

Wychmun 2022 – Rules, Procedures, Awards

Resolution Words – Preambulatory Phrases and Operative Words

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

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

Parliamentary Procedure

Format of Debate

Before debate, resolutions will be lobbied, and the chairs will choose resolutions for each topic. Each resolution must have at least five signatures from delegates who are from a different school. When debating a resolution, the submitter is the first speaker, reading out their operative clauses and giving a speech on why others should support the resolution. The chairs will then open the floor up to points of information. The speaker may then yield to another country or to the chair. After, time against the resolution will start and amendments will be debated. There will be at least one speaker both for and against each amendment, after which the committee will vote for or against the amendment. When voting on amendments, there can be no abstentions (everyone must vote). The whole resolution, including any successful amendments is then debated with one speaker for, one speaker against and then one speaker for or against. The committee will then vote on the resolution as a whole and delegates may abstain.

Yield Chains

During debate a delegate may yield to another delegate. At WychMUN, for resolutions, A + B + C yielding chains will be allowed, and for amendments, A + B chains will be allowed. However, this is up to the chair's discretion. Yield chains can be set up during lobbying or by note passing.

Note Passing

Communication with other delegates during debate will be done through note passing which secretaries in each committee will deliver. Delegates are expected to come to the conference with their own note paper headed with their country's name. Delegates may pass notes between committees.

Language

Each delegate at MUN is representing a UN state, which means they must always refer to themselves in the third person, as "we" rather than "I." This is because they are speaking about what their whole country thinks as opposed to what just they think. Delegates are expected to be respectful at all times and swearing or violent language is not permitted.

Terminology

Point of Information

Once a delegate has finished speaking, they may accept questions; these are called Points of Information. They must always be questions rather than statements. Delegates must stand to make a point and remain so until the speaker has finished their reply and delegates may only make a point of information if permitted by the chair.

Point of Order

Points of Order can be made when a delegate feels the speaker is:

- Making offensive remarks about another country
- Making derogatory comments about another delegate
- Factually incorrect

All points of order are addressed to the chair and **may not** interrupt a speaker. If the chair agrees that the speaker has done something wrong, they will take appropriate action usually asking them to retract their statement or stating it in their own personal opinion.

Point of Personal Privilege

These are when an individual delegate is having difficulties or for personally needs, for example, if they can't hear the speaker or read the projectors etc. A point of personal privilege **may** interrupt a speaker.

Point of Parliamentary Procedure

A Point of Parliamentary Procedure may be called out if a delegate feels correct procedures are not being followed. This **may not** interrupt a speaker.

Permission to Approach the Chair

A delegate may only approach the chair if they have permission. Permission may be attained by calling out to the chair, but it **may not** interrupt a speaker or by sending a note to the chair.

Point of Information to the Chair

These are used when delegates wish to give information specifically to the chair, but they **may not** interrupt a speaker.

Motions

These may not interrupt a speaker and if the committee is under strict time constraints, may not be allowed. Motions include:

- Motion to make a friendly amendment. This is where everyone is happy for this amendment to go through, so both debating and voting are unnecessary.
- Motion to extend debate time either for or against.
- Motion to evict. This is when the committee as a whole votes to evict someone for a certain amount of time. The chair has the power to overrule it.
- Motion to move to voting procedure. The committee moves straight into voting procedure. Delegates are advised to only object if they are then willing to speak.
- Motion to divide the house. This is when all delegates must vote again with no abstentions. Dividing the house only occurs when a resolution has failed by a very small number of votes.

Motions can only pass if there are no objections and the chair's decision remains final

Funding

The UN is seen as having infinite resources, so, it is not in order to question funding of the UN in a debate, either by using it as an argument or in a resolution. It is in order, however, to question a delegate on funding to their own individual country.

Awards

At WychMUN, awards will be presented because of actions either as an individual delegate or as a whole delegation.

Individual Awards

Best Delegate
Best Junior Delegate (best delegate under 16)
Highly Commended Delegates
Commended Delegates

The chairs of each committee will present these awards during the Closing Ceremony. Delegates will be chosen because they have accomplished the following:

- Thoroughly prepared for the conference
- Submitted resolutions and amendments to be considered for debate
- Made well-considered and appropriate speeches
- Shown a detailed knowledge of parliamentary procedure
- Had an in-depth understanding of the topics for debate and their own country's views on those topics
- Displayed a willingness to compromise and good leadership skills

Delegation Awards

Outstanding Delegation
Highly Commended Delegations
Commended Delegations

Delegations may receive these awards if they have achieved the following:

- Excellent performances from each of their delegates individually
- Outstanding input in the General Assembly
- Expression of the same viewpoints and policies throughout all different committees
- Offering up resolutions to be considered for debate not only in individual committees, but also in General Assembly.