



# PLISMUN'24

OFFICIAL DELEGATE GUIDE



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## Official Delegate Guide



### PLISMUN RULES:

**By attending the PLISMUN'24 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'24 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.

### CORE GUIDELINES:

#### 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 Russian federation believes that..." "It is our opinion that..." "We apologise..."*

2. 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..."*

3. 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...?"*

4. 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

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. only the delegate is required to yield the floor back to the chairs - chairing yields are not in order.

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.

### POINTS:

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

**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 they have been insulted or called out by another delegate. If a delegate has called upon a right to reply, they must be demanding an apology.

## 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

**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

**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)

## MOTIONS:

Motions are used to transition a stage of the committee. these are proposed by a delegate to the whole committee. (i.e. motion to move into voting procedure)

### 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)

### MOTION TO MOVE INTO AN OPEN/CLOSED DEBATE

Use to instantly skip to open/closed debate in order to discuss the subject further on. (Majority vote)

### MOTION TO DIVIDE THE HOUSE

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

### 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 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 EXTEND TIME AGAINST/IN FAVOUR

Use in order to increase the amount of time left for lobbying. (Majority vote)

### MOTION TO MOVE INTO LOBBYING TIME

Allows delegates to sign up to speak. (Presidency vote)



## MOTION TO EXTEND LOBBYING TIME

Allows delegates to move into blocks to form resolutions. (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 MOVE INTO VOTING PROCEDURE

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

## MOTION TO EXPLAIN VOTE

Use to call for a specific delegate to justify their reasoning behind their vote for/against. (Presidency vote)

## 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)

## OPERATIVE PHRASES

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

## PRACTICAL PHRASES:

### PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

AFFIRMING  
ALARMED BY  
APPROVING  
BEARING IN MIND  
BELIEVING  
CONFIDENT  
CONTEMPLATING  
CONVINCED  
DECLARING  
DEEPLY CONCERNED  
DEEPLY CONSCIOUS  
DEEPLY CONVINCED  
DEEPLY DISTURBED  
DEEPLY REGRETTING  
DESIRING  
EMPHASIZING  
EXPECTING  
EXPRESSING ITS  
APPRECIATION  
FULFILLING  
FULLY AWARE  
FURTHER DEPLORING  
FURTHER RECALLING  
GUIDED BY  
HAVING ADOPTED  
HAVING CONSIDERED  
HAVING EXAMINED

HAVING RECEIVED  
KEEPING IN MIND  
NOTING WITH DEEP  
CONCERN  
NOTHING WITH  
SATISFACTION  
NOTING FURTHER  
OBSERVING  
REAFFIRMING  
REALIZING  
RECALLING  
RECOGNIZING  
REFERRING  
SEEKING  
TAKING NOTE  
TAKING INTO  
CONSIDERATION  
VIEWING WITH  
APPRECIATION  
WELCOMING

## 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:

<b>COMMITTEE NAME</b>	<b>FORUM:</b> Legal Committee
<b>THE DEBATED ISSUE</b>	<b>TOPIC:</b> Creating Guidelines to Protect Privacy in the Age of Information
<b>THE MAIN SUBMITTER</b> <small>The main speaker who introduces the resolution on behalf of the committee.</small>	<b>MAIN SUBMITTER:</b> United states of Mexico
<b>THE CO-SUBMITTERS</b> <small>Delegates which helped formulate the resolution.</small>	<b>CO- SUBMITTERS:</b> State of Israel, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
<b>THE SIGNATORIES</b> <small>supporters and voters of the resolution. Must account for 20% of the committee.</small>	<b>SIGNATORIES:</b> Republic of Turkey, Kingdom of Sweden..etc.
<b>PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES</b> <small>Clauses that address the issues at hand. The beginning of this clause includes an italicised preambulatory phrase. At the end of each clause, a comma must be put and at the final, a semicolon must be used.</small>	<p><i>Condemns the selling of private data by corporations for profit,</i></p> <p><i>Recognizes the threat posed by companies who illegally harvest data for market research or other such politically motivated acts,</i></p> <p><i>Acknowledging the ease with which internet and other digital media can be used for terrorist acts;</i></p>
<b>OPERATIVE CLAUSES</b> <small>Clauses that suggest a solution to the issue at hand. The beginning of this clause includes an underlined and bolded operative phrase. Operative clauses are number and can include sub-clauses. At the end of each clause, a comma must be places and at the end of the final, a period is used.</small>	<p><b><u>1. Recommends member states to prohibit unauthorized public access of data banks to restrict the gathering of critical material, by means of, but not limited to:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>a.Restricting the availability of information to individuals and groups by means of, but not limited to:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>i.Firewalls,</u></b></p> <p><b><u>ii.Banning illegally collected data based URLs,</u></b></p> <p><b><u>iii.Monitoring the flow of information from outside sources, preventing the spread of illegally collected data,</u></b></p> <p><b><u>a.Implementing measures to monitor the access rights of citizens through means of, but not limited to:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>i.Cyber policing</u></b></p> <p><b><u>ii.State approval to access by providing digital badges and identification;</u></b></p>