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Delegate Guide

ESTABLISHED 1982



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Introduction to Baymun

What is Baymun?

- **BAYMUN** is an academic representation initiated to simulate the existing model of the United Nations, where students employ roles of delegates from various countries.

- It pushes the characteristics of leadership, collaboration, problem-solving, and public speaking to the forefront of the students' experience.



- An annual educational and enjoyable conference centered around solving pressing global matters in a stimulating environment.
- Bahrain's most prestigious and experienced MUN. Accredited by The Hague International Model United Nations (THIMUN).



Conference Rules



In-Council Rules

- All devices must remain silent or turned off, unless instructed otherwise by chairpersons.
- Foul language, rude gestures, and disruption within the council is strictly forbidden.
- It is prohibited to have side conversations. Informal language is not allowed.
- Delegates must maintain a professional demeanor, alongside treating everyone with respect at all times.
- Eating and drinking other than the water provided is strictly prohibited.

Delegate Rules

- The use of personal pronouns is prohibited-- with some exceptions.
- Delegates must rise to speak. To get permission to speak, delegates must raise their placards.
- Delegates must comply to the rules of the chairpersons, including being asked to yield the floor to someone else or raising their placards.

Should these rules be strongly violated, the BayMUN team may take appropriate action.

Delegate Responsibilities

Delegates also have a certain responsibility to uphold in this conference, such include:

1) Responsibility to collaborate and network with fellow delegates and conference staff:

- Delegates are expected to form consensuses on resolutions, participate in committee sessions, and engage in discussions.
- They are obligated to actively participate in committee work.

2) Responsibility to abide by the code of conduct and follow all rules and procedures of the conference:

- Delegates will be held accountable through the form of warnings or clips if any regulations are violated.

3) Responsibility to be adequately prepared and informed before the conference:

- Delegates must be moderately informed about council issues and make informed decisions through such.
- Opening speeches are expected to be completed in advance to ensure a smooth procedure.

Should these rules be strongly violated, the BayMUN team may take appropriate action.

Warning System

Verbal Warning

Verbal warnings can be given out by **chairs**, **runners**, and **admin team members** for any **minor** or **major violations**. **Three verbal** warnings lead to an **official warning**



Official Warning

Formal warnings advise delegates to **improve** their **behavior** as their actions result in **consequences**. Delegates with **three official** warnings will be **clipped**.

Clipping System

- Clips are given by the **Head of Security**, **Secretary General**, and **Director to delegates** who directly **violate** the files, (**dress code violation**, use of **foul language** or **behavior**, etc.)
- **One Clip** leads to a delegate **not being eligible** for an award.
- **Two Clips** put the delegate at **risk of being kicked** out of the conference.
- **Three Clips** result in the delegate being **escorted out of the conference** and put on the **blacklist**.

Dress Code

BAYMUN attendees are expected to represent the fact that United Nations conferences are **formal forums** for discussing important international crises, they do this by **dressing modestly** and **professionally.** The professional dress code for BAYMUN must be followed by all attendees, MUN directors, and chaperones. Failure to comply with the code of conduct will result in delegates being asked to leave the conference; and they can only return if they are dressed appropriately.



The requirements are as follows:

General:

- No colorful socks.
- No sneakers.
- Attendees should stick to neutral and earth-toned outfits.

Ladies

- Heels must not be higher than 2 inches and cannot be open toed or open-heeled
- Sleeves must cover the upper arm halfway.
- Cutout, sheer, and sleeveless tops are not permitted.
- The hemline of formal dresses and skirts should fall below the knees and shouldn't be too tightly fitted.
- Can dress in colourful, non-flashy apperal.



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Gentleman

- At all times, suits and ties are required.
- When speaking, blazers and suit jackets are required.
- No turtle necks allowed.
- A tie must be worn at all times
- Outfit must be in earth tones (e.g., black, navy blue, brown, and beige are permitted).

Procedures

BAYMUN follows **certain procedures** similar to those used by the United Nations in their conferences.

General Assembly/ Specialized Councils

Calling session into order → Role Call → Opening Speeches

Lobbying and Merging → Writing resolutions → Debating

→ Voting

Security Council

Calling session into order → Role Call → Lobbying and Merging

Opening Speeches

- Make it concise and straight to the point.
- Read it aloud to a friend prior to the conference to practice.
- Compile useful research to understand the content of your speech.
- Speak confidently and don't rush your speech.
- Use moderate hand gestures to express confidence and overall make.
- your speech more compelling.
- Make eye contact.
- Stick to the time limit (1 minute). Tackle the issues at hand from your
- nations point of view.



Ex:

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.

Position Papers

If allocated to a general assembly council, each delegate must prepare a position paper. The submission of this paper will determine the delegates' elegibility for an award

- **For each issue, a position paper should range from roughly 300 to 600 words.**
- **Your position paper outlines your country's stance on the issue of discussion.**
- **Important topics that should be discussed: The topic and its history must be introduced by the delegates at the outset.**
- **The role of the United Nations in this matter must then be discussed. Delegates must then state the nation's position on the particular issue.**
- **Finally, they must offer potential solutions to this problem.**

How to get your position paper to stand out:

- **Facts and statistics to back your argument.**
- **Understand the underlying information of the issue.**
- **Focus on your country's opinion, rather than personal opinion.**
- **Cite all sources to avoid any doubt on the credibility of your information**

Research Methods

Read the guidelines carefully and take down necessary notes.

Search for information on your nation, with an emphasis on **significant recent political** and **economic developments** that are **relevant** to the subject at hand.

Consider the list of council members to learn more about the other nations, and identify your **allies** and **adversaries**.

Write a few **pertinent treaties** and **delicate subjects** or **errors** other nations have made.

View recent articles and highlight important ideas.

Reliable sources to consider:

1) UN.ORG
2) Council on Foreign Relations Global Conflict Tracker
3) The Associated Press
4) Google News
5) SPJ.ORG, JSTOR, or Academic Search Premier
6) bbc.co.uk
7) thimun.org

Sample Position Paper:

Council: Human Rights
Issue: Preventing and responding to anti-Muslim hate crimes
Country: Niger
Delegate: Noora Alhashimi

Hate crimes are essentially criminal acts driven by prejudice, hate, and fear towards a victim's identity and background. An abundance of these incidents is powered by hatred towards 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 Muslim 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 hate crimes will not continue. In 1996, the Nigerian 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 all appropriate extents to regain amity. Furthermore, the republic of Niger will accept resolutions that abide by defeating hate crimes

Points & Motions

What are points and motions?

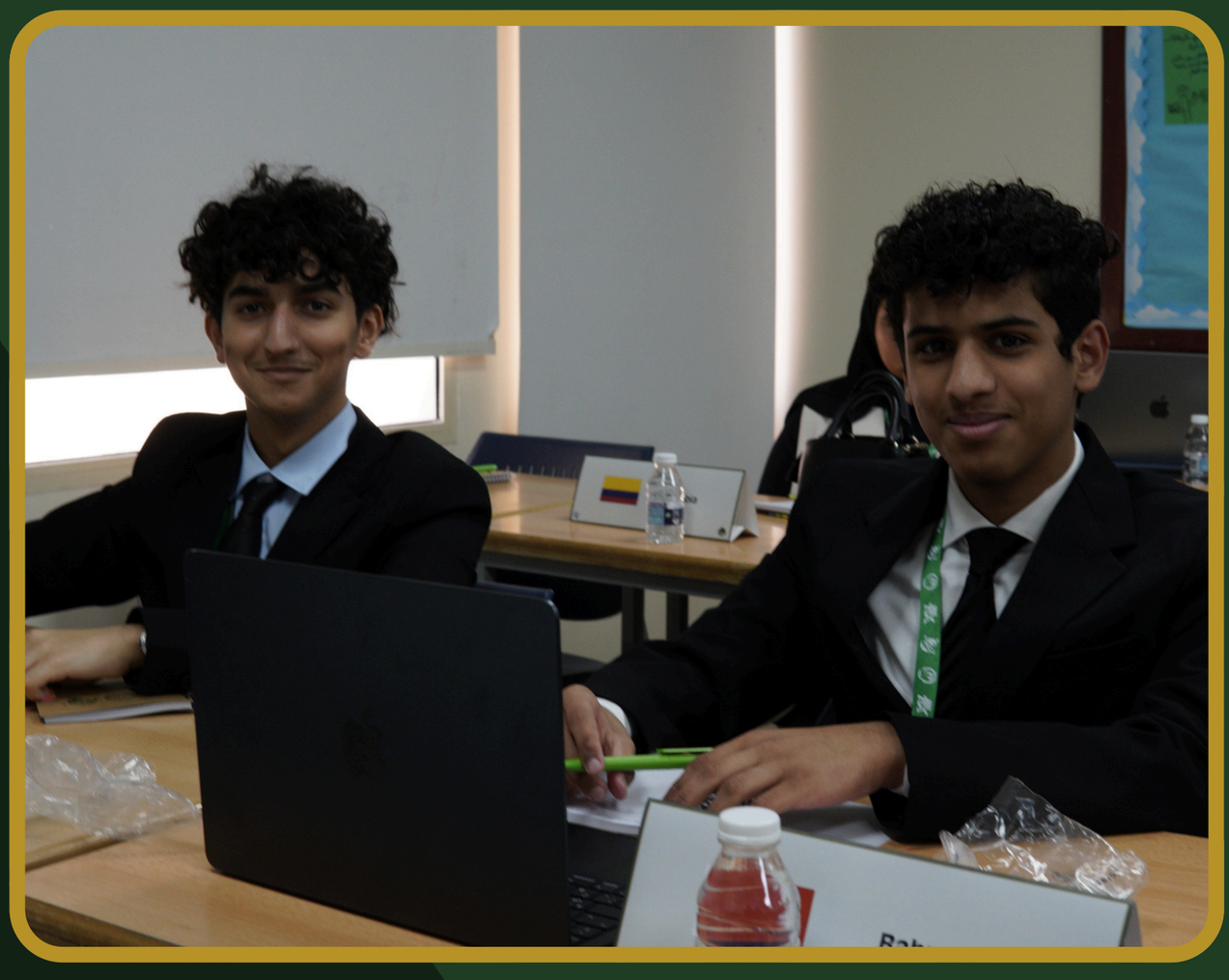
- A **motion** is a formal proposal by a delegate to carry out a certain duty at a meeting. (A motion is only carried out after it is approved by the chairpersons)
- A **point** can be made by a delegate through raising his or her placard and outlining the issue or making a proposal. Althoughthere is no voting on points, a chairperson has the authority to reject them if they are deemed harmful or unneeded.





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Points & Motions



Motions

- Motion to extend the debate
- Motion to move to the previous question
- Motion to reconsider a resolution
- Motion to withdraw a resolution
- Motion to refer a resolution to another forum
- Motion to adjourn the debate
- Objection to the main motion

Points

- Point of personal privilege
- Point of parliamentary inquiry
- Point of information to the speaker
- Point of information to the chair
- Point of order

For & Against Speeches

Tips for your speech:

- Your speech **shouldn’t** be **more than two minutes long**.
- Use **quotes** from the **resolution** to convince delegates.
- Focus on **undeniable facts** and **statistics**.
- **Emphasize** the **strengths/weaknesses** of the resolution.
- Speak **confidently** and use **hand gestures**.



Phrases to use:

- Beginning of speech: “The delegate of … strongly agrees/opposes this resolution since …”
- End of speech: “based on this the delegate wishes that the council comes to an agreement to pass it/strike it out.

Once resolutions are submitted, delegates will have the opportunity to deliver a **for** or **against speech**, in which they will argue for either a resolution to pass, or for a resolution not to pass.

Preambulatory Clauses

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

Operative Clauses

Accepts
Acknowledges
Adopts
Advises
Affirms
Also calls for
Also recommends
Also
strongly condemns
Also urges
Appeals
Appreciates
Approves
Authorizes
Calls
Calls for
Calls upon
Commends
Concurs
Condemns
Confirms
Congratulates
Considers
Decides
Declares
Declares accordingly
Demands
Deplores
Designates
Directs
Draws the attention
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope
Expresses its regret
Further invites
Further proclaims
Further recommends
Further reminds
Further requests
Further resolves
Has resolved
Instructs
Introduces
Invites
Notes
Notes with satisfaction
Proclaims
Reaffirms

Amendments

Amendments are **changes** that are made to **operative clauses** or **subclauses**, including **deletions**, **additions**, or **corrections**. These changes may be communicated to the chair in a note that states the nation of the delegate and the suggested modification.

The chairpersons will allocate a time for both supporters and opponents of the amendment to speak once it has been introduced and described by the submitter.

Amendment example

Ammendment to the delegate of Canada, submitted by the delegate
of USA:

Replaces subclasses 3(A) : Requests developing countries to contribute 5% of overall budget collectively. Allocated distribution
will be decided on the UND panel

VETO Power (for Security Council)

Five permanent members of the Security Council have veto power: **China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States**.

The **permanent members** have the ability to veto **any** proposed council resolution, **preventing its passage**.

To assess how a proposed resolution may affect their interests, delegates from veto-wielding nations must be familiar with their own national interests. The ability to assess how much they are willing to compromise depends on these representatives' knowledge of their nation's position on the topic.

Diplomatic Notes

Delegates require a **means of communication** to decide their **viewpoints**and **collaborate** with one another on positions, in addition to the regular Model United Nations procedures, which included speeches, debates, questions, and taking notes. This is accomplished by using **diplomatic notes**, which enable delegates to **converse** by **posing questions** and **receiving responses**. These notes keep participants from causing distractions during the debate, maintaining the formal atmosphere.

Things to keep in mind

- Notes should **revolve around the debate**.
- The administrative staff (runners) reads the diplomatic notes **before** handing them to the person to whom they are addressed 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**.

Resolutions

Resolutions make up the concluding moments of the conference and are the MUN's **primary focus**. Representatives propose **solutions** to their debated issues.

A standard resolution consists of:

1) 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.



2) Body:

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

Sample Resolution

Council: United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)
Issue: The Systemic Corruption within the Lebanese Government
Main Submitter: Cuba
Co-Submitters: Kenya, Lebanon, Indonesia, Iraq

- ***Alarmed by*** the high number of 210 deaths and 7500 injuries reported,
- ***Acknowledging*** that the negligence of the 2750 tons of stored explosive ammonium nitrate caused the tragic Beirut port explosion,
- ***Deeply discourages*** the way the Lebanese people were expected to go through elections whilst still trying to recover from a tragic incident that destroyed many homes,
- ***Expresses its appreciation*** to the countries that for the financial and medical aid provided to the crucial cases affected by the Beirut explosion,
- ***Noting with regret*** that approximately 30,000 people were forced out of their homes,
- ***Referring*** to chapter 4 Article 13 of the UN charter promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

1. **Recommends** the use of a UN task force to make unscheduled checks which should include:
    a. Financial checks, assets, salaries, how much they pay in taxes,
    b. Judicial forces of Lebanon should reassess the Lebanese constitutional laws and political rights,
        i. In order to refine them further to restrict loopholes that allow the government to get away with such corruption,

2. **Recommends** government funded election campaigns:
    a. Therefore all candidates get equal opportunities to present themselves to the public,
        i. This will eliminate external influence on parliamentary elections,

3. **Strongly urges** full transparency to the United Nations about the imports and exports of explosive and chemical resources,
    a. This will decrease the chances of explosions such as the Beirut dock explosion,

4. **Calls for** the increase of interest and profit rates:
    a. To encourage the deposit of money and discourage the withdrawal of the Lebanese pound,
        i. This would reduce consumers spending and allow the currency's value to gradually increase,

5. **Deplores** the attitude of the Lebanese government as they resigned amid such a tragic situation and left their citizens:
    a. Therefore, the creation of a secondary parliament would be recommended in order to take over in such situations,
        i. This will reduce the pressure of elections at such intense times,

6. **Strongly urges** the Lebanese Republic:
    a. To follow the National Anti-Corruption Strategy in order to rebuild the Lebanese government without any malversation,
    b. To implement the 2020 Law on Illicit Enrichment and assure that the financial checks are made every 3 years,
    c. To ensure that the Lebanon Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework is followed to obtain the best possible results and reconstruct the Lebanese infrastructure.

Debating Tips

- **Keep Calm (this is the golden rule of debating)**
- **Act Confident (even if you aren’t)**
- **Maintain Proper Body Language**
- **Know The Form Of The Debate**
- **Use Debate Terms**
- **Use logic rather than emotion**
- **Speak Loud And Clear**
- **Keep The Topic On Track**
- **Avoid Repetition**
- **Be prepared and ready**
- **Know your stance as a delegate.**



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