

# HSINMUN XX

# Participants' Manual

(updated 2024)



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## Brief History of the Model United Nations

Representatives participating in HSINMUN should be familiar with the history of the United Nations, as well as the rapidly changing role the organization plays in international affairs. This history is included to provide a brief background on the U.N. system.

### ORIGINS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations came into existence on October 24, 1945. On that day, the United Nations Charter became operative, having been signed by the 51 original members. The concept of all nations uniting together in one organization designed to settle disputes peacefully was born of the desire of civilized nations to avoid the horrors produced by the First and Second World Wars. The United Nations developed as a successor to the League of Nations, which represented the first attempts by nations to achieve this unity. The League failed in large part because the United States never joined as a member. In 1942, President Roosevelt first coined the term "United Nations", when the Declaration of the United Nations was signed by forty-seven nations in support of the Atlantic Charter. In 1944, the United States, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. and China met in Washington, D.C. at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, where the first blueprint of the United Nations was prepared. In 1945, the final details for the United Nations were worked out at the Yalta Conference. Fifty-one nations gathered from April 24th through June 26th in San Francisco to draft the Charter of the United Nations, which was signed on June 26th, 1945.

### PURPOSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The primary purposes for which the United Nations was founded are detailed in Chapter I, Article 1 of the Charter. These are:

1. To maintain international peace and security;
2. To develop friendly relations among Nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, sex, language and religion;
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

### HOW THE UNITED NATIONS SEEKS TO ACHIEVE ITS PURPOSE

Since 1945, the United Nations has established itself as a forum for the discussion of international disputes. Also, member states recognize that the United Nations has an established machinery which can be utilized as the means of solving international problems.

The United Nations seeks, both through its principal organs and various subsidiary bodies, to settle disputes through peaceful means, without resort to the threat or use of force. It should be recognized that the United Nations is not a world government, nor does it "legislate". Rather, the actions of the United Nations, as evidenced by resolutions passed by its bodies, have a strong moral persuasive effect. The member states frequently find it within their own best interests to follow U.N. recommendations.

### STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations has five primary bodies: (the work of the sixth, the Trusteeship Council, concluded with the last trust territory, Palau, having achieved independence in 1994)

The General Assembly (GA): The GA is the central organ of the United Nations. The GA has been

described as the nearest thing to a "parliament of mankind", as all member states are members of the GA, and each member has one vote. The GA makes recommendations on international issues, oversees all other U.N. bodies which must report to the GA annually, approves the U.N. budget and apportions U.N. expenses. On the recommendation of the Security Council, the GA elects the Secretary General, and holds the authority to admit and expel member states. Voting in the GA is ordinarily by simple majority, although on "important questions" a two-thirds majority is required.

The Security Council (SC): The Security Council is charged with the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. It has the power to employ United Nations forces and direct action against threats to the peace. Fifteen members sit on the Security Council, including the five Permanent Members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) along with ten "at-large" members who are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. A majority in the Security Council consists of nine members voting "yes". However, a "no" vote by any of the Permanent Members has the effect of vetoing or blocking motions.

Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC): ECOSOC is the primary body dealing with the economic, social, humanitarian and cultural work of the United Nations system. ECOSOC oversees five regional economic commissions and six "subject-matter" commissions, along with a sizeable system of committees and expert bodies. ECOSOC is composed of 54 member states, elected by the GA for three-year terms. The Commission on Human Rights is a specialized committee within the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) that reviews, examines and reports on human rights issues in specific countries or territories or on major phenomena of human rights violations worldwide. Any resolution adopted by the commission is sent up to the Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC) for further consideration. If the resolution is adopted by ECOSOC it then goes to the UN General Assembly Plenary session for consideration by the United Nations as a resolution that would suggest a modification of behavior by a members state or states collectively. Voting procedures require a simple majority vote of all present members.

Trusteeship Council (TC): In 1945 there were 11 Trust Territories, which were regions without their own governments. These 11 regions were placed under the TC, which helped them prepare for and achieve independence. With the admittance of Palau as a member state in 1994, the TC has now completed its original mandate. The TC today is inactive, but is formally composed of the permanent Security Council members.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ): The International Court of Justice, or World Court, is the primary judicial organ of the U.N., and decides international legal disputes. All U.N. members are automatically able to bring matters before the ICJ; however, states must agree to accept the jurisdiction of the ICJ before it can decide a dispute involving that state. Fifteen judges serving 9-year terms sit on the Court.

Secretariat: The Secretariat is composed of the Secretary General and the United Nations Staff. Approximately 16,000 persons are employed as the staff of the U.N., one third of whom work at the U.N. headquarters in New York City. The other two-thirds work for various subsidiary bodies of the United Nations. The Secretary General serves a five-year renewable term.

In addition to the six main bodies, the United Nations includes a large "family" of specialized agencies and programs which the U.N. administers. Examples include the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF).

## **EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

Throughout its history, critics of the United Nations have questioned its effectiveness. It is generally recognized that the United Nations is only as effective as the collective will of the governments of its member states. It is now well established that the United Nations has realized tremendous accomplishments since 1945. For example, in the area of peacekeeping, the U.N. has helped settle disputes in more than 70 trouble spots around the world. U.N. forces were active in the Korean War and

the Suez Canal Crisis. Currently, peacekeeping forces are located in Cypress, Lebanon, Bosnia-Herzegovina, India and Pakistan, and various areas of the Middle East and Africa among others.

Through its service-providing programs, the U.N. has made tremendous strides in a number of areas. These programs include work to end hunger, help children, provide drug control and law enforcement, upgrade health standards, standardize weather reporting, provide population planning, offer job training, enhance economic development, secure human rights, enhance education, and help control environmental pollution.

Many who question the effectiveness of the United Nations have criticized a number of matters. First, it has been said the United Nations is ineffective as a peacekeeping organization. Several reasons for this are frequently cited. They include the fact that U.N. resolutions usually have not been enforced by the organization, and that debates over matters of peace and security have historically resulted in a stand-off between the superpowers.

With the end of the Cold War, enhanced cooperation between the United States and Russia (formerly the USSR) has led the Security Council to become a more cooperative body. Security Council "unanimity" has resulted in greater enforcement of Security Council resolutions. Thus, many hoped the Council would be capable of doing what it was originally intended to do: direct action against threats to the peace, wherever they occur.

The Persian Gulf War was the first clear example of this new cooperation. While China and the USSR did not commit troops to the conflict, their agreement to not block action, and to generally support the endeavor in the Security Council, was a clear demarcation from similar situations in the past. These actions made way for the U.N. coalition forces, led by the United States, to take action against Iraq, liberate Kuwait, and reestablish the previous order in the region.

The end of the Cold War, combined with the breakup of the Soviet Union and the fracturing of several former Warsaw Pact member states, has generated a new set of security issues for the U.N. These consist primarily of old regional, ethnic and religious conflicts suppressed during the time of communist-dominated government in Eastern Europe and the USSR.

An example of the new spirit of "cooperation" on the Security Council evolving from the end of the Cold War occurred in 1992 regarding Libya. The U.N. Security Council passed a resolution directing Libya to release two terrorist bombing suspects to the US and the UK, and imposing sanctions if it failed to do so, an action which would have been unthinkable just three years before.

In 1992, the dispute in the former Yugoslavian republics between the Muslim government of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbian forces led to the commitment of U.N. peacekeeping troops and starvation relief efforts. This, along with the mission in Somalia which concluded in 1994, opened a new chapter in UN peacekeeping. With the parties involved not interested in making peace, the UN was thrust into a role for which it was not prepared. Peacekeeping troops being called on to do a peacemaking role has caused breakdowns in both of these missions, with sometimes disastrous results in the Former Yugoslavia. While the Somali mission was capable of providing humanitarian aid, it concluded with no governmental structure in place to take over the aid giving role. With the end of the Cold War, it is now clear that the United States and the Western nations are becoming dominant in the U.N. and Security Council decision making, and using the Security Council to promote their own national interests. Some states would say that this has been dramatically emphasized by the U.N.'s failure to bring peace to the former Yugoslavian Republics, by the delay in bringing relief efforts to Somalia in 1993 and Rwanda in 1994, and by the 1994 Security Council decision to authorize an invasion of Haiti, a move strongly promoted by the U.S.

Several states have recently criticized the current make up of the Security Council veto power system as being outmoded and unfair, and have called for reform of the Charter to restructure the Security Council and reopen the question of which countries, if any, should be permanent members. In fact, a 1994 poll showed that all U.N. Members favor an expansion of the Security Council, but the form of that

expansion is still left open to a wide range of debate. Peacekeeping operations have also received criticism from both within and outside the organization, as the command and control structures, funding, and mandates for peacekeeping missions in the post-Cold War era have become increasingly ambiguous.

These problems may be seen as a new outgrowth of the ever-present tension between the developing nations and the developed nations. Often, General Assembly action is dictated by the wishes of the least developed countries (LDCs), since they currently outnumber the developed nations. However, the developed countries, through the permanent members of the Security Council, have the ability to dictate policy in matters of peace and security. As Cold War tensions lessen, LDCs -- no longer involved as tools in the superpowers conflict -- fear an increasing split of interests between their needs and those of the developed countries, particularly the super-powers.

Another criticism of the United Nations is that most U.N. efforts in non-peacekeeping areas are non-binding and non-enforceable. While the U.N. passes resolutions, declarations, treaties and conventions to regulate states' behavior, and to set standards of conduct, the U.N. has no mechanism to ensure compliance.

Since 1945, however, the United Nations has been responsible for the development of international treaties, conventions, and declarations, some of which are binding on their signatories. Treaties, conventions and declarations on boundary disputes, matters of peace and security, human rights, the environment, and economic and social issues have come into existence primarily because the United Nations provided the forum for their creation.

These codifications of international law now provide the fundamental norms by which most civilized nations operate. Even where such treaties, conventions and declarations do not have binding provisions, the mere fact that principles of international law are codified makes it much more difficult for nations, especially signatories, to violate the terms of those documents than was the case prior to their adoption.

Without question, the United Nations faces many problems which threaten its effectiveness as an organization. Only a few years ago, the United States pulled out of the U.N. Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and reduced its funding to the United Nations. The organization, which already had mounting debts, faced a financial crisis which has not yet been completely resolved. The U.N. itself faces a crushing debt problem. Many nations do not pay their assessments in a timely manner, if they pay at all. The US owes the lion's share of back debt. At the same time, membership in the U.N. has soared to 191. Member states are placing increasing demands on the already overly burdened organization. Many member states have urged the U.N. to send peacekeeping forces to other "hot spots" around the world. Such efforts to utilize the U.N.'s peacekeeping powers may ultimately threaten to diminish the organization's power, rather than strengthening it, if they overwhelm the U.N.'s limited resources.

## **BLOC POLITICS**

The system of "bloc politics" in the U.N. is one in which nations have organized themselves into groups based on areas of mutual interest. These blocs tend to be made up of nations with similar political, historical or cultural backgrounds. They are often formed on a geographic basis, but this is not exclusively the case. By organizing themselves with other nations that hold similar interests, bloc members hope to increase their influence above the level that they would have as a single nation in the General Assembly.

Bloc politics in the U.N. today is a misunderstood and rapidly changing phenomena. The necessity of blocs in the U.N. was formally established in 1957, when four regional groups were endorsed by the General Assembly: the Latin American, the Asian and African, the Eastern European and the Western and Others. Since that time, the bloc system has grown to encompass many of the political, economic and military organizations of the world. Examples of the major blocs include the Non-Aligned Movement,

the Group of 77, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Organization of American States (OAS), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and the European Community (EC).

Major changes in the utilization of blocs at the U.N. have occurred within the past five years, as explained below. Please note, however, that these groups do not have "official" standing as caucus groups at the U.N., but are rather groups that meet, depending on the circumstances, to attempt to reach a consensus on various issues.

Blocs are often thought of as "Voting Blocs", but this is a definite misnomer. They can be more realistically seen as "Caucusing Blocs"; groups which discuss issues together based on areas of mutual interest, but that often do not reach full agreement on all issues. A key consideration is that every country in a bloc will have different priorities based on their own national interests. Countries will often discount bloc considerations and vote in their own best interest in these priority areas.

Blocs usually attempt to form a consensus among their members which will allow them to act as a cohesive group. The effectiveness of any given bloc in exerting its positions in the General Assembly will often depend upon its ability to form a consensus among its own members. These acts of compromise form the basis of U.N. politics, and often must occur within the various caucusing groups before they can begin to apply to the U.N. as a whole.

Bloc politics have changed considerably in the last few years. Their viability as a political tool is diminishing; blocs are falling out of use. The most historically cohesive bloc, the Warsaw Pact, has ceased to exist as a military and political unit. Several other blocs, including the Western, are undergoing structural changes that will have a profound effect on the future of U.N. politics. The more organized blocs at present are the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, and the European Community.

One often misinterpreted area of bloc politics is that of the "Third World", or developing bloc. A "Third World Bloc" has never existed. In actuality, several blocs of developing countries have existed. The Group of 77 (now consisting of 125+ nations) is the largest and is still sometimes thought of as the Third World Bloc. There are, however, developing nations which are not members of this organization, and many members also belong to several other organizations, particularly the Non-Aligned Movement. Representatives should be aware that the state they represent may no longer actively participate in bloc politics, or may vote outside of their traditional bloc based on circumstances. For example, at the June, 1992 Environmental Summit in Rio de Janeiro, several Group of 77 countries including India, a previous "leader" of the bloc, ignored bloc positions on environmental issues and followed their own national interests when participating at the Summit. The most accurate thing which can be said about bloc politics today is that they are in a state of flux. Many states are increasingly neutral on issues that they once held strong views on and that were shared with other members of their respective bloc. Other states are becoming increasingly independent on issues, or are concerned only with regional issues.

For the purposes of the ECUHSMUHN Conference, blocs will not be treated as "official" bodies. Representatives are encouraged to caucus in their bloc groups when appropriate. Finding countries in your bloc may help you set the pace for the conference in your first committee caucus. Please remember there are many issues which cross bloc lines and many opportunities to invite an "involved nation" to another bloc caucus in an effort to achieve a consensus.

Citation: [http://www.ecumun.com/dg\\_history.html](http://www.ecumun.com/dg_history.html); accessed on 1 June 2006.

### III. Topical Questions:

#### **Security Council (SC):**

- (101) The issue in Yemen and the Red Sea
- (102) The issue in the Sahel

#### **Human Rights Council (HRC):**

- (201) Protecting freedom of expression and political rights
- (202) Preserving the rights to cultural identity and heritage

#### **General Assembly 1 (Disarmament and International Security):**

- (301) Developing measures to address violent terrorism in West and Central Africa
- (302) Establishing international agreements regarding the usage of outer space

#### **General Assembly 2 (Economic and Financial):**

- (401) Addressing the rise in the use of digital currency
- (402) Increasing Financial Literacy in LEDCs

#### **General Assembly 3 (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural):**

- (501) Addressing the adultification of juvenile justice
- (502) Addressing the treatment of LGBTQI+ youth

#### **General Assembly 4 (Special Political and Decolonization):**

- (601) Promoting peaceful negotiations in the West Bank
- (602) Addressing geopolitical conflicts in the Horn of Africa

#### **General Assembly 6 (Legal):**

- (701) Addressing the complexities in resolving international cross-border crime
- (702) Addressing the impacts of AI on intellectual property

#### **United Nations Development Program (UN4MUN):**

- (801) Fostering youth participation in decision-making processes
- (802) Examining strategies for inclusive and sustainable economic recovery in post-conflict environments

#### **Environment Committee (Middle School):**

- (901) Measures to develop technology for future sustainability
- (902) Conserving biodiversity and natural habitats

#### **Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC) (Middle School):**

- (1001) Addressing the rise of consumerist culture and its impacts on global societies
- (1002) Supporting resilient societies in urban communities

#### **Advisory Panel (APQ):**

- (1101) Combating gender apartheid in Afghanistan
- (1102) Promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples

#### **International Court of Justice (ICJ):**

- (1201) South Africa v. Israel (Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in the Gaza Strip)

## IV. Flow of Debate (Committee Session I)

House comes to order



Introduction of chairs, procedures & reminders announced



Opening Speeches entertained



Lobbying



Chairs vet resolutions



Approval panel vets resolutions

## V. Flow of Debate (Debate Sessions)

House comes to order



Chair announces issue & sets debate time



Main submitter's reading of resolution and speeches entertained



Points of Information entertained/not entertained  
(depending on speaker's preference)



Floor yielded to another delegate/back to the chair



Floor once again open; another delegate's speech/motion entertained



Time for resolution elapses; voting procedure



Clapping/no clapping (depending on the votes)

## VI. Rules and Procedures

### Roll Call:

1. Attendance record document should be updated at the start of each session
2. Entertained before *every* committee session
3. Call on delegations alphabetically by nation
4. Delegates should respond “present and voting” or “present”<sup>1</sup>

### Points:

#### 1. Point of Personal Privilege

- Refers to the comfort and well-being of the delegate
- May not refer to the content of a speech
- Does not require a second; non-debatable
- Only point that may interrupt the speaker
- Example:

Delegate: “Point of Personal Privilege”

Chair: “Please rise and state your point”

Delegate: “Audibility”

#### 2. Point of Order

- Refers to procedural matters
- Often on the ruling of the chair
- Example:

Delegate: “Point of Order”

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<sup>1</sup> Present means the delegate (and nation) may not wish to vote for or against a resolution, they may vote to abstain. Observer states should always respond with “present” only. Feel free to take time to explain this to the delegates if they are confused.

Chair: “Please rise and state your point”

Delegate: “Is it in order for the delegate to yield the floor to the delegate of the Republic of Korea, even though it would be a second degree yielding?”

### **3. Point of Information to the Speaker**

- A question directed to the speaker on the podium
- Quantity of points decided by the speaker (with chair approval)
- Only one question is allowed per point
- Follow-ups are granted in HSINMUN<sup>2</sup>

### **4. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

- Point of information to the chair concerning parliamentary procedures only
- Example:

Delegate: “Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.”

Chair: “Please rise and state your point.”

Delegate: “Could the chair please clarify what ‘Motion to move to previous question’ means?”

### **5. Point of Information to the Chair**

- A question to the chair
- Questions other than those regarding parliamentary inquiry, point of order, or point of personal privilege
- Often regarding the issue
- Example:

Delegate: “Point of Information to the Chair.”

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<sup>2</sup> Due to the small sizes of HSINMUN committees, follow-ups will be granted.

Chair: "Please rise and state your point."

Delegate: "Could the chair please explain what the term 'sovereignty' means?"

## **Motions:**

### **1. Motion to Move to Previous Question**

- Calls for the closure of debate and a vote to be taken on the motion (resolution/amendment) pending
- When discussing in favor of an amendment, this motion calls for the move into time against the amendment
- Requires a "second" by the house; denied if an objection is voiced
- The popular phrase "Motion to move directly into voting procedure" will not be considered as valid

### **2. Motion to Divide the House**

- Delegates may motion to divide the house to reconsider a vote
- Roll call vote
- Delegates may vote "for," "against," or "abstain".

### **3. Motion to Extend Debate Time**

- At the chair's discretion
- Needs a second if proposed from the floor

### **4. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus**

- When no one wishes to take the floor
- Delegates may stand up and lobby with fellow delegates or work on drafting amendments and/or speeches
- Delegates may also discuss and/or debate with other delegates on

certain topics if they choose to do so

### **Yielding:**

#### **1. No second degree yielding**

➤ The floor may be yielded by one delegation to another only once consecutively.

#### **2. Points of information are in order even after yielding the floor to another delegate.**

Example:

Chair: “Would the delegate like to yield the floor back to the chair or to another delegate?”

Delegate: “This delegate would like to yield the floor to the delegate of Japan.”

Chair: “Does the delegate of Japan accept this yield?”

(if yes) “That is in order.”

(if not) “That will not be in order. Please yield the floor back to the chair.”

### **Amendments to the First Degree:**

1. An amendment is only in order if the delegate has submitted the amendment to the chair via official HSINMUN amendment paper.
2. Amendments will only be entertained if the speaker having the floor moves the amendment.
  - No chairs should ever move an amendment.
3. The chair will read out the amendment clearly and slowly as it is projected onto the screen.
4. An amendment is always debated.
  - The only exception is when the amendment calls for

grammatical changes that do not alter the meaning of the original clause.

5. Closed debate will be the norm of amendment debates.
  - Separate sessions for both “time for” and “time against” will be entertained.
6. “Friendly amendments” will not be allowed.
  - Amendments that are crafted to purposefully bring down or destroy the resolution will not be entertained.
  - All amendments are up to the chair’s discretion.
7. The maximum change a single amendment can target is 1 clause (including sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses) .
8. Delegates may vote “for,” “against,” or “abstain”.

### **Amendments to the Second Degree:**

1. Can only be submitted during time against the amendment to the First Degree.
  - Chairs will set separate time for and against the amendment to the second degree.
2. Same flow and procedure as normal amendment.
3. Afterwards, debate on the amendment to the first degree will be continued.
4. Amendments to the third degree or higher are not entertained.

### **Voting:**

1. Only member states and organizations of the UN may vote.
  - Observer states may not.
2. Delegations voting on a resolution or an amendment may vote “for,” “against,” or “abstain”.
3. Delegations voting on procedural motions, such as a motion to extend

debate time, may only vote “for” or “against”.

4. During voting procedures, all points, motions, and note passing are out of order.
  - The only exceptions are points or motions regarding the actual voting process or points of personal privilege.
  - Delegations must remain in their seats and refrain from speaking<sup>3</sup>
5. A resolution will pass if the number “for” exceeds the number “against”, regardless of the number of abstentions.
  - A resolution or an amendment with a tied vote fails.
  - Close votes should be followed, upon request through the “Motion to divide the house”.
  - No informal voting will be entertained; all voting will stand as a ruling.

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<sup>3</sup> Unless voicing a point or motion regarding the actual procedure

## VII. Chart of Points and Motions

Motions	Second required?	Voting Required?	Debatable?	Can interrupt speaker?
Motion to Move to Previous Question	Yes	No; however, invalid if there is an objection	No	No
Motion to Divide the House	No	No	No	No
Motion to Extend Debate Time	Yes	No	No	No
Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus	Yes	No	No	No
Point of Order	No	No	No	No
Point of Information	No	No	No	No
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	No	No	No	No
Motions	Second required?	Voting Required?	Debatable?	Can interrupt speaker?

Point of Personal Privilege	No	No	No	Yes
Point of Information to the Chair	No	No	No	No
Motion to Move to Previous Question	Yes	No; however, invalid if there is an objection	No	No

## VIII. Reminders for Delegates:

1. Speak in third person at all times.
  - Personal pronouns such as “I” should not be used!
2. Address the house before making a speech.
  - Ex. “Honorable chairs, fellow delegates, and most esteemed guests”
3. Always stand when raising points.
  - For Points of Information, remain standing until your question has been addressed.
4. Wear your jacket whenever you make a speech at the podium.
5. Do not display any inappropriate behavior, such as swearing, slandering, or flirting. Respect the chairs, delegates, administrative staff, secretariat members, working team members, and advisors.
6. Yield the floor back to the chair when requested by them.
7. Note Passing:
  - Must be in English
  - Cannot be “coded”

- Cannot include games, frivolous language, or violent language
  - Cannot be sent to other committees
  - Notes on non-official note papers will not be passed by admin staff
  - Note passing can be suspended if delegates abuse this privilege
8. If the dress code is violated, the delegate will not be allowed to speak at the podium. The advisor of the school will also be notified.
  9. No direct dialogue between delegates will be allowed during committee sessions.

## IX. Commonly Used MUN Phrases

### Addressing People:

1. "Honorable chairs, fellow delegates, and most esteemed guests..."
2. The members must refer to the chair as the Chair, Mr. /Madame Chair, or Mr. /Madame Chairperson.
3. The member should address other delegates as honorable, learned, and respected. For example, one may say, "as my respected delegate of Germany said . . ."

### Frequently Used Terms:

1. House: all members of the meetings except for the chairman
2. Points of Order: questions that are directed to the chairman
3. Points of Information: question directed to the speaker
4. Floor: the right to speak
5. Abstentions: ones who wish to neither vote for nor against
6. Motion: an action that has been asked for

### Important phrases used by the members of the house and their meanings

- Motion to move to previous question: I want to go directly into voting procedures.

- May the chair ask the speaker to please repeat/rephrase his/her question: I want the speaker to ask his question again.
- Yield the floor to: Give my right to speak to.
- Is the speaker not aware of the fact that: I wish to point out something that the speaker is not addressing.

### **Phrases to be used by the chair:**

- May the house come to order/ May the floor come to order: Everyone please sit down and remain silent.
- Is the delegate open to any points of information: Is the speaker willing to accept questions?
- All points of order are out of order at this time: The chair does not want questions at this time.
- Delegate A now has the floor: Delegate A may speak and address the house.
- May delegate A rise and state his/her point: Delegate A may stand up and explain his/her point.
- You have been recognized: You may rise and speak.
- Debate time for this amendment shall be X minutes “for” and Y minutes “against” the question: The house may speak for X minutes to support the amendment and speak for Y minutes against the amendment.
- Time for/against the question has elapsed: The time for debate has ended.
- That is/isn't in order: Your actions are legal/illegal.
- May the speaker please move to his/her concluding remarks: The delegate should wrap up his/her speech.

## X. MUN Terminology

1. **Abstain** - During a vote on a substantive matter, delegates may abstain rather than vote yes or no. This generally signals that a state does not support the resolution being voted on, but does not oppose it enough to vote no.
2. **Adjourn** - This means that the debate is suspended until the next meeting. This can be a short time (e.g., overnight) or a long time (until next year's conference).
3. **Agenda** - The order in which the issues before a committee will be discussed. The first duty of a committee following the roll call is usually to set the agenda.
4. **Amendment** - A change to a draft resolution on the floor. Can be of two types: a "friendly amendment" is supported by the original draft resolution's sponsors, and is passed automatically, while an "amendment" is not supported by the original sponsors and must be voted on by the committee as a whole. In HSINMUN, "friendly amendments" will not be accepted, due to the short period of time we have for debate.
5. **Amendment to the 2nd Degree** - A change to the draft amendment on the floor. In some formats of debate, passing the amendment to the 2nd degree is equivalent to passing the original amendment; in others, it merely means debate continues on the now altered amendment. In the Security Council amendments can be permitted to multiple degrees in order to allow an amendment to be designed to be acceptable to all countries.
6. **Background guide** - A guide to a topic being discussed in a Model UN committee usually written by conference organizers and distributed to delegates before the conference. The starting point for any research before a Model UN conference.
7. **Binding** - Having legal force in UN member states. Security Council resolutions are binding, as are decisions of the International Court of Justice; resolutions of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council are not.
8. **Bloc** - A group of countries in a similar geographical region or with a similar opinion on a particular topic.
9. **Caucus** - A break in formal debate in which countries can more easily and informally discuss a topic. There are two types: moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus.

10. **Chair** - A member of the dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces the rules of procedure. Also known as a Moderator.
11. **Dais** - The group of people, usually high school or college students, in charge of a Model UN committee. It generally consists of a Chair, a Director, and a Rapporteur.
12. **Decorum** - The order and respect for others that all delegates at a Model UN conference must exhibit. The Chair will call for decorum when he or she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker, of the dais, or of their roles as ambassadors.
13. **Delegate** - A student acting as a representative of a member state or observer in a Model UN committee for a weekend.
14. **Delegation** - The entire group of people representing a member state or observer in all committees at a particular Model UN conference.
15. **Director** - A member of the dais that oversees the creation of working papers and draft resolutions, acts as an expert on the topic, makes sure delegates accurately reflect the policy of their countries, and ensures that decorum is maintained during caucuses.
16. **Draft resolution** - A document that seeks to fix the problems addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution will become a resolution.
17. **Faculty advisor** - The faculty member in charge of a Model UN team, class or club.
18. **Flow of debate** - The order in which events proceed during a Model UN conference.
19. **Gavel** - The tool, shaped like a small wooden hammer, that the Chair uses to keep order within a Model UN committee. Many conferences give the gavel used in a committee to the delegate recognized by the dais as the best in that committee; therefore, the term is frequently used to refer to the award given to the best delegate, even in cases where no actual gavel is given.
20. **Formal debate** - The "standard" type of debate at a Model UN conference, in which delegates speak for a certain time in an order based on a speakers' list.
21. **Head delegate/ambassador** - The student leader of a Model UN club or team. Responsible for ceremonial actions required of the delegation at a conference or answering specific questioning, such as in the Security Council.

22. **Member state** - A country that has ratified the Charter of the United Nations and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and Security Council. Currently, there are 193 member states. The only internationally recognized state that is not a member state is the Holy See.

23. **Moderated caucus** - A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time to speak for a short period of time, enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in formal debate.

24. **Motion** - A request made by a delegate that the committee as a whole do something. Some motions might be to go into a caucus, to adjourn, to introduce a draft resolution, or to move into voting bloc. See our Charts of Rules and Motions.

25. **Observer** - A state, national organization, regional organization, or non-governmental organization that is not a member of the UN but participates in its debates. Observers can vote on procedural matters but not substantive matters. An example is the Holy See.

26. **On the floor** - At a Model UN conference, when a working paper or draft resolution is first written, it may not be discussed in debate. After it is approved by the Director and introduced by the committee, it is put "on the floor" and may be discussed.

27. **Operative clause** - The part of a resolution which describes how the UN will address a problem. It begins with an action verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.).

28. **Page** - A delegate in a Model UN committee that has volunteered to pass notes from one delegate to another, or from a delegate to the dais, for a short period of time.

29. **Placard** - A piece of cardstock with a country's name on it that a delegate raises in the air to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

30. **Point** - A request raised by a delegate for information or for an action relating to that delegate. Examples include a point of order, a point of inquiry, and a point of personal privilege. See our Charts of Rules and Motions.

31. **Position paper** - A summary of a country's position on a topic, written by a delegate before a Model UN conference.

32. **Preambulatory clause** - The part of a resolution that describes previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary. It begins with a participle or adjective (noting, concerned, regretting, aware of, recalling, etc.).

33. **Procedural** - Having to do with the way a committee is run, as opposed to the topic being discussed. All delegates present must vote on procedural matters and may not abstain.

34. **Quorum** -The minimum number of delegates needed to be present for a committee to meet. In the General Assembly, a quorum consists of one third of the members to begin debate, and a majority of members to pass a resolution. In the Security Council, no quorum exists for the body to debate, but nine members must be present to pass a resolution.

35. **Rapporteur** - A member of the dais whose duties include keeping the speakers' list and taking the roll call.

36. **Resolution** - A document that has been passed by an organ of the UN that aims to address a particular problem or issue. The UN equivalent of a law.

37. **Right of reply** - A right to speak in reply to a previous speaker's comment, invoked when a delegate feels personally insulted by another delegate's speech. Generally requires a written note to the Chair to be invoked.

38. **Roll call** -The first order of business in a Model UN committee, during which the Rapporteur reads aloud the names of each member state in the committee. When a delegate's country's name is called, he or she may respond "present" or "present and voting." A delegate responding "present and voting" may not abstain on a substantive vote.

39. **Rules of procedure** - The rules by which a Model UN committee is run. See our Charts of Rules and Motions.

40. **Second** - To agree with a motion being proposed. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

41. **Secretariat** - The most senior staff of a Model UN conference.

42. **Secretary-General** - The leader of a Model UN conference.

43. **Signatory** - A country that wishes a draft resolution to be put on the floor and signs the draft resolution to accomplish this. A signatory need not support a resolution; it only wants it to be discussed. Usually, Model UN conferences require some minimum number of sponsors and signatories for a draft resolution to be approved.

44. **Simple majority** - 50% plus one of the number of delegates in a committee. The amount needed to pass most votes.

45. **Speakers' list** - A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a new topic is opened for discussion, the Chair will create a speakers' list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time. During debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers' list by sending a note to the dais.

46. **Substantive** - Having to do with the topic being discussed. A substantive vote is a vote on a draft resolution or amendment already on the floor during voting bloc. Only member states (not observer states or non-governmental organizations) may vote on substantive issues.

47. **Unmoderated caucus** - A type of caucus in which delegates leave their seats to mingle and speak freely. Enables the free sharing of ideas to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently used to sort countries into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions.

48. **Working paper** - A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed. Frequently the precursor to a draft resolution.

49. **Veto** - The ability, held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States to prevent any draft resolution in the Security Council from passing by voting no.

50. **Vote** - A time at which delegates indicate whether they do or do not support a proposed action for the committee. There are two types: procedural and substantive.

## XI. Guidelines for Researching<sup>4</sup>

There are two major areas delegates should focus on when conducting research for MUN conferences:

1. Research regarding the represented country
2. The issues of the committee

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<sup>4</sup> Adapted from the "THIMUN Basic Guidelines for New Delegates"

## How to Research a Country

The internet is a good place to start your research. The CIA World Factbook is a commonly used website for researching specific countries. Another good way to conduct research on specific countries is visiting their individual websites.

The following are some things to look for:

Political Structures & Their Origins	Natural Resources Basic Commodities
Constitution and Government	Trade Agreements Degree of
Stability and Policy of Present	Self-sufficiency
Cultures and Their History	Defense
Ethnic Groups	Military Structure
Religions	Dependency on Other Nations
Geography/Topography	Membership of Alliances
Bordering Countries	Views on World Problems
Geo-political Considerations	Role and Influence in the World
Economy	Membership of Blocs and Geo-political
Monetary System	groupings
Dependency and Debt	History
Membership of Economic and Trade	General
Organizations	Last 50 years
	Recent History

## How to Research an Issue

MUN conference issues are often derived from real world issues on the UN website. Therefore, visiting the United Nations' website and searching for information on the issue directly on the website would be a good starting point. Other useful websites are listed below.

## Useful Websites

<http://thimun.org/research/index.html>

<http://www.un.org/english>

<http://www.un.org/members/missions.shtml>

<http://cyberschoolbus.un.org/>

<https://www.cia.gov/>

<http://www.cowac.org/>

<http://www.embassyworld.com/>

<http://www.economist.com/>

<http://www.idebate.org/index.php>

<http://www.bbcworld.com/>

## XII. Guidelines for Opening Speeches<sup>5</sup>

### What is an Opening Speech

An opening speech is an approximately 1 minute long speech that includes a basic introduction of the country/organization you represent and its position on the issue of the committee.

### What Are The Different Parts of An Opening Speech?

Structure of an opening speech:

1. Similarly to starting any other speech, you should begin by addressing the house, saying something like: “Honorable Chairs, Fellow Delegates, and Most Esteemed Guests...”
2. Most committees have more than one issue; you should address the issue in your committee that your country/organization is the most relevant to and that your Delegation feels the most strongly about.
3. At this point, some delegates think that the speech should be funny and entertaining in order to grab the audience’s attention; this is not what the speech should be like at all. Please be reminded to remain diplomatic; concentrate on discussing the topic, establishing a stance, and getting your message across. Model UN is a serious event and joking or making inappropriate remarks will not be tolerated at this conference.
4. End the speech with “Thank you, Delegates.”

### How to Deliver an Opening Speech?

It is common for participants to be nervous when addressing the whole committee. The best way to overcome this is by practicing: try delivering your speech with an audience present, ask for comments or advice. You should always deliver your speech in a strong and confident manner. The time is also something to focus on while delivering an opening speech. If necessary, the Chairs will remind you that your time is almost up by

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<sup>5</sup> Adapted from “THIMUN Basic Guidelines for New Delegates”

saying: “Will the Delegate please come to His/Her closing remarks.” When told so, do accordingly.

## XIII. Guidelines for Drafting Resolutions<sup>6</sup>

### What is a Resolution?

A resolution is a formal document that details the “solutions” of the issues on the agenda. It consists of one long sentence divided into clauses and sub-clauses. Resolutions should be in the interest of the majority of UN member states and not just reflect the position of one country. The resolution is also what will be debated on and ultimately voted on during committee sessions; it will be open to amendments.

Prior to the conference, you will be required to write at least one draft resolution. Please write your resolution with respect to your topic, which you would have received from your respective chairs. Taking a look at the chair report will efficiently give you a good background and understanding of the problem at hand. Note that resolutions are to be written according to your country’s stance. Contact your chair if you have any questions.

### How to Write a Resolution

A UN resolution should maintain a formal and diplomatic tone; refrain from using colloquial language. A resolution consists of three parts: the heading, the preambulatory clauses, and the operative clauses. A sample resolution is attached below.

#### ➤ What is the proper heading?

The heading, which appears at the very top of a resolution, should follow the below formatting:

**FORUM:** write down the full name of the forum (committee) you belong to.

**QUESTION OF:** copy the issue the resolution addresses.

**SUBMITTED BY:** write down the name of your delegation country or organization.

*example:*

**FORUM:** Human Rights Council

**QUESTION OF:** Ensuring the rights of prisoners of war

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<sup>6</sup> Adapted from “THIMUN Basic Guidelines for New Delegates”

**SUBMITTED BY:** Iraq

➤ ***What are preambulatory clauses?***

Preambulatory clauses can be considered as the “introduction” of the resolution; they contain the background and the argumentation to the issue of the resolution.

➤ ***How to write the preambulatory clauses?***

Preambulatory clauses can include references to former UN resolutions, ratified conventions, and/or declarations. You could also provide official figures that provide background information. You could also congratulate countries/organizations that have been working on the issue (and succeeding) or draw attention to the difficulties that have been encountered in the past.

➤ **PREAMBULATORY PHRASES**

Acknowledging, Affirming, Alarmed by, Approving, Aware of, Believing, Bearing in mind, Confident, Congratulating, Convinced, Declaring, Deeply concerned, Deeply conscious, Deeply disturbed, Deeply regretting, Deploring, Desiring, Emphasizing, Expecting, Expressing its appreciation, Expressing its satisfaction, Fulfilling, Fully alarmed, Fully aware, Fully believing, Further deploring, Further recalling, Guided by, Having adopted, Having considered, Having devoted attention, Having examined, Having received, Having studied, Keeping in mind, Noting further, Noting with appreciation, Noting with approval, Noting with deep concern, Noting with regret, Noting with satisfaction, Observing, Pointing out, Reaffirming, Realizing, Recalling, Recognizing, Referring, Reminding, Seeking, Taking into account, Taking into consideration, Viewing with appreciation, Welcoming

➤ ***What are operative clauses?***

Operative clauses are the main body of a resolution; they should be clear and specific. These clauses contain actions that contribute to tackling the issue at hand; they present by order of importance what the UN should do and the attitude it should adopt.

➤ ***How to write the operative clauses?***

Writing the operative clauses is the most difficult part. There are multiple things that should be considered: feasibility, how much they reflect existing policies of

the country/organization you represent, etc. Operative clauses may encourage countries to ratify a convention, sign a treaty, bring up new proposals, etc. These clauses must begin with an operative phrase (as shown below).

➤ **OPERATIVE PHRASES**

Accepts, Affirms, Approves, Asks, Authorizes, Calls for, Calls upon, Congratulates, Confirms, Declares accordingly, Deplores, Designates, Encourages, Endorses, Expresses its satisfaction,, Expresses its hope, Further recommends, Hopes, Invites, Proclaims, Proposes, Recommends, Regrets, Requests, Resolves, Seeks, Strongly affirms, Strongly urges, Suggests, Supports, Trusts, Transmits, Urges

Please do not copy clauses from past UN resolutions or resolutions from previous conferences. You will be in a much better position to defend and debate if the resolution was entirely written by yourself.

**Sample Resolution**

Resolution (UK/US English is allowed, but please do so <u>consistently</u> )	Explanation (Do not include in actual resolution)
<b>FORUM:</b> General Assembly <b>QUESTION OF:</b> Effect of Climate Change on Poverty and Hunger <b>SUBMITTED BY:</b> Turkmenistan	List your committee List your topic issue List your delegation (As done from THIMUN)
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,	State commission is capital letters
<p><i>Aware of</i> the fact that climate change is arguably one of the most imminent threats, including poverty and hunger, to the world in the recent decades,</p> <p><i>Recognizing</i> the exceptional circumstances in relation to environmental disasters regarding climate change,</p> <p><i>Recalling</i> the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which notes every person’s right to live,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Italicize</i> opening of preambulatory clauses</li> <li>• Do not repeat clause openings</li> <li>• End preambulatory clauses with commas</li> <li>• Acronyms listed in full before being abbreviated</li> <li>• Do not use a full stop</li> </ul>
1. <u>Calls for</u> the addition of a new subsection within the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) under the right to an adequate standard of living in regards to the fact	Sample Resolution is of advanced resolution writing skills. Please aim to use this as a good example.No operative

<p>that poverty is the major cause of climate change and should be eliminated first and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reasons such as but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Noting that many countries that have not signed this convention are developing countries who are unable to ratify and uphold what the convention asks for</li> <li>ii. That without any financial support, they will not escape poverty and will continue to expel tons of pollution</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. To include content such as but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The state parties to the present Covenant recognize the disability developing countries face in being unable to provide funding for such basic necessities</li> <li>ii. The state parties to the present Covenant recognize the possible after effects of poverty if not dealt with;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>2. <u>Authorizes</u> the formation of the United Nations Anti-Poverty Corps (UNAPC) which will be used to commit actions such as but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Serving as an umbrella organization in which NGOs and other organizations can act through to provide economic assistance, due to reasons such as but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Allows better control over who enters developing countries</li> <li>ii. Allows for easier reference to this system as it is focused into one organization</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. Acts as the host of the International Climate Change Forum as specified in clause 4</li> <li>c. Opening membership to volunteers, in hopes that people will be willing to work together for the better good</li> <li>d. Send receipts and monthly reports on expenditures to the United Nations in order to strengthen accountability for performance;</li> </ul> <p>3. <u>Invites</u> related organizations to work together and to direct each country under the guidelines by means of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Participating in the issue-related conferences and giving advice to each member states on their own</li> <li>b. Recommending organizations to embark on projects to</li> </ul>	<p>###clause is repeated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End operative clauses in semi-colons</li> <li>• Full stop only at the end of the last operative clause</li> <li>• Operative numbers align with first letter of the preambulatory clause</li> <li>• Sub-clauses marked with letters (period or brackets)</li> <li>• Sub-sub clauses marked with lowercase roman number and period</li> <li>• Acronyms listed in full before being abbreviated</li> <li>• Line spacing between operative clauses</li> </ul>
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<p>provide assistance to the states that are willing to receive international supports by such context as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Dispatching advisers specialized on poverty and hunger affairs to states that are thrown obstacles in their ways to the issue</li> <li>ii. Providing further education and reconstructive counseling</li> <li>iii. Launching campaigns to raise the awareness of the communities of the severity and urgency of the issue</li> </ul> <p>c. Establishing branches in each country and educating the citizens on the basic acknowledge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Means of preventing the effect of the climate change on poverty and hunger</li> <li>ii. Possible solutions and assistance to the issue;</li> </ul> <p>4. <u>Decides</u> to remain actively seized of the matter.</p>	
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## XIV. Special Committees

### International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). Established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations, ICJ began work in April 1946 in the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.

#### 1. Positions in Court

- President
- Vice President
- Advocate
- Judge

#### 2. President

- The president acts like a chair in a normal MUN committee. Serving as the head of the panel, he/she shall preside over all meetings in the court and facilitate the

trials. If the president is absent from the court, the vice president will step in and take over the court.

3. Vice President (Registrar)

- While the Vice President is like the Co-chair of a normal MUN committee, the vice president will also undertake all the duties of a registrar in HSINMUN ICJ. A registrar is a person in charge of collecting all the documents and keeping records in the court. He/she should have a list of all UN resolutions and previous ICJ cases to verify the authenticity of the speaker and aid in referencing needed documents.


4. Advocate

- The advocates act as lawyers in the courtroom and serve to represent the stances of the applicant or respondent's country. In HSINMUN ICJ, each team will have 3 advocates representing the country.

5. Judge

- There will be 5 judges in HSINMUN ICJ. The number of judges by vary due to vary circumstances but preferably an odd number.
- Judges are knowledgeable men and women that are essential to the final ICJ judgement. They sit for the whole duration of the conference, asking questions to witnesses and analyzes each side's evidence and arguments. At the end, judges present a refined judgement of the case, detailing what the final solution for the case should be.

6. HSINMUN ICJ Manual Link:

 [\[HSINMUN XX\] ICJ Manual for Advocates and Judges](#)

## Security Council

The Security Council is charged with the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. It has the power to employ United Nations forces and direct action against threats to space. Fifteen members sit on the Security Council, including the five Permanent Members (China, France ,Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) along with ten “at large” members who are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. a majority in the Security Council consists of nine members voting “yes.” However, a “no” vote by any of the Permanent Members has the effect of vetoing or blocking motions.

## 1. Debate:

The Security Council will debate clause by clause. After the Council has voted on a clause, the Council will not return to the said clause. When all clauses in a draft resolution have been debated, additional clauses can be added as amendments, and if passed, will be added to the resolution. When all operative clauses have been debated and voted upon, the Council will debate the pre-ambulatory clauses en-bloc.

### ➤ Voting:

The Security Council is different from other THIMUN committees in that since the resolution is legally binding on membership countries to act, the responsibility on the 15 members is very high.


### ➤ Veto Power:

While P5 countries have veto power granted to them, veto power should not be abused. It is the delegate's responsibility to respect and use it realistically. Voting on Amendments only require a simple majority, while voting on a clause and a resolution require supermajority which means that there has to be a minimum of 9 votes for/6 votes against/abstaining. If any of the P5 nations veto, then the clause/resolution does not pass. P5 members are reminded to represent their country realistically and any abuse of veto power will result in a warning and a report to the delegate's MUN-Director.

## UN4MUN

UN4MUN is a Model United Nations approach developed in 2009 by the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI), in order to provide the most authentic way of simulating the actual rules of procedure in the United Nations General Assembly. This may be shocking to many but most of the MUN conferences in the world do not actually model the actual UN, as the original MUN is a simulation of the League of Nations back in 1920s. The purpose of UN4MUN is to reach a consensus without objection, so that a resolution is passed without voting.

### 1. UN4MUN HSINMUN Manual:

 [HSINMUN XX] UN4MUN Delegates' Manual

## Advisory Panel

The APQ is a committee that is founded by the THIMUN organization and acts as a Non-UN Body, temporary committee. The committee will be comprised of “experts”

instead of “delegates” as we are not necessarily representatives of member states, but more so experts on the respective countries’ views. Much alike the Security Council, the debate will pertain to clause by clause debates; although there are no veto powers.

Unlike all of the other committees, experts of this committee are expected to come up with a joint communiqué after debating the final resolution. In this committee, both NGOs and experts will have the rights to vote, and there must be a full consensus for either a clause or the resolution for a joint communiqué to be established at last. The APQ will not be like most committees because there will be no merging groups, although there will be groups of up to three experts merging clauses since allied experts are expected to oppose against each other during the debate. As the committee is called the “advisory” panel, the final joint communiqué will be written in a more advisory tone since the committee only acts as an advisory group for the Security Council to consider solutions from. Our committee’s sequence of activities will be rather obscure compared to other committees. After opening statements are made, lobbying will take place topic by topic, and the duration will be assigned by the chairs. We will then commence debate and, hopefully, result in two resolutions for each topic. Experts are expected to come highly prepared and experienced as the entire flow and level of debate depends on the experts.

1. HSINMUN APQ Link:



 [\[HSINMUN XX\] APQ Manual for Experts](#)

## XV. Dress Code

# HSINMUN XII

## DRESS CODE MANUAL

### GIRLS



- Blazers are mandated and no longer optional
- Skirts longer than fingertips
- No excessive cleavage exposed
- No spaghetti straps
- Preferably flats not heels

# BOYS



- Blazers are mandated and no longer optional
- Dark color suits, dress shirt, and dress pants
- Tie is required
- No tennis shoes or sports shoes of any kind
- Preferably dress shoes

\*Note: delegates who violate the dress code will NOT be allowed to speak at the podium until properly dressed.