



*EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN MODEL
UNITED NATIONS*

HISTORICAL DECISIONS COMMITTEE BOOKLET

2025/26

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BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

Herein are the procedural conventions to be followed in the Historical Decisions Committee for the 2025/26 **ECAMUN** and **MSMUN** conferences. This booklet's purpose is to provide all participants with a comprehensive summary of the happenings within the committee, to enable effective preparation and successful debate.

In this committee, we will embark on a compelling exploration of the past, engaging in intellectual debates, critical analysis, and creative problem-solving skills. The aim is not to be mistaken as to rewrite history, but rather to gain a deeper understanding and knowledge of the decisions made by leaders, societies, and nations in the past. By examining these historical decisions, delegates can learn valuable lessons that shape their present and future endeavors.

The East and Central African Model United Nations is wholeheartedly committed to fostering diplomacy, cooperation, and understanding among nations. With the running of the Historical Decisions Committee, we take this commitment further, recognizing that history holds significant power in shaping the world we inhabit today. By examining pivotal moments and decisions, we gain insights into the motivations, aspirations, and challenges faced by leaders in the past.

Throughout the committee sessions, delegates will have the opportunity to represent nations, and their personalities. From the pre-colonial era to the struggles for independence, from nation-building to post-colonial challenges, the committee will navigate a diverse array of historical contexts. Together, delegates will debate the rationales behind decisions made, the consequences that unfolded, and the potential alternatives that could have shaped history differently.

We implore all delegates to approach our discussions with an open mind, a spirit of curiosity, and a commitment to constructively engage with differing viewpoints. Our ultimate goal is not to judge the past, but rather to extract wisdom from it, learning from both the triumphs and the mistakes of history. Together, we will unearth invaluable insights that will shape our approach to diplomacy, governance, and conflict resolution in the present and future.

As we commence this remarkable endeavor for the **1st** year of the **ECAMUN** program, we encourage each and every one of you to bring your passion, intellect, and your dedication to the table. Let us embark on this collective journey of exploration, inquiry, and understanding as we unravel the depths of historical decisions in the World. May our deliberations be insightful, enlightening, and transformative.

The 2025/26 ECAMUN Executive Committee and Management Team expresses the hope that this document shall be useful to you in cultivating a deep understanding of the committee, and in making the most of your experience in the Historical Decisions Committee.

Yours sincerely,

The 2025/26 ECAMUN Executive Committee & Management Team.



CREATOR OF THE COMMITTEE

The Historical Decisions Committee, also known as the HDC, was founded by Gurra Efendija, the Co-Chairperson of the First General Assembly in the 39th Annual East African Model United Nations in the conference year 2020 - 2021.

With an unwavering dedication to shaping the leaders of tomorrow, she discerned a pressing need for a forum that transcends the temporal boundaries of international affairs. Driven by the belief that hindsight is a formidable tool for progress, she conceived this committee to provide a unique platform for delegates to dissect and deliberate upon pivotal decisions of the past.

“My primary motivation was to equip delegates with the invaluable capacity to reevaluate historical determinations through the prism of present knowledge, thereby enabling and inspiring delegates - the leaders of tomorrow - to shape a future illuminated by the lessons of the past. I am incredibly grateful for the opportunity to introduce my own committee to a program that has contributed so greatly to who I am today. My hope is for the HDC to extend the same significance and positive experiences to the delegates who step into its realm.”

INSPIRATION AND GOALS

“**History repeats itself** - this age-old proverb is what sparked the inception of the HDC. It dawned on me that the lessons of history, repeat with triumphs and follies alike, echo the essence of human experience. The very concept of history; its cyclical nature underscores the idea that patterns recur and mistakes resurface if not acknowledged and rectified. With this insight, I envisioned a platform where delegates could critically assess the actions of their predecessors and apply this knowledge to forge a future that breaks the chains of repetition.

I created this committee with a few key goals in mind:

Enhanced Learning and Understanding:

Delegates in the committee gain a deeper understanding of historical events and decisions that have shaped the world. This experience fosters a broader perspective on global issues and the complexities of decision-making.

Application of Hindsight Knowledge to Contemporary Issues:

By revisiting historical decisions with the benefit of hindsight, delegates are better equipped to identify errors, missed opportunities, and unintended consequences. Thus they attain critical skills to make informed and strategic decisions as future leaders. Moreover, the HDC encourages delegates to draw parallels between historical decisions and current global challenges. This enables them to propose innovative solutions rooted in the lessons of the past.

Critical Analysis Skills and Interdisciplinary Learning:



The committee hones the analytical skills of delegates as they dissect the underlying motivations and geopolitical dynamics that influenced historical decisions. The HDC encourages delegates to integrate historical, political, economic, and ethical perspectives. This interdisciplinary approach enriches their overall understanding of complex issues.

Conflict Prevention and Resolution:

Studying historical decisions that led to conflicts helps delegates identify early warning signs and preventative measures. This contributes to conflict resolution strategies and the promotion of peaceful negotiations.

Development of Diplomatic Acumen:

Delegates practice diplomacy and negotiation while considering the perspectives and interests of different persons involved in historical decisions. This cultivates effective communication and negotiation skills.

Cultural and Political Awareness:

Delegates engage with diverse historical contexts, fostering a deeper appreciation for various cultures, societies, and political landscapes. This exposure nurtures empathy and cultural sensitivity.

Personal Growth, Networking and Collaboration:

Participation in the committee fosters personal growth by challenging delegates to step into the shoes of past leaders and engage in critical self-reflection, therefore cultivating humility and a sense of responsibility as future decision-makers. Delegates collaborate with peers who share an interest in history, diplomacy, and international relations. This builds a network of like-minded individuals who may continue to collaborate in the future.

My ultimate goal is to see the delegates have fun! While doing so, I would like to see them leave the committee as more proficient debaters, enriched by an experience that has broadened their perspectives on the interconnectedness of the past, present, and consequently, the future.”



Gurra Efendija,

Founder of the Historical Decisions Committee,



Co-Chairperson of the First General Assembly EAMUN 2020-21.

EXPECTATIONS

Primarily, we expect delegates to approach their roles with the utmost professionalism and commitment. Each delegate's preparedness and willingness to dive deep into historical contexts, characters, and nuances are integral to the success of our committee. Thorough research and a comprehensive understanding of the circumstances surrounding the historical decisions under consideration are imperative.

Furthermore, we anticipate rigorous debate that is both respectful and well-informed. Delegates should engage in meaningful discussions that reflect the perspectives of the time and the diverse range of stakeholders involved. While advocating for their respective positions, delegates should also be open to constructive dialogue and compromise, fostering an environment of cooperative diplomacy.

In addition, we encourage delegates to exercise creativity and analytical thinking when proposing solutions. The historical decisions we explore often present multifaceted challenges, and it is through innovative and contextually relevant proposals that we can truly appreciate the complexity of the past. Delegates are expected to demonstrate a keen ability to balance historical accuracy with imaginative problem-solving.

Finally, the Historical Decisions Committee should contribute substantially to the overarching goals of the East and Central African Model United Nations.

COMMITTEE PARTICIPANTS

Senior Chairperson

Appointed by the Executive Committee, the Senior Chairperson of the committee shall have complete oversight over all committee proceedings and is responsible for ensuring the completion of the cases to be considered. They shall be responsible for the crossfires that shall take place and will maintain order in the assembly and civility between the sides.

In case participants have any questions concerning the procedure during the case, they should be addressed to the Senior Chairperson. They will also be responsible for the setting of time limits for procedures, and ruling over motions of procedure. In short, their duties are as follows:

- Mediating discussion periods.
- Ensuring all delegates understand the proceedings being undertaken.
- Ensuring the smooth completion of the procedure.



Junior Chairperson

With last year's success of Junior Chairpersons being able to chair during the crossfire sessions in the Historical Decisions Committee. They will act as the main spokesperson of debate during these crossfires and all debate must go through them.

It is important to note that they will be **only** chairing during crossfire periods and not any other proceedings. They will always report and be guided by the Senior Chairperson and are in charge of the following:

- Mediating crossfire periods

Sides of Debate

The “sides of debate” shall be the countries who participate in debating the topics in the HDC. They consist of the delegates who will be split by the discretion of the Senior Chairperson.

The two sides of the debate shall be presented with a topic, after which they will debate from the side appointed to them by the senior chairperson. A particular side would either be for or against a certain historical decision and it is the delegates' job to work with their team and foster solid arguments that support their given side even if the delegate themselves doesn't agree with the decision personally.

Upon selection, the delegates will be required to:

- Be familiar with the topic at hand with relevant research carried out.
- Write opening and closing statements according to their appointed side of debate.
- Present the opening or closing statements in front of the HDC.
- Partake in the crossfire between the two sides (refer to “procedure”).

The Judging Panel

A judging panel of **5** delegates shall be appointed to preside over each case. This judging panel shall be composed of delegates from multiple committees. **No** two delegates of the same delegation may preside over the same case

The judges will be required to come to a decision over the winner of the decision, and while they will deliberate privately with each other, will present this decision to the committee.

Thus, it is expected that appointed judges will:

- Examine all relevant sources of the decision prior.
- Be familiar with relevant parties and nations related to the decision being discussed.
- Impartially hear out the arguments of both sides.
- Announce and comprehensively explain the winner of the debate..



The judging panel shall come to a decision via an internal vote between the 5 judges. Should the vote be unanimous, this majority opinion alone shall be conveyed by one representative of the panel (to be decided).

The rulings and opinions provided must contain:

- The key points and pieces of evidence that led them to rule in favour of the winning side.
- The weaknesses and inconsistencies in the argument that led them to choose against the losing side.

PROCEDURE

1. The Senior Chairperson announces the topic saying *“The first/next topic on the agenda reads ...”*
2. The Senior Chairperson splits delegates into opposing sides through non-biased selection.
3. The Chair introduces the topic with a short description and additional information.
4. The Chair will give proposing and opposing sides 10 minutes to prepare an opening statement:
 - a. The Chair will suspend all rules, allowing delegates to use any electronics they may have with them.
 - b. The judging panel must be present during this 10-minute period in order to familiarise themselves with the proceedings of the topic.
5. The proposing side will have the floor for **5 minutes** of debate for their opening statement with the Chair stating *“The side for this decision will now have 5 minutes to present their opening statement. Delegate wishing to present, please raise your placard”*
 - a. There can only be a maximum of **3** speakers during time for opening statements (double-yieldings (or two consecutive yieldings) are permitted). If the floor is yielded back to the Chair before 3 speakers have spoken, the Chair should open the floor to any delegate who wishes to speak; however, speakers **cannot** be open to Points of Information.
6. The opposing side will have the floor for 5 minutes of debate for their opening statement with the chair stating *“The floor will now be yielded to the opposing side to present their opening statement. Delegate wishing to present, please raise your placard”*
 - a. There can only be a maximum of **3** speakers during time for opening statements (double-yieldings or two consecutive yieldings are permitted). If the floor is yielded back to the Chair before 3 speakers have spoken, the Chair should open

the floor to any delegate who wishes to speak; however, speakers **cannot** be open to Points of Information.

7. Crossfire of 25 minutes between sides, open to assembly.

- a. The Senior Chairperson will ask for requests from Members of the Assembly who wish to speak by saying *“The assembly shall now move into a x minute Crossfire. The chair now has the floor in time for this Crossfire, are there any requests for the floor?”*. Points of Information following speeches are in order.
 - b. There shall be two speakers on each side of debate, before the floor is yielded to the opposite side. The chair says, *“Delegates wishing to speak in (opposition/proposition) of the decision, kindly raise your placards.”* Points of Information following speeches are in order.
 - c. The floor will be yielded back and forth this way until the time limit set by the Senior Chair is elapsed.
 - d. Each speaker may only be open to a maximum of 2 Points of Information. Each side of debate (i.e., for the decision and against the decision) must be open to at least one Point of Information between them and a maximum of 4 between the 2 speakers. This means:
 - i. If the first speaker of the two on either side would like to yield the floor back to the chair without answering any points of information, the next speaker on the same side of debate must be open to at least one Point of Information.
 - ii. If the first speaker of the two on either side would like to yield the floor to another speaker, they do not need to be open to any Points of Information. The second speaker however, needs to be open to at least one point of Information.
 - e. Any other crossfire procedure must be adhered to
8. The Chair will give proposing and opposing sides 5 mins to prepare the closing statement after the 20 minute crossfire has ended with the chair stating *“Time for crossfire has just ended, we will now move into 5 minute discussion period where each side of debate will be expected to come up with a closing statement”*
- a. The Chair will again suspend all rules, allowing delegates to use any electronic devices that they may have with them to prepare their statements.



9. Both sides have 5 minutes to present closing statements with the proposing side going first.
 - a. Yielding is allowed (max 3 speakers), cannot be open to Points of Information
10. The Judging Panel will discuss and announce a winner with thorough explanations of why they chose a certain side and why they didn't choose the other side.
11. The assembly will then move into 10 minutes of discussion time in which delegates will discuss the situation and alternative solutions that would have improved the issues caused by the topic at hand.
 - a. During this time, Senior Chairs will guide the discussion through questions and will select delegates who signify their desire to speak by raising their placards.

NOTE: The motions in order during Crossfire in this committee are: **Point of Privilege, Orders of the Day, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Information, Point of Order, Appeal, Withdraw a Motion, Previous Question, Extend Debate** and **Vote of No Confidence in the Chair**.

Announcement of the Ruling

During the announcement of the winner, the Senior Chairperson shall yield the floor to one judge to give the verdict of the debate.

The judgement is **final** and without appeal. All participants of debate will be required to be silent, and are not allowed to contest the decision made by the judges.

Delegates in a Crossfire

In an intimate (heated) Crossfire setting, all delegates are expected to be actively involved in the discussion of the question. Although it is difficult for every delegate to frequently have the floor, each delegate should have a justifiable argument pertaining to the current question.

If the Chair believes that a delegate is not engaged in the discussion, they may call a “**Right to Explain Position**.” The procedure and purpose for a Right to Explain Position works just as a Right to Explain Vote does, however, it may only be used immediately after Crossfire time has expired (otherwise a Right to Explain Vote would take its place).

If the delegate’s response does not show evidence of active involvement in debate, the Chair may give the delegate an official warning. Upon second offence the delegate’s badge may be clipped. Only a Senior Chairperson or an Executive Committee member can give a warning or clipping for this purpose.

See procedure number **7.d** for more information on Points of Information during Crossfire.



THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE HISTORICAL DECISIONS COMMITTEE

In the 2026 ECAMUN and MSMUN conference, the 2025/26 Executive Committee are planning to continue with the recently introduced sessions whereby in the Historical Decisions Committee, delegates will be expected to debate from the view-point of their nation and not from their appointed viewpoint (not chosen for and against). This means that delegates will be putting forward their delegations interests first and arguing for what would best benefit their respective nation.

Following the discussion periods, delegates will be expected to write a resolution to find a modern solution to the effects of a decision that still has implications to this day. This is expected to engage delegates from the standard discussion in a Specialised Committees as participants will now be expected to put their arguments to practise and forge resolutions based on their arguments. This will help in bringing a more enriching and thorough experience to the committee, in line with our goals and aspirations for the committee.

It's important to note that the topic they will be debating over from their countries point of view will be provided to them at an earlier date before the conference to allow them to prepare adequately.

First Discussion Time

During the **first** discussion time (as well as within their groups), delegates are encouraged to make reference to the spillover effects and issues that arose due to the decision as well as how the decision affects their country today.

During this discussion time, delegates are specifically encouraged to present the issues that came about from the historical decision and how they affect their countries in present time.

Any and all issues mentioned by delegates during this first discussion time should be duly noted by the **Director-General of the Session**.

Procedural Differences

This specific Session shall have one major procedural difference to the other Sessions.

After the **first discussion time**, and before the **second** (internal) **discussion time**, the Director-General shall read out all of the issues brought-up and assign a specific issue to each group, as well as prompt some solution-thinking.

This will not take place at the point where groups are split (procedure point 2) like the other Sessions. That is, groups will only be assigned specific issues **following** the first discussion time.

The rest of the procedure follows the same as every other special session.



HOW TO PREPARE

Topics for Debate

Topics discussed in the Historical Decisions Committee all center around major historical decisions taken in t.

However final decision on the topics is up to the ECAMUN Executive Committee & Management Team.

Topics are not selected with any bias or according to any particular region. They are simply major historical events that we as the secretariat find would provide good debate and interesting discussions.

An example of a topic discussed in the 2024 EAMUN conference is as follows:

Topic	Timeline	Contextual Information	Sources
The decision to sanction the USSR severely for the initiation of the Cold War was justified	12 March 1947 – 26 December 1991	The Cold War was the geopolitical, ideological, and economic struggle between two world superpowers, the USA and the USSR, that started in 1947 at the end of the Second World War and lasted until the dissolution of the Soviet Union on December 26, 1991. The United States and the Soviet Union both contributed to the rise of the Cold War. They were ideological nation-states with incompatible and mutually exclusive ideologies. The founding purpose of the Soviet Union was global domination, and it actively sought the destruction of the United States and its allies. However, many historians have put the sole blame on the USSR as the Soviet Union was known to be infiltrating liberated countries and forcing communism upon them which aggravated the western powers. This raises the question on where blame should lie and thus where sanctions should be placed more dominantly, irrespective of the heavy USSR involvement, as the US was equally as involved.	Source 1 Source 2 Source 3 Source 4 Source 5

In the above example, one side of debate would argue that the sanction was justified while the other side of debate would argue that the sanction was not justified. Arguments must be directly related to the issue at hand and delegates would be free to research from any of the provided links **before** the commencement of the topic as electronics are **not** permitted during debate period.

Researching Topics

All participants of the Historical Decision Committee will be expected to arrive on the first conference day well-informed of the topics to be discussed throughout the entirety of the conference week. This includes preparing arguments for and against each topic in anticipation of the side of debate they will be appointed to. Delegates may research each topic through whichever resources they may find useful and as guidance, each topic will come with three to five websites that we as the secretariat found useful particularly referring to the contextual information and the sources issued by the ECAMUN Admin. The topics will be released approximately two or three weeks before the conference begins to allow for sufficient preparation for all participants.

Statements

Opening

An opening statement is a brief overview of the topic at hand and a statement that a side of debate will make to put forward their main arguments and make any prebuttals. It is presented as the first proceeding after a topic is read and is basically an introduction and explanation of the main points of a side of debate.

It is presented by one main spokesperson who will be decided upon by the delegates in that group. This main spokesperson will be able to yield to another fellow delegate on the same side of debate to further strengthen their points who will then also be able to yield to another delegate (i.e a maximum of 2 yieldings should take place during the presentation of opening statements). This yielding will be initiated by the chair asking “*Would the delegate like to yield the floor back to the chair?*” after which the delegate may respond “*No, I wish to yield the floor to [delegation name]*”

It is advised that delegates in a side of debate should agree on the arrangement of speakers for the opening statements before their discussion time has elapsed to ensure maximum effect of points. It is also important to note that delegates who present opening statements will **not** be open to any points of information.

Closing

A closing statement is a summary of the main points brought out throughout the entire discussion by the side of debate. This includes reiterations of main points, rebuttals to opposing points and overall just a recap and emphasis on the points brought out from the opening statements and mainly through the crossfire period. It is the last item presented as part of “formal” proceedings as after closing statements, a 10-minute discussion period begins. No new points should be brought up in the closing statement.

As with opening statements, it is presented by one main spokesperson who will be decided upon by the delegates in that group. This main spokesperson will be able to yield to another fellow delegate on the same side of debate to further strengthen their points. They will then also be able to yield to another delegate (i.e, a maximum of 2 yieldings should occur during the presentation of closing statements). This yielding will be initiated by the chair asking “*Would the delegate*



like to yield the floor back to the chair?” after which the delegate may respond “No, I wish to yield the floor to [delegation name]”

It is advised that delegates in a side of debate should agree on the arrangement of speakers for the closing statements before their discussion time has elapsed to ensure maximum effect of points. It is also important to note that delegates who present closing statements will **not** be open to any points of information and delegates who presented opening statements will **not** be allowed to present closing statements in order to uphold aim two of parliamentary procedure (ensuring as many different people have the opportunity to speak)

SAMPLE JUDGING RUBRIC

To find out more information about the judging rubric, click on the following link:

 [JUDGING RUBRIC](#)

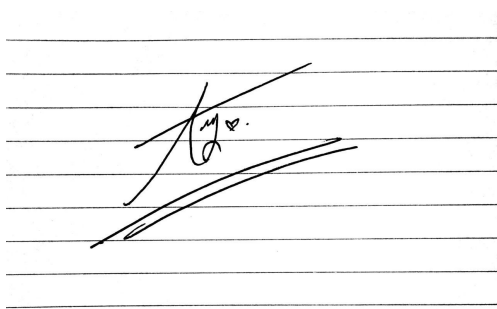


REMARKS

We extend our heartfelt gratitude for joining us on this journey through our historical decision committee booklet. Your time and dedication are truly appreciated.

We strive for clarity, accuracy, and accessibility, hoping to inspire meaningful discussions and a deeper understanding of these pivotal moments. And as we conclude, we hope this booklet has sparked your curiosity and consequently encouraged further exploration. Engage in thoughtful discussions, challenge narratives, and continue the pursuit of knowledge.

Finally, we hope it has convinced you to join us in the Historical Decisions Committee in the 2025/26 conferences and beyond.

A handwritten signature in black ink on lined paper. The signature is stylized, with a large 'K' and 'Q' visible. There is a small '2025' written near the end of the signature.

Kylie Kwamboka,

Co-Chairpersons Of The First General Assembly

A handwritten signature in black ink on lined paper. The signature is stylized, with a large 'M' and 'N' visible.

Malia Nyandiko,

Co-Chairpersons Of The First General Assembly



GLOSSARY

A

Amicable: The two sides of debate should come to a conclusion characterised by friendship and absence of discord

Arbitrary: refers to any decision made by the Chair that is solely based on the Chairperson's discretion and is not explicitly addressed in any official ECAMUN rules.

C

Chair: The body of individuals collectively responsible for ensuring the enforcement of parliamentary procedure

Crossfire: A format of debate where the floor is yielded back and forth between proposing and opposing sides. The ICJ procedure features two crossfires.

D

Dissenting Opinions: The minority opinions held by the judging panel when the internal vote on a case was not unanimous

J

Judges/Judging panel: Within the context of the ICJ committee of the ECAMUN, these are the individuals empowered to decide cases.

O

Oath: a solemn attestation of the truth of one's words or the sincerity of one's intentions

Oral Proceedings: The presentation of arguments by and/or in support of the disputing parties, presided over by a judging panel.

P

Prebuttal: An argument a side of debate can make in anticipation of a criticism or in other words a pre-emptive rebuttal.

R

Right to Explain Position: used when the Chair believes that a delegate is not engaged in a Crossfire. The procedure and purpose for a Right to Explain Position works just as a Right to Explain Vote does.

S

Senior Chairperson: The Senior Chairperson of a committee is the head of the committee, maintaining complete oversight over all committee proceedings and enforcing all rules of parliamentary procedure.

Side of Debate: also referred to as a side of the question, these are members of the committee who speak in support of/against a topic or Motion of Parliamentary Procedure

Specialised Committees: the several, smaller committees that focus on narrower areas of interest or perform particular functions.

T

Topic: The topic is a historical decision that delegates will be expected to argue over. There will be several topics on the agenda throughout the conference week.

U

Unanimous: A unanimous decision is one where all judges fully agree on the decision to be taken.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following sources made vital contributions to the aforementioned glossary. The ECAMUN Executive Committee & Management Team would like to acknowledge:

- The Cambridge Dictionary,
- East African Model United Nations
- Model United Nations Bilbao,
- Hong Kong Model United Nations Club,
- Florida High Schools Model United Nations,
- Stanford University,
- University of Oxford,
- ‘Understanding MUN’, and
- The United Nations Information Centre for India and Bhutan’s MUN Guide.

The ECAMUN Executive Committee & Management Team would also like to acknowledge the continued feedback from all previous Historical Decisions Committee delegates and Senior Chairpersons as well as the Co-Chairpersons of the First General Assembly whose input contributed to the creation of this booklet.

Furthermore, recognize these 3 individuals: Ruth Buwalda (Senior Chairperson for the 2020-2021 Conference year), Stella Rurema (Senior Chairperson for the 2021-2022 Conference year) and finally, Imnet Habteab (Senior Chairperson for the 2022-2023 Conference year) without whom this booklet and this committee’s functionality would not be possible.

The ECAMUN Management Team would like to acknowledge the 2024/25 EAMUN Executive Committee for their valiant effort in the creation of this booklet.

Finally, The ECAMUN Executive Committee & Management Team would like to acknowledge the creator and founder of the committee: Gurra Efendija - without her this committee would not be running today.



