

1. What is the difference between team member, representative, chairperson, and chaircountry?

Each person is a team member of one of the countries. Each country chooses one representative, who then takes part in the specified plenary session.

In the chaircountry vote, all representatives select the next chaircountry (i.e., the country that leads the next plenary session and proposes a resolution draft). This country's representative will be the next chairperson.

2. How do countries select their representative?

Each country may choose their own selection process.

3. Can countries change their representative between rounds? When do they need to make this decision?

Countries are encouraged but not required to change their representative between rounds. They can make this decision before each plenary session.

4. Who moderates the plenary sessions? Is it the same person every time?

Each plenary session is moderated by the current chairperson (i.e., the representative of the current chaircountry). As the chaircountry changes from round to round, the chairperson also changes.

5. What shall the team members do during the initial preparation phase?

The preparation phase (45 minutes) gives each country's team members time to:

- get to know each other
- discuss the rules of the summit (to make sure that everybody is "on the same page")
- decide on their negotiation strategy
- decide who will be their first representative
- draft the speech that this representative will give (see Step 3 of the agenda in the General Information).

6. What does "to join a/the club" mean?

A country joins a club if:

- it first declares "commit" to the related resolution draft and
- if at least five countries vote "finalize."

If a country joins the club, it is obliged to act based on the club rules (i.e., create a carbon tax of a certain amount of euros per ton of carbon dioxide, etc.).

7. How many member countries are needed for a club to be created?

A club is created if one to six countries join. This means that a club with a single member country is possible.

8. Do all countries have to vote "finalize" for the exercise to be completed?

No, a club is created if at least five countries vote "finalize."

9. What is a possible procedure for the chaircountry vote?

One example of a possible procedure is that the new chaircountry will be elected by simple majority (i.e., the country that receives the most votes will be elected); if two countries receive the same number of votes, the current chairperson may break the tie.

10. Can a country act as chaircountry two rounds in a row?

No, countries can be chaircountry several times during the summit but not two times in a row.

11. Why is the number of countries that join the club not a negotiation issue (and why is this number still associated with specific utilities)?

Each country can decide if it wants to “commit” to a resolution draft. No country, therefore, needs the agreement from others to join a club. The number of club members impacts each member’s (and non-member’s) utility as larger clubs tend to be more beneficial to its members (and disadvantageous to the non-members).

12. How important are the utility points – will each country’s performance be measured by them?

The utility points express the relative importance of the initial four negotiation issues (carbon tax, R&D investments, tariff, and punitive measures) at the beginning of the summit. The higher the difference in utility points between the best and the worst option, the more important a negotiation issue is to a country at the beginning of the summit. During the summit, however, the negotiators may add new issues to the drafts, and this will change the context of the initial four issues. Therefore, the instructor(s) and the players will look at the utility points of each country during the debrief, but these points will only play a partial role for the performance appraisal.

13. Why are the speeches in Step 3 important?

Giving good speeches is beneficial for each country and for the individual players who give them because:

- countries can:
 - set impactful anchors and suitable frames to the negotiation
 - introduce new ideas to the general debate
 - gain soft power by coming across as professional, collaborative, creative, likable, etc. This may help them get elected as the chaircountry.
- Individual players can:
 - show their team that they skillfully perform the tasks of a representative
 - develop a reputation that will help them get an outstanding individual performance appraisal in the end of the summit.

14. What should the speeches be about?

Representatives can use the speeches to:

- Influence the general atmosphere of the summit
- propose new negotiation issues
- explain why its country would like to become elected chaircountry in an upcoming round.

15. What shall happen during the “negotiation and drafting phases”?

During these phases, the teams negotiate with each other. The current chaircountry may take part in these negotiations as it sees fit. At the end of the phase, the current chaircountry is expected to present a new and improved resolution draft.