



## Rules for Speakers at the SIC conference

### 20 minute papers

1. The paper should not take longer than 15 minutes. This gives the chairman a minute for an introduction and cover any technical difficulties. Furthermore there will be time for some questions after your talk.
2. Practice delivering the paper to ensure that its length does not exceed 90% of the 15 minutes
3. Do not read your presentation of a Power Point Slide; the audience is capable of doing that and reads much faster than you can talk.
4. Choose qualitative, interesting and unique photos when presenting such material. Often images will save you many words of explanation. Interesting pictures catch the audience's attention.
5. Label scientific figures, graphs and tables in a way and letter type that they will be instantly clear in a medium sized theatre.
6. Bear in mind that the paper is to be listened to, rather than read.

### Pitches

1. The paper should not take longer than 7 minutes. This gives the chairman a minute for an introduction and cover any technical difficulties. Furthermore there will be time for one question after your talk
2. Practice delivering the paper to ensure that its length does not exceed 90% of the 7 minutes
3. Do not read your presentation of a Power Point Slide; the audience is capable of doing that and reads much faster than you can talk.
4. Take a firm position and elaborate on this viewpoint to enhance the discussion.
5. Choose qualitative, interesting and unique photos when presenting such material. Often images will save you many words of explanation. Interesting pictures catch the audience's attention.
6. Label scientific figures, graphs and tables in a way and letter type that they will be instantly clear in a medium sized theatre.
7. Bear in mind that the paper is to be listened to, rather than read.

### Posters

1. The format of the poster should be no bigger than A0.
2. The participant can choose his/her own lettertype, however it should be easily readable.
3. The poster should offer a clear view of the participant's message.
4. Show a variation of photos, figures, graphs, tables and text.
5. Differ in text between headlines and informative text.
6. Choose qualitative, interesting and unique photos. Often images will say more than text. Interesting pictures catch the audience's attention.
7. Label scientific figures, graphs and tables in a way and letter type that they will be instantly clear on your poster.