

Oregon Model United Nations

2021

“Model United Nations – Oregon’s oldest youth organization – offers high school students a chance to partake in a simulation of the UN, exploring contemporary world issues related to security, economics, human rights, health and the environment.”



Delegate Guide

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Welcome From Your Secretary General

Dear Delegates and Advisors,

It is my honor and privilege to welcome you to OMUN 2021. This year's conference will be held from April 9 to April 11 2021(dates subject to change.)

Model United Nations offers such an amazing opportunity for students to grow their skills in debating as well as gaining a new world perspective. MUN has been a passion of mine since my freshman year, and I hope you find the same joy from it that I have.

This is by far the most unusual year Oregon MUN has faced and will perhaps be the most challenging. We, the Secretariat, are working hard to make preparations for the conference, in whatever shape that may hold. While we are hopeful that it will be in person, we continue to prepare for the possibility of an online version. Your safety continues to be our top priority.

I am excited to announce some new additions to OMUN this year. The first is this Delegate Guide. In this guide you will find everything you need to be successful in OMUN. From "How Tos" to important dates to rules you'll be well prepared for Spring Con. The second addition is very similar and is in fact another guide, your Committee Guide. In this guide you will find your Agenda Topics, background information on your Agenda Topics, and a list of other country delegations in your committee. Other additions include new contests as well as other fun MUN aspects! I am committed to making OMUN a true student lead conference and so in that spirit we will be having a post conference survey to hear your ideas!

As you continue to prepare for OMUN, we are here to help you with whatever you may need. Please do not hesitate to reach out to us via email (secretariat@oregonmun.org) or through the OMUN Instagram account (@oregon_mun) which also provides updates. We are happy to answer any questions you may have.

On behalf of the OMUN Secretariat, welcome, and we look forward to seeing you at the OMUN Spring conference as well as throughout the year.

Best Regards,

Ahnwyn Bowden

OMUN Secretary General 2020-2021

Meet Your 2021 Secretariat

Ahnwyn Bowden
Secretary General



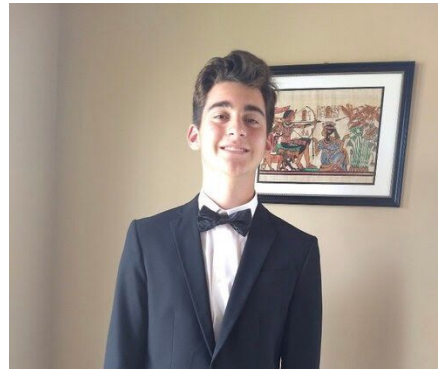
Cate Carson
Vice President



Padmini Bhagavatula
Vice President



Muhammad Faks
Undersecretary



Rhea Oommen
Undersecretary



Jonah Gent
Undersecretary



Sneha Jeyasingh
Undersecretary



Ethan Downs
Undersecretary



DELEGATIONS

*subject to change

Country	Special Committee(s)	School
Australia	ICJ, CSW	Ashbrook Independent
Bangladesh	CSW	Sunset
Belarus	CSW	West Linn
Belgium	SC	Eugene IHS
Bhutan	n/a	McMinnville
Brazil	ICJ, CSW	Lincoln
Canada	CSW	Village Home
China	SC, ICJ, CSW	Sherwood/Wilson
Colombia	CSW	Southridge
Cuba	CSW	Aloha
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	n/a	Lakeridge
Denmark	CSW	Sunset
Dominican Republic	SC	West Albany
Egypt	n/a	Crescent Valley
Estonia	SC, CSW	One Stone
France	SC, ICJ, CSW	Lakeridge

Germany	SC, ICJ	Lake Oswego
India	ICJ	Lakeridge
Indonesia	SC	Wilson

Iran	n/a	South Salem
Iraq	CSW	McMinnville
Ireland	CSW	Tualatin
Israel	CSW	Sunset
Italy	ICJ	Lincoln
Japan	ICJ, CSW	Riverdale
Liberia	n/a	Lakeridge
Mexico	CSW	Tualatin
Morocco	ICJ	Eugene IHS
Niger	SC, CSW	Lakeridge
Nigeria	n/a	Southridge
Pakistan	n/a	Lake Oswego
Palestine	n/a	Catlin Gable
Peru	CSW	Lakeridge
Philippines	CSW	Sunset
Poland	n/a	Riverdale
Republic of Korea	CSW	Catlin Gabel

Russian Federation	SC, ICJ, CSW	Jesuit
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	SC	Clackamas
Saudi Arabia	CSW	Lake Oswego
Slovakia	ICJ	One Stone
Somalia	ICJ, CSW	Lake Oswego
South Africa	SC, CSW	Eugene IHS
Spain	n/a	Lake Oswego
Switzerland	CSW	Clackamas
The Holy See	n/a	Jesuit
Tunisia	SC, CSW	St. Mary's Academy
Uganda	ICJ	McMinnville
United Arab Emirates	n/a	West Linn
United Kingdom	SC, ICJ, CSW	International School of Beaverton
United States of America	SC, ICJ, CSW	Westview
Venezuela	n/a	Marist
Viet Nam	SC	Lincoln

Delegate Research Guide

1. Compose a country profile

- Look at economic standing, political system, health issues, social issues.
- It sounds obvious, but be able to point out where your country is on a map.
- Resources:
 - CIA World Factbook
 - IMUNA Country Profiles

Do some broad research on your country

- Know the current issues your country faces -- look at a variety of news sources to see what issues your country is facing.
- Also know the current issues your region faces (i.e. if your country is Saudi Arabia, you should be aware of the ISIS problem in Iraq). Check some regional news sources
- Resources:
 - CNN International: <http://edition.cnn.com>
 - BBC: <http://www.bbc.com>
 - International NY Times: <http://international.nytimes.com>
 - Al Jazeera (good for Middle East news): <http://america.aljazeera.com>

2. Know your topic

- Know the UN's involvement with your topic
- Start by doing a basic search -- “ ‘Enter topic here’ and the UN”
- Look at previous resolutions addressing the topic
- Resources:
 - UN News Centre: <http://www.un.org/news/>
 - UN Documents Centre (for finding resolutions): <http://www.un.org/en/documents/>
 - UN BISNET: <http://unbisnet.un.org/>

3. Other helpful tips!

- Wikipedia — DO NOT CITE wikipedia in your position paper or while debating.

However, Wikipedia is a great tool for getting a basic overview of a country or topic. For example, you could use it to compose a country profile for your own personal use. You should never use it as your sole source of information, but rather to gather ideas of what to research next.

- Have some way to organize your research. A binder, a notebook, a Word document -- it doesn't matter, it just needs to work for you.
- Model UN is huge -- odds are, OMUN isn't the only conference to cover a specific topic. Do some digging and see if you can find any other background guides that address your topic. Since background guides are written for delegates like you, they are good places to look!

Important Dates

- Winter Conferences:
 - Commonly referred to as “Winter Cons”, these mini conferences are held around the state of Oregon in January.
 - All Winter Conferences will be held ONLINE for 2021.
 - The purpose of Winter Cons is to help prepare delegates for the Spring Conference held at the UO in April
 - Winter Con Dates & Locations 2021:
 - Winter Con #1: Online, TBA
 - Winter Con #2: Online, TBA
- Credentialing Sessions: Credentialing sessions are where students bring their position papers to be reviewed by committee chairs. Students will also be asked several questions, and will be scored based on this [rubric](#).
 - Registration for Credentialing Sessions will be done through Eventbrite for tracking purposes.
 - Credentialing Session Dates & Locations 2021:
 - Credentialing Session #1: TBA
 - Credentialing Session #2: TBA

How to Write a Position Paper

PARAGRAPH 1: INTRODUCTION

What is a current UNRESOLVED problem related to this topic in the world that deserves global attention? Describe the problem in as much detail as possible including information about why the problem remains unresolved and deserves global attention rather than national or regional attention.

PARAGRAPH 2: CAUSE OF THE PROBLEM

Describe how developing nations cause the problem. Consider economic, political, and/or social causes.

PARAGRAPH 3: CAUSE OF THE PROBLEM

Describe how more developed, 1st world nations are causing the problem. Consider economic, political, and/or social causes.

PARAGRAPH 4: THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

What has the United Nations done in attempting to resolve the problem?

PARAGRAPH 5: YOUR NATION'S POSITION

What is the position of your nation on the problem?

PARAGRAPH 6: OTHER NATION'S POSITIONS

What are the possible positions of two other nations in your committee on the problem?

PARAGRAPH 7: PROPOSE A SOLUTION

Consider the key question provided to you in the agenda topics. What should the United Nations do to further resolve the problem? Your solution must be consistent with your country's position.

REQUIREMENTS FOR POSITION PAPERS:

Each position paper must be at least one page in length but no more than four pages in length, typed and double spaced. Papers should be typed in Times New Roman utilizing 12 font. Each paper must cite its resources. Wikipedia is not acceptable as a source.

Example Position Paper

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Maternal Healthcare for Intended Pregnancies

Country: Kuwait

Maternal death is one of the most dangerous issues facing women today. Everyday, more than 830 women across the world die from preventable complications due to pregnancy and childbirth. The majority of maternal deaths, 99 percent, occur in developing countries. 95 percent of maternal deaths occur in sub-saharan Africa and southeast Asia. The rate of maternal mortality increases in rural and poorer areas. The rate and quality of care of the mother and fetus, is directly related to the survival of mother and infant. Even though between 1990 and 2015, maternal mortality decreased by 44 percent, it is still extremely high. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

“Preventable maternal deaths can also entail violations of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, the rights to equality and non-discrimination, the rights to information and education and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress.”

In the modern age, there is the ability to ensure that the maternal mortality rate is zero. While the majority of maternal deaths occur in developing countries, developed countries are not immune to it and must also play a part in greatly reducing the number of dying women from simple complications.

Like so many other of the worlds' problems, the preponderance of maternal deaths fall onto developing countries. A large part of this is due to a lack of resources. However, another major part is due to tradition and taboo. Zambia is perhaps the most evident example of this. Zambia is located in southern Africa and has one of the highest maternal mortality in the world at 96 percent. A substantial part of this is due to the traditions and taboos that surround childbirth in Zambian culture. This leads the majority of women to have at home births without a doctor(s) present leading to an extremely high rate of deaths before and during childbirth. Traditions are important, but when those traditions prevent women from receiving the health care they deserve or restraining women from receiving an abortion in a dire situation, they become an issue that needs to be addressed. What is happening in Zambia is a situation that transpires in nearly all developing countries and that the governments of those countries must address.

While the rate of maternal deaths in developed countries may pale in comparison to that of developing countries, the rates are still an enormous concern. Although in developing countries the high maternal death rates are a result of lack of resources and long-withstanding traditions that drive misinformation, this is not the case in developed countries. Prejudice and a wealth gap are often the reasons for a high maternal death rate in a developed country. Such is the case in the United States where the maternal death rate is 23.8 per 10,000. A country such as the United States has the ability and the responsibility to provide safe and accessible healthcare to everyone, especially expectant mothers. When a country leads the world in economics and defense, it is not excused from duties such as healthcare for all of its people. This is applicable to every country, especially developed countries.

With the issue of maternal death being so extremely pressing, it has been on the United Nations radar for quite some time. The fifth goal in the Millennium Development Goals and Beyond 2015 developed by the United Nations was Improve Maternal Health. The two targets of this goal was to 1) Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio and 2) Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health. The UNFPA founded the program Every Woman, Every Child. This program is a global movement that is spear-headed by Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon. It strives to mobilize and intensify global action to save the lives of 16 million women and children around the world and improve the health and lives of millions more. Every Woman, Every Child now has 280 global partners.

Kuwait recognizes how pressing the issue of maternal mortality is in the world. However, with the only 4 maternal deaths per 100,000 births in its country, Kuwait also recognizes that it is possible to exceptionally lower maternal death rates globally. Kuwait believes that it is of the utmost importance to ensure that mother and child survive and are healthy, before, during, and after pregnancy. Kuwait would support any measures proposed by the United Nations to combat maternal mortality.

Maternal mortality is not a multi-face issue. It is in fact, a very simple issue that all countries agree upon. A woman should not need to fear for her life when she attempts to bring new life into the world.

In order to solve this devastating issue of maternal mortality, adequate healthcare must be provided for all women. The United Nations should set standards for maternal and female healthcare for all countries. Countries that are not able to do so on their own, will be provided aid

in order to meet the standards. Maternal mortality is one issue that countries can and must stand united against.

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How to Write a Resolution (Oregon Model United Nations)

Heading:

In the upper left hand corner, include the committee name, the sponsor(s) name(s), the signatories, and the topic

Example of Heading:

Human Rights 3A

Sponsors: Cyprus, Chad, Czech Republic, Norway, Somalia, Italy, France, Finland

Signatories: Bolivia, Argentina, Afghanistan, Dominican Republic, Kuwait, Thailand, Nicaragua, Haiti, Tunisia, Romania, Jamaica, Columbia, Morocco, South Africa, Libya, Ecuador, Panama, South Korea, Nigeria, Djibouti, Denmark, USA, India, United Kingdom, Uganda, Greece, Bahrain, Cuba

Topic: Atrocities Committed in South Sudan

The sponsors of the resolution are the countries who have helped to draft the resolution and fully support it.

The signatories of the resolution are countries whom

- 1) agree with and fully support the resolution, but did not help to write it
- 2) support the general idea of the resolution, but would like to see some changes
- 3) do not fully support your resolution but find it more appealing than the other resolutions
- 4) you have preswayed to sign on to the resolution and have given them something in return
- 5) and many other scenarios

Tip: attempt to have as many signatories as possibly, as it will increase the likelihood of your resolution passing to the G.A. (General Assembly)

Addressing:

Always address the resolution to the **General Assembly**.

Preambulatory Clauses

The Preambulatory Clauses of a resolution are similar to an introduction in an analytical essay. The role of these clauses are to provide background information

and to also show how previous resolutions and strategies have not worked. They can also be about Past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions related to the topic

- Past regional, non-governmental, or national efforts in resolving the topic
- References to the UN Charter or other international frameworks and laws
- Statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency
- General background info or facts about the topic, its significance, and its impact

Preambulatory clauses begin with:

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

Combine one of these phrases with an issue that you want to address.

Example of Preambulatory Clauses:

Acknowledging the brutal war crimes committed between the South Sudanese Government and rebel factions,

Addressing the concern of corruption in the developing nation,

Asserting the importance of preserving the lives of millions of civilians,

Bearing in mind, the new government needs to hold sovereignty to remain a strong nation, while guiding and supporting the nation entails significance for an ethical government,

Emphasizing the famine and displacement of millions of citizens and the crucialness of the issue,

Recognizing the various voices and lack of true sovereignty of the diverse ethnic groups clashing within the region,

Keeping in mind the United Nations attempts in supplying shelter, food, water, monetary aid, and controlling conflict in regions with large populations of displaced civilians directly impacted by the ongoing civil war,

Reflecting the numerous endeavours towards peace between the South Sudanese government and rebel factions including the peace treaties proposed in 2015- that have failed to fully dissolve violence within South Sudan,

Noting the various neighboring countries supplying arms within South Sudan thus continuing to fuel further conflict within the country,

Remember:

- You should have more operative clauses than preambulatory clauses.
- The GA wants to hear more solutions than problems!
- Each clause ends with a comma

Operative Clauses

This is the part of the resolution where you share how you propose to solve the conflict or crisis. These clauses should address the preambulatory clauses.

Operative clauses begin with:

Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

To write an operative clause, combine a solution that addresses one of the preambulatory clauses (problems) and add one of the phrases to the beginning.

Examples of Operative Clauses:

1. Urges the United Nations to assist in carrying out negotiations between the South Sudanese government, Uganda, and rebel ethnic groups;
2. Calls upon member states to continue providing shelter, food, water, education, and necessary resources to the millions of innocent civilians displaced by ongoing conflicts;
3. Encourages a government with representation to secure the voice of all ethnic groups and in return help decrease the atrocities in South Sudan;
4. Recommends Kenya, and other neighboring countries cease the transportation of arms within South Sudan in order to prevent further conflict within the country;
5. Further invites Finland, USA (simply continuing), UK, the Czech Republic, Norway, and UNESCO, Italy, to contribute to the economical aid crucial to both refugees and victims of the war, as well as neighboring nations including Kenya and Uganda;
6. Requests that South Sudan and other regional leaders negotiate a basis for all ethnic groups to be given representation within South Sudan's government, under the global policy of Article 21 of the Human Rights Declaration which states:
 - a. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
 - b. (2) Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
 - c. (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.
7. Encourages existing UN Peacekeepers within South Sudan to continue to set up camps and provide aid for civilians within South Sudan, however be granted protection intervention in cases that put Peacekeepers' lives at risk;
8. Urges the United Nations to offer a neutral location -Such as Geneva- in which:
 - a. Conflicting ethnic groups and political parties can carry out negotiations and discuss actions of peace;

- b. The United Nations is given a passive mediating role which does not directly infringe on the will of any South Sudanese People;
 - c. Ensures the protection of representatives of the ethnic groups participating within these discussions;
9. Encourages the support to progress for peace, while drawing attention to South Sudan's lack of ownership of the Civil War.

DEBATE RULES

The purpose of rules of debate is to maintain order and to provide the maximum opportunity for all delegates to participate. All committee chairs will be trained thoroughly in the rules of debate. They are expected to use these rules, and maintain the discipline of the committee throughout the conference. All delegates are expected to follow the rules of debate as if they were members of the United Nations. Successful and meaningful experiences at Oregon Model United Nations begin with the recognition that these are formal proceedings, and we are trying to emulate the work of real ambassadors in the United Nations.

I. FOR THESE RULES, YOU NEED TO RAISE YOUR PLACARD, AND BE RECOGNIZED BY THE COMMITTEE CHAIR.

1. "I rise to make a speech"
This is when you want to speak during general or substantive debate.
2. "I rise to make a comment"
This is if you want to make a comment **DIRECTLY** about a speech made by another ambassador. You cannot comment on a comment. Instead, simply make a speech.
3. "I rise to submit a resolution"
This is when you want to introduce a resolution in general debate. Remember, you can introduce a resolution **ONLY** in general debate.
4. "I rise to submit an amendment"
This is when you want to amend a resolution in substantive debate. They will be given to the clerk in the committee. The clerk will read the amendment out loud to the committee. The chair will ask if the amendment is "friendly" to the primary sponsor of the resolution. If the amendment is friendly, it will be automatically added to the resolution. If the amendment is not friendly, then debate will occur on that amendment immediately.
Debate on the amendment will continue until a motion is made to close debate (see below).
5. "I rise to ask a question"
If you wish to ask a question, please make sure to always direct your question at the committee chair. The committee shall determine who will respond to the question.
6. "I make a motion to close debate"
This is if you wish to end debate (either substantive or general debate). This motion requires a "second" from another delegate, and the entire committee must vote to end debate. If a simple majority chooses to end debate, then debate is closed.
7. "I make a motion to caucus"
If you wish to meet briefly and informally with other delegates, you make this motion. The purpose of a caucus is to craft resolutions, write amendments to a resolution, decide how to

vote, meet as a bloc to clarify positions in debate, or any other important business during committee sessions. It is not a break to socialize or leave the committee.

8. “Point of Personal Privilege”

If you need to leave the committee sessions for personal reasons, you make this motion. Remember, a roll call is made at the beginning of each session. You are required to attend all committee sessions. Therefore, personal privilege should only be used for brief departures from committee. You must leave your placard so that your absence is noted. Also, the chair has the power to determine whether or not you are excused. Excessive requests for personal privilege may be reported to advisors, and may result in disciplinary measures.

II. THESE MOTIONS DO NOT REQUIRE RAISING A PLACARD. IN OTHER WORDS, YOU CAN INTERRUPT THE CHAIR OR THE SPEAKER AT ANY TIME TO MAKE THESE MOTIONS.

1. “Point of Order”

This is when someone (the chair or another delegate) is out of order. When a delegate says, “point of order,” the business of the committee stops. You are then expected to explain what is out of order, and the chair then will bring the committee back to order.

2. “Point of Information”

This is when you are confused about what is going on. Simply call out “point of information” and ask your question to the chair. The chair is expected at that point to clarify what is going on procedurally. This is not an opportunity to make comments about inaccurate information, only to ask questions about procedure. You should make a comment or speech for that purpose.

DEBATE PROCEDURE IN COMMITTEE

I. CALLING THE COMMITTEE TO ORDER

1. The chair of the committee calls the meeting to order. After that occurs, there can no longer be any discussion by committee members unless your placard is raised and the chair recognizes you.
2. At this point, the committee chair will take roll. When your nation’s name is called, you respond by saying “present and voting.” Some nations are not allowed to vote, so they simply will say, “present.” A quorum (at least one-third of the committee members) must be present in order to begin the committee session.
3. The next order of business is the election of a Rapporteur. This person presents to the General Assembly a summary of the debate. They will be provided a committee report for this purpose

from the committee chair. The committee first nominates delegates to be a Rapporteur. Then a vote is taken by secret ballot. To win requires a majority vote.

GENERAL DEBATE

I. DEBATE ABOUT AN AGENDA TOPIC (GENERAL DEBATE)

1. After the clerk takes roll, and the Rapporteur has been elected, the chair of the committee will open debate on the first agenda topic of your committee. Committee chairs begin by creating a Speakers List. They will say, “Who would like to speak on this agenda topic?”
2. If you wish to speak your thoughts, opinions or beliefs, or provide background information on the agenda topic, you raise your hand the chair recognizes you. You will speak in the order that the committee chair recognized you. When you speak, you must first say, “I rise to make a speech.”
3. If you wish to make a comment on a speech, you raise your hand and the chair recognizes you. Comments are allowed only on the previous speech and at the discretion of the chair. The committee chair must recognize you. You then say, “I rise to make a comment on the speech made by the delegate from _____.”
4. If you have a question that you want to ask a delegate in your committee, you raise your hand and the chair recognizes you. You then rise “to ask a question to the delegate from _____.”

II. HOW TO INTRODUCE YOUR RESOLUTION

1. Resolutions can only be introduced during General Debate on the agenda topic that relates to your resolution. However, they can be introduced at any time during the General Debate. Resolutions are typically introduced near the end of General Debate when most of the opinions have been discussed, questions answered, etc.
2. If you wish to introduce a resolution during General Debate, you raise your hand and the chair recognizes you. You then rise “to submit a resolution.”
3. You read the title of the resolution, and hand the resolution over to a committee chair who records the title of the resolution on the committee report.
4. The clerk will hold onto all of the resolutions.

III. HOLDING A CAUCUS

1. If you want to have an informal meeting with other delegates in the committee to draft a resolution, then you must request it from the chair. General debate is the time when you can meet with other delegates for this purpose. If you want this to occur, follow the procedure for

making a motion to caucus. It must be approved by a majority of the members of the committee.

IV. HOW TO END GENERAL DEBATE

1. If you wish to end General Debate on an agenda topic, you raise your hand and the chair recognizes you. You then rise and “make a motion to end debate.”
2. At this time, the chair may decide, at their discretion, to have two delegates speak in favor of the motion, and two against the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. A chair does this only when it looks like the delegates are in conflict about whether or not to end debate.
3. The motion to close debate must be agreed upon by a simple majority of the committee members.
4. After General Debate is closed, you move into what is called Substantive Debate, a debate on the proposed resolutions.

SUBSTANTIVE DEBATE

I. DEBATE ON RESOLUTIONS (SUBSTANTIVE DEBATE)

1. Again, the chair calls the committee to order. At this point, no delegates may speak unless they raise their hand, and the chair recognizes them.
2. After the committee has been called to order, the committee reads the titles of the resolutions that were introduced during General Debate in the order that they were introduced.
3. All of the same rules for speaking apply in Substantive Debate as they did during General Debate. However, the debate is no longer a general debate on the agenda topic, but a discussion about the proposed resolutions.

II. HOW TO MAKE AMENDMENTS (CHANGES) TO A RESOLUTION

Note: Amendments are the most important function of substantive debate. The goal of the committee is to take several different resolutions and combine them into one resolution that expresses the solution of the committee as a whole on an unresolved global issue. Therefore, most of what will occur during substantive debate will be combining operative clauses through the amendment process into a final, single resolution.

1. If you want to change the language or add an operative clause to a resolution, you must prepare an amendment in writing on a piece of paper. You cannot amend pre ambulatory clauses.

2. You raise your hand and the chair recognizes you. You then rise and make a motion to amend.
3. You will pass the amendment to the chair who will read it aloud.
4. The chair asks the writer of the resolution if the amendment is “friendly,” if the writer will accept the amendment without debate or voting.
5. If the amendment is friendly, the co-chair adds the amendment, in writing, to the resolution automatically.
6. If the amendment is unfriendly, the chair must open debate on the amendment. All rules of debate apply.
7. Debate on the amendment ends when a delegate makes a motion to end debate on the amendment. This must be seconded, and voted on by the committee. If the motion passes, then debate continues on the resolution as a whole.

III. MAKING A MOTION TO CAUCUS DURING SUBSTANTIVE DEBATE

1. If you wish to meet with other delegates to draft amendments to a resolution, or to determine how to vote on a resolution, make a motion to caucus. Remember, you cannot caucus during this time to draft entirely new resolutions. That can only occur in General Debate.

IV. VOTING

1. In the United Nations, all voting takes place at once on all amendments and all resolutions for each agenda item. Passing an amendment or resolution requires a simple majority.
2. Voting on resolutions goes in the order that they were introduced.
3. First, a committee chair will read the amendments to the current resolution and the committee will vote upon them in the order in which they were presented. Remember, friendly amendments have already been automatically added to the resolution.
4. Second, a committee chair will read the new resolution as amended and the committee will vote on the resolution.

V. SELECTION OF SPEAKERS AND SELECTION OF RESOLUTION FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The committee must decide which ONE resolution for each agenda item will be submitted to the Secretariat to be submitted to the General Assembly. The Rapporteur takes this information to the Secretariat. The resolution is turned in at the OPI for the Secretariat’s review.
2. The committee chair will take nominations from the delegates in the committee for who should accompany the Rapporteur to the General Assembly in order to speak in favor and in opposition to the resolution.

3. The procedure for nominating delegates for the Speakers List in the General Assembly and the decision for which resolution should be submitted follows the same as the procedure for the election of the Rapporteur.

OPI will determine whether a resolution is suitable for debate in the General Assembly.

If OPI determines that a committee's resolution needs to be revised then they will send a spokesperson to the committee to make suggestions for amendment.

It will then be the responsibility of the committee to open substantive debate on the resolution and make amendments, or abandon the resolution in order to continue with business related to another agenda topic.

Attire

Delegates should wear business attire at the conference.

The below standards have been adopted from the UNA-USA website:

- Delegates should aim to look professional.
- We recommend most delegates wear suits.
- A blouse, sweater, or button-down shirt of any kind is appropriate.
- Dresses and skirts are appropriate as long as they are adequate in length.
- If you identify as male, please wear a tie.
- No t-shirts.
- No jeans or shorts. Slacks and suit-pants are acceptable.
- Please remember that you will be on your feet most of the day and doing a large amount of walking. Wear comfortable shoes. Sneakers are permissible, but we ask that you attempt to wear more professional shoes.

Conference Schedule

*subject to change

Time	Activity	Location
THURSDAY		
8:30- 10:00am	Registration	TBA
9:30am	Committee Chair Meeting - Required for all current Committee Chairs	TBA
10:00-11:15am	Opening General Session	TBA
11:30am-12:15pm	Opening Committee Session Delegates are required to wear their nametags and wristbands to all MUN events	TBA
12:15- 1:30pm	Lunch Break- On Your Own	
1:30-5:00pm	Session one Committee Meetings	TBA
2:30-4:30pm	Executive Committee Meeting Advisors interested in joining please arrive at 3:30pm	TBA
5:00pm	Talent Show Tryouts	TBA

5:00-6:30pm	Dinner- On you own	
6:30pm-8:00	Session two Committee Meetings	TBA
9:00-10:00pm	Talent Show	TBA
10-10:30pm	Secretariat Meeting	TBA
10:30pm	Program Completed for the day	
FRIDAY		
8:15-8:30am	Information meeting for Prospective Committee Chairs	TBA
8:30-8:50am	Prospective Secretariat Meeting	TBA
9:00-11:15am	Session Three Committee Meetings	TBA
11:00am-1:30pm	Meeting/Luncheon for Advisors Only All schools should send at least one Advisor to get new information about the conference	TBA
11:15am-12:15pm	Lunch Break- On your own	
12:15-3:00pm	Session Four Committee Meetings	TBA
3:30-4:30pm	General Session	TBA
5:00-6:00pm	Dinner- On Your Own	
6:00pm	Chris Allen Award	TBA

Recommendations due

6:00pm	Scholarship Application Due	TBA
6:00-8:00pm	Session Five Committee Meetings	TBA
8:30-9:45pm	Big Five Bid	TBA
9:00-11:00pm	Nighttime Events	TBA
11:00pm	Program Completed for the Day	

SATURDAY

7:30am	Secretariat Meeting	TBA
8:00-10:15am	General Assembly Committee Meeting	TBA
	-All Speaker for Outstanding Resolutions should head straight for the GA's at this time	
8:30-10:00am	Session Six Committee Meetings	TBA
10:00-11:30am	Closing General Session	TBA
11:30am	New State Officers must meet at OPI	TBA
11:45am	Program Completed for the Day	

Placards

All Delegates will need to have placards at the conference. **One per delegate is required**, and we would suggest printing a couple of extras in case they get lost. Delegates will not be allowed to be seated in their committees without a placard.

There are 2 ways to get placards this year.

One is to print your own from the document provided. All printed Placards must be 11x17 using black ink on white paper. ([Download Placards Here](#))

The other way to have a placard this year is to email Traci Earhart (Assistantdirector@oregonmun.org) and let her know ahead of time that you wish to use the placards that we have in storage. We will let you use them free of charge. They will be ready for you on the first day of the conference during registration/check in. If you lose them, they are gone. We will be disposing of all of our stored placards immediately after the conference, so you would not need to worry about turning them in at the end.

Scholarships

There are 3 scholarships available at the Oregon Model United Nations Conference. Applications are due in OPI by 6 PM on Friday.

APPLICATION AVAILABLE HERE:

The University of Oregon Admissions Office awards a \$1000.00 scholarship each year to an attendee of the Oregon High School Model United Nations Conference who is enrolled to attend or will be enrolled to attend the University of Oregon in the fall. This scholarship is only open to graduating seniors and will only be applied to tuition expenses.

The Oregon International Relations League- Model United Nations offers two Scholarships. Each Scholarship is \$500. They are named The Executive Director Scholarship and the James Barlow Scholarship. These scholarships are open to seniors who are current participants in the Model United Nations Conference who will be attending college in the fall.

Awards

SPEAKER AWARDS

Each committee will vote on 2 separate speaker awards at the last committee session on Friday night. The awards are: Best Country Representative, and Best Consensus Builder.

The winners of each award will receive a medal at the closing session. In addition each winner's school name will be put into a drawing. 2 winners will be drawn, and those schools will receive a first-round country choice.

CRISIS SIM AWARD

Starting Saturday morning, each committee will work on a resolution to help resolve a crisis with global implications. Crisis information will be distributed that morning. The Committee Chairs will discuss amongst themselves and select 2 delegates from their committee that they believe worked the best towards a resolution for the crisis. Those names go into a drawing and 2 names will be drawn. The winners will be announced at the closing session. The winner's schools will receive a first-round country choice.

CHRIS ALLEN AWARD

The Chris Allen Award is a special award for adults. The adults are nominated by students involved in the program.

There are 3 criteria for the award.

The nominee must be an adult, but not necessarily a student advisor.

The award is based on service to an individual club or the model as a whole.

Selection of recipient is made by the student secretariat

The winner will be announced at the Closing Session.

BIG FIVE BIDS

The Big Five Bid Process will begin at 8:30pm Friday night. If your school wants to represent a Big Five country next year (China, France, Russia, the United States, or the United Kingdom). You will need to send a group of representatives to make a bid to do so. A group of advisors will be judging each bid and will make the selections. The winners will be announced at the Closing Session on Saturday morning.

To represent a Big Five country your school needs to guarantee that you will have enough delegates to place at least one delegate in each committee, and possibly 2. It is possible for 2 schools to put forth a bid and work together to represent a Big Five country.

CONTESTS

OMUN Merchandise Design Contest

Are you an artist that loves MUN? If so, you need to enter the OMUN Merchandise Design Contest!

How to Enter:

1. Create a design that in some way combines Oregon, MUN, and the 2020-2021 year.
 - a. Your design must include:
 - i. The words “OMUN”, “Oregon MUN” or “Oregon Model United Nations”
 - ii. The year 2021.
 - iii. A UN symbol (this could be the wreath, a gavel, ect.)
 - b. You design can not:
 - i. Include more than 8 colors.
 - ii. Have any offensive words, symbols, ect.
2. Submit your design in a digital format (a simple photo of your drawing is okay) to the Secretariat (secretariat@oregonmun.org).

Deadline:

All submissions must be submitted by January 1st, 2021 .

Results:

The results of the contest will be announced by April 1st, 2021 .

Perks of winning the contest:

1. Your design will be printed on the front of clothing for any students and advisors to purchase if they so choose.
2. Your design will also be printed onto other pieces of merchandise.
3. You will receive one FREE piece of merchandise, of your choice.
4. Your school will receive a first round country pick.

OMUN Pun Contest

Are you the kid always making a MUN pun during the meeting? If so, you should enter the OMUN Pun Contest!

How to Enter:

1. Write an ORIGINAL MUN pun.
2. Your pun should:
 - a. Be between three (3) and fifteen (15) words.
 - b. Be of your own creation.
3. You pun can not:
 - a. Use inappropriate language, symbols, ect.
4. Submit your pun to the Secretariat (secretariat@oregonmun.org).

Deadline:

All submissions must be submitted by January 1st .

Results:

The results of the contest will be announced on .

Perks of winning the contest:

1. Your design will be printed on the back of clothing for any students and advisors to purchase if they so choose.
2. Your design will also be printed onto other pieces of merchandise.
3. You will receive one FREE piece of merchandise, of your choice.
4. Your school will receive a first round country pick.

Selection of Winners:

The designs will be voted on by the Secretariat (and the Board, if they so wish) for the first several and then the finalists will be voted on by any OMUN members that wish to vote.

MUN Terms

Basic MUN Terms

Delegate: A delegate is an individual representative of a country in a MUN committee. The number of delegates in each committee can vary from under 10 to over 400. The delegate's objective is to introduce policy suggestions in a written document, called a draft resolution, and try to get it passed with a majority of votes of their fellow delegates in the committee. A delegate moves their policy ideas forward through speeches, lobbying, negotiation, and writing with the intention of influencing the outcome of the committee session in their favor.

Double delegate: When two delegates represent the same country together.

Delegation: A group of delegates who travel to a MUN conference together. They are usually from the same Model UN club/institution.

Delegate Pack: A bundle of items provided by the conference. These usually include a handbook, maps of the venue, paper, pens, and other goodies.

Delegate Handbook: A booklet which usually includes a welcome letter from the Secretary-General, a list of topics and chairs, a list of the committee rooms, the schedule, a map of the venue, city information and emergency help numbers.

Placard: The cardboard or paper sign with the country name written on it. Placards are used to identify presence, vote, and signal to the chair.

Chair: Facilitate debate according to the Rules of Procedure. They are seated in the front of the committee room and can call on delegates to speak, time speeches, open the floor to motions and facilitate votes on motions offered by the delegates. At the end of the conference, they choose the delegates to receive diplomacy awards. They also often give feedback to the delegates.

Director: Another name for the chair.

Dias: The collective name of the chairs or the group of people leading the committee

Out of Order: Actions that are not allowed according to the Rules of Procedure.

Gavel: A small wooden hammer which the chair uses to keep order.

Position Paper: A summary of how a country sees the issue being discussed, their connection and their policy proposals. Position Papers should be submitted to the chairs before the conference.

Study Guide: A Background Guide with information about the topics to be discussed at a MUN conference.

Rules of Procedure (RoP): The rules which dictate how to run a Model United Nations committee.

Decorum: A call to order. The chair will call for decorum if delegates get too loud or disrespectful. When the chair called “Decorum delegates” it is best to be quiet and go back to your seat.

Motion: How you ask for something in MUN in the official request form. You can motion for many different actions to guide the debate forward in a specific way. Some examples of motions are motions for different types of caucuses (discussion), to move to vote or end the committee session altogether.

Second: A second delegate agreeing with a motion that has been proposed. Most motions require a second to be voted on by the entire committee. If there are no seconds a motion automatically fails.

Objection: After a motion gets a second, the dias asks if there are objections. At least one delegate needs to object for the motion to proceed to a vote by the entire committee. If there is no objection the motion automatically passes.

Simple Majority: A vote that requires at least one over 50% of the vote to pass. Most procedural votes require a simple majority.

On the Floor: When a motion, working paper or draft resolution is open to discussion and voting. (The term floor is a legislative term meaning the part of a legislative hall where debate and other business is conducted.)

Blocs: Groups of delegates who agree on certain principles. These blocs will work together to write draft resolutions, which they later introduce and vote on. Blocs can be formed based on any common interest. Some blocs are formed around regional, cultural, or ideological interests but there are many more. Choosing who is in your bloc should be done on a case-by-case basis depending on the topic.

Flow: The notetaking, or shorthand, MUNers use to keep track of all the ideas, policies and arguments said in other delegates speeches. Flow can be taken on paper or computer. Flow is used by both chairs and delegates.

“Honorable Chair, Distinguished Delegates”: This is how MUN speeches usually start. While it is customary to start a speech with these words it is not the end of the world if you don’t say them.

Conference Terms

MUN Conference: A Model United Nations conference is where delegates from different institutions and clubs come together to participate in MUN. Conferences can be run by university students, high school students, teachers or third party providers. Conferences range from a handful of participants to thousands. MUN conferences can be aimed at national or international audiences. MUN conferences can be for beginners, expert MUNers or have committees of all levels.

Secretariat: The team who organize Model United Nations conference.

Page: A volunteer who has the role of passing notes between the delegates.

Admin: A volunteer who functions as a page and also helps with other tasks around the committee.

Point & Inquiry Terms

Point of Inquiry: Also called a 'Point of Inquiry'. A question from a delegate to the chair about the Rules of Procedure (RoP) or anything else they don't understand in the committee.

Point of Information: When a delegate asks a question of another delegate. These usually take place after a delegate completes a speech on the Speaker's List.

Follow-Ups: A request to ask a second question after having already asked one as a point of information.

Point of Personal Privilege: Can be called for when a delegate feels hindered by something outside of the debate, which is not covered by the RoP. Examples can be going to the bathroom, room temperature and inability to hear another speaker.

Point of Order: Called by a delegate on another delegate, or on the chair, when the Rules of Procedure are not being followed. The specifics of a Point of Order vary between conferences and the specific RoP should be Consulted.

Right of Reply: When a delegate feels their country was insulted during another delegates GSL speech, they can ask for Right of Reply. If approved by the chair, the insulted delegate gets a certain amount of time to respond to the insult. There is no Right of Reply to a Right of Reply.

Point of Entertainment: This informal point is used at some MUN conferences to call for a break-in procedure for the delegates to take part in a mood-lifting activity. Points of Entertainment are generally used at the beginning or end of committee sessions and take place at the discretion of the chair.

Start of Session Terms

Member State: A country that has ratified the charter of an international organization, such as the United Nations but not limited to them. Member states have voting rights in the committee.

Observer: A delegate who is not a natural member of the committee. They can be a country who isn't part of the organization (Portugal in the Africa Union), an international organization, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), national organization or even an individual. Observers can only vote on procedural matters. (For specifics, consult your conferences Rules of Procedure).

Roll Call: A procedure performed by the chairs at the beginning of each committee session to know how many delegates are present in the room (for a simple majority and 2/3rds majority voting) and to know who is 'present' and who is 'present and voting'.

Quorum: The minimum number of delegates needed to be present for the debate to take place. (If unsure about your committee quorum check your RoP).

Present: What a delegate says when they are present in the committee and want to reserve the right to abstain on the final vote.

Present and Voting: What a delegate says during roll call when they forgo their right to abstain. This means they can only vote for or against the draft resolution. This is usually done when they feel strongly about the topic.

Agenda Setting: Where the delegates in the committee choose which of the agenda topics they wish to discuss first.

Debate

Speaker's List: Speaker's List, or General Speaker's List, is the default format of the committee. It contains a list of delegates who have been recognized to speak in a specific order. The Speaker's List is suspended when a motion for something else (like a moderated caucus to move to voting procedure) is passed by the committee.

Yield: Used in MUN for when a delegate finishes their speech with the extra time that needs to choose what to do with it. The delegate can yield, or give up, their time to:

- The Chair: Meaning they give up the rest of their time
- Another Delegate: Another delegate gets to use the remaining time in their speech
- Question: The speaker will take questions and answer them with the remained of their time.

Informal Debate: When delegates motion to leave the Speaker's List for a specific purpose. That can be speaking about a specific topic, speaking in a format moderated by delegates or lobbying and writing the draft resolutions. This is done through a Moderated Caucus, Unmoderated Caucus and Consultation of the Whole.

Moderated Caucus: A less formal discussion on a subtopic within the general topic, chosen by a delegate and passed by a majority. Delegates raise their placards to offer Moderated Caucuses when the chair opens the floor to motions. Moderated Caucuses need to offer overall time, individual speakers time and topic of discussion. For example: "Venezuela motions for a 10 minute moderated caucus, 45 seconds speakers time on the topic of 'Where should we put plastic waste cleaned from the oceans'".

Unmoderated Caucus: Lobbying time. When motioning for an Unmoderated Caucus usually no topic is needed, only the general time requested for the unmoderated caucus. Once passed, delegates get out of their seat and move freely around the room. During this time they can lobby, negotiate with other delegates and blocks and write draft resolutions.

Table: To suspend action or discussion until later

Resolution Writing Terms

Clause: A MUN clause is written instruction detailing the practical policy you want to be implemented if the resolution passes.

Working Paper: The first draft of ideas in writing which is compiled by the different blocs. They do not need to be written in resolution format but are often written as complete clauses.

Draft Resolution: The final draft of a working paper where the blocs combined policy ideas are properly formatted and approved by the chair for both content and format. Once approved by the chair they can be discussed and, after debate closed, voted upon.

Sponsors: Delegates who were major contributors to the draft resolution. They are usually the ones who wrote the majority of the document but not always. The number of sponsors is usually limited.

Signatories: Delegates who support a draft resolution, or at least want to see it discussed. There is no limit on the number of signatories.

Preambulatory Clause: Clauses that explain why you are implementing the policies described in the Operative Clauses. They can provide a background to the problem, legal precedent, and other supporting data. Preambulatory Clauses are usually italicized and not numbered.

Operative Clause: Clauses that detail the policies / explain what the draft resolution is going to do. Operative clauses can go into detailed sub-clauses to properly convey the idea. The first words are italicized and each clause is numbered.

Amendment: A written change made to an operative clause. Amendments can change an existing clause, add the new one or delete a section, or an entire clause.

Friendly Amendment: A change to a clause approved by all the sponsors. These get automatically added to the resolution.

Unfriendly Amendment: A change to a clause that at least one sponsor does not agree to. These go to vote and are only added to the draft resolution if passed with a majority in favor of the amendment.

Merging: When two or more draft resolutions are combined. This usually results in the blocs merging as well to give themselves more voting power.

Introduce Draft Resolution: This motion needs to be approved by the chair to officially discuss the draft resolution by name. For example, the working paper is now draft resolution 1.2.

Introduce Amendment: A motion to review and vote on the amendments submitted to the chair. The procedure for how amendments are submitted and when they are voted on varies between conferences.

Voting Terms

Close Debate: A motion for the committee to end debate and move into voting procedure. If this passes, the speaker's list is closed and the only motions allowed are those that pertain to the voting procedure.

Voting procedure: The period at the end of a committee session. Once the debate is closed, delegates will vote on amendments followed by draft resolutions. During voting procedure, nobody may enter or leave the room.

Vote Clause by Clause: A motion to vote on each clause individually instead of all together. This is commonly done to get some of the clauses to fail.

Divide the Question: A motion to vote separately on a set of specifically chosen operative clauses. These clauses can come from anywhere on the document. For example, you can take a 12 clause resolution and divide the question so as to vote on clause 3, 6 and 11 separately, leaving the remaining clauses to be voted on together.

Vote by Roll Call: A Motion to have each country declare verbally if they are "For", "Against", "Pass" or "Abstain."

- For: When a delegate casts their vote in favor of the draft resolution.
- Against: When a delegate casts their vote against the draft resolution.
- Abstain: When a delegate formally declines to vote either for or against the draft resolution.

Pass: To skip casting a vote and waiting for a second round. While this allows the delegate see how others vote, in the second round they must vote for or against and can no longer abstain.

Voting With Rights: When a delegate Votes with Rights they get to speak after the vote is completed. This is usually used when a delegate votes in an unexpected manner, for example against their own resolution.

Suspend / Table Debate: a motion to put the session on hold, generally for lunch or coffee break.

Adjourn: A motion to completely end the committee session until the next conference.

Crisis Terms

Crisis – A fast paced type of MUN where the situation keeps changing and, in most cases, delegates can impact the direction of the simulation.

Historical Crisis – A crisis that takes place in the past.

Futurist Crisis – A crisis that takes place in the future. This can be the near future or a far off future which has significantly less basis on reality.

Crisis Director (CD) – The manager of the entire crisis. The CD usually chooses the topic and coordinated the writing of the study guide and character bios.

Crisis Staff – The team who work under the Crisis Director. This can be anywhere from one or two people to teams of twenty or more. The rules include Deputy Crisis Directors, Backroom Directors, Backroom Staff and Frontroom Chairs.

Directive – A written requests sent to and read by the crisis staff (AKA Backroom). They can be approved, or denied. Directives can be personal or represent the interest of the committee. The outcome of the requests moves the crisis forward. (Everything to know about crisis directives can be found here!)

Cabinet Director – The staff member responsible for everything that takes place in a specific cabinet. They usually approve smaller requests and take larger ones up to the Crisis Director.

Backroom Staff – A crisis staff member who is in charge of responding to individual directives. They can be assigned to one specific cabinet or work in multiple cabinets.

Frontroom Chair – Also simply known as the chair of the committee. The Frontroom Chair usually works with the backroom.

Crisis Update – When the Backroom gives the Frontroom new information to know how the crisis unfolded in history or some character secrets but your crisis character will have to work by sending directives to obtain that knowledge.

MUN Abbreviations & Acronyms

The following list of abbreviations are MUN conference terms, committee terms, UN terms and other MUN jargon commonly used at MUN conferences.

DSG – Deputy Secretary General

EU – European Union

GA – General Assembly (UNGA)

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

IGO – Inter-Governmental Organization

MDG's – Millennium Development Goals

Mod – Moderated Caucus

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

JCC – Joint Crisis Committee

PGA – President of the General Assembly

PHRC – President of the Human Rights Council

PICJ – President of the International Court of Justice

PSC – President of the Security Council

SDG's – Sustainable Development Goals

SC – UN Security Council (UNSC)

SG – Secretary-General

UN – United Nations

Unmod – Unmoderated Caucus

CIA: Clash, Information and Action are the three components of a strong MUN speech.

WAK: A country's claim to be relevant within a given topic. They **Want**, are **Afraid of**, or **Know** the topic which is why they would be the most relevant.

OLaF: Research will show your connection to the topic to be **Obvious**, **Likely** or **Flexible**. Depending on which you are, you have more or less flexibility when deciding on what position to take.

SEEC: A formula to build strong arguments. **SEEC** stands for **S**tatement, **E**xplanation, **E**xample, **C**onclusion. More on SEEC!

CAR: Your three options regarding amendments. You can **C**hange, **A**dd or **R**emove.

Orientation 180: The 5 things you need to know about your country to get a basic understanding of their perspective before you start your MUN research. This is your country size, population, neighborly relations, GDP rank, and political structure.