



INFORMATION BOOKLET FOR DELEGATES

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SCHEDULE

UTC + 03.00 February 26, Friday	February 27, Saturday	February 28, Sunday
<p>09:00 – 09:45 Mandatory Student Officer Workshop (details will be shared by the PGA)</p> <p>09:00 – 09:30 Press Team Briefing – Press Room</p> <p>10:00 – 10:30 All Committees Meet – Committee Rooms</p> <p>10:30 – 11:00 Opening Ceremony – Committee Zoom Sessions</p> <p>11:10 – 12:00 All Committees in Session</p> <p>12:00 – 15:00 Approval Panel Open</p> <p>12:00 – 12:40 Lunch</p> <p>12:40 – 13:30 All Committees in Session</p> <p>13:40 – 14:30 All Committees in Session</p> <p>14:40 – 16:00 All Committees in Session</p> <p>16:00 – 16:30 Student Officer Debriefing</p> <p>16:45 – 17:15 Student Officer Workshop for Delegates</p>	<p>09:00 – 09:50 Workshop for New Delegates</p> <p>09:00 – 09:30 Student Officer Briefing</p> <p>10:00 – 10:50 All Committees in Session</p> <p>10:00 – 14:00 Approval Panel Open</p> <p>11:00 – 12:00 All Committees in Session</p> <p>12:00 – 12:40 Lunch</p> <p>12:40 – 13:30 All Committees in Session</p> <p>13:40 – 14:30 All Committees in Session</p> <p>14:40 – 16:00 All Committees in Session</p> <p>16:00 – 16:30 Student Officer Debriefing</p>	<p>09:00 – 09:30 Student Officer Briefing</p> <p>10:00 – 10:50 All Committees in Session</p> <p>10:30 – 14:30 Approval Panel Open</p> <p>11:00 – 12:00 Lunch</p> <p>12:00 – 13:30 All Committees in Session</p> <p>13:40 – 14:30 All Committees in Session</p> <p>14:40 – 15:30 All Committees in Session</p> <p>15:50 – 16:50 Closing Ceremony</p>

Click [here](#) to download the Uzbekistan Time Zone (UTC +05.00) version of the provisional schedule.

Click [here](#) to download the Central European Time (UTC +01.00) version of the provisional schedule.

Click [here](#) to download the Western European Time (UTC 00.00) version of the provisional schedule.

AGENDA ITEMS

GA1 - Disarmament and International Security Committee

1. Assessing the potential risk of the weaponization of Artificial Intelligence
2. Reshaping international guidelines on unconstrained military expenditure
3. Regulating Small and Light Weapons (SALW) trade and ownership in the Southern Asian region

GA2 - Social and Humanitarian Committee

1. Questioning the establishment and management of immigration detention facilities
2. Regulating and developing the usage of facial recognition technologies in government surveillance
3. Establishing frameworks for the continuation of education in LEDCs during crisis situations

GA3 - Special, Political, and Decolonization Committee

1. Preventing the widening of ethnic and religious divides as a result of Southeast Asian populism
2. The question of negotiating the rights, control, and exploitation of natural resources found within international waters
3. Promoting economic, social, political, and educational progress in Non-Self-Governing Territories

GA4 - Environmental Committee

1. Strengthening the global recycling system
2. Evaluating the usage of unsustainable environmental practices seen in the rapid industrialization processes of developing the Asian Member States
3. Establishing a sustainable low carbon growth model

GA5 - Legal Committee

1. Preventing legal actions contributing to statelessness
2. Ensuring the humane prosecution of drug-related offenders in judicial systems
3. Addressing the possible use of emergency powers to suppress dissent

ECOSOC - Economic and Social Council

1. Evaluating the potential changes in geostrategic and economic order following the establishment of the Belt Road Initiative
2. Exploring alternative measures to settle trade disputes in light of the closure of the Appellate Body (AB) of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
3. The issue of state-sponsored business ownerships as a method of mass manipulation

SPC1 - Special Conference on Global Health Threats

1. Measures to combat the counterfeiting and reselling of consumer hygiene products and medicine
2. Ensuring humane containment and quarantining in the cases of pandemics
3. Evaluating the effectiveness of global connectivity in response to global health threats

SPC2 - Special Conference on Climate Crises

1. Combatting the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the change in monsoon and cyclone patterns in South Asia
2. Addressing the issue of the impact of fast fashion on climate change
3. Taking measures to combat the immediate and long-term effects of droughts in the Southeast region

SC - Security Council

1. The question of the South China Sea
2. Ensuring the continuation of the ideals presented in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action
3. The question of the violations of UN Security Council sanctions by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

AP - Advisory Panel

1. The question of the Durand Line
2. Tackling maritime security threats in the Bay of Bengal
3. Curbing state-sponsored terrorism in Southern Asia

EXECUTIVE TEAM

Secretary General: Kamil Özkan
President of the General Assembly: Ceren Dolay
Liaison Coordinator: Kaan Altınay
Conference Management: Cansu Çağırın & Ilgin Özdemir
F.A.T. Management: Yasemin Yüksel & Olgar Bilallar
Heads of Administrative Staff: Defne Sakaoğlu & Ada Başar
Liaison Manager: Mehmet Efe Kılıç

PRESS TEAM

Head of Press: Nazlı Adıgüzel
Deputy Head of Press: Eda Gümrah
Social Media Manager: Cemre Bahar Boz

Photographers: Ege Öztemek
Selim Alp Maltepe

Reporters: Işık Tütüncü
Ece Paksoy

STUDENT OFFICERS

	Chair/President	Deputy Chair/President	Deputy Chair/President
GA1	Doğa Ayar	Sera Göksal	Beliz Zorbozan
GA2	Giray Yılmaz	Ekin Köseoğlu	Helin Ekinci
GA3	Alp Çırnaz	Ceylin Gün	Tuğrul Turan
GA4	Aysu Uğurses	Cemil Yiğit Coşar	Zeynep Poyanlu
GA5	Selin Eryiğit	Ali Fadıl Sukan	Kayra Ali Özturan
ECOSOC	Zeynep Yılmaz	Ada Nur Başar	Melike Şen
SPC1	Ece Denise Doğramacı	Deha Kılıçkaya	Defne Sakaoğlu
SPC2	Kaan Altınay	Serra İncekara	Elif Duru Kireççi
SC	Hakan Yaşar	Kaan Karataş	Defne Cılız
AP	Kayra Bahadır	Teoman Kerki	Kaan Gözütok

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR ONLINE TIMUN

The purpose of TIMUN (Turkish International Model United Nations) is to model the best practices of collaboration, cooperation, and constructive debate irrespective of an individual's race, gender, political or sexual orientation, age, or nationality.

To that end, all TIMUN participants agree to adhere to the following Code of Conduct.

- Respectful spoken and written language at all times (no personal attacks on individual or country positions).
- Constructive and positive chat on all online platforms related to the conference.
- Courteous behavior towards all moderators, advisers, and others assisting in the program.
- No use of music or other audio recordings during debate or lobbying sessions.
- No use of graphics (photos, clip art, drawings) at any time unless approved in advance by a TIMUN official.
- Timely communication with fellow members.

Participants of TIMUN are reminded of the following:

- All chat, including private chat between delegates, is archived and can be made available to TIMUN Directors and Advisers on request.
- Recorded sessions, as well as associated materials used for publicity and orientations, are the property of TIMUN, and can only be used for the purposes for which they were intended.
- It is the responsibility of all participants to know and abide by the laws of the state which govern their internet use and general conduct.
- Failure to abide by the Code of Conduct will result in a warning and possible suspension from the conference.

CONFERENCE INFORMATION

- This year's online TIMUN is delivered via the online video platform, [Zoom](#).
- All participants are required to log in with a [formal account](#) while connecting to the platform.
- All participants are solely responsible for all [service, telephony, internet, data, and/or other fees and costs](#) associated with your access to and use of the Services and for maintaining all telephone, computer hardware, and other equipment required for access.
- [Chats](#) can be reviewed at any time by the moderators or MUN directors. Delegates must participate in constructive and positive chats only in English alongside using parliamentary language.
- The [dress code](#) must be respected at all times, portraying professionalism as expected in diplomatic settings.
- All participants are expected to [remain in their roles](#) by engaging in the debate and representing the policies of their delegations.

- Cell phones or any other device other than the one participant is connecting the platform from are expected to be silenced during sessions. All participants should refrain from text-messaging during sessions and use chat for communication with the other participants.
- The Executive Team is always open to questions. In case of an emergency, please do not hesitate to contact a Student Officer, TIMUN director, or an Executive Team member.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. Debate

- Open debate: It allows all delegates to take the floor to discuss anything related to the resolution without restriction.
- Closed debate: It is the division of the debate time to “in favor” and “against” time. The closed debate is permitted and required during the debate of amendments in GA, SPC, and ECOSOC.
- The Advisory Panel and Security Council debate using amendments and build the resolution on a clause-by-clause basis; this is called Ad- Hoc debate.

2. Parliamentary Language

While referring to the...

- Chair: “Most distinguished chair”
- Delegate: “Honorable delegate” (The use of he/she is discouraged during reference to other delegates) or “You” (Only appropriate when it applies to the whole delegation)
- Speaker: “We” (Speakers should NEVER use “I” to refer to themselves)
- Always use the phrase, “Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs)” in the place of terms such as “poor” or “third world”. In the place of the term “rich”, use the phrase “More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs)”

3. Rising to Points

a. Point of Personal Privilege

Definition: A point that is a personal request to change something (i.e. the temperature of the room, the speaker’s voice cannot be heard) to the comfort of the delegate.

Conditions: It may ONLY interrupt the speaker if it concerns audibility. It does not require any “second”s.

This point can be asked by sending a message to **Chair 2**, using the Chat feature of Zoom.

b. Point of Order

Definition: It is a point that refers to *procedural matters only*. It is used if a chair makes an error in the order of debate or in the setting/observing of debate time.

Conditions: It may NOT interrupt a speaker. Often delegates are anxious to shout out “Point of Order” but the delegates are required to wait until the speaker is done and the floor is open for debate. This point is not open to debate and it refers to a matter that just happened. i.e. *“Is it in order for the delegate to yield the floor to another delegate since the floor was previously yielded to her by Costa Rica?”*

Delegates can use this point by directly unmuting themselves on Zoom without interrupting a speaker.

c. Point of Information to the Speaker

Definition: A question directed to the delegate who has the floor, and has indicated that he/she is open to

points of information.

Conditions: The speaker asking the “Point of Information” may only speak if recognized by a chair. It must always be in a question format. Otherwise, it is considered out of order. Only one question per recognition may be directed to the speaker on the floor. Direct dialogue between the speaker and the questioner is not allowed. “Follow-ups” are NOT allowed in TIMUN.

The delegate who raised the point is to remain standing when the other delegate is replying to the point.

This point can be asked by using the “Raise Hand” function of Zoom.

d. Point of Information to the Chair

Definition: A question directed to the chair about anything that is not covered by the other points. It is a way for delegates to clarify information regarding the topic being debated and to ask factual questions. It may also be a question about the schedule of the day, conference details, etc.

Conditions: It may NOT interrupt a speaker. If the question is a specific factual question, the chair may ask the House to allow him/her the time to look up the information. Usually, the expert chair who wrote the research report on the issue will provide the necessary information.

The delegate who raised the point is to remain standing when the chair is replying to the point.

This point can be asked by sending a message to **Chair 2**, using the Chat feature of Zoom.

e. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Definition: It is a question asked to the chair about the rules of procedure. Its objective is to get information. Its difference from “Point of Order” is that “Point of Order” aims to point out something that is out of order in the procedure whereas “Point of Parliamentary Inquiry” seeks clarification about a procedural matter the delegate does not understand.

Conditions: It may NOT interrupt a speaker. It is to be used as a straight-forward question.

This point can be asked by sending a message to **Chair 2**, using the Chat feature of Zoom.

4. Procedural Motions

a. Motion to move the Previous Question: (*Not to be used as “Motion to move directly into the voting procedure”*)

Type: Constructive motion

Definition: Prompts the voting procedure upon the resolution at hand. Calls for the closure of the debate and a vote to be taken on the motion (resolution/amendment) pending.

Process of the Motion: It requires a “second” by the House, and is quickly voted upon if an objection is voiced.

Vote: If an objection is voiced, the motion is overruled, and the debate proceeds.

Delegates can raise this motion by directly unmuting themselves on Zoom. After the chair asks for seconds and objections, delegates use the “Raise Hand” function.

b. Motion to Adjourn the Debate (also used as “Motion to table the resolution/amendment”)

Type: Destructive motion

Definition: Calls for the temporary disposal of a resolution. It directly means suspending debate on a proposal. However, it has two specific meanings in that line.

Process of the Motion: Since this motion almost always serves a destructive purpose, the motion is

mostly overruled by the chair. If the chair finds the motion necessary, the submitter of this motion to table a resolution will give a short speech on why the item should be adjourned. The forum will then put the motion to vote. If the motion fails, the debate will continue, if the forum passes the motion, the debate will come to an end but can be restarted again later on.

Vote: It needs a simple majority to be passed and for the proposal to be tabled. Tied results mean that the motion has failed.

c. Motion to Reconsider a Resolution

Type: Destructive motion

Definition: It is the motion to bring a resolution back to the attention of the house. It is done at the end of all other committee affairs and is used for tabled resolutions or failed resolutions.

Process of the Motion: It is not debated and is immediately voted upon.

Vote: It requires a 2/3 majority.

d. Motion to Refer the Resolution to Another Forum (e.g. Security Council)

Type: Destructive motion

Definition: A motion that sends the resolution to another committee, almost always the Security Council, to be debated and voted upon. This is done when the GA resolution, which has a mandate that is non-binding, uses binding powers only invested in the Security Council.

Process of the Motion: The chairs often overrule this motion due to the fact that The Security Council will not have the time to consider the particular resolution. Often when this motion is moved, there are attempts to circumvent this motion by amendments that reword the clause. However, if it is entertained, it needs a simple majority. Amendments to the charter will at no point be allowed.

e. Objection to the Main Motion

Type: Extremely destructive

Definition: It is a motion to object to the discussion of a specific agenda item within the context of the resolution. If the “Objection to the Main Motion” is adopted, the discussion of the resolution on the topic is ended, without any chance of being reconsidered.

The proposer of the Motion: A delegate whose sovereignty is threatened by this motion. Examples include Serbia during the discussion of Kosovo or China during the discussion of Taiwan/Tibet.

Process of the Motion: It is almost always overruled by the chair. However, it is at the chair's discretion and can be entertained just for the sake of debate, considering that it is very difficult for this objection to pass. The proposer has one minute to explain the objection and the main-submitter of the resolution has equal time to defend the agenda item and the resolution.

Vote: It requires the supermajority of delegates (2/3 of present in the house) supporting the objection to the main motion.

f. Motion to Extend Debate Time

Type: Constructive

Definition: A motion to call for more time for the discussion of the resolution or amendment.

Process of the Motion: Not open to debate. A simple vote or more commonly, a ruling by the chair is used.

Vote: It is up to the chair's discretion.

Delegates can raise this motion by directly unmuting themselves on Zoom.

g. Motion to Divide the House

Type: Time consuming

Definition: It is voting by roll-call when the voting results are very close.

The division of the house is voting by roll call. Delegations are individually called on to state their vote.

Process of the Motion: This motion is not open to debate and is at the discretion of the chair. If the chair rules on having the “division of the house”, the chair takes the vote by calling on all delegations in alphabetical order. The delegates must reply as either yes, no, or abstention. It is very important to remember that as always in voting for resolutions, abstentions are completely in order.

5. Amendments

STRIKE OUT: The delegate may strike an entire clause or a part of the clause out. A delegate may not strike out multiple clauses or multiple sub-clauses.

ADD: The delegate may add an entirely new clause. The delegate may also choose to add a new sub-clause. Only adding one clause or subclause at a time is allowed.

INSERT: The delegate may choose to insert a new, continuous phrase into the clause or sub-clause. The delegate may not insert more than one segment into different parts of the clause or sub-clause.

CHANGE: The delegate may replace a segment of the clause or subclause with different wording. *The delegate is allowed to change the entire clause's wording but the new clause cannot detract significantly from its original topic. Changing an entire clause is not an opportunity for the delegate to hijack the clause to make it into his/her unrelated clause.*

Amendment to the first degree: Amendments can only be submitted by a speaker who has the floor. Amendments will only be entertained if the speaker having the floor moves the amendment. Chairs do NOT move an amendment, but always wait until the speaker moves the amendment. However, short speeches before the amendments are perfectly in order.

Amendment to the second degree: It's basically an amendment to the amendment. Second-degree amendments can only be submitted in time against the amendment to the first degree, and debate on this amendment does not count as a time against the amendment of the first degree. The same procedure as for normal amendments is followed.

It is an amendment to change a specific part, insert an additional segment, or strike out a particular segment of the amendment of the first degree. It is not an opportunity to submit a completely new amendment to create a combination of amendments.

- Amendments are debated in a closed debate.
- If the Amendment to the Second Degree passes, the entire amendment passes.
- If the Amendment to the Second Degree fails, the debate resumes on the initial amendment.

Amendments should be sent to Chair 3 via Zoom Chat. Chair 3 may ask delegates to send in amendments in the format they please (Google Doc link, Word doc. etc.).

Constructive amendments should be prioritized at all times. Amendments that strike out clauses should be avoided unless they would contribute to the debate.

Friendly amendments are **not allowed** in TIMUN.

Please note that an Amendment to the Third and further Degree is out of order.

6. Voting

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS	VOTING ON PROCEDURAL MATTERS
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Non-Member Delegations (NMDs) are allowed to vote.	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Non-Member Delegations (NMDs) are allowed to vote.
Delegates can vote FOR, AGAINST, or ABSTAIN to an amendment and a resolution.	Delegates can vote FOR or AGAINST. Abstentions are NOT in order.

During voting procedures, all points and motions are out of order. (*An exception will be “Point of Order” if there is a procedural mistake regarding the voting procedure*). The same rules apply during the division of the house.

a. Yielding the floor

The floor may be yielded by one delegation to another **only once consecutively**. Second-degree yielding is out of order. Both delegates can open themselves to points of information. In a *closed debate*, yielding is not allowed.

b. Funding

Funding may be discussed and included in TIMUN resolutions, but article no. 107 of Rules of Procedure clearly states: No resolution shall include either financial amounts or names of specific financial resources.

Delegates will vote using the raise hand function.

7. Preambulatory and Operative Phrases

Preambulatory	Preambulatory	Operative	Operative
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 Bearing in mind Fully believing	Recognizing Declaring Having considered Referring Deeply concerned Having considered further Reminding Seeking Deeply convinced Having examined Taking into account Deeply disturbed Having heard Taking into consideration Deeply regretting Having received Taking note Having studied	Strongly condemns* Condemns* Demands* Congratulates Suggests Confirms Hopes Supports Invites Trusts Deplores Proclaims Transmits Designates Proposes Urges	Accepts Encourages Recommends Affirms Endorses Regrets Approves Expresses its appreciation Requests Asks Expresses its hope Resolves Authorizes Further invites Seeks Calls upon

Confident Further deplored Reaffirming Congratulating Recalling	Viewing with appreciation Welcoming Emphasizing		
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*Can only be used by the Security Council.

ZOOM SESSION PROCEDURE FOR ONLINE TIMUN

Before the debate:

- a. Please make sure to update Zoom prior to the conference as it has to be the most updated version, especially for the lobbying.
- b. The name of the delegates in Zoom should be in the following format: “DELEGATION - Name & Surname”.
- c. Roll calls will be taken by calling out the names of the delegations. The delegates should have their cameras on. When their delegation name is called out, they should respond by saying either “aye” or “present”. Otherwise the delegation will be considered absent.

During the debate:

- a. Delegates are required to have their cameras on during the debates, especially if they are delivering speeches or entertaining their points.
- b. If you wish to deliver a speech you should be using the “Raise Hand” function of Zoom. When you are recognized by the chair, you will deliver your speech.
- c. If you wish to entertain a point of information to the speaker, you should use the “Raise Hand” function of Zoom when the chair asks the house if there are any points for the speaker. If you are recognized to entertain your point, you should unmute the microphone when it is your turn to entertain your point.
- d. If you wish to ask a point of information directed to the chair, you can send a message to Chair 2, using the Chat feature of Zoom.
- e. If you wish to entertain a motion you will be directly unmuting your microphone and telling your motion.
- f. You can send your amendments to Chair 3 privately on Zoom.

Voting:

- a. The voting of the resolutions and amendments will be done by using Zoom’s raising hand feature.
- b. The voting of motions will be done by using Zoom’s raising hand feature when the chairs ask for seconds and objections.

Chairs

Chair 1 (Main Chair)

- moderates the debate (answers points, entertains motions/speakers)
- counts votes

Chair 2 (Logistics Chair)

- replies to Zoom messages which are considered as “notes to Chair”
- takes roll call and keeps track of the participants list

Chair 3 (Expert Chair)

- receives amendments from delegates

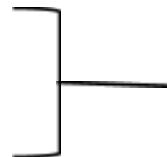
SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Forum: ECOSOC

Question of: The effects of the financial crisis on African economy

Submitted by: Kenya [Insert name of main-submitter]

Co-submitted by: [Insert names of the co-submitters]



Only this part should be in the header and appear on every page.

Recognizing the counter-productive effect of bailing out banking management which made poor corporate decisions in the past,

Recalling the past solution attempts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to protect the value of African currency accessing European markets,

- 1) Recommends a state and corporate partnership project overseen by IMF that will delimit preferential access to foreign currency in the context of bail-outs which systematically draws down foreign currency reserves;
- 2) Decides to allocate an emergency support fund specific for Sub-Saharan countries which will be formed by World Bank and IMF which will focus on relieving import service debt and covering private losses in the event of bankruptcy of a vital bank within the state;
- 3) Requests the establishment of a joint agenda to be drafted by the United Nations Task Force on the food crisis in full cooperation with FAO, WFP, UNDP, and other relevant UN bodies, NGOs, or IGOs which will advise the developing countries to:
 - a) create tax-cuts and reliefs for smallholder farmers,
 - b) suspend any tax reliefs benefited by large, corporate farmers,
 - c) conduct the necessary provisions to allow smallholder farmers to farm in adequate tracks of land,
 - d) actively support the smallholder farmers through economic packages negotiated and designed by the afore-mentioned parties which will:
 - i. allow investment by external donors to the agricultural sector in the developing countries
 - ii. encourage the appropriate budgetary adjustments and policies on government spending to actively finance private, small-holder farmers
 - iii. provide the necessary funds to pursue crop genetic improvement technology, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and areas where crops are affected by pests and diseases
 - iv. target farming sector expenditure further by receiving updated reports through the High-Level Task Force to provide innovative public services in response to specific crises
 - v. actively support and facilitate the solutions mandated in this resolution;
- 4) Expresses its support for UNDP to lay the foundations of new trade unions and producer organizations or strengthening the existing ones to engage in active unilateral talks and summits for the design and the implementation of new trade policies, and decreasing the prices of goods purchased;
- 5) Further expresses its support for the trade unions and producer organizations which will collectively advocate for better wages and better prices for the products in the developing countries.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Personal pronouns: A delegate has to refer to his/her own delegation with the pronoun “we”. Every single word that comes out of the delegate’s mouth becomes the policy of the country. A delegate has to be careful in his/her way with words.
- Referring to resolutions within the committee: All delegates must restrict their speech content ONLY to the question at hand. Delegates cannot make references to past or future resolutions of that particular MUN committee. Making references to real past and future resolutions of the UN is encouraged but the discussion of the past and future MUN resolutions of the committee is considered a digression and out of order.
- Passing resolutions on the same topic: All resolutions have the right to have a fair amount of time to be discussed objectively. Therefore, there are no winning resolutions. Technically, more than one resolution per agenda item may be passed by the house.
- Appealing and war declarations: Delegates must refrain from being disruptive. Delegates are not free to challenge the decisions of the chairs publicly or make declarations of war. Any disagreements with the chair must be dealt with in a respectful and non-confrontational manner.
- Speeches: Diplomats use facts and research during speeches. Speeches are not a platform for analogies, parodies, or informal content. Good speeches don’t only list good or bad things about resolutions. The best speeches have a thesis idea that is more sophisticated than “This resolution is effective/weak.”