Useful MUN words to know!

In committee:

**Decorum**: Proper way of acting. Being quite. Not talking when the chair is talking. Typically heard when the chair is yelling “DECORUM DELEGATES!” at a committee that will not quiet down after a break.

**Dilatory**: intended to delay the committee, defer action or sometimes simply abusive. For example, if the delegate from Pakistan keeps asking for a change in speaking time from 30 seconds to 45 seconds and every time it fails, at a certain point the chair should say “I’m going to rule that dilatory.”

**Placard**: Pretty thing that says your country’s name on it!

**Out of order**: A procedure that cannot be taken at that time. For example, if you are in voting block, you cannot ask to suspend the meeting, this would be out of order. Or, also, just a motion that does not exist.

**Director**: Highest person in charge in a committee, typically responsible for proofing and accepting resolutions.

**Chair**: Person whom the director appoints to run the session, leading the parliamentary procedure and calling on countries.

**Dais**: the literal raised platform/desk/both at the front of the room where the director, chair and rap sit. If you want to speak to the director or be added to the speakers’ list you can typically just send a note to the Dais.

**Rap/Rapporteur**: Aid to the chair. Typically in charge of keeping track of the speaker’s list, timing speeches, and keeping things running smoothly.

**Page**: Most of the time this person will be pulled from the committee and asked to act as “page” or message deliverer for the given session.

**Motion/Move**: The Republic of Korea MOVES for the suspension of the meeting for fifteen minutes. Thank you delegate, there is now a MOTION on the floor for a suspension of the meeting for fifteen minutes.
**Resolutions:**

**Sponsors:** Those sponsoring the resolution in the since that they are the main states working on actually writing the resolution. In each committee there will be a designated number of sponsors, a percentage of the quorum, needed for a resolution to be considered and submitted to the dais.

**Signatories:** States that support the resolution either directly believing in what it says or simply willing to see it debated on the floor. Like sponsors, a certain number of signatories will always be required as well.

**Pream/Preambles/Preambulatory Clauses:** Clause at the first part of a resolution intended to supply background information/facts/appeals and reasons for the actions/suggestions/recommendations in the operative clauses. These will almost always be something like “affirmING” or “recognizING”.

**Ops/Operative Clauses:** Clauses in the second half of a resolution that call for specific action and aim to provide solutions to the given problem. These will always be active as well, using words such as “calls for” or “endorses”.

**Working paper:** When a resolution has not been submitted to the chair, it can ONLY be referred to as a working paper.

**Draft resolution:** Once a working paper has been submitted to the dais and is approved it then becomes a draft report and will be given a number such as Draft report 1-1 (probably meaning the first draft report on the first topic).

**Resolution:** Only once a draft resolution has been voted on and passed can it be called a true resolution and it will then be renumbered.