

20 IMPORTANT TERMS YOU SHOULD KNOW FOR MONWHO

The first time being in a model-UN-like conference can be intimidating and confusing. Delegates use a lot of fancy words during the conference that may sound like they come from SAT words, but worry not! If you are unfamiliar with the language used in model-UN-like conferences, here are 20 important terms you should know!

GENERAL TERMS

1. DIAS

The Dias consists of a Chair and two Vice-Chairs. They are seated in the front of the committee rooms that moderate debates in every committee session. Generally, the Chair enforces committee proceedings and rules points and motions with the help of Vice-Chairs in keeping time for debates and approving/formatting your draft resolutions.

2. PAGE

Pages essentially your means of communication during debate. Generally, there will be 2 pages per regional block. They will deliver your written notes to whomever you intended to deliver to. Notes may be passed to pages at any time except during roll-call, voting and at the discretion of the Chair.

3. REGIONAL BLOCKS

Regional blocks are committees with only delegates of a specific region. There are five regional blocks in MonWHO: Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO) and Europe. Only non-governmental actors are free to move around between regional blocks as they wish. During the session, governmental actors who wish to communicate with delegates from another regional blocks may communicate by passing notes to Pages.

4. PLENARY

Plenary session is the committee that includes all MonWHO delegates. Hence, it is a larger committee than the regional blocks. The plenary session will proceed from regional blocks sessions in MonWHO's conferences.

5. PLACARD

The sign with the delegation name (e.g. country, pharmaceutical company etc.) tagged on. Placards are used to identify the delegate and for Dias members to recognize the delegates who wish to address the floor if raised.

6. SIMPLE MAJORITY

A vote that requires at least 50% plus one vote to pass.

7. DECORUM

When the Chair calls for decorum, delegates must abide to order and respect.

SPEAKING THE LANGUAGE

8. MOTION

A motion is a proposal to change the flow of debate by changing the format of the debate, moving onto voting, suspending or closing the debate. For example, if you want to enter a systematic debate you *motion* to enter a moderate caucus. More examples on the Rules of Procedure PDF at www.monwho.org!

9. YIELD

When you finish your speech early and decide to give up the remaining speaking time, you either

- 1) Yield to the Chair = giving up the resting of your time
- 2) Yield to another delegate = meaning you give the remaining time to another delegate to speak
- 3) Yield to questions from other delegates = give remaining time to answer questions from other delegates

10. POINT

This is VERY important to know! Points are used when you are raising information or called for an related action. For example, a point of inquiry will be used when a delegate ask for clarification. More examples on MonWHO's Rules of Procedure PDF at www.monwho.org!

DEBATES FORMATS

11. SPEAKER'S LIST

A speaker's list is the list that the Chair will open at the beginning of each committee session. Those delegates who wish to speak will be recognized and added to the list. Those who wish to be added later during the session may send a note to the Dais.

12. CAUCUS

This is a fancy word for debate in model-UN like conferences. There are two types of caucuses:

1) MODERATED caucus

This is more of a systematic debate that allows more delegates to speak within a shorter time frame, thus stimulating discussion and clarifying the positions of delegates involved. A motion to enter moderated caucus must include:

- a) Overall speaking time
- b) Time per each speaker
- c) The sub-issue to be discussed

2) UNMODERATED caucus

A debate format in which delegates can leave their seats to go and talk to others freely and informally. This is usually used to work on resolution papers. A motion to enter unmoderated caucus must include

- a) Overall time
- b) The purpose of having the unmoderated caucus

RESOLUTIONS

13. POSITION PAPER

A summary of the delegate's position, intentions and plan of action on MonWHO's annual theme.

14. WORKING PAPER

A list of ideas formed by the blocs that may or may not be written in resolution format. The working paper needs to be approved by the vice-chairs.

15. DRAFT RESOLUTION

A document written in resolution format approved by the vice-chair but hasn't been voted upon yet. Once a draft resolution is passed by a committee, then it becomes a FINAL resolution.

16. DIRECTIVES

This is used during crisis scenarios. It is a short statement proposing actions that the committee will take when a crisis happens.

17. SPONSORS

They are delegates who authored the draft resolution or actively contributed ideas. They fully support the draft resolution or working paper. If you are a sponsor, you should always vote for your draft resolutions. All resolutions will require a minimum of 3 sponsors.

18. SIGNATORIES

They are delegates who do not have to fully agree with all the contents of the draft resolution. They simply agree that the resolution should be discussed in the committee session. After a draft resolution is introduced, additional sponsors can be added only if all existing sponsors of a resolution agree; signatories may not be removed once a resolution has been introduced.

19. CLAUSES

They are terms that you should use when writing working papers, draft resolutions, and directives. There are two types of clauses:

1) *Pre-ambulatory clauses*

Statements in the first section of the draft resolution that describes the problems that the committee wants to solve as well as previous measures taken to combat the problem. They are usually italicized or underlined but not numbered. See **Guide to Writing Resolutions** in your delegate handbook.

2) *Operative clauses*

Statements in the second section of the draft resolution that outlines the specific solutions the sponsors wish to implement. They are usually numbered and underlined. See **Guide to Writing Resolutions** in your delegate handbook.

20. AMENDMENT

Amendments are used when delegates wish to make a change (add, delete or change) made to an operative clause of the draft resolution. There are two types of amendments:

1) **FRIENDLY** amendment

These are amendments that all sponsors approved, which is then automatically included into the draft.

2) **UNFRIENDLY** amendment

These are amendments when not all sponsors approved but are voted upon the matter.

CONGRATULATIONS IF YOU MAKE IT
THIS FAR!