

RULES OF PROCEDURE

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Preface

Preface

Dear Delegates,

It is our great pleasure to welcome you to EASMUN. Whether you are joining us for the first time or returning as an experienced participant, we are delighted to have you as part of this year's conference. Model United Nations thrives on the passion, preparation, and professionalism of its delegates, and we look forward to the insight and leadership each of you will bring to your committees.

This Rules of Procedure Manual has been carefully designed to support your success at EASMUN. It provides a clear and comprehensive framework for how debate is conducted, how decisions are made, and how delegates can interact diplomatically and effectively within their committees. While Model UN is a simulation, it is one that mirrors the values and practices of real-world diplomacy. The Rules of Procedure therefore exist not merely as technical guidelines, but as tools that enable meaningful engagement, fair participation, and productive negotiation.

The document is organised to serve both new and experienced delegates. It provides detailed explanations, examples, and context to help you master the flow of debate. Specialised rules for formats such as AIPPM, Crisis Committees, and FIA/F1 governance simulations are included to reflect the dynamic and diverse nature of EASMUN's committees.

At its core, this manual embodies the values that define EASMUN: educational excellence, diplomatic integrity, and respect for sovereign equality. By adhering to these rules, you help create a committee environment where every delegate's voice can be heard, where ideas can be challenged constructively, and where solutions can be built collaboratively.

We encourage you to study these rules thoroughly before the conference and to use them not only as procedural guidance, but as a foundation for thoughtful, strategic, and respectful diplomacy. The true impact of Model UN lies not in winning arguments, but in developing the skills of leadership, negotiation, empathy, and global awareness that will stay with you far beyond the committee room.

On behalf of the entire Secretariat, we wish you an inspiring, intellectually stimulating, and memorable EASMUN experience. May your debates be rigorous, your collaboration be meaningful, and your resolutions reflect both innovation and a genuine commitment to international dialogue.

Welcome to EASMUN.

— The EASMUN Secretariat

General Introduction

What is Model United Nations?

Model United Nations (MUN) is an educational simulation of the United Nations and other international, regional, or national decision-making bodies. Students participate as delegates representing Member States, organisations, or political figures. They research assigned topics, debate possible solutions, negotiate with one another, and ultimately create written outcomes such as resolutions, directives, or bills.

MUN combines public speaking, research, negotiation, critical thinking, and collaboration. It encourages delegates to step outside of their own opinions and adopt the official positions of the countries or actors they represent. This is both intellectually challenging and highly rewarding.

What are Rules of Procedure?

Rules of Procedure are the formal guidelines that regulate how a committee functions. They determine how the floor is given, how motions are raised and voted upon, how documents are introduced and amended, and how final decisions are reached.

EASMUN uses a hybrid style of Rules of Procedure inspired by widely recognised models such as NMUN, LIMUN, and leading school and university conferences. The aim is to combine clarity and accessibility with realistic diplomatic practice. The rules are not intended to confuse or trap delegates; rather, they exist to guarantee fairness, ensure that every delegation has an opportunity to speak, and keep debate moving productively.

The Rules of Procedure apply equally to all delegates and all committees at EASMUN, except where the Secretariat explicitly announces specialised rules for particular simulations, such as AIPPM or Crisis.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

The Long Form provides full explanations of the Rules of Procedure, including their purpose, context, and application in typical committee situations. It also contains a narrative example of how a complete EASMUN session might unfold, a simplified script for the Dais and delegates, and guidance on resolution writing and research.

Section 1 – Philosophy Underlying the EASMUN Rules of Procedure

The EASMUN Rules of Procedure are grounded in three main principles: educational value, sovereign equality, and efficient deliberation.

Firstly, the rules aim to maximise the educational value of the simulation. They are designed so that delegates learn how international organisations and diplomatic forums function, while also improving skills in research, public speaking, writing, negotiation, and critical thinking. The rules encourage structured debate, but they also provide flexibility for delegates to actively negotiate and build coalitions.

Secondly, the rules reflect the principle of sovereign equality. In the real United Nations, each Member State, regardless of its size or power, has one voice in the General Assembly. EASMUN maintains this spirit by ensuring that every delegation has an equal right to be heard and to participate. The Rules of Procedure ensure that speaking opportunities and voting rights are distributed fairly and that no delegate can dominate the committee through procedural manoeuvres alone.

Thirdly, the rules are intended to support efficient deliberation. Time during a conference is limited, and committees have ambitious agendas. The Rules of Procedure ensure that debate progresses, that proposals are given adequate consideration, and that decisions can be reached. Motions such as closure of debate or suspension of the meeting are tools to help the committee manage its time, not to obstruct the process.

Finally, EASMUN recognises that Model UN is a simulation and not a perfect replication of the United Nations. As such, certain modifications to real UN rules are necessary to fit the scale and time frame of the conference. Where such adaptations have been made, they are designed to maintain the spirit of multilateral diplomacy while enabling committees to reach meaningful outcomes.

Section 2 – General Rules (Detailed Explanations)

2.1 Language and Accessibility

Using a single working language ensures that all delegates can understand one another. English has been chosen because it is widely taught and used in international diplomacy. Delegates should speak clearly and at an appropriate volume to ensure that everyone can follow the debate. Jargon and slang should be avoided.

2.2 Role and Responsibility of Delegates

Delegates must remember that they are acting as representatives, not as individuals. This means that they should research their assigned actor’s foreign policy, alliances, and domestic constraints before the

conference. Their statements in committee should reflect those positions, even if they personally disagree. This enhances the realism of the simulation and encourages intellectual empathy.

Delegates are responsible for preparing well, listening carefully to others, and engaging constructively in debate. It is poor diplomacy to simply read prepared speeches without adapting to developments in the committee.

2.3 Courtesy, Decorum, and Sanctions

The quality of debate depends heavily on the tone that delegates adopt. Respectful disagreement is encouraged, but mockery, aggression, and insults are not permitted. The Chair may issue verbal reminders if decorum breaks down. Persistent or serious breaches may result in loss of speaking privileges, removal from the room, or involvement of the Secretariat.

Delegates should address one another in the third person, for example, “the distinguished delegate of…”, and should avoid clapping, shouting, or otherwise disrupting the flow of debate, except when the Chair explicitly permits recognition of outstanding contributions.

2.4 Authority of the Chair – Interpretation and Limits

The Chair is entrusted with managing the committee impartially. The Chair decides which motions are in order, interprets the Rules of Procedure when doubts arise, and ensures that debate flows in a logical manner. While delegates may raise a Point of Order if they believe a mistake has been made, they must do so respectfully. The Chair’s final interpretation stands, as a committee cannot function if every decision is endlessly reopened.

The Chair must not take sides on substantive questions. Their interventions should concern procedure alone, and they should treat all delegates equally.

2.5 Notes, Technology, and Confidentiality

Notes are a vital tool for building alliances and coordinating strategies. Delegates should write clearly, state which delegation the note is addressed to, and avoid inappropriate content. Pages or Dais staff may refuse to deliver notes that are illegible, off-topic, or offensive.

Electronic devices should be used to support research and drafting, not to distract. Delegates are expected not to use messaging applications or social media to confer with people outside the committee during sessions, as this undermines the fairness and self-contained nature of the simulation.

Section 3 – Sessions and Flow of Debate

3.1 Roll Call and Attendance

At the start of each session, the Dais will take roll call. Delegates will respond “Present” or “Present and Voting.” “Present and Voting” indicates that the delegate may not abstain during substantive votes.

3.2 Quorum

A quorum consists of a simple majority of the delegations registered in the committee. Quorum is required to open debate and to proceed with formal business. If quorum is not present, the session may not begin or must be suspended.

3.3 Setting the Agenda

If there is more than one topic on the committee's agenda, the committee must decide which to discuss first. A delegate may move to set the agenda to a given topic. After brief speeches for and against, the motion is put to a vote and the topic that receives a simple majority is adopted as the first order of business.

3.4 Opening Statements

At the beginning of substantive debate, the Dais may invite opening statements, usually through the General Speakers' List. Delegates present their country's overall position on the topic and identify key priorities.

3.5 The General Speakers' List

The General Speakers' List (GSL) is the primary mechanism for formal debate. After the agenda is set, the Dais opens the GSL and delegates may add their names. Delegates are called in order and given a fixed speaking time to address the committee on the topic as a whole.

3.6 Yields

At the end of a speech delivered under the General Speakers' List, a delegate may yield any remaining time to the Chair, to another delegate, or to questions. Yields are not permitted during caucuses.

Section 4 – Points and Motions

4.1 Point of Personal Privilege

A Point of Personal Privilege may be raised when a delegate experiences a difficulty that prevents full participation in the debate, such as inability to hear the speaker or physical discomfort. It may interrupt a speaker only when related to audibility.

4.2 Point of Order

A Point of Order may be raised when a delegate believes that the Rules of Procedure are being violated or misapplied. It may not interrupt a speaker and must refer to a specific procedural error.

4.3 Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is used to ask the Dais a question about the rules or procedure. It may not interrupt a speaker and cannot be used to debate substance.

4.4 Order of Motions (Precedence)

When several motions are on the floor, the Dais will consider them according to a fixed order of precedence, from highest to lowest. Motions with higher precedence are put to a vote before those with lower precedence if more than one is in order at the same time.

4.5 Moderated Caucus

A motion for a moderated caucus proposes that the committee temporarily leaves the GSL in order to hear shorter, more interactive speeches on a specific sub-topic. The motion must specify a purpose, a total duration, and an individual speaking time.

4.6 Unmoderated Caucus

A motion for an unmoderated caucus proposes that formal debate be suspended so that delegates may move freely around the room, form blocs, and work on documents. The motion must specify the total duration.

4.7 Changing Speaking Time

Delegates may move to change the speaking time on the General Speakers' List. The motion indicates the proposed new speaking time and requires a simple majority to pass.

4.8 Closing and Reopening the Speakers' List

Delegates may move to close the General Speakers' List, which means no new speakers may be added, and after the current list is exhausted the committee usually moves toward closure of debate. A motion to reopen the list allows further names to be added.

4.9 Suspending the Meeting

A motion to suspend the meeting is used to pause formal debate for breaks, such as lunch or the end of a session. If it passes, the meeting is temporarily paused and will resume later.

4.10 Adjourning the Meeting

A motion to adjourn the meeting is used to end the committee's work for the conference. It is typically entertained only at the very end of the final session.

4.11 Adjourning Debate

A motion to adjourn debate on a topic seeks to end discussion on the current topic without voting on any draft resolutions. It may be used when the committee wishes to move to another topic or avoid further discussion.

4.12 Closing Debate

A motion to close debate proposes that no further speeches be heard on the current topic and that the committee enter immediately into voting procedure on all draft resolutions and relevant amendments.

4.13 Division of the Question

A motion for division of the question proposes that a draft resolution be divided into parts for separate voting, usually by grouping certain operative clauses. It may lead to particular sections being adopted or rejected independently of the whole.

4.14 Roll-Call Voting

A motion for roll-call voting proposes that a substantive vote be conducted by calling upon each delegation by name to state its vote. This procedure is used when transparency and clarity of individual positions are particularly important.

4.15 Reconsideration

A motion for reconsideration proposes that the committee reopen debate on a resolution or topic that was previously decided. It is typically limited to delegates who voted in favour of the original decision and requires a higher threshold to pass.

Section 5 – Working Papers and Resolutions (Short Form)

5.1 Working Papers

Working papers are informal documents that collect ideas, proposals, and frameworks produced by delegates or blocs during debate. They require the approval of the Dais before being distributed but do not require a specific number of sponsors or signatories.

5.2 Draft Resolutions

Draft resolutions are formal proposals that follow a specific format, including preambular and operative clauses. They are submitted by sponsors and signatories and, after approval by the Dais, are introduced to the committee for debate and potential adoption.

5.3 Sponsors and Signatories

Sponsors are the primary authors of a draft resolution and are responsible for its content. Signatories are delegates who wish to see the resolution debated; they are not required to support it in the final vote.

5.4 Introduction of Draft Resolutions

Once a draft resolution has been approved by the Dais, its sponsors may formally introduce it to the committee, briefly explaining its main ideas and structure.

5.5 Friendly Amendments

Friendly amendments are changes to a draft resolution that are accepted by all sponsors. They are incorporated into the resolution without a vote, subject to the approval of the Dais.

5.6 Unfriendly Amendments

Unfriendly amendments are modifications that are not accepted by all sponsors. They must be debated and put to a substantive vote by the committee.

Section 6 – Voting Procedure

5.1 Procedural and Substantive Votes

Procedural votes concern the operation of the committee and include motions such as caucuses and changes in speaking time. All delegates must vote on procedural matters and abstentions are not allowed. Substantive votes concern the content of draft resolutions and unfriendly amendments. Delegates marked “Present and Voting” may not abstain during substantive votes.

6.2 Closure of Debate

If the motion to close debate passes with the required majority, the committee immediately proceeds to voting procedure on all draft resolutions and unfriendly amendments on the floor.

6.3 Methods of Voting

The default method of voting is by show of placards. Delegates vote “Yes,” “No,” or, where permitted, “Abstain.” If a motion for roll-call voting passes, votes will be taken individually and recorded.

6.4 Majority Requirements

Unless otherwise specified, motions and substantive decisions require a simple majority of votes cast. Certain motions, such as closure of debate or reconsideration, may require a two-thirds majority, as specified in the Long Form.

6.5 Division of the Question

If a motion for division of the question passes, the resolution is divided, and the committee votes separately on each part according to the agreed structure.

6.6 Explanations of Vote

After a substantial vote, the Dais may, at its discretion, allow delegates to briefly explain the reasons for their vote, especially where they have indicated “with rights” during roll-call voting.

Section 7 – Narrative Example of a Full EASMUN Session

This section provides a simplified narrative illustrating how a typical day in committee might unfold under these Rules of Procedure.

At the beginning of the morning session, the Chair calls the room to order and conducts roll call. Delegates respond “Present” or “Present and Voting.” Once quorum is confirmed, the Chair announces that the committee will proceed to set the agenda.

Two topics are available. The delegate of Country A moves to set the agenda to Topic 1. The Chair recognises one speaker in favour and one against. After brief speeches, the motion is put to a vote and passes. Topic 1 becomes the subject of debate.

The Chair then opens the General Speakers’ List. Several delegates raise their placards or send notes to be added. The delegate of Country B is called first and delivers a ninety-second speech outlining their country’s priorities, then yields to questions. Other delegates ask for clarification on specific points. Subsequent speakers express varying positions, gradually revealing areas of potential agreement and contention.

After several GSL speeches, the delegate of Country C feels that more focused discussion is needed on humanitarian aspects. They move for a moderated caucus of eight minutes, with a speaking time of thirty seconds, on the sub-topic “Humanitarian Assistance Mechanisms.” The motion receives sufficient support and passes. For the next eight minutes, delegates deliver short, focused interventions on humanitarian issues.

Following this, the delegate of Country D moves for a ten-minute unmoderated caucus. The motion passes, and delegates leave their seats to form blocs. One bloc consists of primarily donor states; another consists of recipient states and regional powers. Each bloc begins drafting a working paper containing ideas and possible operative clauses.

After the unmoderated caucus, the committee returns to formal debate. Working papers are submitted to the Dais and, once approved, are distributed. Delegates refer to the working papers in their speeches and suggest potential compromises.

As the day progresses, blocs decide to merge their documents into two draft resolutions. Each draft names several sponsors and the required number of signatories. The Dais reviews the documents to ensure formatting is correct, and the sponsors introduce them. The committee now debates the strengths and weaknesses of each proposal.

Some delegations feel that specific clauses are too vague or too strict. They submit amendments. One bloc agrees unanimously to add a new clause clarifying a monitoring mechanism; this becomes a friendly amendment and is immediately incorporated. Another amendment seeks to remove a controversial clause; not all sponsors agree, so it becomes an unfriendly amendment. The Chair allows one speaker in favour and one against before putting it to a vote. The amendment fails, and the clause remains.

As the session nears its end, delegates feel that most arguments have been made. A delegate moves to close debate. Two delegates speak against closure, arguing that more negotiation is needed. Nevertheless, when the motion is put to a vote, it receives the required two-thirds majority. Debate closes, and the committee enters voting procedure.

During voting procedure, the room is sealed; no one may enter or leave, and note-passing is suspended. The Chair reminds delegates that only procedural points are allowed. A delegate moves for a roll-call vote on one

of the draft resolutions, and the motion passes. The Chair calls each delegation by name, and they respond "Yes," "No," or, where applicable, "Abstain." One delegation answers "Yes with rights," indicating a wish to explain its vote afterwards.

When the roll-call is complete, the resolution passes by the required majority. The Chair may allow the delegation that voted "Yes with rights" to briefly explain that, while it has concerns about certain clauses, it believes the resolution is a step in the right direction. After voting on all draft resolutions and remaining amendments, the Chair declares that the committee has concluded the topic. Depending on time, the committee may then proceed to set the agenda to the next topic or adjourn for the day.

This narrative demonstrates how the Rules of Procedure work together to structure a full session of work from opening to final decision.

Section 8 – Abbreviated Simulation Script

This section offers examples of how the Dais and delegates might phrase common procedural steps.

When opening the committee, the Chair might say:

"The committee will now come to order. We will begin with roll call. Delegates, please respond 'Present' or 'Present and Voting' when your country is called."

A delegate moving to set the agenda may say:

"The delegation of State X moves to set the agenda to Topic 1: 'Ensuring Access to Clean Water.'"

The Chair recognising a motion for a moderated caucus might respond:

"That is in order. The delegate of State X has moved for a ten-minute moderated caucus with a speaking time of thirty seconds on the topic of 'Rural Water Infrastructure.' Are there any seconds? Are there any objections? Seeing sufficient support, we shall now proceed to vote on the motion."

A delegate raising a Point of Order could say:

"Point of Order, Chair. According to the Rules of Procedure, we must first entertain two speakers against closure before voting on the motion to close debate."

A typical roll-call vote might proceed as follows:

"The Dais will now conduct a roll-call vote. When called, delegates may respond 'Yes,' 'No,' 'Abstain,' 'Yes with rights,' or 'No with rights' where applicable."

These scripts are illustrative rather than exhaustive but give delegates an idea of the formal tone and phrasing expected in committee.

Section 9 – About Resolution Writing

Resolutions are the primary written outcomes of many committees at EASMUN. They represent the collective will of the committee and outline agreed-upon measures, recommendations, or calls to action.

A resolution usually begins with a preambular section. Preambular clauses provide context, recall previous international efforts, highlight key concerns, and justify the need for action. They are written in full sentences ending with commas and often begin with participles such as “Recalling,” “Recognising,” “Deeply concerned,” or “Noting with appreciation.”

This is followed by the operative section, which contains numbered clauses stating what the committee decides, encourages, urges, or recommends. Operative clauses are active, directive, and precise. They are written in full sentences ending with semicolons, with the final clause ending in a period.

Resolutions should be clear, realistic, and logically structured. Each operative clause should focus on one main idea, possibly broken into sub-clauses using letters. Vague language, repetition, and excessively long sentences should be avoided. Delegates should ensure that proposed measures are compatible with the mandates of the committee and the capacities of Member States.

Common mistakes include drafting resolutions that merely restate the problem, proposing measures that are legally or politically unrealistic, or failing to consider how actions will be implemented or funded. Delegates should ask themselves who will carry out each proposed action, with what resources, and under what timeframe.

Section 10 – Special Rules for EASMUN Committees

10.1 AIPPM Committees

In All India Political Parties Meet (AIPPM) committees, delegates represent political leaders rather than countries. Debate is conducted in a more adversarial, parliamentary style, but decorum and respect remain mandatory. Voting on substantive matters generally does not allow abstentions.

10.2 International Press Corps (IP)

Members of the International Press Corps observe proceedings, take notes, and may conduct interviews during designated times. They do not vote on resolutions and do not raise motions affecting the flow of debate.

10.3 Crisis Committees

Crisis Committees operate with rapid, dynamic updates. Delegates may send crisis notes and propose directives. The Chair may adapt the Rules of Procedure to suit the pace and structure of the crisis, and delegates will be informed of any such adaptations.

10.4 FIA / F1 Governance Committees

In FIA or Formula One governance style committees, delegates may represent teams, drivers, or regulatory bodies. They draft regulations and decisions instead of UN resolutions, but the core structure of debate and procedure remains consistent with the Rules laid out here.

10.5 Other Special Formats

If any committee requires distinct or additional procedures, these will be announced by the Secretariat before the conference and will be considered an integral part of the Rules of Procedure for that committee.

Section 11 – Guidelines for Further Research

Effective participation in MUN depends heavily on good preparation. Delegates should research the topic and their country's position well before the conference.

Useful sources include official United Nations documents such as resolutions, reports of the Secretary-General, and outcome documents from conferences. Delegates should also consult their assigned country's foreign ministry website, statements delivered in the UN or other forums, and, where relevant, national laws and policies.

Academic articles, reports from reputable think tanks, and coverage from established international media can also provide valuable context and analysis. Delegates should be mindful of bias and verify information through multiple credible sources.

It is often helpful for delegates to prepare brief background notes or "country files" summarising key facts, policy positions, and potential alliances. These can be used alongside the Rules of Procedure to guide interventions in committee and inform decisions about which resolutions and amendments to support.

Section 12 – Guidelines for Further Research

POINTS

1. Point of Personal Privilege

Used when a delegate is unable to participate effectively (cannot hear, room issues).

2. Point of Order

Used when a delegate believes the Chair has made an error in procedure.

3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry / Clarification

Used to ask the Chair a question about the Rules of Procedure.

MOTIONS (In Order of Precedence)

1. Motion to Set the Agenda

Decides which topic will be discussed first.

2. Motion to Open the General Speakers' List (GSL)

Begins formal debate.

3. Motion to Suspend the Meeting

Used for breaks, moderated caucuses, or unmoderated caucuses.

4. Motion to Enter a Moderated Caucus

Switches to structured informal debate with a focused topic, total time, and speaker time.

5. Motion to Enter an Unmoderated Caucus

Switches to unstructured debate for lobbying and drafting.

6. Motion to Extend the Caucus

Extends the previous moderated or unmoderated caucus.

7. Motion to Change the Speaker's Time

Adjusts the time allocated to each delegate in the GSL.

8. Motion to Close the General Speakers' List

Prevents new speakers from being added.

9. Motion to Reopen the General Speakers' List

Allows new speakers to be added after it has been closed.

10. Motion to Introduce a Working Paper

Allows circulation and presentation of a working paper.

11. Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution

Allows the committee to see and consider a draft resolution.

12. Motion to Introduce an Amendment

Allows the committee to consider a change to a draft resolution.

13. Motion to Close Debate (Move to Voting Procedure)

Ends all debate on the topic and moves the committee into voting.

14. Motion for a Division of the Question

Votes on parts of a draft resolution separately.

15. Motion for a Roll-Call Vote / Recorded Vote

Requests individual roll-call voting instead of show of placards.

16. Motion to Suspend Voting

Temporarily pauses voting for clarification or procedural issues.

17. Motion to Resume Voting

Continues voting after a suspension.

18. Motion to Reconsider a Resolution or Amendment

Reopens debate or voting on an item already decided.

19. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting (End of Conference Only)

Ends the committee permanently.

Ending remarks

The EASMUN Rules of Procedure are designed to ensure that every delegate has an equal opportunity to participate meaningfully, express national positions clearly, and work collaboratively toward constructive, diplomatic solutions. These rules exist not to restrict debate, but to provide structure that allows ideas to be exchanged fairly, efficiently, and with respect for the principles of the United Nations.

As delegates, you play a central role in creating a productive and engaging committee atmosphere. Adherence to the Rules of Procedure demonstrates not only your understanding of parliamentary process, but also your commitment to diplomacy, professionalism, and mutual respect. The most successful committees are those in which delegates use procedure strategically to advance substantive discussion, encourage cooperation, and maintain decorum at all times.

Every motion raised, every point clarified, and every speech delivered contributes to the collective experience of the committee. We encourage you to familiarize yourselves thoroughly with these rules before the conference begins. Mastery of procedure will allow you to focus on what truly matters—dialogue, negotiation, consensus-building, and the pursuit of innovative, actionable solutions.

Finally, remember that Model United Nations is not merely a competitive activity; it is a platform to grow as communicators, negotiators, writers, and leaders. Your engagement, preparation, and professionalism will shape the quality of debate and the outcomes you achieve over the course of EASMUN.

We look forward to witnessing thoughtful discussions, meaningful collaboration, and strong diplomatic leadership from all delegates.

Conclusion

This Rules of Procedure document serves as your comprehensive guide for navigating the committee room and participating in debate with confidence and clarity. Should any uncertainties arise during the conference, the Dais is always available to provide clarification and ensure a smooth procedural flow.

We wish each of you an enriching and rewarding experience at EASMUN. May your debates be rigorous, your diplomacy be respectful, and your resolutions reflect both creativity and a deep understanding of the global issues before you.

We welcome you to EASMUN and look forward to a successful and inspiring conference.

— The EASMUN Secretariat