



## A group of students in a classroom are participating in an activity. They are holding up white cards that feature the name of a country and its flag. The students are seated at desks, and the classroom is decorated with various educational posters and maps on the walls. The students are dressed in formal attire, including suits and a hijab. The cards they are holding include 'India', 'China', 'Kazakhstan', 'Egypt', and 'Romania'. The classroom has a whiteboard in the background with some writing on it.

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# The BayMUN Rulebook

Since its inception in 2008, Bayan Model United Nations has shown a rapid growth to become one of the largest – if not the largest – MUN in Bahrain, and has recently gone international. The conference attained a set of rules of its own; guidelines for procedure and diplomacy are unique and exclusive to this conference.

The general rules and structure of BayMUN conferences mimics that of a real United Nations conference, although drastically simplified in order to correspond to a younger generation. These rules are designed to maintain structure in the academic aspect of the event from start to finish, preserving the rights of each delegate while at the same time permitting freedom and creativity through courteous debate. This set of guidelines is directly suited for modern politics, involving principles that will surely come in useful to any aspirer in the future.

# Participants

Participants in BayMUN conferences not only originate from a diverse spectrum of backgrounds, but also occupy a wide range of roles within the conferences themselves. Each participant should be aware of the responsibilities associated with his or her role in the context of the conference.

## *Security*

Security officers are positioned near the committees. It is their responsibility to ensure that the conference runs smoothly and that no misbehavior is occurring during the proceedings of the council. In addition to that, security officers will escort a delegate outside the conference room, if needed, for any specific reason.

## *Runners*

Runners are positioned in each committee. They serve the delegates by providing stationary or other needs the delegates may require in order to continue participating efficiently. Runners also facilitate the passing of messages from a delegate to another delegate or chairperson. Furthermore, they are called upon by chairpersons to clip a misbehaving delegate's badge after an issued warning.

## *Delegates*

When a student signs up for a BayMUN conference, he/she usually signs up as a delegate. Schools are assigned different countries where students must then hold the position of a delegate in a specific committee. Delegates act as their assigned delegation's representative within their assigned United Nations council, and debate the committee's topic. Their role is to better the situation through writing resolutions, explaining their delegation's position, and writing amendments to amend a resolution that is being debated.

## *Chairpersons*

Chairpersons (chairs) are members in charge of a specific BayMUN council. They serve as a neutral, unbiased body that holds absolute power within a committee; chairs regulate actions and any decisions issued by them are final. Chairpersons manage the behavior of delegates, moderate debates, keep time, rule on points and motions, and enforce the rules of procedure within their respective committees.

## *Press Team*

The press team consists of reporters and photographers who compose articles based on debate observations and interactions with delegates. Once written, the members' edited articles are printed in a collective chronicle that will be distributed to each committee for other delegates to read and enjoy.

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# Rules

BayMUN aims to provide a holistic, comprehensive, and engaging learning experience to all participating students. Therefore, regulations have been set in place to help execute this vision. Rules are strictly enforced within and outside of the councils in order to preserve a professional, sophisticated environment similar to that of the United Nations in which students can safely and appropriately engage with one another. Should they be violated, the BayMUN team and staff will take action to reinforce order.

## *Council Rules*

### *Moderated Caucus (Session In-Order)*

- Mobile phones must be switched off
- Laptops may not be used
- Eating and drinking is not in order - water is an exception
- Informal jokes, singing, clowning, and the use of foul language are unacceptable
- Informal debates are not permitted

### *Delegate Rules*

- Delegates must raise their placard if they wish to speak
- Delegates should stand when speaking and should not sit down until after the speaker addressing them has finished speaking
- Speakers must refrain from using personal pronouns and speak in third person at all times
- Delegates must yield the floor when required to do so by the Chairperson
- Delegates should not raise their placards before the Chairperson has asked them to do so

## ***Dress Code***

Model United Nation conferences are formal meeting places for tackling serious global conflicts, and attendees are expected to reflect this with their professional and modest appearance. All participants, MUN directors, and chaperones are required to adhere to BayMUN's professional dress code. Delegates who fail to abide to the code will be asked to leave the conference and will only be allowed to return if they are in proper attire.

### ***Gentlemen***

- Suits and ties must be worn at all times
- Blazers and suit jackets will need to be worn when speaking

### ***Ladies***

- Heels should not be more than 2-inches long
- Sleeves must extend halfway through the upper arm
- Sleeveless, sheer and cutout tops are not allowed
- Formal dresses and skirts must not be too tightly fitted, and their hemline should extend below the knees (black tights do not compensate for short clothing)

All participants are expected to wear formal dress shoes. Bright and neon clothes and accessories are not allowed; sticking to earth tones is strongly recommended.

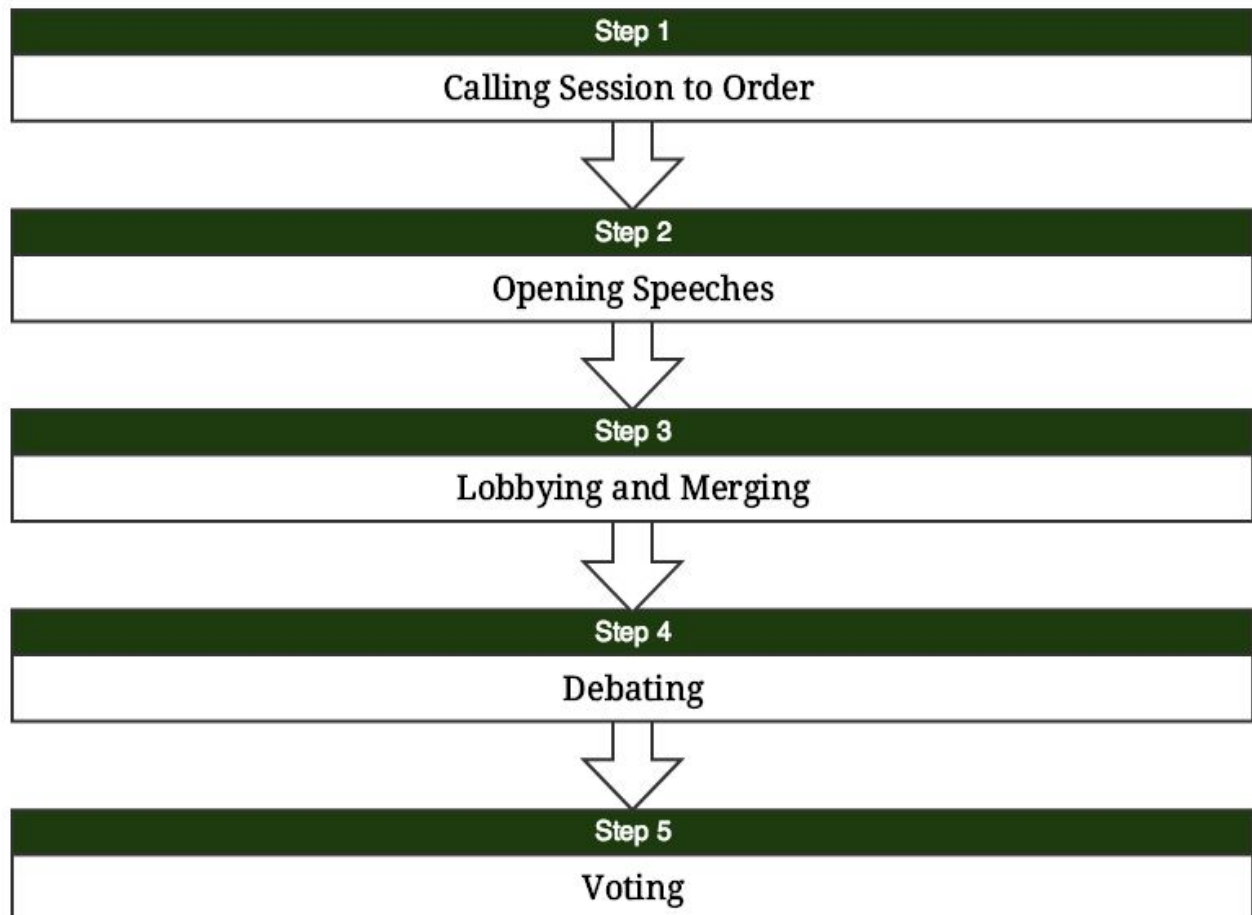
Kindly note that national dress is not appropriate conference attire, as most delegates are to embody countries other than their own. Likewise, wearing a delegation's advertising propaganda is also prohibited.

# Procedure

## *Structure*

All BayMUN conferences follow a general overall procedure, which is a simplified version of that followed at real UN conferences. Chairpersons are responsible for implementing this procedure within their respective councils.

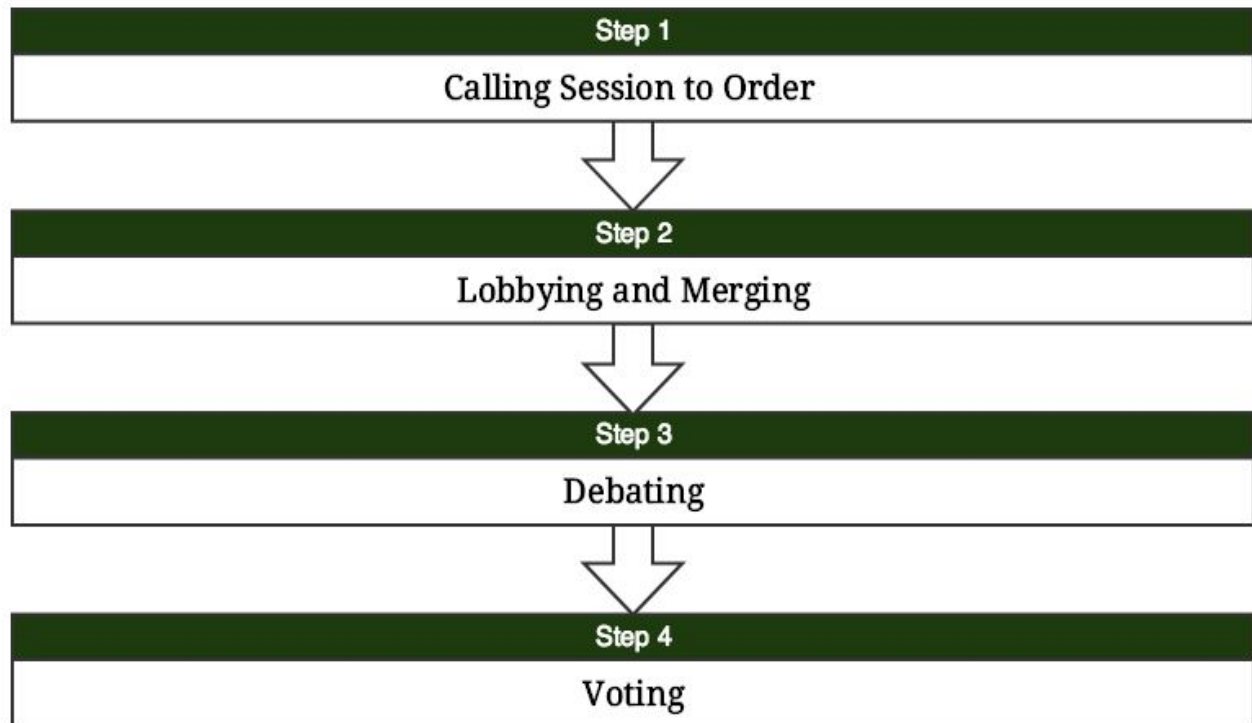
## *General Procedure*





### ***Security Council's Procedure***

The procedure is similar to that of the general one, except opening speeches are not included and clauses are debated on (instead of resolutions).



### ***Roll Call***

The first order of business in any BayMUN council, carried out at the beginning of the day and after any breaks. The chairpersons will call out the names of each represented country to which the respective delegate responds, "Present". The delegate should stand up and raise his/her placard to be recognized as present by the chairpersons.

### ***Opening Speeches***

Once roll call is done, chairs proceed to the opening speeches in alphabetical order by country name. Delegates are given exactly one minute to read out their opening speeches.

## ***Lobbying and Merging***

This lobbying process is an informal activity that takes up much of the conference time both officially and unofficially. Groups within a committee should develop resolutions that represent their common policy interests and a solution that is beneficial to all of the members of the group or organization. Groups may combine or “merge” resolutions when they have similar policies. When merging, delegates may also add other points they may favor from contributors or “co-submitters.” Members of these groups should be able to support their resolutions with valid arguments detailing the benefit they see on behalf of their own country.

## ***Signing On***

As an alternative to being a main submitter, delegates may choose to ‘sign on’ as co-submitters to other resolutions. At BayMUN, there is no limit to the number of resolutions that one may co-submit to, although delegates should be careful to ensure that they strongly support any resolution they ‘sign on’ to. Furthermore, chairpersons may assign a minimum (or maximum) number of co-submitters required for a resolution in order for it to be debated.

## ***Debating***

Debates are the focus of BayMUN conferences. This period serves as the essence of the conference and is the most rewarding time for delegates to participate and share their views.

### **A. Presenting the Resolution**

Once the chairs call the meeting to order, the main submitter of a resolution will be called by the chair to read the operative clauses of the resolution. The main submitter will then be required to make a short speech convincing delegates to vote for his/her resolution, and must accept points of information from other delegates. The main submitter may then yield the floor to a co-submitter to support the resolution.

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## **B. Debate Time “For” and “Against”**

Following the presentation of each resolution, the chair will set debate time for and against a resolution. At first, delegates speaking “for” the resolution will take the podium to speak. Delegates wishing to speak against the resolution will follow. Delegates generally have two minutes to make a speech, and must entertain at least two points of information.

### ***Time for Amendments***

Amendments are changes made to pending resolutions. They are submitted at any time during the debate. Delegates wishing to amend a resolution will write out and submit changes of a single clause to the chair. If the chair approves the amendment, the submitter takes the floor, reads the amendment and speaks for it. A mini debate is then held, where delegates speak for and against a resolution then carry on to vote. The vote determines whether or not the amendment is implemented.

### ***Voting Procedure***

Once the time to speak against a resolution lapses, the chairperson will move on to voting procedure. Country names will be called out by the chairpersons one by one in an alphabetical order, and the representing delegate should rise with his/her placard when called upon to state either “for,” “against,” or “abstain.” An abstention is a neutral vote, where a delegate cannot choose to decide one way or the other. No other phrases are allowed. Once the votes are all counted, the chairpersons inform the delegates whether the resolution passes or fails. The chair then moves on to the next resolution.

In the case of a placard vote, delegates should raise their placards when a position is called upon. They should keep their placards raised until the chair permits them to lower them.

### ***Exceptions to the Procedure***

Certain exceptions are made for the Security Council. In this council, opening speeches are not entertained and clauses are voted on instead of resolutions.

Delegates may be asked to write their country names on a Speaker's List in the order of which they would like to present their clauses. In addition to that, members of the P5 (United States, United Kingdom, China, Russia, and France) hold veto power in the Security Council. However, should this power be exercised, the representing delegate may be asked to explain his/her vote in front of the council. The chair may call off veto power before a clause is voted upon.

# Points and Motions

Points and motions set power directly in the hands of the delegates. While points are generally used to clarify and correct the intellectual aspect of the conference, motions directly allow delegates an opportunity to implement a minor structural change in the flow of events. Both are fundamentals of any UN conference, and are generally exercised often in BayMUN.

## *Points*

Points are made by individuals for comfort or to inquire about procedures. They are the most common feature in any BayMUN conference.

## *Types of Points*

Five types of points are recognized in BayMUN conferences. Each has its own purpose and conditions for use.

### **1. Point of personal privilege**

*Reason:* For the comfort and well-being of the delegate

*Guidelines:*

- May interrupt a speaker only if it is in reference to audibility
- May not be in reference to the content of a speech
- Is not debatable
- Example: 'Could the AC please be switched off?'

### **2. Point of parliamentary inquiry**

*Reason:* For the delegate to ask the chairperson about procedural rules

*Guidelines:*

- May not interrupt a speaker
- Example: 'Could the chair please explain to the House what is an amendment?'

### 3. Point of information to the speaker

*Reason:* For the delegate to ask the speaker a question

*Guidelines:*

- The delegate can only speak if recognized by the Chairperson
- The point must be formulated in the form of a question
- There is no 'Request to Follow-Up' allowed
- The delegate must always remain standing when the speaker is replying to their Point of Information
- Example: "Could the honorable delegate please explain to the House what she intends with and what the purpose is of Clause 3"

### 4. Point of information to the chair

*Reason:* For the delegate to ask the chairperson a question that does not qualify as any other point, such as questions in reference to the lunch schedule or questions related to the factual contents of the debate

*Guidelines:*

- May not interrupt a speaker
- Example: 'Could the Chair please explain to the House whether the Darfur Liberation Army has signed the Darfur Peace Agreement?'

### 5. Point of order

*Reason:* To indicate a problem or procedural infringement

*Guidelines:*

- May not interrupt a speaker
- The Point of Order can only be in reference to something that just happened, direct referral, otherwise it is out of order itself
- Example: "May the delegate refrain from using personal pronouns?"

### ***Proposing a Point***

Any points during the debate may not interrupt a speaker except for a point of personal privilege which refers to the audibility. All other points will not be recognized and dealt with only when there is a debating pause.

A delegate may propose a point by raising his/her placard and stating the nature of the point. Points are not voted on but may be overruled by a chairperson should they be deemed destructive or unnecessary.

### ***Motions***

A motion is a formal proposition by a delegate to carry out a certain task within a conference. A motion is only effective if it is passed, and should that be the case, it will implement a small change in the structure of a debate.

### ***Types of Motions***

Seven types of motions are recognized at BayMUN. Getting a motion to pass is all about proper timing; a poorly timed motion is most likely to be overruled by the chair or voted against.

#### **1. Motion to extend the debate**

This motion extends the time set for the current debate time, allowing more opportunities for speeches on a resolution or clause. It should be proposed as soon as the allotted time for debate ends, and it need to be seconded by another delegate then agreed upon by a simple majority in order for it to be implemented.

#### **2. Motion to move to the previous question**

This motion ends the current debate time on an issue or an amendment, directly initiating voting procedure on it. It may be proposed during any debate time (without interruption). This motion needs to be seconded by another delegate and the chair needs to check if there are any objections on this motion.

### **3. Motion to reconsider a resolution**

This motion calls a re-debate and re-vote of a resolution that has already been discussed and adopted, and can only be proposed after all other pending draft resolution have been debated. It needs a two-thirds majority to be passed.

### **4. Motion to withdraw a resolution**

This motion can be done at any time before voting has commenced if all submitters and co-submitters agree on withdrawal, and can be reconsidered by any member of the forum

### **5. Motion to refer a resolution to another forum**

This motion can be called when a resolution includes operative phrases with no reference to the mandate of the forum, or when it takes actions that can only be issued by the Security Council. (Examples: sanctions, embargoes, sending peacekeeping troops, etc...)

### **6. Motion to adjourn the debate**

This motion is calls for the temporary disposal of a resolution, and requires the delegate to give a short speech on why the item should be adjourned, as well as two speakers in favor of the motion then two speakers against the motion.

### **7. Objection to the main motion**

This motion is in order only in exceptional circumstances and may not be used for tactical purposes or without argument. Once proposed, the delegate has one minute to explain his/her proposal. It needs a two third majority to be passed.

## ***Proposing a Motion***

A delegate may propose a motion in the same way he/she may propose a point: by raising his/her placard and stating the nature of the motion. Motions may be made during a debate or following voting procedure.



### ***Voting on Motions***

While delegates may make motions at their own will, a motion will only be taken into consideration if it is seconded by another delegate in the same council. This is done by raising one's placard and stating "second" in order to show support for the motion. Should this happen, chairpersons will call on delegates to 'placard vote' on the motion.

When chairpersons call out for votes "for" the motion, delegates who support the motion should raise their placards. Abstentions (refraining from voting) are not allowed when voting on motions, so all other uncounted votes will be assumed to be "against." Also, unlike resolutions, motions require at least a two-thirds majority to pass. Otherwise, the motion fails and the conference resumes without the proposed structural alteration.

As chairpersons hold absolute power within each council, they may overrule any motion at their own discretion should they perceive it to be ill-intentioned or destructive to the conference

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# Elaboration

## *Opening Speeches*

Shortly following the initiation of BayMUN, participants will be divided into separate rooms according to their committees. Addressing their contemporaries for the first time, delegates will be required to give brief opening speeches tackling the issues from their nation's point of view. Delegates should appear to be confident and well informed on the issue at hand. As apprehension is expected in public speaking, delegates are advised to practice in order to boost their confidence and become acquainted with their speeches. Speeches should be both informative and emphatic in order to insure the audience is intrigued in the topic.

## *Content*

Regarding the content of the opening speech, it should start by showing diplomatic courtesy to the people present. All speeches should start out with: "Your Excellencies, Mr./Madame Chairperson (depending on the chairperson's gender), fellow delegates, honored guests." Opening speeches should run only to one minute, thus, delegates who exceed the time limit will be cut short by the chairperson. Ideally, speeches should run from 50 to 55 seconds. Certain committees are exempted from these time limits, and are allowed two-minute speeches. In order to meet the time restrictions set, opening speeches should be laconic and to the point. Delegates are not advised to incorporate extraneous information as it is assumed that their contemporaries are aware about the background of the issues at hand. Additionally, delegates are not allowed to insult other members of the UN under any circumstances.

## *Delivery*

Delegates should familiarize themselves with their speeches before delivering them as practice defines their style of speaking as fact-based, humorous, or aggressive. Delegates should fluctuate their voices to avoid being monotonous. As representatives of the United Nations, delegates should appear to be confident at all times. Eye contact is supremely important; delegates should make eye contact at all times. To avoid losing focus, delegates could focus on the center or look from side to side instead of focusing on faces. It should be noted that it is crucial that delegates believe in what they are saying in order for the audience to accept it.

## *Tips*

- Prepare by compiling pages of research
- Make sure the speech is laconic and comprehensible
- Tackle the issues at hand from your nation's point of view
- Stick to the time limits
- Add a hook to grab your audience's attention
- Use bullets and outlines to emphasize certain words and fluctuate your tone
- Employ rhetoric to its fullest extent
- Practice a few times to become acquainted with your speech
- Make eye contact at all times
- Use hand gestures (in moderation)
- Do not read the whole speech

## *Sample Opening Speech*

Country: United Kingdom

Council: ECOSOC

Mister/Madame Chairperson, fellow delegates, honored guests:

With the set milestones reached and the first steps towards a bright and prosperous future taken with great success, it is time once again to gaze forward and set goals for yet another stage of development. This next stage is the stage of advancement, where practices already set into place should be improved on, and any remaining forms of corruption should be eliminated completely.

Globalization and development should be promoted, and the UN plays a major role in ensuring that this occurs. Amidst all this, we should not lose sight of certain vital things. The UK respects different cultures and believes that they should be embraced. Corrupt practices should be singled out and extinguished.

The UK believes that it plays a major role in the world economy of today. It believes that through cooperation and understanding, international trade disputes can be resolved and debt problems, especially in developing countries, can be cleared. It also believes that the market economy-based global financial system is heading the world economy in the right direction. Finally, the UK also believes that women's rights and status should continue to escalate in order to ensure a fair and balanced global society.

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## *Position Papers*

Each delegate is required to write a position paper before the day of the conference and hand it in on the specified deadline. Position papers should be half an A4 page to a full A4 page long for each of the two issues. The purpose of these papers is to state the position of the delegate's country regarding the issue at hand. Delegates must start by introducing the topic and its background. Then, they must discuss the United Nation's involvement in this issue. After that, delegates must state the country's position on the specific topic. To conclude, they must suggest possible solutions for this issue. The steps for writing a position paper are summarized as follows:

1. Background of the topic
2. UN Involvement
3. Country's Position
4. Possible Solutions

Delegates must take this opportunity to guide them through their research on the issue and the country they represent. They must use the position paper to help them understand which decisions to make during debate, such as choosing which countries and resolutions to support. Also, position papers should be used to help delegates compose resolutions for the issues at hand. Therefore, it is encouraged that delegates submit a thorough position paper that incorporates a substantial amount of useful information.

It is important to keep in mind that these papers will be read and graded by the chairpersons of each council. One of the awards for each of the councils will be dedicated to the delegate with the best position paper.

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## Sample Position Paper

Council: Human Rights

Issue: Preventing and responding to anti-Muslim hate crimes

Country: Niger

Delegate: Noora Alhashimi

Hate crimes are essentially known as criminal acts driven by prejudice, hate, and fear towards a victim's identity and background. An abundance of these incidents are powered by hatred towards a religion, like Islam. Anti-Muslim hate crimes remain present to this day, with thousands of people becoming victims of these hate-driven offenses. As for Niger, it protects the freedom of religious practices that take place in the country. Due to this, hate crimes against Muslims are scarce in Niger and rarely take place, as interfaith relations are positive and considered impressive.

The republic of Niger has gone to the necessary extents to ensure that these crimes will not continue. In 1996, the Nigerien government seized action to ban religious groups that were suspected of not tolerating other religions. Niger firmly believes that the acceptance of different religions and beliefs is crucial to guarantee peace between different faiths. This can greatly help in preventing hate crimes pointed at Muslims, because anti-Muslims will not have a reason to detest Muslims and therefore will not resort to committing these crimes. Despite the presence of extremist groups, Niger recognizes that the targeted victims in Anti-Muslim hate crimes are normally innocent and harmless people, and it will not endure such appalling actions. The republic of Niger identifies with its people's rights, which includes the right to practice their preferred religion without the fear of being suddenly attacked.

Additionally, the annual Anti-Defamation League meeting of 2009 revealed that the UN is striving to ensure that laws against intolerance are enforced throughout the world. On a more distinctive note, the UN has contributed to resolving this issue by adding the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, which requires states to prevent religion-based discrimination and take the farthest measures to oppose religious intolerance, thus implying that the prejudice against certain religions can justly be discrimination. Niger has been following these obligations without hesitation beginning with the 1996 incident, and is continuing to watch over its country's maintained religious stability.

Moreover, the republic of Niger is open to resolutions that centralize around tolerating diverse religion in hopes to demolish the hatred between religions, as the country supports the idea of having its people safely practice their beliefs and religions. Although anti-Muslim hate crimes are unusual in Niger, a successful solution must be reached to certify its citizen's lasting safety and to ensure that such hate-motivated actions are taken care of for good. Niger also recognizes that negatively effective extremist Islamic groups will ultimately have to be combatted to maintain order and peace, and it is willing to go to all appropriate extents to regain amity. Furthermore, the republic of Niger will accept resolutions that abide by defeating hate crimes.

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## Resolutions

Resolutions are proposed solutions to debated issues. Resolutions are the primary focus of negotiation in Model United Nations. Representatives of nations are required to write resolutions that sustain their nation's position on the issue, and attract other nations. Draft resolutions should be merged in a conciliatory nature to serve national interests. Resolutions should be solutions resulting from the compromise and negotiation of the United Nations whereby the greater good is served without alienating parties through condemnation.

### Format

#### *Heading:*

- Four lines located above the main body of the resolution
- Includes the name of the council, issue, the main submitter, and co-submitters, in that specific order

#### *Body:*

- Written in the form of a long coherent sentence divided into clauses and subclauses
- Each clause deals with a certain aspect of the problem
  - ➔ Preambulatory clauses come first; they deal with background information including: the problem addressed, actions taken in the past, the purpose of the resolution and reasons for taking actions in the operative clauses.
  - ➔ The next section contains numbered operative clauses which suggest actions that should be taken by the UN to resolve the problem, justifying the 'who' and 'how' involved in implementing the suggested actions.

### Common Mistakes

As many problems have been debated for many years, delegates may copy phrases from old resolutions. However, this eliminates the element of creativity. Also, repeated topics indicate that the international community has been unsuccessful in resolving the issues that continue to burden the world today. The essence of Model United Nations is being creative leaders, so innovating ideas is the way to go.

Another common mistake is writing a too "country specific" resolution: a resolution that repeatedly mentions a certain nation's name and offers solutions that endorses its stance. The UN should deal with problems as an international community rather than individual nations. As the selected issues have broad international applicability, solutions have to be applicable internationally too in a conciliatory manner.

## Accepted Command Terms

### Preambulatory Phrases

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

### Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Regrets
Approves	Express its appreciation	Requests
Asks	Express its hope	Resolves
Authorizes	Further invites	Seeks
Calls for	Further proclaims	Strongly affirms
Calls upon	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Condemns	Further requests	Strongly urges
Congratulates	Further resolves	Suggests
Confirms	Hopes	Supports
Declares accordingly	Invites	Trusts
Deplores	Proclaims	Transmits
Designates	Proposes	Urges

## Sample Resolution

Council: Human Rights

Issue: Effective administration of disaster management in areas affected by natural disasters.

Main Submitter: United Kingdom

Co-submitters: Argentina, China, Denmark, France, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, Qatar, Russia, Senegal, and Venezuela.

Alarmed by the high number of deaths caused by natural disasters,

Convinced that the current system for dealing with the administration of disaster management is erroneous, ineffective, and unreliable,

Recalling that 1,836 people lost their lives in the recent (2005) Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A., with the belief that better preparedness and previous planning on behalf of the state and country would have decreased this number drastically,

Deeply regretting the lives lost as a result of bad disaster management planning,

Deeply convinced that better planning would have saved more lives in these unfortunate occasions,

1) Requests each sovereign nation to write up and submit a plan detailing their administration of disaster management in the case of a natural disaster;

2) Calls upon a UN agency to be established as a part of the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) and given the main task of assisting countries in the formation of their plans and approving them once completed. It will be called the United Nations Organization for Development and Approval of Disaster Management Planning (UNODADMP). It will be based in London, United Kingdom, due to the country's long track record in disaster management (especially floods);

3) Urges all countries to take this matter extremely seriously, especially those most affected by natural disasters;

4) Solemnly affirms that all plans must be made according to the criteria issued by UNODADMP. Also, all resources mentioned in the plan must be proven and certified;

5) Encourages all countries with experience in disaster management administration to assist other countries with little or no experience. Neighboring countries are also encouraged to offer certain resources, such as refugee camps, to those countries;

6) Further requests that all plans must be submitted to and approved by UNODADMP no later than August 31, 2009;

7) Emphasizes the need for international cooperation, on the part of all countries, and gives UNODADMP full power to decide on and enforce sanctions on any countries unwilling to cooperate, which includes not complying with the set deadline;



## ***Amendments***

Amendments are corrections, additions or abolishments made to clauses or subclauses; they are restricted to operative clauses. These amendments may be submitted in a note to the chair stating the delegate's country and the proposed change.

Once the amendment is presented and explained by the submitter, time to speak for and against the amendment will be set by the chairpersons.

If there are modifications required for that amendment, a delegate may submit a second degree amendment, essentially an amendment for the amendment, and will be required to go through the same process of speaking for and against it.

Once the debate is over, the committee moves to voting procedure. If the amendment passes, it becomes a formal part of the resolution. Thus, voting on the resolution means including the amendment as a part of it. In BayMUN, third or fourth degree amendments are out of order. This is purposely the case in order to maintain the focus of the debate on the resolution itself and compensate for the relatively short duration of the conference.

### ***Sample Amendment***

Amendment to the delegate of Morocco's resolution

Submitted by the delegate of Algeria

Replaces subclause 2(c) with: "Requests developing countries to contribute 5% of overall budget collectively. Allocated distribution will be decided on by the UN panel."

## ***Diplomatic Notes***

Apart from the standard Model United Nations procedures that include debates, speeches, questions, and note taking, delegates need a mean of communication to determine their positions and coordinate with each other on positions. Diplomatic notes serve this purpose as they allow delegates to communicate by asking or receiving answers. These notes preserve the formal atmosphere of debating by preventing people from wandering around. Delegates are provided with paper for diplomatic notes at the sight of the conference. If delegates run out of paper, they can state a point of personal privilege at an appropriate time and a member of the administrative staff will provide paper.

Diplomatic notes need to be in a certain format. The writer and recipient must be indicated clearly on the outside by “from” and “to,” followed by the name of the nation each of them represents. On the inside, the question or answer should be written. Once the delegates are done writing the diplomatic notes, they should fold them and hold them in the air until a member of the administrative staff takes it. If a diplomatic note is addressed to a delegate, it will be handed to the delegate by the administrative staff.

## ***Key Points Regarding Notes***

- Notes should revolve around the debate
- The administrative staff reads the diplomatic notes before handing them to the person they are addressed to in order to make sure they are appropriate
- Undiplomatic comments can lead to delegates’ suspension from the conference
- During voting procedures, note passing is suspended
- Diplomatic notes must be written in English

### ***Veto Power (Security Council)***

In the Security Council, there are five permanent members with veto power: China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States. Veto power enables the permanent members to prevent the adoption of any draft council resolution. Delegates representing countries with veto power must be acquainted with their national interests in order to determine the effect of a proposed resolution on their interest. Knowledge is crucial for representatives of these countries; they must be aware of their country's position on the issue to determine how much they are willing to compromise.

## Further Research

Issues debated at BayMUN are broadly applicable to the interest of the international community. In order to compile useful information, delegates should research their country's basic information. Delegates can then research the issue at hand generally in order to gather information on the issue itself, its nature, people affected by it, and its effect in the international community. In order to become well-informed on their country's stance, delegates should dig deeper to explore the effects of the issue on their particular country. Any information pertaining to the issues debated should be noted for use during the debate.

### *Suggested Links*

[www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk)

[www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook)

[www.thimun.org](http://www.thimun.org)

[www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

### *Glossary*

A high level of vocabulary is generally employed throughout BayMUN conferences by chairpersons and between delegates. Following is a list of key terms along with brief definitions of those terms in the general context of a BayMUN conference.

A glossary of key terms commonly used at BayMUN may be found at the following UN website:

<http://www.unpan.org/Directories/UNPAGlossary/tabid/928/Default.aspx>