



Terms and Procedures Reference

MMUN 2021



MMUN Terminology



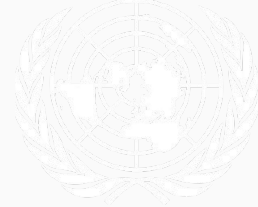
Introduction

Words you should know

- **Chairs (also: Presidents)**
 - Leads the Council debates
- **Delegate**
 - Representative of a particular nation
- **Motion**
 - A formal request made by a delegate (e.g. to open debate on a particular resolution, etc)



MMUN TERMS



Term	When To Use	Purpose	Example
Point of order	Anytime.	To change something about the proceedings.	Delegate: "Motion to open GA resolution #001"
Point of information	A country from the speaker's list is up at the podium.	To ask the country at the podium a question about their amendment.	Regarding an amendment involving monetary donation: Delegate: "What will happen if countries are unable to donate X amount every year?"
Supplementary	After you have submitted a point of information and have an additional question	A follow-up question to the speaker's answer.	Speakers answer: "The monetary donation will be 1% of the country's GDP" Delegate: "Will this apply to all countries, or only a select few?"
Point of clarification	A country from the speaker's list is at the podium.	To clarify something that has been said, usually by the speaker.	Delegate: "Which sectors will the donations be used in?"
Point of parliamentary inquiry	Anytime, excluding when a country is at the podium.	To ask a question to the chair about the proceedings.	Delegate: "When is lunch?"
Point of personal privilege	Anytime, excluding when a country is at the podium.	To address a serious issue between delegates.	Delegate: "Country X sent us a rude message via the page system."

The Resolution

3 parts to a resolution

- Preambulatory Clauses
- Operative Clauses
- Submitter, Seconder, Negator



The UN Health Council,

Recalling, that Article 25 in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family,"

Further recalling, that the United Nations Population Fund has declared family planning, and thereby access to contraceptives, a universal human right,

Noting, that contraceptives such as male and female condoms help to stop the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs),

Further noting, that contraceptives reduce unwanted and unprepared for pregnancies, and in turn reduce the number of unsafe abortions, miscarriages, infant mortalities, and deaths from childbirth,

Expressing its appreciation, in the technological advancements that have been made in both contraceptives and the ease of access to contraceptives,

Alarmed by, the stigma still surrounding contraception in certain parts of the world,

Further alarmed by, the estimated 225 million women worldwide who desire access to safe and modern contraception but are unable to obtain it,

1. *Condemns*, countries around the world who promote the stigma against safe contraception;
2. *Endorses*, the development of a welcoming and friendly attitude towards safe contraception worldwide;
3. *Urges*, increased and equitable access to family planning clinics, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia;
4. *Further urges*, that increased government funding be given to these clinics;
5. *Calls for*, a worldwide increase in education regarding sexual and maternal health.

Submitter: Brazil

Seconder: Burkina Faso

Negator: Democratic Republic of the Congo

Preambulatory Clauses

- Offer background to the issues at hand
- Indicates the view of the resolution



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Alarmed by, the stigma still surrounding contraception in certain parts of the world,

Further alarmed by, the estimated 225 million women worldwide who desire access to safe and modern contraception but are unable to obtain it,

Operative Clauses

- Provides solutions to the issue
- Actions that might be implemented by other countries

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Submitter, Secunder, Negator

- Submitter “wrote” the resolution
- Secunder supports the resolution
- Negator opposes the resolution

Submitter: Brazil

Secunder: Burkina Faso

Negator: Democratic Republic of the Congo





Amendments

Used to change, add to, or remove the operative clauses of a resolution

- Friendly Amendments
 - “Agrees” with the resolution
 - Supported by the Submitter
 - Automatically passes
- Unfriendly Amendments
 - “Disagrees” with the resolution
 - Submitter does not support
 - Must be voted on



Voting

Virtually raise your hand to vote

- **Vote for:**
 - Opening debate on a resolution
 - Passing a resolution
 - Passing an amendment

- **Privileged Motion**
 - “Important”
 - No abstentions (must vote in favour or against)
- **Non-privileged Motion**
 - “Not as Important”
 - Abstentions are allowed



Points

Used to communicate with the
Chair and the Council in a
professional manner

- Point of Order
 - To change the proceedings
- Point of Information
 - To question the Speaker
- Point of Clarification
 - To clarify a statement
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
 - To question the Chair
- Point of Personal Privilege
 - Do you feel insulted, misquoted, or misunderstood?



This Year's Councils

- ❖ Health Council (HC) - [March 22](#)
- ❖ Human Rights Council A (HRC-A) - [March 23](#)
- ❖ Human Rights Council B (HRC-B) - [March 23](#)
- ❖ Security Council (SC) - [March 24](#)
- ❖ Environment Council (EC) - [March 25](#)
- ❖ Trade and Economic Development Council (EDC) - [March 26](#)



Awards

Awarded at the end of the conference to deserving delegates

- Best Overall Delegate
- Best Overall Senior Delegate
- Best Overall Junior Delegate
- Best Health Council Delegate
- Best Human Rights Council Delegate
- Best Security Council Delegate
- Best Environment Council Delegate
- Best Trade and Economic Development Council Delegate



Debate Procedure - A Brief Overview



Voting to Open a Resolution

A delegate will motion to open debate on a particular resolution. The council will then vote.

If the vote fails:

- Go back to beginning
- Floor will be reopened
- Delegates can make new motions to open debate on other resolutions

If the vote passes:

- Debate will be opened on the specified resolution
- Submitter will introduce resolution
- Paging System and Speaker's List will open
- Secunder will speak
- Negator will speak
- Countries listed on the Speaker's List will speak (i.e. delegates with amendments)



Amendments

Countries will present their amendments, one-by-one, and other delegates will question the speaker using Points of Information.

Once the amendment has been explained and discussed by the Council, the chair will determine whether it is friendly or unfriendly:

Friendly Amendments

- Submitter must confirm it is friendly
 - If they don't confirm, it is unfriendly
- Friendly amendments automatically pass

Unfriendly Amendments

- Must be voted on in order to become permanent
- If vote passes, resolution is changed accordingly
- If vote fails, next speaker will speak



Voting on a Resolution

Once all amendments have been explained and discussed thoroughly, the Council will move to vote on the resolution as a whole.

If the vote passes, the resolutions become permanent. Otherwise, the resolution is discarded.



We hope this was insightful!
See the sample debate video for more preparation.