

The cover features two large, abstract, blue, leaf-like shapes. One is in the top right corner, pointing towards the center, and the other is in the bottom left corner, also pointing towards the center. The background is white.

CHAIR

OFFICIAL HANDBOOK

What is a Chair?

A chair is the leader in charge of a council that ensures the guidance of all delegates throughout the conference while moderating the debate and maintaining a constructive environment. They serve as a neutral, unbiased body that holds absolute power within a council.

Do's:

- Call staff when necessary (i.e. when the delegates need to be clipped, due to acting out of line or having received 3 warnings).
- Make sure staff and delegates are doing what they're expected to.
- Encourage delegates participation.
- Arrange all the necessary preparations ahead of time (icebreakers, introductions, etc.).
- Encourage teamwork between delegates.
- Ensure that everyone is being respected

Don'ts

- Leave the council unattended
- Favour delegates.
- Mistreat any participant and abuse the authority given to you.

Council Procedure

1. Roll Call

Delegates will be called on, in alphabetical order, based on their assigned countries. This helps the Chair determine who is present and who isn't. Chairs will take roll call at the start of both days and after every out-of-council break. Delegates must respond with either 'Present' or 'Present and Voting'.

When a delegate responds with 'Present', they are letting the Chair know that they are present and in-council. When they respond with 'Present and Voting', the delegate is letting the chair know that they are present and will be voting on all amendments, resolution papers, speeches, and Motions.

2. Opening Speeches

All delegates are required to deliver an opening speech in which they explain their country's stance on the two issues assigned to the council. Each delegate will be given a minimum of 45 seconds and a maximum of 1 minute 30 seconds to read their opening Remarks.

3. Speakers List

The speaker's list is a simple list of delegates who wish to speak during formal debate that takes part before lobbying & merging. Chairs are to ask the delegations to raise a motion upon opening

the speakers list, and ask for seconds, then if any objections are available. If both seconds and objections are called upon, move to the voting procedure.

If the motion had failed, move to lobbying and merging.

If the motion had passed, the chair requests, “All delegates who wish to be added to the speakers list please raise your placards now.” After writing down all the names of the participating delegates, the chair will call upon the delegates that are in the speakers list.

- Each delegate will have 60 seconds maximum to speak.
- Each delegate will only be given one chance to speak in the speakers list.
- None of the delegates can withdraw after being written in the speakers list.

The purpose of the speakers list is to formally break the ice by introducing the delegation and their expectations of the council. In addition, it can influence the chairs in choosing awards. The chair may also refer to the speakers list when participation is weak.

4. Lobbying & Merging

The time designated by the chairs for delegates to come together and draft resolutions on the topic assigned to the council and write a detailed resolution. During lobbying and merging, delegates are allowed to speak to each other informally, use personal devices,

and move around the council freely, unless the chair declares the council in-session. It is preferable and highly recommended that the delegates come prepared with at least a few clauses on the topics to aid in the lobbying process.

5. Debate Procedure

Presentation of the resolution

The main submitter of each group will be invited to the podium to formally present the resolution, the delegate should:

- Read out all operative clauses to the council**
- Deliver a speech explaining each clause and the significance of the resolution**

Points of information

- Following the presentation, the main submitter is required to take 3 mandatory points of information from other delegates and answer them.**

Yielding the floor

After responding, the main submitter must yield the floor:

- Back to the chair, or:**
- To another delegate, if permitted by the chair.**

Amendments

Each resolution will include 1 mandatory amendment which must be introduced by a delegate, debated on, and then voted upon by the council. During the presentation of the resolution, delegates wishing to propose an amendment must submit it in a written note to the chair.

After that the Chair will:

- Select a delegate with a reasonable amendment to present it and deliver a 'For' speech which must not exceed 2 minutes about it.**
- The delegate must then respond to 3 mandatory points of information.**
- This will be followed by a speech against the amendment 2 minutes maximum, also with 3 mandatory points of information.**
- Then a moderated debate to discuss the amendment**
Following the debate the council will proceed to voting procedure on the amendment. The result will determine whether the amendment is added or not.

'For 'and 'Against 'speech

Once the amendments are presented the council will proceed to 1 mandatory 'For 'speech and 1 mandatory 'Against 'speech which must not exceed 2 minutes with 3 mandatory points of information, at the same time speakers must remain respectful.

A 'For 'speech

aims to argue in favor of the resolution passing, and an 'Against' speech intends to argue for the resolution to fail. Following the 'For' and 'Against' speeches, the council will move on to voting procedure on the resolution.

Debate

A moderated caucus debate is a formal debate in which the chair moderates and recognizes individual delegates to speak on a specific topic. This type of debate is initiated by a motion, raised by a delegate or the chair, and must be voted on by the council.

If the motion passes, the debate begins by following the total time and individual speaking time.

For example, "Motion for a 10-minute moderated caucus with 30-second speaking time on the topic of digital surveillance."

In this case:

- The total duration of the debate is 10 minutes
- The chair will recognize the delegates one after the other
- Delegates should raise their placards in order to be recognized
- Each recognized delegate will be allowed a maximum of 30 seconds to speak

An unmoderated caucus is an informal debate where the delegates may speak freely and move around without following the in-session rules. Unlike moderated debate, only the chair may raise the motion to move to unmoderated debate, typically

when they feel like it is appropriate to encourage informal interactions and break the ice between delegates.

For example, “Motion for 5–minutes unmoderated caucus on the topic of digital surveillance.”, the motion must be voted on by the council, followed by the start of the debate for the specified time if it passes.

6. Voting

The voting is when delegates have to vote whether they are in favor of the resolution, amendment, or motion presented, or against it. The voting procedure determines whether the resolution, amendment, or motion has passed or failed.

Delegates who responded by ‘Present and Voting ’in the roll call are required to vote either ‘For ’or ‘Against ’the resolution passing, on the other hand delegates who responded by ‘Present ’can abstain from voting unless the motion to divide the house is raised.

Expectations

- **Wear your badges at all times.**
- **Maintain professionalism at all times.**
- **Divide the tasks and cooperate with your co–chair.**
- **Maintain unbiased and fair toward each delegate, without regard to their individual opinions or ideas.**
- **Make sure all delegates are participating throughout the conference.**

Awards Criteria

Best delegate:

- **Speaking:** A delegate who demonstrates confidence and clarity in public speaking, delivering compelling and impactful speeches that effectively guide the direction of the debate, while consistently supporting their arguments with well-researched facts, incredible evidence, and logical reasoning to persuade other delegates.
- **Knowledge:** Shows a thorough understanding of their country's policies and the broader global context, consistently providing accurate statistics, referencing international agreements, and citing credible sources, particularly when drafting or contributing to resolution papers.
- **Participation:** Actively engages throughout all committee sessions, consistently raising points and motions, delivering both for and against speeches, and contributing significantly to the and writing of resolutions.
- **Collaboration:** The delegate works effectively with other delegates and shows a willingness to compromise in order to reach solutions.

Honorable mention:

- **Speaking:** Communicates clearly and confidently delivers helpful speeches but may not consistently guide the debate.

- **Knowledge:** Solid understanding of country policy and global context contributes relevant information when needed.
- **Participation :** Engages in debate and work cooperatively with others, raises points and motions, but not as consistently or proactively as the Best Delegate.

Most diplomatic:

- **A delegate who participates and shows professionalism, respects others 'opinions, and works well with everyone. They negotiate and help find compromises while supporting their country's position.**

Best opening speech:

- **Content:** The delegate delivers an opening speech that is fully relevant, clearly outlining both the issues and their country's stance. The information is comprehensive, accurate, and presented in a way that is easy to understand.
- **Confidence:** The delegate speaks with a clear and audible voice, showing energy and enthusiasm that captures the attention of the committee. They engage the audience with good body language, do not rely on reading from a script, and maintain a professional and confident presence throughout.

Specialized Councils

The New World Council Procedure

DAY 1: Roll Call → Lobbying & Merging → Debating → Grouping

1. Roll Call

Delegates will be called on, in alphabetical order, based on their assigned commander. This helps the Chair determine who is present and who isn't. Chairs will take roll call at the start of both days and after every out-of-council break. Delegates must respond with either 'Present' or 'Present and Voting'.

2. Lobbying & Merging

Is the time designated by the chairs for delegates to draft resolutions on the topic assigned to the council. During lobbying and merging, delegates are allowed to speak to each other informally, use personal devices, and move around the council freely, unless the chair declares the council in-session. It is preferable and highly recommended that the delegates come prepared with at least a few clauses on the topics to aid in the lobbying process.

3. Debate Procedure

Presentation of the resolution

The delegate will be invited to the podium to formally present the resolution.

Points of information

Following the presentation, each delegate is required to take 2 mandatory points of information from other delegates and answer them.

Debate

Following that the chair should look for motions so that the delegates will debate on what was presented, either moderated or unmoderated caucus debate.

4. Grouping

Lastly, the chair should group the delegates according to who addressed the same or similar issue. Then they will start working on the resolution paper.

Notes:

- The delegates will be presenting commanders.**
- On day 2 delegates must follow the regular procedure.**

The New World Resolution paper

Resolution papers are formal documents written by delegates in the council during the lobbying and merging session, they include the following parts:

Perambulatory clauses: These clauses address the problems, injustices, cruelty, disorder, and the chaos happening in the world. A minimum of 3 clauses should be presented.

Operative clauses: The delegate must present at least 1 operative clause, suggesting solutions that should be done.

Notes:

- This structure is for day 1 only
- It is an individual work; each delegate will present a resolution paper.
- The delegate should come prepared with draft clauses.

The New World Awards Criteria

Best commander :

- **Leadership:** The delegate shows an outstanding authority and vision, taking initiative to guide the direction of debate. They inspire others with confidence and clarity, acting as a true commander in shaping the New World.
- **Knowledge:** Shows a deep understanding of both their country's needs and their historical commander's philosophy. They effectively apply these ideas to modern challenges, ensuring their interventions are meaningful and impactful.
- **Participation:** Actively engages throughout all committee sessions, consistently raising points and motions, delivering both for and against speeches, contributing significantly to the and writing of resolutions, and works effectively with other delegates.

Most strategic:

- The delegate shows good planning by making arguments that are organized and logical. They think about what the other side will say, how to deal with problems, and creative ways to solve issues. In addition, they apply historical strategies of their commander in a relevant way to the issues.

Most diplomatic:

- **A delegate who participates and shows professionalism, respects others' opinions, and works well with everyone. They negotiate and help find compromises while supporting their country's position.**

Best peacemaker:

- **A delegate that shows commitment to peace by promoting unity, stability, and justice above all. Even in heated debates, they consistently support nonviolent means of resolution. Offers practical, detailed, and constructive proposals that prioritize peace over conflict.**

International Court of Justice Council Procedure

In the International Court of Justice, the chairs will be representing judges, and delegates will be divided into two groups. Prosecutor office, in which they submit sufficient evidence for conviction. Defense office, they analyze the submitted evidence.

Roll Call → Opening Statement → Lobbying & Merging → Debating → Final Verdict

1. Roll Call

Delegates will be called on, in alphabetical order, based on their assigned commander. This helps the Chair determine who is present and who isn't. Chairs will take roll call at the start of both days and after every out-of-council break. Delegates must respond with either 'Present' or 'Present and Voting'.

2. Opening Statement

Each side (Prosecution and Defense) will work on delivering an opening statement summarizing their stance, key arguments, and objectives. The purpose is to introduce the case, outline the main points, and set the tone for the proceedings.

3. Lobbying and Merging

Is the time designated by the chairs for delegates within each office to collaborate and combine their evidence and arguments.

They should merge ideas, refine their positions, and prepare a unified case presentation

4. Debate

Each counsel formally presents its case and supporting evidence to the judges. After both sides present, a debate session follows where counsels can rebut opposing arguments and defend their evidence.

5. Final Verdict

After hearing both sides, the Judges (Chairs) will deliberate privately.

- They will assess the strength of arguments**
- Validity and relevance of evidence**
- Diplomacy and professionalism**

The session concludes with the Final Verdict, where judges announce their decision and provide brief reasoning behind the ruling.

Notes:

Day 1:

Prosecutor Office: Stands with Ukraine

Defense Office: Stands with Russian Federation

Day 2:

Prosecutor Office: Stands with South Africa

Defense Office: Stands with Israel

International Court of Justice Presentation

Each counsel must prepare and present their evidence in an organized and formal manner. The presentation should include the following components:

1. Introduction

Introduce the counsel (Prosecution or Defense)

State the case title being addressed

Briefly outline the purpose of the presentation

2. Case Overview

Provide a summary of the background and context of the case

Highlight the main issues

3. Facts of the Case

Present a summarized version of the facts relevant to the argument

Ensure all information is accurate and verifiable

4. Arguments

Outline the key legal and moral arguments supporting your stance

Link each argument to evidence or precedents

Maintain clarity, logic, and professionalism

5. Evidence

Present supporting documents and clearly explain how each piece of evidence supports the argument

6. Conclusion

Summarize the overall position of the counsel

Reinforce the main argument and desired judgment

End with a strong closing statement to persuade the judges

International Court of Justice Awards Criteria

Best delegate:

- **Speaking:** A delegate who demonstrates confidence and clarity in public speaking, delivering compelling and impactful speeches that effectively guide the direction of the debate, while consistently supporting their arguments with well-researched facts, credible evidence, and logical reasoning to persuade other delegates.
- **Knowledge:** Shows a thorough understanding of their country's policies and the broader global context, consistently providing accurate statistics, referencing international agreements, and citing credible sources, particularly when drafting or contributing to resolution papers.
- **Participation :** Actively engages throughout all committee sessions, consistently raising points and motions, delivering both for and against speeches, and contributing significantly to the and writing of resolutions.
- **Collaboration :** The delegate works effectively with other delegates, and shows a willingness to compromise in order to reach solutions.

Honorable mention:

- **Speaking:** Communicates clearly and confidently; delivers helpful speeches but may not consistently guide the debate.
- **Knowledge:** Solid understanding of country policy and global context; contributes relevant information when needed.
- **Participation:** Engages in debate and work cooperatively with others, raises points and motions, but not as consistently or proactively as Best Delegate.

Most analytical delegate:

- Presented to the delegate who demonstrates sharp critical thinking and the ability to identify weaknesses in the opposing counsel's case. This delegate stands out for their precision in questioning and skill in interpreting facts and legal frameworks.

Most diplomatic:

- A delegate who participates and shows professionalism, respects others' opinions, and works well with everyone. They negotiate and help find compromises while supporting their country's position.