



# PLISMUN'25

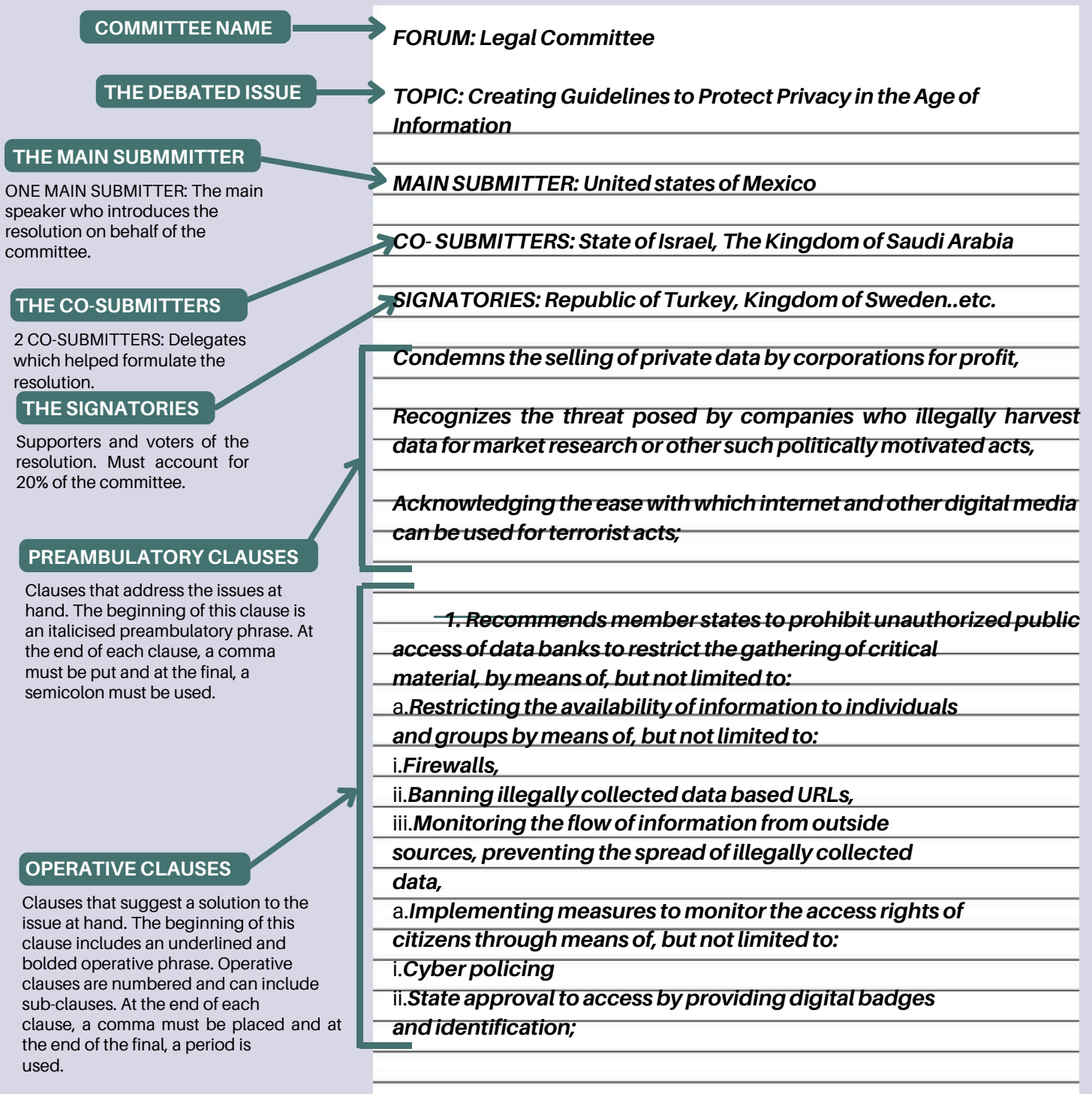
OFFICIAL DELEGATE GUIDE





# RESOLUTION FORMAT:

A RESOLUTION IS A WRITTEN DOCUMENT BETWEEN SUBMITTERS AND CO-SUBMITTERS, WHERE THE ISSUE BEING DISCUSSED IN THE COMMITTEE IS SOLVED WITHIN THAT DOCUMENT. A RESOLUTION MUST CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:





## MOTIONS:

Motions are used to transition a stage of the committee. These are proposed by a delegate to the whole committee. They can be passed by the discretion of the chairs without input from the committee (Marked presidency), or by a vote of the committee (Marked Majority) (i.e. motion to move into voting procedure)

### MOTION TO MOVE INTO VOTING PROCEDURE

Allows the committee to move instantly into voting procedure. (Majority vote)

### MOTION TO MOVE INTO MODERATED/UNMODERATED CAUCUS

**MODERATED:** Declared with a time of duration, a topic, and the delegate who called it can claim to go either first/last (They may also request to be added onto the speakers list at any other time). Used typically at the beginning of debate topics to better understand delegates stances. (Presidency)

**UNMODERATED:** Delegates disband within the committee, and may speak to delegates/move around freely. Used typically for resolution drafting. Duration set by presidency. (Presidency)

### MOTION TO MOVE INTO OPEN/CLOSED DEBATE (ON A RESOLUTION/AMENDMENT)

**OPEN:** Open debate is not formally timed, and allows delegates to request to be added onto the speakers list to share any of their objections/favors for the resolution, to have an open discussion about the resolution/amendment. Points of information allowed. (Majority)

**CLOSED:** Timed speeches, with a limited number of speakers for/against (if none speak for, automatically fails and vice versa). Used as a closing/final speech in regards to a resolution/amendment. No points of information allowed. Moves directly into voting procedure once speeches elapse. (Majority)

### MOTION FOR A FOLLOW UP

Use to request to follow up after asking a point of information. The motion for a follow up point of information is used to ask quick questions/clarifications on the same topic as the original point of information. Delegate must phrase the follow up as a question. (Presidency)

**FOLLOW UP TO THE 2ND DEGREE:** Follow ups to the second degree are short statements on the same topic line as the original question. A follow up to the second degree does not have to be phrased like a question, and is not responded to.

### MOTION TO MOVE INTO TIME AGAINST/IN FAVOUR

Allows delegates to move during closed debate into time against/in favour in the case of prolongation. (Majority vote)

### MOTION TO EXPLAIN VOTE

Use to call for a specific delegate to justify their reasoning behind their vote for/against. Cannot be declined (Presidency vote)

### MOTION TO EXTEND LOBBYING TIME

Allows delegates to move into blocks to form resolutions. (Presidency vote)

### MOTION TO EXTEND TIME AGAINST/IN FAVOUR

Allows delegated to request for more speaking time/turns during a closed debate upon a resolution. May request to extend time, or to add on an additional speaker.

### MOTION TO MOVE INTO A Q&A SESSION

Use towards a specific delegate in case a delegate wants to ask a delegate delivering a speech consecutive questions about the topic at hand. (Presidency vote)

### MOTION TO EXTEND DEBATING TIME

Use if the delegate believes the debate at hand should go on further and/or would like to entertain a speech. (Majority vote)

### MOTION TO DIVIDE THE HOUSE

In the case of overwhelming abstentions, the voting procedure is re-done without abstentions. (Presidency)

### MOTION TO APPEAL THE DECISION OF THE CHAIR

Use if the delegates were to perceive a chairperson's decision incorrect. The Secretary General will have the final say if the issue is not resolved. (Majority vote)

### MOTION TO ADJOURN THE SESSION

Use to suspend committee time due to breaks, lunches, end of session. (Presidency vote)

### MOTION TO CLOSE THE DEBATE

Use to end speakers in an open/closed debate. (Majority vote)



## PLISMUN RULES:

**By attending the PLISMUN'25 conference, you agree to the rules and due disciplinary measures:**

You must obey the instructions of the secretariat and chairs with regards to all organisational matters.

You must treat all participants, chairs, staff and guests, with due respect and with civility.

We have a zero-tolerance policy against all forms of racism, bigotry, harassment, defamation and personal attack.

You may not share or otherwise publish files or links containing obscene, inappropriate or deceptive content, as well as any forms of computer malware.

You may not behave in an inappropriate manner or broadcast irrelevant or unsuitable content.

You must pay the conference fee in full prior to the conference date.

By joining PLISMUN, you agree to be included in photographs, videos and other promotional material, and you agree for this to be posted publicly on social media.

Use of any online service is subject to its own terms of use.

**The rules above apply to all delegates, chairs and any other participants of the PLISMUN'25 conference.**

**Any form of violation of these rules may lead to ones permanent expulsion from PLISMUN sessions and the voiding of ones certificate of attendance, without any due compensation.**



## MUN GLOSSARY:

**ABSTENTION** a vote neither in favour nor against  
**AGAINST** opposition to a resolution or amendment  
**CLAUSES** the parts into which a resolution is divided  
**CLOSED DEBATE** a debate separated into arguments for or against  
**COMMITTEE** a forum preparing a resolution for the general assembly  
**CO-SUBMITTER** a co-author or signer of a resolution  
**DELEGATE** representative of a country or organisation  
**FLOOR** the right to speak in a debate  
**HOUSE** the forum, used to indicate the entire assembly  
**inter-governmental organisation**  
**I.G.O.** governmental organisation  
**IN FAVOUR** a vote supporting a resolution or amendment  
**IN ORDER** allowed  
**LOBBYING** an informal debate in the lobby  
**MAIN SUBMITTER** author of a resolution who proposes it to a committee

**OBJECTION** a phrase used when a delegate is against a motion  
**OPEN DEBATE** delegates may speak in favour or against at any time  
**OPERATIVE** clauses which are numbered and take action  
**PREAMBULATORY** clauses which define and comment upon the issue  
**PLACARD** the sign with your delegation name on it  
**RESOLUTION** a proposal suggesting methods to deal with a certain issue  
**SECOND** a phrase used when a delegate supports a motion  
**SUBMIT** to propose or suggest  
**U.N.O.** united nations organisation  
**YIELD** to give (e.g. to yield the floor to the chair)  
**MERGE** to combine two resolutions into one  
**MOTION** a proposal for the forum  
**N.G.O.** non-governmental organisation  
**N.M.D.** non-member delegation

### PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

AFFIRMING	HAVING RECEIVED
ALARMED BY	KEEPING IN MIND
APPROVING	NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN
BEARING IN MIND	NOTHING WITH SATISFACTION
BELIEVING	NOTING FURTHER OBSERVING
CONFIDENT	REAFFIRMING
CONTEMPLATING	REALIZING
CONVINCED	RECALLING
DECLARING	RECOGNIZING
DEEPLY	REFERRING
CONCERNED	SEEKING
DEEPLY CONSCIOUS	TAKING NOTE
DEEPLY CONVINCED	TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION
DEEPLY DISTURBED	VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION
DEEPLY	WELCOMING
REGRETTING	FURTHER
DESIRING	RECALLING
EMPHASIZING	GUIDED BY
EXPECTING	HAVING ADOPTED
EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION	HAVING
FULFILLING	HAVING EXAMINED
FULLY AWARE	
FURTHER	
DEPLORING	
CONSIDERED	

### OPERATIVE PHRASES

ACCEPTS	FURTHER INVITES
AFFIRMS	FURTHER PROCLAIMS
APPROVES	FURTHER REMINDS
AUTHORIZES	FURTHER RECOMMENDS
CALLS	FURTHER REQUESTS
CALLS UPON	FURTHER RESOLVES
CONDEMNS (SC)	HAS RESOLVED
CONFIRMS	NOTES
CONGRATULATES	PROCLAIMS
CONSIDERS	REAFFIRMS
DECLARES	RECOMMENDS
ACCORDINGLY	REGRETS
DEPLORES	REMINDS
DESIGNATES	REQUESTS
DRAWS THE ATTENTION	SOLEMNLY AFFIRMS
EMPHASIZES	(SC)STRONGLY
ENCOURAGES	CONDEMNS
ENDORSES	SUPPORTS
EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION	TAKES NOTE OF
EXPRESSES ITS HOPE	TRANSMITS
	TRUSTS



## CORE GUIDELINES:

## POINTS:

### SALUTATORY ADDRESS

1. Delegates are required to speak using **plural pronouns** when representing their country in debate, as they are speaking on behalf of their countries, and not themselves.

*i.e. "The delegation of the United States believes that..."  
"It is our opinion that..." "We apologise..."*

When beginning a speech, for example when a delegate gets yielded the floor in open debate, the house must be addressed appropriately.

*i.e. "Honourable chairs, Fellow delegates, Esteemed guests..."*

After a delegate finishes their speech and you wish to raise a point of information, you must raise your placard when asked to do so by the chairs. points of information must be kept succinct and must be phrased as a question.

*i.e. "Does the delegate agree that...?" "Would the delegate be open to...?" "How would the delegate address...?"*

After a speech ends and points of information, or lack thereof, have been entertained, the delegate must yield the floor back to the chairs in order for the debate to continue.

*i.e. "We yield the floor back to the chairs"*

### YIELDING THE FLOOR

**TO THE CHAIRS:** At the end of each delegate-held speech the speaker must 'yield the floor back to the chairs'. This step is carried out after all of the points of information, the delegate was open to have, have been entertained. Delegates who are asking points of information do not have to yield to the chairs. only the delegate is required to yield the floor back to the chairs - chairing yields are not in order.

**TO A DELEGATE:** Delegates may yield the floor to another delegate. The delegate must accept being yielded to in order for it to pass. Delegates may yield to other delegates when presenting a resolution or to answer points of information about a resolution.

During points of information there may not be dialogue on the floor. If the delegate's question has not been properly answered or the delegate wishes to ask further, a request to follow up can be asked for. The chairs will grant a request to follow up if appropriate, giving the delegate the right to ask one further question.

A point is called for by a delegate raising their placard. The chair will recognise the delegate, after which they are required to rise and state their point. The chair can then either decide to or not to entertain the point. The delegate must remain standing until permitted to sit.

### POINT OF INFORMATION

**TO THE SPEAKER:** can be raised if a delegate wishes to question the speaker. Must be phrased as a question and not a statement. May request for a motion to follow up (See Page x)

**TO THE CHAIR:** may be raised if the delegate wishes to ask the chair a question.

### POINT OF INQUIRY

May be raised if a delegate needs clarification as to the interpretation of the rules or a procedure. The point may not be made during voting procedure.

### POINT OF ORDER

May be called if a delegate feels the rules of procedure have been ignored in session. The chair must recognise the point and request the delegate to explain it.

### POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

A point ensuring the wellbeing of a delegate to ensure full participation. Examples include the need to use the bathroom, opening/closing windows.

### RIGHT TO REPLY

A point that can be used if the delegate feels like their state/nation has been insulted or called out by another delegate unfairly. If a delegate has called upon a right to reply, they must explain why they called it to the committee, and demand an apology. Chairs may deny this point by their discretion, or may ask the delegate to apologize to the delegate who has called for the right of reply. The delegate is encouraged to apologize but is not required to. If a delegate does not apologize, they may be muted for a duration of time, up to the chairs discretion.