



KnightMUNXVIII

Delegate Resource Guide



Dear **Delegates**,

It is our great privilege to welcome you to the 18th iteration of the United Nations Association at the University of Central Florida's High School Model United Nations Conference, KnightMUN! With every passing year of KnightMUN, we seek to elevate our conference and to remain true to its core value: a competitive training conference for High School Level Model United Nations delegates.



This year's conference aims to be just as diverse as years past, featuring topical debate from all corners of the globe, as well as stimulating conversations about cultural issues currently at large in today's world. With committees ranging from a session of the Economic and Social Council focusing on women in decision making roles, to a special meeting of the Democratic National Convention, to the halls of Hogwarts- and even a special advisors committee- there is truly something for everyone at KnightMUN.

Our conference theme this year will centralize around the impacts of education and literacy as a bridge to globalization in an ever-changing world. The Seventh Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, once said "Literacy unlocks the door to learning throughout life, is essential to development and health, and opens the way for democratic participation and active citizenship." With those words in mind, we move forward towards a weekend full of diverse narratives, healthy competition, and a lot of fun. If at any time you require any assistance, please don't hesitate to contact us at knightmunsecgen@gmail.com. Looking forward to the best KnightMUN yet,

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KNIGHTMUN CONFERENCE POLICIES

KnightMUN prides itself on being first and foremost a training conference for high school level Model United Nations delegates. We strive to promote an environment of professionalism to offer delegates a weekend to challenge, innovate, and empower one another.

KnightMUN has a no-tolerance policy for:

- Food or drinks in committee rooms that are not water
- Bullying of any kind
- Slurs or unwelcome remarks regarding race, origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity that are demeaning or derogatory,
- Cheating or pre-written clauses of any kind, while delegates are welcome
- Defacement of Global UCF building or UCF campus property

GUIDE TO WESTERN BUSINESS ATTIRE

Much like personal diplomacy and public speaking skills, dressing professionally is an important aspect of Model United Nations. Dressing appropriately shows respect not only for yourself and your fellow delegates but also for the nation (or character) you're representing and the United Nations itself.

<u>Clothes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Suits	Suits are always acceptable as long as they're clean & wrinkle-free	
Tops	No T-shirts; yes to long-sleeved button down shirts & sweaters; wear a tie.	No T-shirts; yes to blouses, sweaters, & button down shirts. Dresses must follow rules for skirts & other bottoms.
Bottoms	No jeans or shorts; slacks & suit-pants are really the only appropriate options.	No jeans or shorts; slacks & suit-pants are acceptable; skirts must be worn with pantyhose and no more than two inches above the knee.
Shoes	No sneakers or open-toed shoes/sandals. Dress shoes & loafers are acceptable.	No speakers or open-toed shoes/sandals. Dress shoes, loafers, & heels are acceptable.



CONFERENCE

FRIDAY

1pm-3:30pm

Check-In

Please check in with the conference services table outside of the Global Building before the opening ceremony.

4pm

Opening Ceremonies

Join us as we kick off KnightMUNXVIII in VAB 132.

6pm

Committee Session One

After a short dinner break, delegates will begin their first committee session, please refer to the conference map for locations of committees.

10pm

End of Day One

Delegates should rest up and prepare for the next day filled with conference action

SATURDAY

9am

Session Two Begins

The second session of the conference begins Saturday morning. The UCF Global Building will open for delegations at 8:45am.

10-10:30am

Advisor Breakfast

KnightMUN will provide advisors with light refreshments to celebrate all the hard work put into preparing delegations

12pm

Lunch Break

Session two ends and delegates are encouraged to eat lunch at one of the many food options on campus.

1pm

Session Three Begins

Delegates will enter their third session after lunch.

SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

1:30- 3:30pm

Advisors Ad Hoc

This is the advisor's chance to shine in our never before done Secretary General's Advisor's Ad Hoc Crisis Training

5:00pm

Delegation Dinner

When the third session ends, delegates are encouraged to regroup with their delegations for a 1.5 hour dinner break

6:30pm

Committee Session 4

Delegates will return from dinner rested and recharged to jump back into action- session 4 will end at 8:45pm

9pm

Delegate Social

Saturday is a long day, which is why we have prepared a special party for delegates and advisors

9:30am

The Last Session

Session 5 begins at 9:30am Sunday morning.

11:00am

Break

Because committees may finish at different times, there will be a short break between the last session and closing ceremonies

12:00pm

Awards Ceremony

Join us as we celebrate a weekend of accomplishments at our closing ceremonies in VAB 132, doors will open at 11:45, arrive early to insure good seating.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE GUIDE

Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses

Moderated Caucuses- “Mods”

- Speeches in front of the others in the room
- No set speaking order; each new speaker is chosen after the previous speaker concludes
- Predetermined number of speakers, length of speech, and topic (will be voted on)
- Best way to attract the attention of the chairs
- In both crisis and GA committees, the majority of the time is comprised of moderated caucuses

Unmoderated Caucuses- “Unmods”

- Unmoderated caucuses are much more informal
- This is your time to caucus with other delegates and make personal alliances and friendships

Points and Motions

Motions

- Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses are motions
 - Example of a motion for a moderated caucus:

“The delegation of Sri Lanka moves for a 12 minute moderated caucus with a 45 second speaking time to discuss initiatives the further women in federal governments.”
 - Example of a motion for an unmoderated caucus:

“The delegation of Sri Lanka moves for a ten minute unmoderated caucus.”
- Other motions:
 - Motion to open debate
 - Motion to open Speakers List
 - Motion to suspend debate
 - Motion to adjourn debate

Points

Point of Inquiry - used to ask a question about parliamentary procedure

Point of Order - used when a delegate believes the Dais has made a procedural error

Point of Personal Privilege - used to express concerns about comfort such as the temperature of the room or the ability to hear a speakers

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION WRITING

Resolutions are a group of formally written initiatives and policies that represent how a bloc feels the UN should respond to an issue.

Types of Resolutions

- Working Paper: A resolution paper that has not yet been accepted by the dais
- Draft Resolutions: A resolution that has been accepted by the dais but not yet voted on
- Resolutions: A resolution that has been voted on and passed

Preambulatory Clauses

- Preambulatory clauses set up the context of a resolution
 - They do not do anything; they serve to justify the actions taken later on in the resolution
 - Not numbered and it ends in a comma rather than a semicolon
 - The Preambulatory phrase is italicized, and calls for no specific action from countries
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Operative Clauses

- Operative clauses are the main substance of a resolution
 - These are the clauses that actually do something (calls for one specific action)
 - Clause is numbered, operative phrase is underlined, and ends with a semicolon
 - Only the last clause in a resolution should end with a period
 - Sub-clauses are indicated with a lowercase letter, and sub-sub clauses are indicated with lowercase roman numerals
 - There are no underlined words in sub or sub-sub clauses
 - Please note: most UN committees cannot call for binding action (only recommendations)
- Words like “requires,” “forces,” and “obligates” may not be used in operative clauses except for in committees that may pass binding resolutions, such as the UN Security Council

Sponsors and Signatories

- Draft resolutions and working papers must have a certain amounts of sponsors and signatories
 - Sponsors are delegates who wrote the working paper, or whose ideas are substantially represented in the paper
 - Signatories are delegates who would like to see the working paper debated
- Signatories need not agree with the content of the resolution they are signing, they must only agree that it is worthy of discussions
 - Sponsors count towards the total number of signatories

CRISIS COMMITTEE DIRECTIVE WRITING

A directive is, in its most basic form, a group action taken by an entire crisis committee.

1. *Start with who is taking the action: Do not say “I” or “we.”*

Ex.: The cabinet of the United States President will release a string of television ads which point out the benefits of the war that the President declared.

The action could also be done by a subsidiary of the committee:

Ex.: The Department of the Treasury and Department of Education will work together to re-educate the Nation’s children with a new curriculum.

2. *Once you have your actions laid out, specify how you will pay for what you are doing.*

Ex.: The television ads will be paid for by a 2% rise in taxes for the middle class.

If you do not specify how you are able to do something or you leave an obvious loophole that would cause your plans to fail, assume they will fail.

This does not include powers that your character was granted at the beginning of a committee or are in your character’s job description.

The two most important parts of directive writing are:

- **Write fast and market your ideas to the room.**

As soon as a crisis update comes out, experienced delegates will each be writing a directive on how to deal with the issue. Take part in this but set yourself apart by speaking about your ideas - if you say it first, people will consider an idea to be yours.

Crisis Note Writing

Crisis notes are where you enact your plans that are secret to the rest of the committee.

This could be as innocent as throwing everyone a surprise party, but you'll ideally also betray or take advantage of everyone else in some way.

- Start with the person to whom you're writing a letter (not somebody else in the room), either a character you make up or someone you found out your character knows when you were researching for committee.
- It's smart to create a secretary/assistant/servant to write all your plans to. Simply address your letters to this person and your staffer will write back as them.

Example crisis notes:

Sneaky Jean,
 Word of your skill has reached my ears, and I thank you for responding. I am most intrigued by your willingness to do anything for the right price, and I trust that the antique portrait of my family is worth enough for what I am about to ask.
 I am hosting a party tonight and there is one guest in attendance who has wronged me one too many times. At 8 pm, all of the doors will lock and my servants will smother the flames in the chandelier from the hatch above my ballroom. At that time, with the lights out and the guests trapped, I need for you to put a kitchen knife into the back of Princess Yvonne. Remain disguised and with the guests, but be far away when the lights return. The chandelier will be relit after two minutes of darkness. Nobody will suspect us because I announced that I will not arrive downstairs until nearly an hour later.
 From what I have heard of your work history, Sneaky Jean, this job should go down without a hitch.
 Your payment awaits,
 Sir Francois

Note: Payment was specified in the note to the assassin because significant resources require a plan to obtain. In the note to the butler, nothing was offered, but the threat to his sister's life was made so the staffer who is playing the character of the butler is less likely to say no to the request.

- If the notes hadn't specified that the doors would be locked, the staffer might have said "The princess escaped when she sensed danger from the doors being locked. After that, she was out in the open and I could do nothing without exposing myself" when responding to the note as the character of Sneaky Jean.

- In the note to the assassin, the mention of Jean's willingness to do nothing and having an impressive work history establish why this plan is possible with this character. The staffer who responds is less likely to turn down the offer, although it is never guaranteed that they will go entirely with what you say, especially in the case of assassinations.

Parts of the notes were also just for flavor - crisis staff always appreciate this because they have more fun that way. Restating an important part of the Directive section: **If you do not specify how you are able to do something or you leave an obvious loophole that would cause your plans to fail, assume they will fail.**

Crisis Arcs

The note to the butler and the note to the assassin form the smallest version of a crisis arc. A crisis arc ranges from this to something that you spend the entire weekend of a conference building up, and it constitutes any major plan made in secret.

You can use a crisis arc for anything you want, such as building an army, making a spy network, secretly attacking the forces of other committee members, embezzling money, etc.

If a staffer rejects your crisis note (most likely through saying your plan didn't work), it is usually best to accept the failure and move on. If you are a few notes into a crisis arc, though, you don't have to give up on what you've achieved: use the resources that you acquired for something else. It can be a good idea to listen to crisis updates and directives to see what kind of plans are being enacted in order to get a feel for what the staffers are more likely to accept.

USEFUL VOCABULARY

Abstention: Member States may abstain only if they are “Present” during formal roll call. To abstain means a State is formally counted, but does not vote in favor of or against a substantive motion.

Blocs: A group of delegations who typically agree on policy and work together in committee.

Crisis Arc: crisis notes should form an arc, or overarching goal, that would ideally affect the committee in some meaningful way.

Crisis Notes: Actions taken by an individual delegate, usually in secret. Write a note to a correspondent whom your character would have and send it in to the staff.

Crisis Update: When something meaningful happens as a result of directives or notes, it is presented by the staff to the entire committee. When this happens, your goal is to respond quickly in the form of a directive or crisis note.

Dais: A raised platform or table at the front of the room where the Director and Assistant Director, are seated. Often, the term “the Dais” is also utilized to refer to these individuals collectively.

Decorum: Overall respect for the formal committee process and speakers.

Dilatory: A motion is dilatory if it may obstruct or delay the will of the committee (e.g. motions to suspend the meeting proposed immediately after several previous suspension motions failed).

Directives: Actions taken by the committee as a whole. These are in the form of a written document and require a committee vote in order to be enacted.

Draft Resolution: A working paper that has been accepted by the Dais and is discussed and voted on by the body.

Friendly Amendments: Amendments proposed by ALL the sponsors of a draft resolution. Once approved by the Dais, these amendments are automatically incorporated.

General Assembly: The main deliberative organ of the UN system, comprised of all Member States of the UN.

Majority Vote: A threshold at which many motions pass. A motion passes with a simple majority vote if more people vote yes than vote no (in the case of substantive votes, ignoring abstentions). Tie votes fail.

Member State: A country that is a Member of the United Nations, having been granted membership by the General Assembly based upon the Security Council’s recommendation.

Merging: When two or more working papers merge into one due to similar policies or by necessity.

Motion: A request to do something during formal debate; motions are voted on by the body.

Present: Attendance status that establishes a delegation as present in the committee, with the opportunity to abstain during substantive votes.

Present and Voting: Attendance status that establishes a delegation as present in the committee without the opportunity to abstain during substantive votes; delegations must vote “yes” or “no.”

Procedural Vote: A vote that takes place on a motion before the body; all delegations present must vote.

Quorum: A minimum of one-third of the members of the body, based on the total number of Member States attending the first session.

Yield: To give up the rest of your time in a speech.
