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Secretaries General MUNoH 2015
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Booklet of MUNoH 2015

-7th session-

30th September – 4th October 2015



Delegate's Booklet of
MUNoH 2015

Preamble

Lovely Delegates of MUNoH 2015,

we, as your Secretaries General, are delighted to welcome you to the seventh session of Model United Nations of Hamburg. Thankful for your participation, we hope that MUNoH 2015 will always be remembered as a unique experience with great memories.

During your stay in Hamburg you will learn how the UN works as well as improve your English skills by representing a foreign country's opinion. Additionally, you will not only have the opportunity to become friends with participants from all over the world but also debate on peaceful and diplomatic agreements on evaluated problems. MUNoH 2015 as a whole will improve your skills besides further enriching your personality.

In order to prepare for and support you during this conference we have brought together the important aspects and information in this Delegate's Booklet. For any extant questions please do not hesitate to contact us.

With this being said we are looking forward to have you as our guests in the beautiful city of Hamburg,

Yours sincerely,

Felix Jacob
Secretary General

Alina Kempe
Secretary General

Arian Okhovat
Secretary General

Simon Pflesser
Secretary General



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1. Introduction

What is MUN(oH)?

Model United Nations is a simulation of the real UN. During an MUN, students take on the role of delegates from UN member states to debate current issues on the conference's agenda. During the conference delegates give speeches, prepare draft resolutions, and negotiate with others in an attempt to resolve conflicts. Model United Nations of Hamburg is a MUN-Conference hold at the Gymnasium Meiendorf for the 7th time.

Why participate in MUN?

There are several reasons to participate in MUN conferences since you will:

- a) meet many people from different countries
- b) enhance your English skills
- c) gain confidence in delivering speeches and in negotiating
- d) further enhance your general knowledge in geography, politics, economics and other subjects



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Who is who?

Delegate(s)

As a delegate you represent a country which you are assigned. Your task is to find solutions for the problems listed on the issues on the agenda.

Ambassador

The Ambassador is the main representative of a delegation. He has to deliver a speech at the opening ceremony and is the contact person for questions concerning the country. He can be called to deliver a speech in another committee if there is no representative of that country in the house. Furthermore in an argument with another delegate that you cannot solve you can call your ambassador for help.

Student Officer(s): Chair(s) and President(s)

Student Officers are experienced delegates that take over the role of chairs (in committees) or presidents (in councils). They have to take care that the rules of procedure are applied in their committee/council. Student Officers will chair the debates what basically means that they will moderate the discussions.

MUN-Director(s)

MUN-Director(s) are teachers who will be responsible for the students of their school during the conference, especially for the behavior of their students. They are mostly working in the Approval Panel correcting resolutions.

Administrative Staff (AdminStaff)

AdminStaff assist the Student Officers and delegates. They are counting the votes during debates, transport and screen notepapers. Additionally they work in the Formal Clearing Office and support the executive team with any help needed.

Secretary General and Conference Manager

The Secretary General is responsible for the issues on the agenda and rules of procedure. He or she is the highest authority and therefore holds the highest level of jurisdiction.

The Conference Manager is responsible for the management of the conference in the background concerning the well-being of all participants.

Guest speakers



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Guest speakers are invited to the conference as experts to share their points of view on their topic of expertise. In case you have a guest speaker in your committee it is important and necessary to give your best attention to him. Before and during the speech you should prepare some questions. They come to support the conference in their spare time, so always be friendly and show appreciation.

NGOs and IGOs

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGO) can also be a part of your committee. They are mostly specialized on specific areas, for example human rights. Special rules apply for them:

They can act both as Main- and Co-Submitter, they can vote on amendments, but they are not allowed to vote on resolutions.

Executive Team of MUNoH 2015

Secretaries General	Felix Jacob, Alina Kempe, Arian Okhovat & Simon Pflesser
Conference Managers	Christopher Carlsen, Jannes Lehmann & Janne Peters, Fenja Schmidt
Presidents of the General Assembly (PGA)	Julian Castelli & Berit Feddermann
Financial Management	Hannes Scheerer & Philipp Jakubczyk



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Heads of Secretariat	Sarah Kerstan, Jake Srajek & Mahdad Najafkia
Student Supervisors	Daniel Daneshian, Mariam Salam & Elena Wascher
Heads of AdminStaff	Christian Carstensen, Negin Vessal & Ben Zickmann
Heads of Kitchen Staff	Neele Beyer, Benjamin Mittelstaedt & Nadin Scott
Heads of Media Staff	Jannik Prignitz, Malin Rinne & Dominik Wilms
Event Management	Josephine Asare, Maria Mastoridis & Tarek Sultan
Press Relations	Luisa Piel, Jan-Paul Siegesmund & Jill Steinbrügge
Hosting MUN - Directors, Heads of Approval Panel	Ms. Breckwoldt & Ms. Runge



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2. General

Official language

The official language of MUNoH is English. You should speak English to the delegates who are from your own country and you should also remain talking in English while lobbying. Not sticking to the official language will lead to a punishment.

Dress code

The way the participants are dressed has a huge impact on the feeling during MUN. However there are always problems with delegates not dressing in line with the dress code. In order to reduce the amount of people getting punished for dressing inappropriately, we will explain our conference's dress code.

The male delegates have to wear a shirt and a blazer or suit jacket. Also a tie or a bow tie has to be added to the outfit. Your pants should either be suit trousers or other business styled trousers, such as Chinos. Casual trousers such as jeans are not in order. The shoes should be formal and not include trainers, boots or open shoes.

The female delegates can of course dress up like their male colleagues. Further they are allowed to wear blouses or dresses. Every female delegate has to wear a closeable blazer with at least one button. In combination with blouses and shirts you can wear a skirt or suit trousers. When wearing a skirt, you have to wear tights, as in combination with dresses. Casual trousers such as jeans or leggings are prohibited. As shoes we will only allow formal looking shoes. Due to the fact that you will walk in those shoes for several days, we warmly recommend shoes without high (sky) heels. You can further add some jewelry to your dress.

In general, colors included in your outfit should be neutral and subdued. In session and during formal debate, suit jackets and blazers have to be worn, unless the chairs/presidents have decided differently. In case a delegate rises for whatever reason, his button must be closed, but opened again as soon as the delegate takes his/her seat. Ladies wearing skirts and dresses should make sure that no more than a palm of a hand fits between the edge and the top of your knee. You should further take into account that the most important look is your overall look; therefore make sure that all your pieces fit together properly.

Punctuality

The Chair/President will set the time when you will meet in the committee. During lobbying you are allowed to leave the room to go to the computer rooms but the Chair/President will set the time for ad-hoc meetings. You should be on time at every ad-hoc meeting and in the



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morning. If you are late, the chair is allowed to penalize you, e.g. by singing.

If you know that you will be late, e.g. due to your host, you should send a message to the chair so that you won't be penalized. Further, if you take your resolution to the approval panel, tell your chair that you will probably be late so that you will be excused. In case you are delayed more than 1,5h due to any reason, the Chair/President will call upon the Secretaries General to talk to you.

Eating and Drinking

During the debate it is prohibited to eat. Drinking is in order throughout the debate. In all circumstances it is forbidden to drink alcohol.

Smoking

Smoking is absolutely prohibited on school grounds in Hamburg. You are only allowed to smoke outside the schoolyard when you are 18 years of age or older due to federal law. Any violations will lead to exclusion from the conference.

Roll Call

Roll calls are made every morning, at every ad-hoc meeting and after lunch. The Student Officer calls up every country and you have to raise your placard and say either 'Present' or 'Here' (or in some special occasions also 'Present and Proud').

Lunch time

Lunch is usually served in the Assembly Hall of Gymnasium Meiendorf. It is very important that you get to the Assembly Hall on time. You have your personal lunch group listed on your badge. Without your badge it is not possible to enter the Assembly Hall. The lunch is provided by parents working in the kitchen for free, so be pleasant and friendly to them.

Ad-hoc meetings

During lobbying you should have ad hoc meetings every 2- 3 hours, before and after lunch and before 5pm to adjourn the meeting. During the ad hoc meeting a roll call is done and you are being asked about your resolutions. Also a time is being set for the next ad hoc meeting and it is absolutely necessary that you are on time. If you are late, the Student Officer has the right to penalize you e.g. by singing.

Main-Submitters

When lobbying, you will have to choose one Main-Submitter. He/ She is the delegate that will present the resolution as well as hold the first speech. Remember that the Main-Submitter needs to be in favor of the resolution.

Co-Submitters

While lobbying you have to find Co-Submitters. Remember that you need five Co-Submitters (listed in the resolution) in order to debate your resolution. To co-submit a resolution (or sign



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it) means to approve the debate and not necessarily to be in favour of the resolution.

If you signed a resolution, in the interest of the debate, the Student Officer is allowed to call you up to deliver a speech even if you have not raised your placard. As it is not necessary to be in favour of a resolution to submit it, those Co-Submitters should speak in time against.

Fun Debate

In order to show especially First Timers how a debate works, we advise the chairs to start with a fun debate after lobbying. Of course its topic cannot be taken seriously. One of the Chairs can take the role of the Main-Submitter.



3. Preparation

Course of Session

Registration

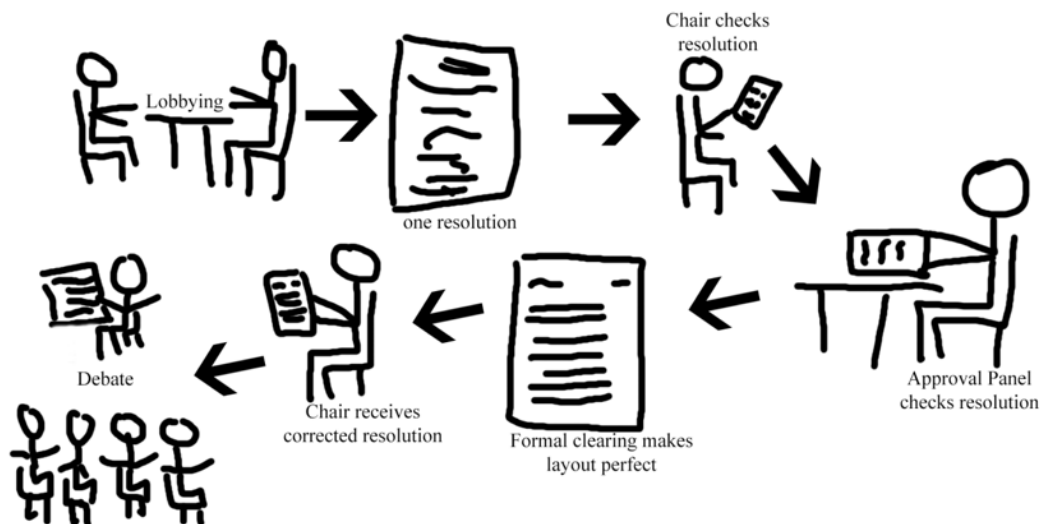
Registration means that you will receive the documents you need during the MUNoH conference such as your badge, booklets and guides.

Opening Ceremony

At the Opening Ceremony speeches will be delivered by for instance the Secretaries General. Further, an ambassador of each country, NGO and IGO will give a short speech. If a delegation wants to raise a point of information concerning a speech given, it can do so at the end of each fifth speech, however, only three points of information are granted. Every participant has to attend the Opening Ceremony. The Opening Ceremony is hosted and moderated by the President of the General Assembly. He declares the conference open at the beginning of the ceremony.

Lobbying

Lobbying is the process where delegates have to merge the resolutions they have prepared beforehand. You have to find at least five Co-Submitters if you wish your resolution to be debated on in your committee. Once you have finished merging your resolution, let your chair look through it and sign your Co-Submitter sheet. Then the Main-Submitter takes the resolution via memory stick to the Approval Panel. Together with the MUN-Director he/she will check the resolution and mistakes can be corrected immediately. When the MUN-Director has checked the resolution and signed the sheet the resolution will go to the Formal Clearing Office. After it has been approved there as well the resolution will be given back to the delegate who'll take it to the chair.





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Then the resolution will be debated.

In session

Once the resolutions have passed the Approval Panel, the committees and councils will move into session, which means that they will debate the resolutions. The debate has specific rules which have to be followed. They will be explained in Course of Debate.

General Assembly (GA)

The General Assembly takes place on the last two days of the conference. All delegates and chairs of the committees will have to attend the GA together. One resolution of each committee will be debated and voted on in the GA. The operative clauses will be read out by the Chair or Deputy Chair. The debate will be led by the PGA.

Closing Ceremony

The Closing Ceremony will follow right after the GA has ended and all delegates must be present. The Student Officers will report their point of view of the week and deliver their speeches. Additionally the Conference Management, the Secretaries General, the PGA and the organizer's MUN-Director will deliver their closing speeches. The conference will be declared closed by the PGA in the end.



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Course of Debate

As already mentioned in the chapter 'Course of Session', debates have certain rules which have to be followed. They are explained here.

General process of a debate

Roll Call: The formal meeting will start with a roll call. Each country will be called up by the Chair and the delegate has to raise his placard and say 'present' or 'here'.

- II. The Main-Submitter reads out the *operative clauses*.
- III. The chair sets the *debating time*.
- IV. The *Main-Submitter* has the floor and delivers his opening speech.
- V. Time in favour: Every delegate can speak in favour of the resolution.
- VI. Time against: Every delegate can speak against the resolution and make amendments.
- VII. The Main-Submitter can hold a speech and summarize the advantages of the resolution.
- VIII. Voting procedures: Delegates can either vote in favour, against or abstain.
- IX. When the resolution has passed the Main-Submitter has optionally the floor to thank all nations.

Resolution

A resolution basically consists of perambulatory clauses (PC), which state the problem of the issue and operative clauses (OC) which contain possible solutions to the topic discussed. The operative clauses suggest several measures in order to solve the issue. The delegates should keep in mind that the solutions need to be realistic and consistent with their countries' policies, since it is a simulation of the United Nations.

In the appendix, you will find a sample resolution in the correct form concerning layout and the use of phrases. There is a limited list of verbs that can start a PC and an OC. Please consider them as well as the layout rules when correcting the draft resolutions. This will also be one of your tasks during your work in the Approval Panel.

Position Paper

At the beginning of the Position Paper, there is a brief summary of the issue, followed by measures taken by the country and the UN. It is also important to mention the country's position on the UN measures, possible solutions the country suggests and the country's opinion regarding the issue as a whole.



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Amendments

In order to propose an amendment it is necessary to send an amendment sheet to the Deputy Chair. He will read it and decide whether it is in order or not. After sending the amendment sheet to the Deputy Chair you have to raise your placard and say 'Motion to make an amendment' when the floor is open. This is only possible in time against or open debate. After being chosen, you have to ask if the amendment is in order. If the amendment is in order the Deputy Chair reads out the amendment and you have the floor. After that the Chair/President sets debating time in favor and against the amendment.

After time in favor and time against has elapsed the House will vote on the amendment. In case there is an amendment to the amendment the Student Officer should remind the delegates that if the amendment to the amendment passes the whole amendment passes automatically. Amendments of the third degree are only in order in SC and HSC. Friendly amendments can be stated orally and do not need to be discussed. The Student Officer should ask the main submitter whether he accepts the friendly amendment.

Voting procedures

Voting procedures always take place at the end of a debate on an amendment or a resolution. When the House votes on an amendment, abstentions are not in order and NGOs and IGOs are allowed to vote.

When the House votes on the whole resolution NGOs and IGOs are not allowed to vote, but abstentions are in order. Nobody is allowed to enter or leave the room during voting procedures.

In case of a voting tie the resolution fails. Only in case a resolution passes clapping will be in order.

Notepaper

As already mentioned it is forbidden to speak during formal debate. The only participants who are allowed to talk are the chairs and the delegate who has the floor. If you want to communicate with other members of your committee you can write your message on a notepaper. You have to raise your notepaper and the AdminStaff will bring it to the other delegate or the chair. You should be friendly and thank the AdminStaff when he/she takes your notepaper.

It is not allowed to:

- a) pass notepaper to any delegate in another committee except to your ambassador,
- b) write anything that is not related to the debate or the topic,
- c) pass notepaper during voting procedures,
- d) write notepaper in any other but the official language.



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Please note that the AdminStaff will check the notepaper to see whether it is written according to the rules. If this is not the case they won't pass it on but take it to the chair instead. Note that the AdminStaff is not allowed to screen notepaper from or to the Student Officers or the Secretaries General.

Motions and Points

If you want to express a matter you have to raise your placard and make one of the following points/motions. You can only make a motion or a point while the floor is open.

Points

<u>Point</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Point of personal privilege	any discomfort (can only interrupt a speaker if it is referring to audibility)
Point of information	question about previously held statement
Point of order	indicates possible violation of rules of procedure
Point of parliamentary inquiry	question about rules of procedure
Point of information to the president/chair	question to the president/chair

All Points will not be voted. The Chair has to decide immediately whether they will be granted.



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Motions

<u>Process</u>	<u>Motion</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Decision by the chair/ president. No objection possible.	Request to follow up	Chair entertains another point of information from the same speaker
	Request for a right of reply	Speaker complains about previous speech (e.g. after opening speech)
	Motion to explain the vote	Delegate has to explain his/ her decision
	Motion to amend the resolution	Starts debate on the amendment
	Motion to move into open debate	Move into open debate (delegates can speak in favour or against)
	Motion to table the resolution	Debate is adjourned until the next meeting
	Motion for a roll-call vote	Repeat the vote according to the roll-call list

Decision by the chair/ president. Objection possible.	Motion to suspend the meeting	Break due to any occurrence
	Motion to close the debate	Start of voting procedure/ motion to move into voting procedure
	Motion to move into voting procedure (only in time against)	Starting of voting procedure
	Motion to move into time against	End of time in favour
	Motion to adopt the amendment/ resolution by acclamation	Amendment/resolution can be passed by acclamation (if objected once not possible anymore).
Decision by the forum.	Motion to declare this an important question	Resolution must be decided upon with two-thirds majority



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Simple majority.	Motion to limit/extend debating time	Limit / extend debating time
	Motion to divide the house	Makes abstentions impossible after voting procedures. Vote will be repeated.
Decision by the forum. Two-thirds majority	Motion to appeal against the decision of the chair/president	Overrules the chair's / president's decision, only possible after a point of order. Secretary General will lead the voting procedure.

Security Council

The Security Council is the most influential organ of the UN and was established to maintain international peace and security. It consists of five permanent members (PR China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the USA) who have a right of veto and ten non-permanent members. The SC can sanction countries or send peacekeeping troops. The rules of procedure in the Security Council are different from those of other committees or commissions. There is no lobbying process, as the resolutions are ad-hoc resolutions, which consist only of Operative Clauses made through amendments. After the amendments have been debated on separately, there is some time in favor and against the whole resolution. In order to prevent a P5 nation to vote against a resolution, one of the permanent members can make a motion to hold a P5 caucus. If that motion is seconded by the other four P5 nations and granted by the President of the Security Council, the President stops the debate and holds a short meeting with the P5 nations where they can discuss their voting behavior in order to find a compromise. With their veto power, the P5 nations can chose whether they take usage of the power (vote with/ without privilege).

During a crisis, in which one of the P5 is directly involved, the respective P5 nation might lose its veto power temporarily and shall abstain during voting procedures. This has to be approved by the Secretary General. Please note that in the Security Council 9 votes in favour are needed to pass an amendment or a resolution. After having passed a resolution, the president has to send the resolution to the Secretary General.

Historical Security Council

The Historical Security Council (HSC) is a slightly different version of the Security Council. As in the SC, there are 15 nations present, debating only one topic. This will usually be a past crisis such as a war or something alike. This crisis will be debated on in 3 settings, which



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means the debate starts at the first stage and so on. The results of each stage will be applied to the actual happenings of that stage and therefore change some circumstances concerning the next stage of the conflict. The delegates have to adopt the new circumstances and the debate is based on them. This process will be repeated when finishing the second stage.

This is the first time a HSC is part of a MUNoH Conference.

Millennium Development Goals Commission

The purpose of the Millennium Development Goals Commission (MDGC) is the discussion of the UN Development Goals set up back in 2000. They end in 2015, so the MDGC has to review the results, examine what went wrong and monitor the best achievements. Then, all participating delegates will be asked to develop new goals for another 15 years taking the results of the first set of goals into consideration. Those goals will be called 'sustainable development goals', just like in the real UN.

After having finished the debate, the president will set up a document, which has to be sent to the Secretary General who will read it out in the GA, even though the document will not be debated on in the GA.



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4. Documents

Since experience has indicated that working during lobbying and debating is much easier when there is an official font, font size and line pitch in documents, please stick to the following regulations while preparing for the conference:

Font: Times New Roman
Font size: 12
Line pitch: 1,5 lines

How to write a resolution

A resolution is basically divided into three parts:

- I. The heading
- II. The preambulatory clauses
- III. The operative clauses

- I. *The heading* consists of four parts which need to be filled in before you give your resolution to the Approval Panel:

Forum (which is the committee you are in), Question of (the topic), Submitter and Co-Submitter (in alphabetical order).

- II. *The preambulatory clauses* start with the number of your committee/council in capital letters.

Then, you start with your first preambulatory clause. First, you pick a preamble phrase (annexed). It needs to be written in italic letters. Preamble clauses are clauses in which you state e.g. what actions have been taken so far; you refer to the UN Charter or general facts of the topic. You end each preambulatory clause with a comma.

- III. In *the operative clauses* you state exactly what needs to be done. Therefore, you start with an operative phrase (annexed). It is written in bold letters and the clauses are numbered. If you want to write a sub-clause you have to start a new paragraph. Sub-clauses are numbered with letters ((a), (b) & (c)). The sub-sub-clauses are numbered with Roman numbers ((i), (ii) & (iii)).

After every operative clause you have to use a semicolon to show that the clause has ended.

A resolution ends with a full_stop. Do not forget to enumerate every line. The numbers have to be written in brackets. Further, the numbers of the pages have to be written



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down ('page 1 of x'). You can find a sample resolution in the annex.

How to write an amendment

In order to propose an amendment you first need an amendment sheet (ask the AdminStaff to give you one). You will then have to fill in every gap.

The sheet consists of the following gaps:

- name of your country,
- kind of amendment,
- what you want to change.

In order to say what you want to do you can use the following terms:

To strike out something, to add something, to change something into something.

It is very important that you write down the lines of what you want to change. That makes it easier to follow and understand your amendment. Amendments are only in order in time against a resolution and in open debate.

How to write a position paper

In a position paper, which you should have finished before the conference starts, you write about your country's opinion on a certain topic. You start with a general statement about the opinion of your country. Then you go into detail. What has been done in your country? Are there any laws concerning this topic? Have there been debates about that topic? What does the public think? Is your country involved? Can you find something in your country's history about that topic? What are the goals of your country? Does your country agree with other countries? Have there been changes in the last year(s), due to a change of government?

These questions should be answered and written down in a short text. This may help you to write a resolution and the chair may ask you to read out your position paper during a debate. Therefore, prepare a position paper for every topic in your committee on which you do not write your draft resolution.

How to write a speech

During a debate you should deliver speeches. But there are also certain rules which you should keep in mind. First of all, you have to address the Chair and the delegates/house. You may also address other people who are present like the AdminStaff, MUN-Directors or guests. An appropriate opening would be:



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'Dear chair, distinguished delegates, lovely AdminStaff and dear guests...'

Remember to always start with the highest authority in the room. If for example a Conference Manager is present, please address him/her before the chair.

You are not allowed to say 'I' or 'You', but 'We', 'He', or 'She'. If you do not follow this rule the chair will remind you of it.

Then you can start your speech. During open debate you have to state whether you are in favour or against the resolution.

During the speech you can emphasize your opinion with facts, examples etc. It is important to convince other delegates who do not share your country's opinion. Nevertheless, you should remain friendly and polite.

You should end your speech with a final sentence and by saying 'Thank you' or 'Thank you for your attention'. After having finished your speech the chair/president will thank you and ask if you are open to points of information. You can open yourself to none, all or a limited number of points of information. Due to time constraints, the chair/president may stop points of information at some time. He/she will then ask you to yield the floor to the chair/president. You have to do this. This is the only occasion where you might use the first person, by saying 'I yield the floor to the chair/president'.



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5. Before the conference

Packing list

- Rules of conduct (signed!)
- Printed version of your booklet (recommended)
- Resolution, position paper and researched documents (digital copy and printed version)
- Laptop if possible, but not necessary
- Memory stick
- Formal dress (Dress code)
- Clothes for free time (do not forget to pack an umbrella ...)
- A small gift for your host family

Position Paper(s) and Resolution(s)

Please send your position papers (at least 2) and/or draft-resolutions (at least 1) to your Chairs by August 31st. You will find the email addresses of your chairs on our homepage (www.munoh.de).

Research Tips

In order to make it easier for you to do research to prepare for MUNoH (or any MUN), we collected some useful tips, tricks and links for you. At first, it is a great idea to gain a basic overview about your issues. The easiest way to do this is reading the research reports, which you will find if you follow the link on each issue. This report is written by your chair and should help you doing your research. Another great alternative is britannica.com, which offers a huge amount of information. Since the internet can be a bad place, you should never rely on only one source. Furthermore, you can get much information from newspapers; have a look at their archives as well. In addition, you can take a look at the official UN-website (un.org) or specific regional information centers (such as unric.org for Western Europe) to find some information about your issues. Another great pool of information is offered by



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unyearbook.un.org, which is especially useful when getting started. If possible, you can also contact the local representation of your given country, and ask them (kindly) if they can send you information, statements or useful links about the position of the country. If this is not possible, have a look at the official websites of your country.

Last but not least you should keep an eye on the news to learn more about the issue. If you really cannot find anything, you can always contact the Secretaries General at secretary-general@munoh.de, your local teacher or your chairs/presidents for help.



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6. Annex

Our Preambulatory Phrases

Acknowledging	Expecting	Hoping
Affirming	Expressing satisfaction	Keeping in mind
Alarmed by	Fulfilling	Noting with regret
Approving	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Aware of	Fully aware	Noting with deep concern
Believing	Fully believing	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Further deploring	Noting with approval
Cognizant of	Further recalling	Observing
Confident of	Guided by	Realizing
Contemplating	Having adopted	Recalling
Convinced	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply concerned	Having further considered	Referring
Deeply convinced	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking into account
Deeply regretting	Having heard	Taking note
Desiring	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Emphasizing	Having studied	Welcoming

Our Operative Phrases

Accepts	Draws attention	Notes with...
Affirms	Designates	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Endorses	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Condemns*	Expresses its hope	Resolves
Congratulates	Further invites	Solemnly affirms
Confirms	Further proclaims	Strongly condemns*
Considers	Further reminds	Supports
Decides*	Further requests	Trusts
Declares accordingly	Has resolved	Urges
Demands*	Notes	Takes note of
Deplores		

*Can only be used by the (Historical) Security Council



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Issues on the agenda

1st Committee (GA1):

- Ensuring security in Somalia
- Finding measures to fight Islamic militant groups in West Africa
- Discussing the issue of Private Military Companies (PMC)

3rd Committee (GA3):

- Improving education in South American slums
- Preserving the socio-cultural practices of religious and ethnic minorities
- Finding solutions for better sexual education especially in LEDCs in order to prevent Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)

4th Committee (GA4):

- Discussing the responsibility of former colonial powers towards their former colonies
- Preventing the commercial usage of ground water resources in LEDCs
- Finding measures to reduce the deaths amongst illegal immigrants caused by facilitators of illegal entry

6th Committee (GA6):

- Finding international agreements on the topic of abortion
- Combating organized crime with special respect to the trade of weapons
- Finding measures to stop child prostitution

Environmental Commission (EC):

- Combating the pollution of the oceans by plastic debris
- The question of long term storage and depletion of nuclear waste
- Fighting against the decrease of biodiversity
- Discussing the implementation of vertical farming

Human Rights Council (HRC):

- Discussing the right of freedom of press and speech in relation to religion
- Fighting against discrimination of disabled people
- Ensuring adequate treatment of prisoners with regard to crowded prisons
- The question of establishing a Human Right for access to the internet

Health Commission (HC):

- Measures to decrease infant mortality in malaria affected areas
- Discussing the issue of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)
- Finding measures to stop the rapid spreading of epidemics in slums



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-Discussing the issue of donating organs

Millennium Development Goals Commission (MDGC):

- Reflection of the Millennium Development Goals
- Improvement for further Sustainable Development Goals

Historical Security Council (HSC):

To be announced.

Security Council (SC):

To be announced.

Sample Resolution

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FORUM: Disarmament Commission, Sub-commission 1

QUESTION OF: Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

SUBMITTER: Seychelles

CO-SUBMITTER: Germany, Sweden, South Africa, Turkey, Peru, Guatemala

(01) THE SUB-COMMISSION 1 OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

(02) *Deeply concerned* about the rising number of nuclear-weapon states,

(03) *Calling to mind* that more nuclear players reduce security for all, multiplying the risks of

(04) miscalculations, accidents or unauthorized use,

(05) *Observing* that the availability of civil nuclear programs increases the risk of military

(06) use,

(07) *Keeping in mind* that political instability, especially in the Middle East, is the main

(08) reason for non-nuclear-weapon states to manufacture nuclear weapons,

(09) *Calling to mind* that the proliferation of nuclear weapons is a global problem thus

(10) international arrangements have to be found,

(11) *Fully aware* that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is not effective

(12) enough to assure non-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,



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- (13) 1. Calls upon all nuclear weapon states to start a disarmament program in order to:
- (14) a) decrease inequality,
- (15) b) promote global security;
- (16) 2. Hopes for the expansion of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
- (17) Organization (CNTBTO) in order to:
- (18) a) take on the inspection and controlling tasks which the IAEA now fulfils,
- (19) b) ultimately subsume the IAEA into this organization;
- (20) 3. Reminds the commission of the importance of tightening export controls;
- (21) 4. Further reminds all members that inspectors need more powers due to the fact that
- (22) many states
- (23) fear controls, which could be reached by:
- (24) a) giving the inspectors the right to visit concerned nations whenever
- (25) they want,
- (26) b) ensuring that the results of inspections will be published in order to:
- (27) i) establish an early warning system,
- (28) ii) find measures to prevent the extension of nuclear weapons.



Sample Position Paper

Position Paper for the Economic and Social Council of the UN

Increase of natural disasters due to climate change

The relevance of the climate change always has been very high for the German government. Germany is one of the biggest proponents of an environment- friendly policy. Germany also supports quick reactions to natural catastrophes. We hope to convince other countries to do more against the climate change and for the help of countries which are affected by natural catastrophes.

Germany decided on many measures to fight climate change, which is responsible for the increasing number of natural catastrophes in the last decades. Germany tries to reduce the emissions, which intensify the greenhouse-effect by 40% in 2020 compared to the emissions of 1995. Experts think that Germany is going to reach an emission reduction of 35%.

Germany decided among other things on a special fond of 400 Mi. Euros, to support climate protection projects in Germany and other developments.

Furthermore Germany has taken a pioneer role in the engineering of wind turbines and photovoltaic-systems. Germany is very interested in the fast expansion of renewable energies and will reach a quota of 19,7 % of renewable energies in 2020 instead of a quota of 18% which is demanded for Germany by the EU in the renewable energies directive (2009/28/EG). Happily Germany did not have problems with natural disasters in larger quantities recently. Nevertheless Germany tries to prevent natural disasters with an advanced coastal management system and other measures.

The German government is supporting a lot of international agreements to stop climate change. The Kyoto protocol of 1997 and many other contracts regarding climate change were signed by Germany. Germany always has been one of the states which tried to convince the international community of ambitious aims to solve the climate problems of this world.

One important step to reach this aim was the agreement of Durban 2011, because the international community decided that all states should be committed to changing their emissions of heat-trapping gases.

On an international level Germany supports the Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) in Geneva. German development policy brings its diverse experience in the development strategy of the United Nations.

Also UN-Conventions, which are closely related to the natural disaster provision, like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Anti-desertification convention, are supported by Germany.



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A great majority of German politicians recognize climate change as a severe world problem. Angela Merkel stated: 'It is increasingly apparent that we must act now, as climate change is accelerating. Climate change threatens both our security and our economic development. Failure to take decisive action will have a dramatic impact.' This point of view is shared by the whole German government.

There also is a large consent about the benefits and importance of quick reactions to natural catastrophes and sustainable reconstruction aid. There are only a few disputes about their right use.

Before we come to our conclusion we would like to recall the influence climate change has on our world.

1. The last decade was the warmest one ever noted, followed by the decade before.
2. The amount of natural catastrophes increases heavily (average 1990-1996: 250; average 2000-2008: 392)
3. The concentration of CO₂ increases from 280 ppm (preindustrial) to 390 ppm.

Because of these alarming facts, Germany suggests to enforce the decision of Durban as quickly as possible. Additionally the solidarity between the states has to be very high in times of natural disasters. Quick help and sustainable reconstruction aid should be self-evident. Every country needing help to overcome the ramifications of a natural disaster should get all the support they need.

The END

This is the end of the Delegate's Booklet of and for MUNoH 2015.

If you are left with any questions, do not hesitate to contact us or have a look at the MUNoH webpage (www.munoh.de).

With warm regards, we are looking forward to see you in Hamburg,

Your Secretaries General.

Felix Jacob

Alina Kempe

Arian Okhovat

Simon Pflesser



Felix Jacob, Alina Kempe, Arian Okhovat, Simon Pflesser
Secretaries General MUNoH 2015

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Secretary General

Secretary General

Secretary General

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