 15:20 Committee Session	13:40 - 14:00 FINAL DEBRIEF
15:15 - 17:30 Opening Ceremony	15:20 - 15:40 Coffee Break	15:20 - 15:40 Coffee Break	15:20 - 15:40 Coffee Break	14:00 - 16:15 Closing Ceremony
	15:40 - 17:10 Committee Session	15:40 - 17:10 Committee Session	15:40 - 17:10 Committee Session	
	DEBRIEF	DEBRIEF	DEBRIEF	
19:00 - 21:00 Reception	BREAK	BREAK	BREAK	
	20:00 Social: Dinner	22:00 Social: Party	21:00 Social: Gala Night	

MUN VOCABULARY

WHO IS WHO?

DELEGATE	JOURNALIST	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
CHAIR	EDITOR-IN-CHIEF	SECRETARY GENERAL

WHO IS WHO?

A **delegate** is representing a certain country (= their allocation). Delegates participate in the debates and try to find common ground with the other delegates.

A **journalist** observes the debates and reports about what is happening in the committee sessions. They also interview delegates, create memes and gossip, ...

The **Executive Committee** (=ExCom) has organized the whole conference and is in charge of all logistics. They are your first contact person in case of a problem or quesions.

There are two to three **Chairs** per committee. The chairs lead the debate!
During the debate, they reserve the right to decide at their discretion. Often that is not subject to appeal .

The **Editors-in-Chief** are responsible for the media outlet of the conference (BIMUN Tribune), they guide the journalists during the conference and produce own content.

The **Secretary-General** (SG) is, together with his two Deputy Secretary Generals (DSGs) responsible for the content of the conference and is leading the Secretariat.

WHAT IS THAT?

STUDY GUIDE

MUN COMMAND

PLACARD

FLOOR

BLOCS

NOTES

WHAT IS THAT?

The Study Guide provides you with all important information regarding your committee such as the mandate of your committee or background information on your topics.

MUN Command is the software that the chairs use during the debate. It is able to create a speaker's list and track the time. Have a look at it and you are always up-to-date.

The placard is a piece of paper that has your allocation written on it. By raising your placard you can indicate that you would like to speak. It will also be used for voting. And it is good to keep a memory ;)

Apart from the dance-floor in the evening ...
... the floor is your chance to speak, e.g. when "you get the floor", you are allowed to hold a speech.

While listening to others, you notice that some share your opinion and others not. All delegates with the same opinion form one bloc. Usually there are two blocs.

Crosstalking is strictly prohibited during debates. If you want to communicate with other delegates apart from the speeches, you can send written notes to them.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

THE BEGINNING

THE MIDDLE PART

THE END

AT THE BEGINNING OF EVERY SESSION

- A committee session may not start as long as the Quorum - a minimum amount of delegates - is not reached.
  - The minimum amount of delegates needed are **2/3 of the total amount of delegates**.
  - The SG may change the needed amount of delegates.

- The majorities during all voting matters during sessions and at the end are based on the Quorum.

↑

QUORUM

- In the Roll Call, all delegates are asked whether they are "present" or "present and voting".
  - "Present" means **you can abstain from substantial voting matters** such as voting on a document.
  - "Present and Voting" means you have to vote either in favor or against in substantial voting such as voting on a document. **You are not able to abstain.**
- You can change your status at any time by sending a note to the chairs.

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ROLL CALL

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST SESSION

- The agenda (aka. the topics of the committee) is presented and then it is decided **which topic is discussed first.**

- The Chairs have a **provisional agenda**: The first topic in the study guide is the one that should be discussed first during debate.

- If there are no objections to this agenda, it is automatically adopted. Otherwise, the agenda will be debated and ist voted upon.

↑

AGENDA SETTING

AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH TOPIC

- All delegates are asked to briefly outline the opinion of their delegation on the topic of the debate
  - 90 seconds time
  - in alphabetical order

- Opening Statements are given at the beginning of each topic that is discussed.

- **Tip: Prepare your Opening Statement before the conference!**

↑

OPENING STATEMENTS

- One delegate has to raise a "Motion to open the General Speaker's List" so that the actual debate can start.

↑

OPEN THE GSL

THE MIDDLE PART – THE "REAL" DEBATE

FORMAL DEBATE

INFORMAL DEBATE

FORMAL DEBATE = GENERAL SPEAKER'S LIST (GSL)

- **Speeches** of one to two minutes
  - The exact time is decided upon by the chairs
  - You can change this time by raising a **"Motion to Change the Speaker's Time"**

- Speeches about the general topic of the debate

- May never run out!

- Remaining time needs to be **yielded** ("handed over") to:

  1. the Chairs -> debate proceeds OR
  2. another Delegate -> if they accept they speak for the remaining time OR
  3. Questions -> others may ask questions you can answer

A string that goes through the whole debate
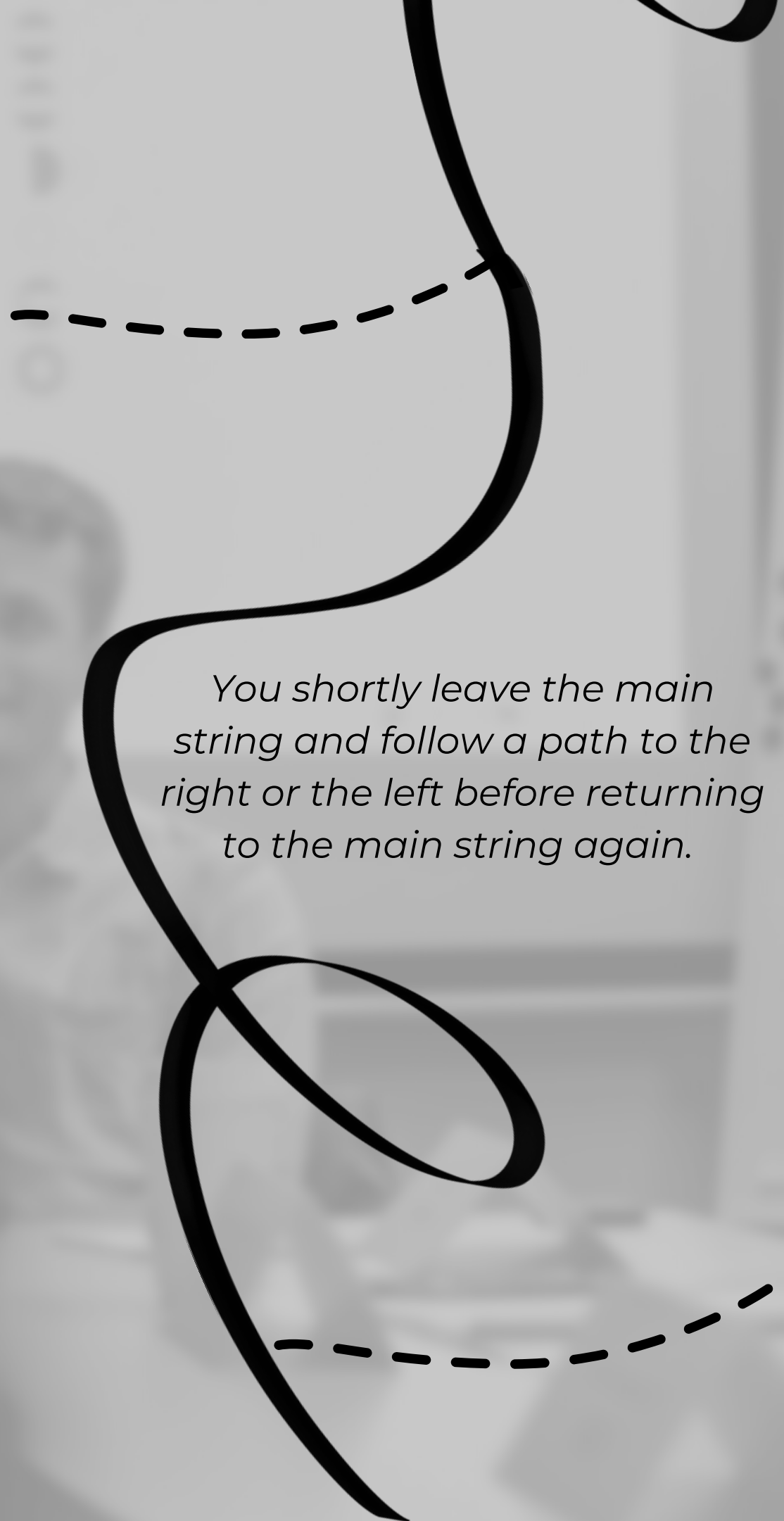
THE MIDDLE PART - THE "REAL" DEBATE

FORMAL DEBATE

↕

INFORMAL DEBATE

INFORMAL DEBATE

- Everything that is not the General Speaker's List!

- There will be a time limit for the respective period of informal debate and **the way it is moderated is different** from formal debate.

- Examples: Moderated Caucus, Unmoderated Caucus, Tour-de-Table ...

- There are several other motions you can raise to discuss in another mode than the ones we will explain.

- You can only raise motions when the Chairs open the floor for motions.

You shortly leave the main string and follow a path to the right or the left before returning to the main string again.

THE MIDDLE PART - THE "REAL" DEBATE

FORMAL DEBATE

↕

INFORMAL DEBATE

MOTIONS

- You can raise a Motion to switch to a different style of debate.

- **A Motion can be raised only after the chairs asked for Motions.** To indicate that you would like to raise a Motion, you simply raise your placard.

- We will introduce the following Motions:
  - Moderated Caucus
  - Unmoderated Caucus
  - Extension of the Previous Caucus
  - Tour-de-Table
  - Question and Answer Period
  - Suspension of the Meeting

- It works similar to the General Speaker's List.
  - Everybody holds speeches, the chairs moderate the debate and create a speaker's list BUT
  - The speeches deal with only a specific sub-topic of the overall topic.
  - There is no yielding.
- How to raise a "Motion for a Moderated Caucus"?
  - Name a title/sub-topic for the caucus.
  - Specify the total duration of the caucus.
  - Specify the individual speaker's time.
- Important: The delegate that raised this motion is given the right to speak first OR last during this caucus.

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MODERATED CAUCUS

- During an unmoderated caucus, the chairs won't moderate the debate anymore.
- Instead,
  - you can move freely within the room
  - and form smaller groups in which you debate the topic, lobby or work on the working paper.
- How to raise a "Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus"?
  - Specify the total duration of this caucus (this may not be longer than 25 minutes).
- Tip: An unmoderated caucus is especially useful for writing clauses or work on amendments (or before that: lobbying).

↑

UNMODERATED CAUCUS

- If a moderated caucus or an unmoderated caucus is working really well but the time is up, you can raise a "Motion to Extend the Previous Caucus".
- How to raise a "Motion to Extend the Previous Caucus"?
  - Raise your placard right at the end of the previous caucus.
  - Specify the total duration of the extension (this may not exceed the previous total duration).
- Important: The topic and individual speaker's time of a moderated caucus cannot be changed when extended.

↑

EXTENSION OF THE PREVIOUS CAUCUS

- A Tour-de-Table works similar to the Opening Statements.
  - All delegates hold speeches for up to 60 seconds in alphabetical order.
  - The speeches deal with a specific sub-topic

- How to raise a "Motion for a Tour-de-Table"?
  - Name a title/sub-topic for the Tour-de-Table.

- Tip: A tour-de-table is especially helpful when you want to get an overview of the committee's opinion on a specific topic for the working paper.

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TOUR-DE-TABLE

- During a Q&A session any delegate may be questioned on an issue relevant to the debate (e.g. a funding proposal)
- In total,
  - 5 questions may be asked
  - each answer may not exceed 1 minute
  - the delegate may refuse to answer

- How to raise a "Motion for a Question and Answer Period"?
  - Specify which delegate should be questioned on what topic

- This is barely used, but might be especially helpful if you decide to invite a representative

↑

Q&A PERIOD

- This motion is needed before a break.
- Important: This motion can be used only when a break is scheduled in the BIMUN/SINUB schedule
- How to raise a "Motion to suspend the Meeting"?
  - Specify for how long the meeting should be suspended or until when.

↑

SUSPENSION OF THE MEETING

THE PROCEDURE OF MOTIONS

- After a motion or several motions have been raised, the chairs entertain every motion in the order of their precedence (see next slide).

- First, they ask if there are any objections to a motion.
  - If there are no objections, the motion automatically passes.
  - If there are objections, the committee moves to procedural voting on that motion. The voting is done by raising your placards, and you have to vote in favor or against, so it is not possible to abstain. Depending on the motion, different majorities are needed to pass a motion.

Simple Majority
Moderated Caucus
Unmoderated Caucus
Extension of the Previous Caucus
Question & Answer Period
Tour-de-Table
Change the Speaker's Time
Adjournment of the Meeting

2/3 Majority
Suspension of the Meeting
Table the Debate
Reconsider an Agenda Item
Close the Debate

THE PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

- Often there are several Motions on the floor.

- We need an order to vote on them: Precedence on Motions
  - Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair
  - Motion for an Extension of the Previous Caucus
  - *Motion to Close the Debate*
  - *Motion to Adjourn the Meeting*
  - Motion to Suspend the Meeting
  - Motion for a Tour de Table
  - Motion for a Question and Answer Period
  - Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus
  - Motion for a Moderated Caucus
  - *Motion to Table the Debate*
  - *Motion to Reconsider an Agenda Item*
  - *Motion to Change the Speaker's Time*

PROBLEM:
WHAT IF THERE ARE SEVERAL SAME
MOTIONS ON THE FLOOR? ⟶

THE PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

In case there are, for example, two moderated caucuses raised, there is also a certain order to decide which one of them is more disruptive and therefore will be voted on first:

1. the longer the caucus, the more disruptive
2. the longer the Individual Speaker's Time, the more disruptive the caucus
3. if there are two identical motions on the floor, the one first raised is more disruptive

CERTAIN RULES ARE GETTING APPLIED

QUIZ TIME!

5 MINUTE BREAK

THE END IS NEAR

DOCUMENTS

It is your goal to have an outcome document at the end of the debate which summarizes the things you agreed on and ideally putting certain ideas in action.

These outcome documents are called Resolutions.

The path to an outcome document looks is as following:

Debates - Working Paper - Draft Outcome Document - Voting - Outcome Document

DOCUMENTS

When & Where?
Usually, resolutions are written during unmoderated caucuses. Resolution writing becomes more focused during later sessions when different positions are clear and proposals have been mentioned and debated

Who?
Everyone can write a Document. Remember that you do not need to write a whole resolution on your own, but can team up with more experienced delegates in your committee.

DOCUMENTS - SPONSORS & SIGNATORIES

- The main author of a resolution is called a **sponsor**. Most resolutions have multiple sponsors who may not vote against the document (unless amended to their disliking) because it takes a group of countries to share ideas and come to a consensus. The necessary amount of sponsors at the BIMUN/SINUB conference is **three**.

- Apart from sponsors, there are **signatories** - delegates that are generally interested in debating the content of the resolution. They are allowed to still vote against the resolution during the voting process. For a document to be introduced there need to be **three signatories**.

- Sponsors and Signatories are listed in the header of the outcome document in alphabetical order.

THE END IS NEAR

DEBATES   **WORKING PAPER**   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   VOTING

A Working Paper (WP) contains any and all information you have discussed. All content on which there is some form of agreement should be collected there, so you can remember what a Resolution later on should contain.

This document needs to be approved by the Chairs to be called Working Paper.

There is no format required.

Tip: Create a Google Document and share it with the other delegates. This way everybody knows what is being written and can contribute clauses by themselves.

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   # DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   VOTING

A document that should be voted upon needs to be introduced as a draft outcome document (= draft resolution) by one of the sponsors.

- A Draft Outcome needs to follow a certain format (ask your chairs for a template).
- To be introduced it needs the necessary amount of sponsors and signatories. Once a Draft Outcome Document is introduced, two things will happen:
  - The Sponsors are asked to read out at least all Operative Clauses of the Draft.
  - A Q&A session follows in which the Sponsors have to answer questions.

Tip: Since changes to an introduced draft outcome document can be made only through amendments, which takes more time and bears the risk that your committee votes against them, you should try to get everything that is important to you already into the working paper before it gets introduced.

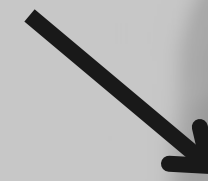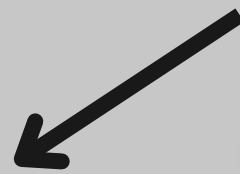# THE END IS NEAR

DEBATES WORKING PAPER **DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT** VOTING

Header Pre-Ambs Operative Clauses

THE END IS NEAR

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   VOTING
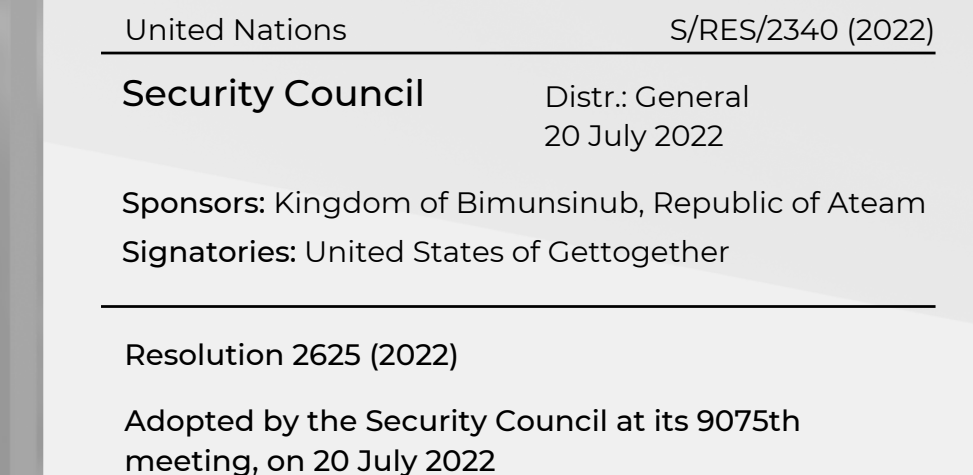
Header   Pre-Ambs   Operative Clauses

- Heading: has to include the Committee Name (not just an abbreviation), sponsors and signatories
- The official names of sponsors and signatories are listed in the header of a resolution in alphabetical order.
- The heading is important so that the reader can figure out easily what the resolution is about and can find a resolution easily. Usually, you receive a template that contains the layout already.

United Nations   S/RES/2340 (2022)

Security Council   Distr.: General
                             20 July 2022

Sponsors: Kingdom of Bimunsinub, Republic of Ateam
Signatories: United States of Gettogether

Resolution 2625 (2022)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 9075th meeting, on 20 July 2022

THE END IS NEAR

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER

DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   VOTING

Header   Pre-Ambs   Operative Clauses

- State all the issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue.
- It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the issue. Every pre-amb ends with a comma.
- They can include: past UN resolutions, treaties or conventions related to the topic; past regional, non-governmental, or national efforts in resolving this topic; references to the UN Charter or other international frameworks and laws; Statements made by the SG or a relevant UN body or agency; general background information or facts about the topic, its significance and its impact.

Resolution 2698 (2023)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 9429th meeting, on 29 September 2023

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2240 (2015), 2312 (2016), 2380 (2017), 2437 (2018), 2491 (2019), 2546 (2020), 2598 (2021) and 2652 (2022) and its Presidential Statement of 16 December 2015 (S/PRST/2015/25),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report of 30 August 2023 (S/2023/640) including its observations on the plight of migrants and refugees in Libya,

Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Welcoming the measures that have been taken to implement resolution 2240 (2015) encouraging their continuation, and taking note of Operation EUNAVFOR MED Irini in this regard,

Expressing grave concern at the continued endangerment of lives by the smuggling of migrants in the Mediterranean Sea, in particular off the coast of Libya, and recognizing that among these migrants may be persons who meet the definition of a refugee under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto,

THE END IS NEAR

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   **DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT**   VOTING

Header → Pre-Ambs → Operative Clauses

- State the solutions that the sponsors of the resolution propose to resolve the issues. The operative clauses should address the isues specifically mentioned in the pre-ambs above it. Operative clauses should be as precise as possible and include examples. To make sure that they are precise enough, you should ensure that they answer the questions "what, who, when, where, why, and how".
- Operative clauses can be split into main clauses and sub-clauses. Each operative clause is numbered and ends with a semicolon (the last one ends with a full stop).
- A resolution should usually have more operative clauses than pre-ambs since this conveys that you have more solutions than problems.

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Stresses* the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, *calls* on the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation, *encourages* the parties to take full advantage of UNDOF's liaison function regularly to address issues of mutual concern, as appropriate, and to maintain their liaison with UNDOF to prevent any escalation of the situation across the ceasefire line, as well as to support the enhancement of the UNDOF liaison function, and *underscores* that there should be no military activity of any kind in the area of separation, including military operations by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces;

3. *Underlines* that UNDOF remains an impartial entity and stresses the importance to halt all activities that endanger United Nations peacekeepers on the ground and to accord the United Nations personnel on the ground the freedom to carry out their mandate safely and securely;

4. *Expresses* full support for Major General Nirmal Kumar Thapa as Head of Mission and Force Commander;

5. *Calls on* all groups other than UNDOF to abandon all UNDOF positions, and return the peacekeepers' vehicles, weapons, and other equipment;

6. *Calls on* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of UNDOF, to respect its privileges and immunities and to ensure its freedom of movement, as well as the security of and unhindered and immediate access for the United Nations personnel carrying out their mandate, including the unimpeded delivery of UNDOF equipment and the temporary use of alternative ports of entry and departure, as required, to ensure safe and secure troop rotation and resupply activities, in conformity with existing agreements, and urges prompt reporting by the Secretary-General to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries of any actions that impede UNDOF's ability to fulfil its mandate;

ALMOST THERE ...

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   **AMENDMENTS**   VOTING

- Last possibility to change, delete or add content.

- Divided into
  - "friendly": all sponsors agree -> is added automatically
  - "unfriendly": Debate and Voting, because a Sponsor disagrees

- To introduce them, you need the sponsor's agreement and the Chairs set a deadline for submission.

LET'S HAVE A LOOK AT SOME PRACTISE EXAMPLES

Endorsing the interworking of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) with national governments in ensuring decent labour standards as defined by the ILO as "productive work women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity" manifested in the Organisation conventions,

Reaffirming the importance of respect for the cultural, religious, and societal backgrounds to resolve matters relating to labour,

[...]

Recognizing the positive effects and results that the 'Better Work' program has brought to participating countries and taking note of the countries wanting to join the initiative,

[...]

Expecting the agreed upon time limit put forward by the United Nations agenda on Sustainable Development to be respected and kept in mind with the implementation of the following guidelines:

Viola Parma
Context & definition

Viola Parma
Diversity of members, acknowledging the conflicts

Viola Parma
already established by ILO

Viola Parma
reference

2. **Establishes** the voluntary SafetyNet Program, aimed at making sure any long-term infrastructural changes have minimal negative effects on the economies of the manufacturers, such as temporary closure of factories due to infrastructural improvement resulting in loss of jobs by:

   [...]

   c. Ensuring effective oversight and combating corruption the ILO will work together with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), such as the ones listed in the ILO PARDEV list, and other national and regional NGOS, and local governemnts to ensure the established lists as stated abouve will be implemented in a fair and equal manner;

3. **Calls upon** the improvement of safety training by local employers and government programs to further qualify employers and employees as well as empower the latter. These training should include the following topics:

   a. Promotion of vocational training programs;

   b. Risk assessment of occupational hazards, in order to give employees knowledge to identify issues as well as empower them to report these to company management and, when possible, take further steps to inform national and local authorities that would take further steps;

   [...]

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   b. Risk assessment of occupational hazards, in order to give employees knowledge to identify issues as well as empower them to report these to company management and, when possible, take further steps to inform national and local authorities that would take further steps;

   […]

Viola Parma
They came up with it

Viola Parma
Reason for it

Viola Parma
cooperation

Viola Parma
local responsibilities

Viola Parma
connection to other issues, like education

THE END

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   **VOTING**

During Voting, the room is sealed, only few motions are still in order.

Any observers, including journalists, are asked to leave the room.

If you use a Point of Personal Privilege to visit e.g. the bathroom during this time, you will not be allowed back in.

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   **VOTING**

- Substantive voting deals with content that is put up for debate. If you have a resolution at the end of the debate, you want to vote upon it to know whether it could pass or not. As this is a substantive matter, delegates may vote in favour, against or abstain.

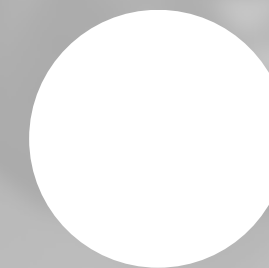- You will always need a certain majority of delegates.

Simple Majority	Qualified Majority	Consensus
50% + 1	2/3 OF DELEGATES	ALL DELEGATES
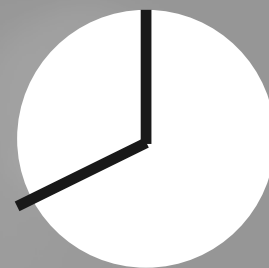
THE END

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   **VOTING**

- There are usually at least two ways of voting procedures.
  - Voting with Placards
  - Voting by Acclamation
  - Roll Call Vot

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   **VOTING**

- There are usually at least two ways of voting procedures.
  - **Voting with Placards**

    The **standard way** of Voting - starts automatically if nobody asks for a different way

    The Chairs will ask for all in favor, against, and abstentions. Everyone that wants to vote in this respective way raises their placards at the same time. It is the same procedure as for usual procedural votings.

  - Voting by Acclamation
  - Roll Call Vote

THE END

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   **VOTING**

- There are usually at least two ways of voting procedures.
  - Voting with Placards
  - **Voting by Acclamation**

    "Motion to Vote by Acclamation"

    The Chairs will ask for objections to the document on the floor. If there are none, the Document automatically passes unanimously.

  - Roll Call Vote

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   **VOTING**

- There are usually at least two ways of voting procedures.
    - Voting with Placards
    - Voting by Acclamation
    - **Roll Call Vote**

"Motion to Vote by Roll Call"

Delegates will be called in alphabetical order to state if they are in favor (with rights), against (with rights), abstain, or want to pass.

THE END

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   **VOTING**

Roll Call Vote   -   Options

In Favor — You agree with the final documents. Even if there are minor details, your country's position is not contrary to the content.

With Rights

Against — You do not agree with the document because your country's policy differs or the decisions would be frowned upon in the state that you represent.

Abstain —

Pass ——

THE END

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   **VOTING**

Roll Call Vote   -   Options

In Favor — You agree with the final documents. Even if there are minor details, your country's position is not contrary to the content.

Against — You do not agree with the document because your country's policy differs or the decisions would be frowned upon in the state that you represent.

Abstain —

Pass ———

With Rights
You will get a certain amount of time to explain your decision afterwards, for example because you voted unexpectedly.

THE END

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   **VOTING**

Roll Call Vote   -   Options

In Favor — You agree with the final documents. Even if there are minor details, your country's position is not contrary to the content.

Against — You do not agree with the document because your country's policy differs or the decisions would be frowned upon in the state that you represent.

Abstain — You are not convinced by the document, but it does not interfere with your country's interests or there are parts you like, but also some that you do not like. If you abstain, your vote will not be calculated to the total amount of delegates and the majority is adjusted.

Pass — If you are unsure what to vote for, you can pass. After the first round, the Chairs will come back to you. In that second round you then just have two options left: in favour or against.

With Rights
You will get a certain amount of time to explain your decision afterwards, for example because you voted unexpectedly.

THE END

DEBATES   WORKING PAPER   DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT   **VOTING**

↓

SPLIT

- There are several Motions to split documents a certain way. This is done because clauses that would not reach the majority can be excluded, resulting in the document still passing. For more details refer to the RoPs.

ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE

Important: A Point may always be raised as long as it is not interrupting the speech of another delegate. It may only interrupt a speech to state a point of personal privilege saying that you cannot understand the speaker!

Ease personal issue/ discomfort (e.g. you need to visit the bathroom)

Questions about the procedure if the debate or about the RoPs (never be afraid to raise this!)

You believe the debate is conducted in a way that interferes with the RoP
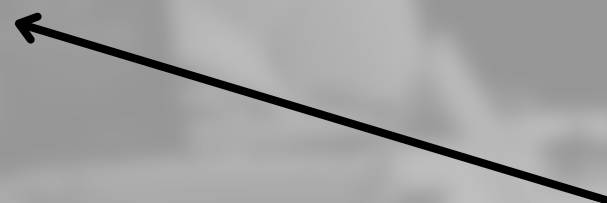
PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

ORDER

POINTS

QUIZ TIME!

5 MINUTE BREAK

POSITION PAPER

WHY?

- It helps with your own preparation.
- Your chairs can check whether you understand your country's position correctly and can intervene already before the conference if that is not the case.
- short, concise outlines of your country's position on the topic(s) at hand
- Important: You may not be eligible for an award if you do not hand in a Position Paper beforehand!

HOW?

- The Position Paper is closely linked to your general preparation for the conference
- You write it based of the Study Guide, but do not copy it!
- It comprises further research to country's position
- Refer to statistics, be specific, refer to the official language (no abbreviations, official names of Treaties etc.)
- Proper preparation of the documents allows a better representation of the country

- Structure:
  - Header: name, delegation, country represented, committee
    Introduction: to your country, history concerning committee and topics
  - Body: Countries position
  - Conclusion: possible solutions & foci for the debate

- You need one position paper per topic! NOT one paper for both!

- Read your chair's instructions carefully to get more information regarding the format, length etc.

GENERAL PREPARATION TIPS

- The Position Paper is closely linked to your general preparation for the conference
- Read general background information on your country (e.g. who is the president, what are current problems of the country, etc.)
- Use reliable sources during your research (be careful with Open Source Sites like Wikipedia)
- Make notes on every information that might be relevant for the debate and highlight the most important aspects
- Think about the needed diplomatic language and maybe write down some vocabulary beforehand
- NEVER criticize your own country
- Do not present your own personal opinion EVER

If you realize during your research, that the county's position is not clear or there is no proper information available, search for your country's position on similar topics. Find out which other countries are allies with the country you will represent and get inspiration for a possible position. The other way around it can also help to figure out who would most likely be your opponent during the debate (e.g. USA would not cooperate with Iran's standpoints most of the time).

TIPS & TRICKS

DO NOT BE INTIMIDATED
BY OTHER DELEGATES' SPEAKING SKILLS OR MUN EXPERIENCE
- LISTEN TO THEIR POINTS AND DISMANTLE THEIR ARGUMENTS.

TIPS & TRICKS

REMEMBER THAT YOU ARE YOUR COUNTRY,
NOT YOURSELF.
ALWAYS SPEAK OF YOURSELF IN THE THIRD PERSON - "THE
DELEGATE OF ... BELIEVES THAT"

TIPS & TRICKS

LOOK FOR DELEGATES/COUNTRIES WITH A SIMILAR POSITION TO YOURS, AND TRY TO WORK WITH THEM, SO YOU HAVE A LITTLE UNOFFICIAL AGENDA TOGETHER.

TIPS & TRICKS

DARE TO IMPROVISE. IT IS GOOD TO PREPARE YOUR OPENING STATEMENT, BUT FOCUS ON STUDYING YOUR COUNTRY AND IMPROVISE YOUR SPEECHES, NOT THE OTHER WAY AROUND.

TIPS & TRICKS

DO NOT RUSH YOUR SPEECHES. IT IS BETTER TO MAKE ONE CLEAR POINT IN A MINUTE THAN TO RUSH OVER THREE POINTS SO FAST NO ONE CAN UNDERSTAND YOU.

TIPS & TRICKS

TIPS & TRICKS

FOR MORE TIPS CHECK OUT THIS PRESENTATION UPLOADED
TO THE BIMUN/SINUB WEBSITE ;)

QUESTIONS?

TIME TO CHAT!