

CHAIR HANDBOOK





SHMUN VI

WHAT IS MUN?

In the academic UN simulation known as Model United Nations (MUN), students assume the roles of delegates from various nations and work to resolve real - world problems using the viewpoints and policies of their designated nation.



THE GOAL

The goal of SHMUN V, themed "Eye of the Storm," is to challenge delegates to become the calm, focused decision-makers at the heart of these storms, crafting collaborative solutions not from a place of reactive panic, but from one of clarity, foresight, and principled negotiation. It emphasizes that true leadership is exercised not in the frenzy of the crisis, but in the composed center where perspective is regained and sustainable resolutions are forged..



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WHAT IS A CHAIR?

A Chair is the person in charge of a council. The chairs direct discussions, debates, and other activities. The Chairpersons serve as the neutral, unbiased authorities who hold absolute power in the committees: they regulate actions and issue final decisions. Their duties include managing delegates, moderating debates, keeping time, deciding points and motions, and enforcing rules.





CHAIR FLAIR: BEHAVIOR & CONDUCT

As a chair, being professional and neutral is key to fostering good debate and ensuring all delegates feel respected. Your behavior sets the tone for the committee, so it's important to stay calm and approachable while also being assertive when necessary. Listen actively to delegates, manage time well, and create an inclusive environment that encourages everyone to participate. Before the council begins with the session, introduce yourselves. Avoid seeming too threatening but remember to have a sense of authority.





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- **Manage Time Wisely:** Keep track of speaking times and maintain the flow of debate to ensure all agenda items are covered. This is important.
- **Stay Neutral:** Remain impartial and avoid showing favoritism toward any delegate or position. Encourage Participation: Invite quieter delegates to share their thoughts to ensure diverse viewpoints are represented while ensuring those who wish to participate are allowed their chances.
- **Listen Actively:** Pay attention to delegates' contributions and acknowledge their points to make them feel valued.
- **Encourage Participation:** Invite quieter delegates to share their thoughts to ensure diverse viewpoints are represented.
- **Maintain Professionalism:** Dress appropriately, use respectful language, and uphold decorum.
- **Propose Motions for Debates:** when a council is dull or inactive a chair may step up and propose motions or remind delegates to do so.
- **Have Fun:** Although you are a chair, with responsibilities and duties, make sure to have fun with your delegates and have a good time!



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Don't Show Bias: Avoid expressing personal opinions on the topics being debated, which could undermine your authority.

Don't Interrupt Unnecessarily: Allow delegates to finish their thoughts before interjecting, except when managing time or decorum.

Don't Dismiss Concerns: Address any delegate concerns or disputes seriously and resolve them diplomatically.

Don't Allow Disruptions: Stay firm in maintaining order and intervene if discussions become heated or unproductive.

Don't Show Aggression: Chairs aren't permitted to excessively yell at delegates or lay hands on a delegate, however, you must still show authority without exceeding personal limits.





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MOTIONS

SET THE AGENDA:

Determines the order in which topics will be debated. The issue with the majority of votes will be the topic of discussion for the day.

MOVE TO MODERATED / UNMODERATED CAUCUS:

The proposer must specify the topic of the caucus, the total time limit, and the individual speakers' time, and the motion is subject to a procedural vote without speakers.

EXTEND DEBATE:

Delegates can raise this motion to extend the time limit by no more than half the original length for moderated caucus, and not exceeding the original time for unmoderated.

INTRODUCE DRAFT RESOLUTION:

If approved by the chairs, the main submitters are invited to present the resolution to the committee, summarising its major clauses and intent.



PROCEED TO VOTING:

It is raised when delegates believe that debate on a resolution has reached its conclusion, and formally requests that the committee move directly to the voting procedure.

INTRODUCING (UN)FRIENDLY AMENDMENT:

This allows delegates to propose changes to a resolution under debate. Friendly amendments are accepted by all sponsors and added automatically, while unfriendly amendments require a vote by the committee.

MOTION FOR A TRIAL AGAINST []:

Used when the committee needs to investigate crimes and misdemeanors, calling for structured discussion or presentation of evidence.

QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION:

It is raised when a delegate wishes to ask a series of questions to a particular delegate. There is a limit of 10 questions, and the motion will be subject to a procedural vote without speakers.



CHALLENGE:

This motion facilitates an in-depth formal debate between 2 or 4 delegates regarding a topic. The delegate who motioned the challenge begins first, with a time of 60 seconds, followed by the challenger speaking for 60 seconds. There is a rebuttal round, then all delegates have to answer points of information.

ROUND ROBIN:

It is an efficient way of hearing everyone's opinions, as every delegate in the room is required to speak for a set time on the issue. The order of speakers is the order of roll call. The proposer has to specify the topic and speaking time, typically 60 seconds.

STRIKE RESOLUTION:

This motion is raised when a delegate believes that the resolution is not relevant or feasible, or it is not aligned with the committee's priorities. The delegate is required to highlight the reason through a 60-second speech, and if the motion is passed, the resolution is formally removed from consideration.



STRIKE CLAUSE:

When delegates want to vote on some clauses separately. This motion requires a 2/3 majority and it is up to the discretion of the President to recognize one speaker in favor and one against of this motion before putting it to the vote.

SPLIT THE HOUSE:

The Motion to Split the House is in order when the representative proposing this Motion wishes to exclude abstention from the voting options during the final vote on the draft resolution. The motion requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass. Once the Motion passes, the representatives shall not be allowed to abstain during the voting of the resolution.

DIVIDE THE QUESTION:

When a delegate only supports certain clauses of a resolution, this motion is raised to vote on it clause by clause. It requires a 2/3 majority.



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CLIPPING CRITERIA:

In order for a delegate to be clipped they must first receive:

- 2 Verbal Warnings
- 3 Official warnings

Requirements for Verbal Warnings:

- Crosstalk
- Disrupting when council is in session
- Sleeping

If a delegate has received more than 2 verbal warnings then the next warning they receive must be an official warning. Please be lenient when it comes to warnings.

Requirements for Official Warnings:

- Going against ROP
- Repeated Offenses of any verbal warnings



DRESS CODE: DTI

All delegates, runners, chairs, and security personnel are required to dress formally and professionally. Any participant dressed inappropriately will be asked to change into more appropriate attire.



Female: Formal shirts/blouses, formal dresses, slacks or skirts (below the knee) are all accepted attire. Caps and hats are prohibited.



Male: A formal shirt & formal trousers, best suit the occasion. Sweaters, blazers, ties, and suits are optional. Caps and hats are prohibited.

Make sure your delegates also respect the above!



PROCEDURE:

1. Roll Call
2. Opening speeches
3. General Debate / GSL (Only if motion is raised)
4. Lobbying Merging
5. General Debate And Voting

ROLL CALL:

Roll call occurs at the start of the session. To ensure that all delegates are present within the council and whether they wish to abstain during the conference. As a chair, it is your duty to note down whether the delegates are "Present" or "Present and voting".

OPENING SPEECHES:

All delegates are required to deliver an opening speech with a maximum time limit of 90 seconds. You will knock once when there is 30 seconds left and twice when time has elapsed. If the delegate continues speaking once time is up, you may interrupt them and tell them to wrap up their speech.



GENERAL DEBATE:

The floor is now open for points and motions, allowing delegates to propose motions for moderated or unmoderated caucuses and engage in discussions relevant to the agenda. This is an opportunity for delegates to present ideas and debate key issues that will shape their resolutions. By engaging in these motions, delegates can explore different aspects of the topic in detail and collaborate with others. It fosters dynamic interaction, driving the development of concrete solutions and strengthening the overall debate.

LOBBYING & MERGING:

This is the time where the delegates form blocs in preparation for the resolutions. It is recommended that you let the delegates form their own blocs, but if necessary the chair may form the blocs for the delegates.





GENERAL DEBATE & VOTING:

Once lobbying and merging is finished, the delegates are required to present their resolutions. Once all debates and speeches have ended regarding the resolution, you may move onto voting. Keep in mind the results of the roll call.



CHAIR TALK: YOUR SCRIPTS

As a chair, your words set the tone and guidethe flow of debate. This section offers ready - to - use scripts for every scenario, from handling motions and points to managing delegate behavior and procedural nuances. These phrases will help you navigate procedures confidently, maintain control, and keep your sessions on track. Speak like a pro, uphold the rules, and drive your committee forward!



PROCEDURE	SCRIPT
When beginning or moving back into session.	<p>“ Council is now in session ” slam gavel “ Use of personal pronouns or electronic devices, Cross Talking and eating and drinking anything besides water is prohibited ”.</p> <p>“We will now be moving into [Opening speeches/Resolutions/For And Against Speeches].”</p>
When ending or moving out of session.	<p>“Council is now out of session, feel free to talk and walk around but please remember to remain respectful towards your delegates.”</p>
When beginning with roll call.	<p>“We shall begin with roll call, when your delegation is called, please raise your placard and state whether you are present or present voting.”</p>
Before starting roll call, ensure that all delegates understand the difference between being 'present' and 'present and voting.'	<p>“Before we start with roll calls, does everybody know the difference between present and present and voting?”</p> <p>“Present allows you to abstain from voting during resolutions while present and voting forces you to decide on whether you are for or against the resolution”</p>



<p>After roll call concludes, proceed with the opening speeches. Call on delegates one by one to present their speeches.</p>	<p>"We will now begin with opening speeches. Will the delegate of [delegation] please rise up to the podium with your placard"</p>
<p>Before each delegate begins, announce the time limits and specify the signal you will give to indicate when their time is up</p>	<p>"Delegate you will have 90 seconds to deliver your opening speech, I will knock once when you have 30 seconds left and twice once your time has elapsed."</p>
<p>If a delegate exceeds their time but appears to have more to say.</p>	<p>"Thank you delegate, your time is up, please wrap up your speech and return to your seat"</p>
<p>To acknowledge a delegate who has raised their placard or requested the floor, or when they should speak due to prolonged silence.</p>	<p>"Delegate, you have been recognized." "Delegate of [country], you have been recognized please state your point or motion."</p>
<p>At the beginning of a session or after a speech to gauge whether delegates wish to raise any points or propose motions.</p>	<p>"Are there any points or motions on the floor?"</p>



Use this phrase to transition into the caucus, directing delegates to indicate their support.	"We will now be moving on to a [moderated/unmoderated caucus] on the topic [topic], those willing to participate in this debate, please raise your placards" Choose those that will be participating in the debate.
After Lobbying And Merging	"We will now be moving onto resolutions, will the main submitter of bloc [1 / 2] come forward and present their resolution"
Once the main submitter has finished presenting the resolution or for / against speeches.	"Thank you delegate, you are required to answer 2 mandatory points of information." "Are there any points of information on the floor?"
When moving on to the voting procedure of each resolution.	"We will now move onto voting procedures", "If you are for this resolution please raise your placards.", "All those against this resolution please raise your placards.", Make them vote for OR against the following resolution. Keep the results of the roll call in mind.



**After voting for
resolutions has
concluded**

Council Majority : "This resolution has passed, clapping is now in order."

Council Minority : "This resolution has failed, clapping is not in order"

Council Tie : Either wait for a delegate to raise a motion to divide the house or "Since there is a tie, we will be doing the voting again, all those that have abstained from voting are now required to vote"





How To Judge A Position Paper:

1. Purpose of a Position Paper:

A position paper presents a country's stance on a committee topic, rooted in:

- National interests
- Historical positions
- Foreign policy
- Potential solutions/next steps

Judging it well ensures delegates understand their role and the committee's debate is realistic and productive.

2. Structure & Content Checklist:

Section	What to Look For	Guiding Questions
1. Header/Format	Properly formatted with committee, topic, country, delegate, school.	Is it clean, professional, and following any specific conference guidelines?
2. Introduction	Clear statement of country's position; context on why the topic matters to them.	Does it immediately show the country's stance? Is the topic's relevance to the nation explained?



3. Background	Historical context, past UN/national actions, key facts about the issue.	Is the history relevant and accurate? Does it support the country's position?
4. Country's Position & Policy	Detailed explanation of national interests, official policy, and priorities.	Is the stance consistent with real-world policy? Are national interests clearly defined?
5. Past Actions	Examples of how the country has already engaged with the issue.	Are specific treaties, votes, or initiatives referenced?
6. Proposed Solutions	Realistic, actionable recommendations that align with national interests.	Are solutions specific, feasible, and consistent with the country's capabilities/ideology?
7. Conclusion	Strong summary; reaffirms commitment to certain actions/principles.	Does it tie everything together and set the stage for speeches/negotiations?



III. Guiding Questions for Evaluation:

A. Research & Accuracy

- *Is the country's real-world policy accurately represented?*
- *Are statistics, dates, and events cited correctly?*
- *Does the paper avoid factual errors or major misinterpretations?*

B. Clarity & Focus

- *Is the position clear from the start?*
- *Does every paragraph support the core argument?*
- *Is the writing concise, or is it vague and repetitive?*

C. Depth of Analysis

- *Does the paper go beyond surface-level statements?*
- *Are root causes of the issue examined from the country's perspective?*
- *Are potential obstacles or opposing views acknowledged?*

D. Feasibility & Creativity

- *Are proposed solutions realistic for the country to support?*
- *Do they consider constraints (economic, political, regional)?*
- *Is there any creative yet plausible approach?*

E. Diplomacy & Engagement

- *Does the paper acknowledge other stakeholders?*
- *Is there potential for alliances or compromise?*
- *Does it set the delegate up to be an active participant in committee?*



How To Deal With A Crisis Council:

Chairs Mission:

As a crisis committee chair, your role is to manage a fast-paced, realistic, and engaging simulation. You are responsible for maintaining order, driving the narrative, and ensuring a fair and dynamic debate environment that challenges delegates and keeps the committee moving forward with purpose and energy.

1. Core Principles for Crisis Chairs:

You are the game master of the committee, controlling the flow of information, the timeline of events, and the overall pace. Your priority is to sustain momentum (dead air is the enemy of a good crisis committee.)

Above all, you must apply rules impartially and consistently to every delegate, and you must work in seamless coordination with your Crisis Director and backroom staff. Your partnership with them is essential to a successful committee.

2. Before the Committee Intervenes:

A. Thorough Preparation

- Know the broader crisis arc and have a timeline of planned updates ready.
- Master your committee's specific parliamentary procedure and all crisis mechanics, including how notes and directives are submitted and processed.
- Finally, sync with your backroom team on signals, note-handling protocols, and the timing for launching updates.



Setting The Tone From the Gavel:

Start exactly on time. Your punctuality sets the tone for the entire session. Announce the rules and crisis procedures clearly and with confidence. It is important to immediately establish expectations: "This committee will move quickly. Be prepared, be strategic, and stay engaged." Then, promptly open the floor to begin debate.

3. Managing the Committee Session:

A. Maintaining Debate Flow and Pace:

Skillfully alternate between moderated caucus for structured speeches and unmoderated caucus for directive writing and strategy. Keep individual speaking times short to encourage conciseness and allow more delegates to contribute. The key is to eliminate dead air; the moment one caucus ends, you should be announcing the next one. Keep a sharp eye on the room's energy - if debate lags, be ready to intervene with a new challenge or request the backroom for a crisis update.

B. Processing Directives and Notes Efficiently:

Notes should be collected and delivered by runners frequently. Chairs must announce "Notes up!" at regular intervals to maintain the flow of information. All official directives must come to the dais first. Read each directive aloud to your co-chair or backroom liaison before it is sent for a response. This ensures you are both aware of all actions being taken. Most importantly, work with your backroom to ensure every credible directive receives a timely and consequential reply, whether it results in success, failure, or unintended consequences.



C. Launching Crisis Updates Effectively:

- Use a clear signal - a change in tone, or a formal announcement, to command attention before a crisis update.
- Read news flashes or intelligence reports slowly and with gravity to maximize their impact. Immediately after reading, open the floor for points or motions by saying, "The floor is open for points on this update."
- Allow the delegates a moment to react and let the strategic panic set in before guiding the subsequent debate.

4. Handling Common Challenges:

Unparliamentary Conduct: Give one clear warning. If it continues, use your gavel and authority: "Delegate, you are out of order. Your remark will be struck from the record."

Backlog of Directives: If the backroom is overwhelmed, communicate clearly: "The backroom is processing a high volume of directives. Expect a brief delay in responses."





Awards Criteria

Engagement:

Evaluate how often the delegate participated actively in the debate. Consider their ability to raise meaningful points and motions relevant to the discussion. Assess whether they maintained consistent involvement throughout the session.

Speaking:

Judge the clarity and coherence of the delegate's arguments. Determine if their statements were insightful, thought-provoking, or appropriately controversial. Take into account their speaking style, ensuring it was engaging and maintained the attention of the audience.

Diplomacy:

Assess whether the delegate showed openness to compromise and collaboration. Evaluate their ability to form alliances and work respectfully with other delegations. Consider how well they balanced defending their country's position with achieving consensus.

Knowledge:

Evaluate the depth of understanding displayed by the delegate about the topic and their country's policies. Judge their ability to use facts, data, or references to strengthen their arguments. Consider whether they demonstrated thorough preparation and research.

Overall Performance:

Look at the delegate's consistency and how effectively they represented their country throughout the session. Consider their ability to balance all the criteria above while contributing meaningfully to the resolution and debate.



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Best Delegate

Activity Within Council:

Delegates should actively participate in the council by contributing to discussions, asking relevant questions, and providing thought -provoking material to enrich debate. They gain extra points for adhering to their assigned role or stance, showcasing a strong commitment and understanding of their responsibilities.



Knowledge:

A delegate's deep understanding of the issue is essential, including core topics and the ability to bring fresh perspectives to debates. They should reference diverse sources such as current events, historical context, and case studies to strengthen their arguments. This depth of knowledge and critical thinking enhances discussions and supports effective advocacy.

Engagement with Delegates:

A delegate's interactions with peers are key to creating a positive council atmosphere. They should bring energy, encourage collaboration, and inspire others to engage actively. By listening, offering constructive feedback, and fostering teamwork, a great delegate helps create a supportive environment for collective problem-solving and open dialogue.



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Best Delegate

Overall Performance:

A delegate's overall performance is measured by the impact of their speeches and the quality of their contributions. This includes clear, persuasive arguments, effective audience engagement, and the use of rhetorical techniques. Consistent participation and meaningful contributions to the council's goals are also key. A delegate who combines passion, poise, and preparation leaves a lasting impression and enhances the council's success.



Important questions to ask when deciding your best delegate:

- Has the delegate kept the council active?
- Has the delegate made sense in his speeches?
- Has the delegate made proper use of their resources?



Best Opening Speech

Delivery:

The delivery of an opening speech is crucial in capturing the audience's attention and establishing credibility. Effective body language, such as maintaining eye contact, using appropriate gestures, and displaying an open posture, can significantly enhance the message being conveyed. Voice inflections, including variations in tone, pitch, and volume, help emphasize key points and keep the audience engaged. A confident and dynamic delivery not only conveys the delegate's passion for the topic but also encourages listeners to invest in what is being presented.

Information Within The Speech:

A well-structured opening speech should contain essential information that sets the tone for the discussion. This begins with a strong hook - an intriguing statement, a relevant quote, or a thought-provoking question that draws the audience in. Following the hook, the delegate should clearly state their stance on the issue, providing a brief overview of the key points that will be addressed. This clarity helps the audience understand the delegate's perspective and the significance of the topic at hand.





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Best Speaker

Delivery:

An outstanding speaker captivates their audience through effective delivery. This includes confident body language, such as maintaining eye contact and using purposeful gestures to emphasize points. Voice modulation - varying tone, pitch, and pace - can engage listeners and highlight key messages. A strong, clear voice, combined with appropriate pauses for emphasis, ensures that the speaker commands attention and fosters connection with the audience.

Content Quality:

The content of the speech is paramount. A great speaker presents well-researched and relevant information, structuring their arguments logically. They should start with a compelling hook to grab attention, followed by a clear thesis statement that outlines their main argument. The speaker should provide supporting evidence, including statistics, anecdotes, and examples that resonate with the audience, enhancing the overall persuasiveness of their message.

Engagement:

Engaging the audience is crucial for effective communication. A top speaker interacts with listeners through rhetorical questions, invites participation, and encourages dialogue. They should read the room, adjusting their delivery and content based on audience reactions. By fostering a two-way conversation, the speaker creates a more dynamic and inclusive atmosphere.

Clarity & Impact:

Clarity is essential in delivering a memorable speech. A great speaker articulates their points succinctly, avoiding jargon and complex language that might confuse the audience. The impact of the speech is heightened by a strong conclusion that reiterates the main points and leaves the audience with a call to action or a thought-provoking idea to ponder.

Important questions to ask when choosing your Best Speaker:

- Was listening to this delegate entertaining?
- Did you understand anything from this delegate? Was the delegate able to captivate your attention?



Most Likely To End Up In the UN

Presence Within Council:

A candidate with a strong presence within the council exudes confidence and authority. They actively participate in discussions, making their voice heard while demonstrating respect for others' opinions. Their ability to engage constructively in debates and foster collaboration among delegates showcases their diplomatic skills and readiness for a role in an international setting. They are often seen as a go-to delegate for guidance, reflecting their strong understanding of complex issues.



Tone:

The tone of a delegate's communication is crucial to their success. They maintain a balanced tone assertive yet approachable, firm yet respectful, navigating sensitive topics with tact and empathy. This ability fosters a positive atmosphere in the council, encouraging open dialogue and cooperation among delegates.

Style:

Their speaking and writing style is characterized by clarity and professionalism. They use persuasive language that is both engaging and informative, tailoring their message to suit the audience. A knack for storytelling can make their points more relatable and memorable, effectively capturing the attention of their peers. They demonstrate adaptability, adjusting their style as needed to resonate with different audiences or contexts, which is crucial for effective communication in international forums.

Important questions to ask when choosing your 'Most Likely To End Up in the UN'

- How well does the delegate represent their country's position?
- Does the delegate demonstrate diplomatic skills?
- How well does the delegate handle complex issues?



Most Diplomatic

Interactions With Delegates:

A diplomatic delegate fosters positive interactions by prioritizing collaboration, actively listening, and respecting diverse perspectives. They engage in constructive dialogue, seek common ground, and often mediate to resolve conflicts. Their respectful and inclusive approach promotes open communication, ensuring all delegates feel valued and heard.



Formality:

A diplomatic delegate balances professionalism and approachability, adapting their tone and language to suit different contexts. Their cultural awareness and respect for diverse communication styles enable them to navigate formal and informal interactions effectively. By knowing when to use formal titles or a relaxed approach, they build strong relationships and foster cooperation.

Delivery of Speech:

A delegate's speech delivery is marked by poise, clarity, and thoughtful communication. They use a calm tone, strategic pauses, and vocal inflections to emphasize key points, ensuring their message is engaging and impactful. Their speeches are well-structured, beginning with courteous acknowledgments and ending with calls for unity or collaboration. By blending diplomacy with effective delivery, they articulate their position while promoting mutual respect.

Important questions to ask when choosing most diplomatic Do they foster collaboration among delegates?

- How respectful are they in their communications?
- Do they actively seek common ground and work to unite differing viewpoints for collaborative solutions?



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Specialized & Crisis Awards

Marvel

Award Name	Category	Description
Infinity Gauntlet Award	Best Delegate	For outstanding leadership, strategic thinking, and overall impact.
Voice of Unity Award	Best Speaker	For inspiring cooperation, clarity, and influence in debate.
Strategic Alliance Award	Most Diplomatic	For exceptional coalition-building and conflict resolution.
Shuri's Lab Innovation Award	Best Researcher	For exceptional analytical skills, innovative thinking, and evidence-based contributions.
Nick Fury Briefing Award	Best Opening Speech	For a commanding, strategic, and mission-defining opening address.



Specialized & Crisis Awards

Suits

Award Name	Category	Description
Pearson Specter Litt Excellence Award	Best Delegate	Best overall delegate; dominance in debate and strategy.
The Best Closer Award	Best Speaker	For exceptional ability to finalize agreements and secure decisive outcomes under pressure.
Elite Persuasion & Intuition Award	Most Diplomatic	For outstanding persuasive skill, emotional intelligence, and reading the room.
Best Researcher Award	Best Researcher	For using research effectively to strengthen arguments and strategy.
Best Opening Speech Award	Best Opening Speech	For a strong opening speech that clearly defined the delegate's stance.



Specialized & Crisis Awards

Money Heist

Award Name	Category	Description
Professor's Mastermind Award	Best Delegate	For exceptional long-term planning and overall best delegate performance.
Voice of the Resistance Award	Best Speaker	For powerful, influential speaking that mobilized and inspired others.
Crisis Negotiation Award	Most Diplomatic	For outstanding negotiation skills under pressure and high-stakes situations.
Best Researcher Award	Best Researcher	For evidence-driven points and strong analytical skills.
Best Mission Briefing Award	Best Opening Speech	For the most compelling, strategic, and impactful opening speech.



Specialized & Crisis Awards

Harry Potter

Award Name	Category	Description
The Triwizard Cup Award	Best Delegate	Best overall delegate with exceptional leadership and impact.
Hermione Granger Award for Scholarly Excellence	Best Researcher	Outstanding research, preparation, and factual
Voice of the Wizengamot Award	Best Speaker	Most compelling and authoritative speaker.
Enchanted Opening Address Award	Best Opening Speech	Most impactful and well-structured opening speech.
The Silver Tongue Award	Most Diplomatic	For the most strategic and persuasive delegate.



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Delegate Dilemmas

When chairing your council, you may encounter some scenarios or issues that may be difficult to approach.

Silent Delegate:

As the chair, it's essential to foster an inclusive environment where every delegate feels encouraged to participate. If a delegate is quiet, invite them to share their insights during speeches or suggest they raise a Point of Information (POI) or propose a caucus. Trust your instincts to create a space where all voices are valued, enriching the discussion and encouraging collaboration.



Uncooperative Delegate:

In a formal setting, managing uncooperative delegates requires a balanced approach of firmness and respect. Instead of intimidation, use clear communication and diplomacy. Start with a polite reminder of established procedures and their importance for the assembly's benefit. Highlight the value of their participation and cooperation. If issues persist, address the matter privately to understand and resolve underlying concerns. Maintaining professionalism and mutual respect can enhance compliance and lead to a more productive meeting.



Off - Topic Discussions:

Remind the council about the issue at hand. Try to cut down any unrelated discussion aside from the issue early on.



Time - Management:

A chair's worst enemy. If the end of the session is approaching, avoid unnecessary discussions and focus on getting the voting of the resolution finished, you may prioritize for/against speeches but try to limit points of information or unnecessary debates.

Dominant Chair:

Coordinate with your chair, talk to them and directly address the issue. You both are working together FOR the delegates, not just for yourselves. Patch things up privately.



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Contact

SHMUN VI will be held on 7th and 8th of February, at the Sacred Heart School premises. For further updates, you can refer to our Instagram page or our website. If in case of further inquiries, do not hesitate to contact us using any of the below:



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