GENERAL RULES

■ All delegates must abide by the JMUNESCO dress code at all times. All delegates' attire must be appropriate and respectful. Delegates may wear black or white only.

■ **All delegates must be in their committees on time.**

■ All delegates must follow all of the committee procedures and respect the role of committee chairs and the right of other delegates to speak.

■ English is the official language of JMUNESCO. **All members of JMUNESCO must speak English throughout the conference.**

Virtual Rules;

● All delegates must have their cameras on at all times unless the chair of the committee says otherwise and their cameras should capture their full face and shoulders.

● All delegates must login to the zoom with their country names.

● If delegates wish to make a point or speak they must use the 'raise hand' option on zoom and wait to be recognized by the chairs.

● If delegates wish to speak to one of the chairs privately they must write to them from the chat.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

GENERAL RULES

1) Speakers have to refer to themselves and other delegates in third person at all times. "Honorable speaker" or "fellow delegates" are accepted usages, whereas "you" or "I" are not.

2) Delegates must stick to the parliamentary language. Informal, insulting or abusive language, singing, joking, and disrespectful behavior will not be tolerated and can cause the speaker to receive a warning from the Chair.

3) If a delegate wishes to leave the committee while in session, he or she has to notify the Chairs.

4) Delegates are required to yield the floor to the Chair when asked to do so. They may yield the floor to another delegation unless they have already yielded the floor. However, it is up to the Chair to determine whether it will be in the interest of debate to allow the speaker to yield the floor to another delegation.

5) Delegates should respect the Chair's decision at all times. If they are dissatisfied with the Chair's decision, they should rise to a point of order.

POINTS

RISING TO POINTS

Delegates must first be recognized by the Chair to be able to express their point. None of the following points can interrupt a speaker except for a Point Privilege due to Inaudibility.

POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

A point of personal privilege refers to a delegate's discomfort which prevents him or her from focusing on the debate. It can only interrupt a speaker if it is due to audibility and cannot pertain to the content of the speech or the debate general.

POINT OF ORDER

A point of order refers to an immediate violation of procedural matters. The Chair is responsible for keeping the order of the debate. Should he or she makes an error in maintaining the order or in abiding by parliamentary procedures, delegates can rise to a point of order. This point has to refer to a violation that occurred earlier in the debate. However, Points of Order cannot interrupt a speaker.

POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

A point of parliamentary inquiry is a question directed to the Chair, asking for a brief clarification about rules of procedure.

POINT OF INFORMATION TO THE SPEAKER

A point of information to the speaker is a question to a speaker who has taken the floor and opened himself or herself to points. **Points of information need to be recognized by the Chair.** They must be put in the form of a question. There can be no direct dialogue between the delegates.

POINT OF INFORMATION TO THE CHAIR

A point of information to the Chair is a question to the Chair, which does not refer to points of parliamentary inquiry, points of order, or points of personal privilege. It mostly refers to facts and the agenda item being discussed at the moment.

DEBATE MODE

An open debate is the only debate mode accepted at JMUNESCO Conferences. Delegations can either speak for or against a resolution. However, when debating amendments closed debate is required. The duration of for and against speeches on the amendment will be determined by the chairs.

MOTIONS

MOTION TO EXTEND DEBATE TIME

A motion to extend the debate time can be entertained at the Chair. The Chair accepts or overrules this motion in compliance with the remaining debate time on the amendment or on the resolution. It needs a second if proposed by a delegate in the house.

MOTION TO MOVE THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

A motion to move the previous question asks for the discontinuation of the debate on a resolution/amendment and for proceeding with the voting procedures. It can also be proposed or overruled by a Chair and needs a second from the house. If there are objections then the motion should be swiftly voted upon.

MOTION TO ADJOURN THE DEBATE

A motion to adjourn the debate asks for the temporary disposal of the resolution, the postponement of its discussion after all other submitted resolutions have been debated. The debate on the resolution can then be restarted upon a <u>"motion to reconsider a resolution"</u>.

The submitter of this motion should make a short speech on why he or she proposed that this item should be tabled. The Chair will then entertain one speaker in favor and one speaker against this motion.

VOTING

During voting procedures, doors must be secured and the admin staff must take their voting position. Delegates cannot have any private conservation amongst themselves. All motions and points will be out of order during voting. Non-member delegates cannot vote unless the issue being voted upon is procedural. Delegates may vote for or against or abstain at all times except procedural votes where they cannot abstain.

BASICS OF A RESOLUTION

Who: Who writes a resolution? Any delegate in the committee can write a resolution The author of a resolution is called a **sponsor**. Most resolutions have multiple sponsors because it takes a group of countries to share good ideas and to come to a consensus.

What: What is a resolution? A resolution is a document that contains all the issues that the committee wants to solve and the proposed solutions to that issue. It's called a resolution because that's what the United Nations calls the documents they produce. Technically, the resolution should be called a draft resolution before it is voted upon and then called a resolution after it is successfully passed during voting bloc.

When/Where: When and where are resolutions written? Most conferences require students to write resolutions during the conference. Specifically, resolutions are usually written during **immoderate caucus** (sometimes called informal caucus) where delegates are free to roam around the committee to collaborate on ideas with each other, and sometimes students work outside in hallways or computer labs as well. Resolution-writing becomes more focused during the latter sessions of committee when different country policies are clear and different ideas have been mentioned already. These conferences will not allow any pre-written resolutions.

Why: The ultimate purpose of a committee session is to pass a resolution. All the speeches, debate, negotiation, and teamwork are supposed to lead up to a resolution which contains all the proposed solutions to the issue. The resolution(s) that the majority of the committee agrees upon will be passed during voting bloc and the sponsors will be informally commended for building consensus on good ideas. Most conferences allow multiple resolutions to pass as long as they do not contradict each other.

How to Write a Resolution

How: How do I write a resolution and what does the format look like? First, here is an example of how a resolution looks like from UNA-USA's website:

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee
Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy
Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon
Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**

2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;

5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and

7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period]**

Sample Resolution

A resolution is actually really simple to write. It has three main parts: the **heading**, the **pre-ambulatory clauses**, and the **operative clauses**.

1- Heading: The heading contains four pieces of information: the committee name, the sponsors, the signatories, and the topic.

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee
Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy
Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon
Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The committee name and topic should be self-explanatory. The sponsors are the authors of the resolution. The signatories are other delegates in the committee who do not necessarily agree with the resolution but would like to see it debated. Most conferences require a minimum number or percentage of sponsors and signatories (or a combination of both) before a resolution can be presented — this encourages consensus-building. You will also notice some numbering (on the top right corner in the example). This is usually provided by the committee chair and is just a way to number the different resolutions — usually by the order they are received or approved — so that delegates can easily differentiate or reference them.

2. Pre-ambulatory clauses: The pre-ambulatory clauses states all the issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue. It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the issue. Pre-ambulatory clauses can include:

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

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

It's very simple to write a pre-ambulatory clauses. First, take a statement that you want to write about. You then take that statement, combine it with an underlined pre-ambulatory phrase, and end it with a comma. Here are some example pre-ambulatory phrases from UNA-USA's website that you can choose from:

For example, my country wants to address the issue of how HIV/AIDS has spread rapidly in sub-Saharan Africa. I pick a pre-ambulatory phrase from above — I'll use "Alarmed by" — and then I combine it to say:

Alarmed by the 17% increase in HIV/AIDS contraction among sub-Saharan African countries in the past five years,

Strategy Tip: In general, you want fewer pre-ambulatory clauses than operative clauses. **More operative clauses** convey that you have **more solutions** than you have problems.

3. Operative clauses: Operative clauses state the solutions that the sponsors of the resolution proposes to resolve the issues. The operative clauses should address the issues specifically mentioned in the pre-ambulatory clauses above it.

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**

2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;

5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and

7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period]**

It's very simple to write an operative clause. First, take a solution that you want to include in the draft resolution. You then take that solution, combine it with an underlined operative phrase, and end it with a semicolon (the last operative clause ends with a period). Operative clauses are also numbered. This differentiates them from pre-ambulatory clauses, helps show logical progression in the resolution, and makes the operative clauses easy to refer to in speeches and comments. Here are some example operative phrases from UNA-USA's website that you can choose from:

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

For example, my first solution is to distribute low-cost medicines for HIV/AIDS to sub-Saharan African countries. I pick an operative phrase from above — I'll use "Calls upon" — and then I combine it and number it to say:

1. Calls upon the developed countries and major pharmaceutical countries to provide low-cost, generic medicines for HIV/AIDS to sub-Saharan African countries;

Strategy Tip: Usually more details in an operative clause will make it stronger or at least make the idea more clear to other delegates. A simple way to strengthen each operative clause is to answer the "who, what, when, where, why, and how" of each resolution. These details can actually be broken down into sub-operative clauses underneath the main operative clause.

Making a Research

1-   **You should search about your country's;**

Political Structure

Origin of political structures
Constitution and Government

Cultural Factors

Ethnic groups
Religions
Cultural history

Geography

Bordering countries
Geo-political considerations

Economy

Dependency and dept
Trade organizations

Natural Resources

Trade agreements
Degree of self-efficiency

Defense

Military structure
Dependency on other nations
Membership of alliances

Views on World Problems

Role in the world
Membership

History

Last 50 years
Recent history

2-   **You can use;**

http://www.cnn.com
http://www.cia.gov/worldfactbook
http://www.un.org
http://www.un.org/members/missons.html
http://www.cyberbus.un.org
http://www.cowac.org/
http://www.bbcworld.com/
http://www.embassyworld.com/

Websites for JMUN Research

TIPS:

● Divide your research into ***three*** categories:

1. general research on your assigned topic

2. research on your assigned country's policies with regard to the assigned topic. If possible, you should begin by researching your assigned topic

3. general research on your assigned country's background and culture

If possible, you should begin by researching your assigned topic.

● **Try to get an idea of how complex the subject is and how many different aspects you might be confronted with during the conference.**

For example, if your topic is infectious diseases, you would want to start by identifying the most common infectious diseases, which sectors of the population are most vulnerable to getting them and why, what causes them, what role environmental conditions play in the spread of these diseases, etc. In addition, you would want to become familiar with the availability of medical treatment, such as vaccine programs as well as other approaches to the problem, such as education programs that aim to inform the public of what they can do to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

● Research current and past conflicts between your country and other countries. Know your enemy!

● **Being aware of your country's historical development as well as its cultural, political, economic, and social background will help you understand its people and the arguments they would use to support or oppose different policies.** The same holds true for the arguments that the representatives of that nation would be willing to accept during debate.

● One last point for you to consider, your general knowledge of a topic needs to be supplemented by your knowledge about your country.