



# Welcome!

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CMUNCE XXIII Delegate Training Session

# Agenda

- ❖ Introductions
- ❖ General MUN Tips (main room)
- ❖ Crisis vs. GA Parli Pro (breakouts)
- ❖ Staffer “Office Hours” (small breakouts)

# General MUN and Speaking Tips

- Read your background guide before committee, understand if you are crisis or GA committee
- Remain in character! Your speeches should represent your assignment, not your beliefs
  - However, this is never an excuse to be an unkind or disrespectful delegate
- Raise your placard as much as possible!
  - This is a learning experience and you are here to speak!
    - Also be just as good as a listener as you are a speaker
- When speaking, try to put your main points at the start of your speech and pay attention to your eye contact, cadence, and pacing.

# Do's and Don'ts of committee

## **Don't...**

Interrupt other delegates while they're speaking.

Be racist, homophobic, sexist, or bigoted in any manner

Commit genocide, sexual violence, suicide, and/or other sensitive topics in crisis notes.

## **Do...**

Speak loudly and clearly

Be creative and inventive with your crisis notes

Collaborate with your peers

Use common sense

Have fun!

# Parliamentary procedure

**Point of Inquiry:** If you want to do something, but are unclear about how to do it, raising a point of inquiry is the best way to do so.

**Point of Personal Privilege:** used to express concern about an issue that affects your comfort and ability to participate, such as the volume of speakers, the temperature of the room, or if you need use the restroom.

**Point of Parliamentary Procedure:** used when a delegate has a question about parliamentary procedure.

(**Note:** Procedure may vary depending on the discretion of your chair due to time limitations, size of committee..etc)

# Passing notes

Notes being passed in committee should be strictly related to debate, and is often a means to create and communicate with your bloc. Notes must be respectful and relevant to the committee.

Notes can also be passed to the dias/Chair to communicate messages of any kind.

# Parliamentary procedure

**Speaker's list:** the first opportunity to speak in committee. When you move to open the speaker's list, you will first say: "I move to open the speaker's list." After doing so, another motion will be made to set the speaking time: "I move to set the speaking time for 1 minute."

**Moderated caucus ("mod"):** the portion of debate where you can formally express your country's views to the entire committee in a speech. When you move for a moderated caucus, you will specify a duration, speaking time, and topic. Ex: "I move for a 10 minute moderated caucus with a 1 minute speaking time to discuss funding solutions." **NOTE:** this is the main method in which delegates speak/debate

The speaking time must divide into the total duration to produce a whole number for the number of speakers.

Ex: 12 minutes/45 seconds, 10 minutes/30 seconds, 9 minutes/45 seconds

# Parliamentary procedure

**Unmoderated caucus (“unmod”):** the time in committee used to informally discuss with other delegates, form blocs, and write working papers. When you move for an unmoderated caucus, you only specify a duration; there is no speaking time nor topic since the chair doesn’t regulate what you discuss or who talks.

Ex: “I move for a 15 minute unmoderated caucus.” Typically, unmoderated caucuses run for 5, 10, or 15 minutes, though they can be longer.

**Round Robin:** similar in structure to a moderated caucus, but every delegate will be recognized in turn to speak on a given topic. When you move for a round robin, you will need to specify the topic and speech time.



# Voting Procedure

1. “Motion to introduce directives/resolutions on the dias in the order they were received”
2. Directives/resolutions are read verbatim and speeches presented
3. “Motion to move into voting procedure”
  - a. “with two for and two against at 30 second speaking time” optional addition
4. Vote on moving into Voting Bloc - usually requires  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority

# CMUNCE XXIII General Assemblies

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) - Double Delegation
- International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
- African Union (AU)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Press Corps (Specialized GA) - have specialized procedures in your background guide
- House of Commons, 1830 (Specialized GA) - have specialized procedures in your background guide
- Pan American Health Organization (Specialized GA)

# CMUNCE XXIII Crisis Committees

- The Encryption Eclipse (Three-Way JCC)
- The Infinite and the Divine (Two-Way JCC)
- Korean War (Two-Way JCC)
- Ad Hoc
- Battle of Sekigahara
- Bengal Crisis, 1943
- Congress of Berlin, 1878
- College Football
- The 75th Hunger Games: The Mockingjay Alliance
- July Crisis, 1914
- Nigerian Election Crisis, 2023
- Red Scare
- Sand War, 1963
- SARS Epidemic
- Sudanese Coup, 2019
- Super Mario (Political) Party
- UN Special Session on Illicit Drugs, 1990
- Yuan Dynasty
- The Semipalatinsk Test Site

# General Assemblies

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# Objectives as General Assembly Delegate

- ❖ Research your country's policy and history with the subject
  - Check the background guide to see if your country or your country's allies are mentioned
- ❖ Come up with solutions to the issues addressed in committee
  - Make sure that you have a good source of funding
  - Make sure that your solutions reflect country policy
  - Make sure that other countries can support your solutions
- ❖ Find a bloc (group of other delegates to work together)
- ❖ Write and pass a resolution with your bloc

# Speakers List

## **Order of Motions:**

1. Open debate
2. Set the agenda
3. Open speakers list

When you move to open the speaker's list, you will first say: "I move to open the speaker's list." After doing so, another motion will be made to set the speaking time: "I move to set the speaking time for \_\_\_ minute(s)." Typically, it will be no more than 1 minute.

In a speaker's list speech, you will take a minute to outline your country's core beliefs about the issue at hand. During this time, do not state all of your solutions, but give a general sense of the main focus of your position, and go from there.

# Passing Resolutions

**Sponsor:** the person(s) who wrote the resolution. Sponsors should try to get their documents passed by the committee.

**Signatory:** a person who signs on the document to show that they would like to see the bill presented in front of the committee. Resolutions need a certain number of signatories in order for them to be voted on.

**Preambulatory clauses:** A brief overview of the various points in the resolution. Similar to an abstract in a research paper.

**Operative clauses:** Detailed descriptions of every solution that the sponsors want to pass.

# Blocs

- These are usually formed during unmoderated caucuses. Try to form a bloc by finding people who hold similar positions to you. Once formed, you want to work to create resolutions in following unmoderated caucuses. We value collaboration, and therefore do not encourage working outside of committee.
- Tech policy for GAs
  - Laptops should be closed during moderated caucuses and debate
  - All documents should be written on Google Docs



# Resolutions

A **resolution paper** is the formal document produced and adopted by various UN bodies. In Model UN, a resolution paper is the document that contains all the clauses written by the delegates during the simulation to be voted on at the end.

Generally, three fourths of the committee time is dedicated to writing clauses, merging ideas, and passing one comprehensive paper. Before they are introduced officially, resolutions are formally known as “**working papers.**” Working papers are introduced into committee by a Motion to Introduce Working Papers. Once introduced, working papers are then referred to as “**draft resolutions.**” They undergo a series of edits by the Chair as well as mergers with other papers by sponsors before being reintroduced and finally voted on. **Do not pre-write the resolution paper!** The purpose of resolution papers is that they are the result of cooperative work between delegates. We will not tolerate prewritten clauses or resolution papers.

# Sample Resolution

## **Urgently (Utilizing Resources Globally and Exercising New Technologies) Pushing Ps (Pursue, Promote, Preserve)**

**Sponsors:** China, Colombia, Egypt, Germany, Iran, Italy, Kenya,  
**Signatories:** Argentina, Australia, Chile, Czech Republic, France, Indonesia,

**Understands** the connection between climate change and displacement, specifically climate refugees,

**Alarmed** by the lack of action by wealthier nations towards improving both the climate and climate refugee crises on developing nations,

**Believing** that there is a future for developing countries and climate refugees who lost their lands to climate change,

**Emphasizing** the need for the UNHCR to reallocate funds,

**Asking** for certain sanctions to be lifted from environmentally vulnerable nations,

**Creating** an intelligence organization to hold the international community accountable

1. **Encourages** the Utilizing Resources Globally and Exercising New Technologies, Pursue, Promote, and Preserve three tier oversight program (URGENT PPP), a framework clause that establishes the organization and the outline of the initiatives by the UNHCR as well as maintain certain conditions regarding climate change, those displaced by it, and other involved parties by:
  - a. Promote: resolving current issues by creating an oversight board and international set of base guidelines,
    - i. Monitoring developments relevant to the subject matter,
    - ii. Oversight of gathered and recorded information,
    - iii. Authority to delegate task forces to areas in need of assistance,
  - b. Pursue: Allowing countries easier access to goods, services, and organizations that will help them better their political, social, and economic situations in regard to climate change:
    - i. Country must be in good standing with the UNHCR to receive these resources,
    - ii. Utilizes technology to further development and climate change prevention solutions,
    - iii. Follows the set of guidelines established,

# Crisis Committees



# Objectives as a Crisis delegate

- ❖ Consider your character: abilities, connections, possessions, authority
  - “Portfolio Powers”
  - Check background guide
- ❖ What is your end goal? Consider what is most beneficial to you
  - Power? Peace? Destruction?
- ❖ How will you achieve these goals?
  - Directives
  - Crisis Notes
  - Alliances with other delegates
  - Speaking & lively debate

# Documents

**Directive:** an order passed by the committee to take action. Similar to passing an executive order or a resolution.

**Press Release:** a document/statement passed by the committee to inform the “public”.

**Amendment:** a proposed change to a directive or press release. You can add, drop, or replace certain sections of the document.

**Sponsor:** the person(s) who wrote the document. Sponsors should try to get their documents passed by the committee

**Signatory:** a person who signs on the document to show that they would like to see the bill presented in front of the committee. Documents need a certain number of signatories in order for them to be voted on.

**Notes:** use a piece of scrap paper, sticky note, index card etc. to pass notes to other delegates during committee sessions. Similar to “texting” or “DMs” without the phones

# What are Crisis Updates?

- ❖ "Crisis Updates" refer to dynamic and unexpected developments that backroom will introduce during the course of a simulation.
  - These updates can take various forms, such as news reports, emergency situations, diplomatic cables, or intelligence briefings.
  - Delegates are expected to respond to and address the situation at hand through proposing new strategies and collaboration and come to an effective resolution.
- ❖ Example:
  - As of the latest intelligence reports, tensions in Region X have escalated significantly. Local militias, backed by unidentified external actors, have launched coordinated attacks on government forces. The situation has quickly deteriorated, with reports of civilian casualties and widespread displacement.
  - In order to address this crisis, consider aspects such as the impact on regional security, potential consequences for international peace, and the humanitarian aspects of the crisis.

# What is a two-pad system?

- ❖ Crisis delegates will receive one padfolio and one additional notepad at the conference.
- ❖ Delegates are required to write their crisis notes to backroom on these notepads.
  - Start committee on the notepad of your choice, and write down any crisis notes you want to send to backroom.
  - When backroom comes in to collect notes, you will give the notepad you were writing on to them, and begin using the other notepad to write down your crisis notes.
  - When backroom comes back in to return your notepad with crisis notes, you can give them your second notepad if you had any new crisis notes written down. This system allows you to always be writing your notes to backroom on a notepad.

# What is a two-pad system?

- ❖ Reminders and tips
  - Loose crisis notes (such as those ripped from the notepad) WILL NOT be accepted by backroom in effort to uphold the two-pad system. This will ensure that your notes return in a timely manner and are not misplaced in the backroom.
  - It's recommended that any general notes or information you want to keep track of during committee should be written on a personal notepad so that you are not missing information while waiting for your crisis notepad to return from back room.
- ❖ Crisis notes will be collected every 40-50 minutes



# How to write a crisis note

Crisis notes are your opportunity to directly contribute to the committee's crisis arc (story). The hallmark of a good crisis note is that the crisis director incorporates it into the narrative of the committee. Crisis notes are critical to your success!

Here are some tips:

- ❖ Your first crisis note should include steps to establish a source of funds and other resources
- ❖ Write out clear steps and provide specificity. We should be able to determine from the note exactly what you want to do, why you want to do it, and your plans for accomplishing it.
- ❖ Always ask what your portfolio powers are if you do not know. We are here to support and guide you in any way possible!
- ❖ Submit your crisis note to the backroom/crisis director

# Example Crisis Note

CRISIS NOTE to Kimberly Boucher, head of foreign relations at CAMBRIDGE ANALYTICA:

Hi Kimberly,

I have many terabytes of consumer data collected from Magnesis user's credit card transactions. I know that this sort of information may be very helpful to those over at Cambridge Analytica. In exchange, all I request is a large favor in the future. I know that you have been able to instill protests, political turmoil, and interfere in elections in other countries; I may need you to do something similar

Sincerely, Billy McFarland

**GOAL:** send consumer data to Cambridge Analytica in return for a larger favor in the future regarding instilling protests in the Bahamas

← Address your crisis note to someone, real or made-up

← Use your resources in order to get the things that you want

- If it's a big request, you can write multiple letters to the same person to establish a relationship

← To help the crisis analysts, write your goal at the bottom of your note