Julian Castelli, Berit Feddermann
Presidents of the General Assembly
pga@munoh.de
www.munoh.de

Gymnasium Meiendorf
Schierenberg 60
22145 Hamburg

Student Officers' Booklet of MUNoH 2015

-7th session-

30th September - 4th October 2015

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MUNoH 2015

Preamble

Dear Student Officers of MUNoH 2015,

Hello and welcome to the seventh session of Model United Nations of Hamburg!
We are your Presidents of the General Assembly, **Berit Feddermann** and
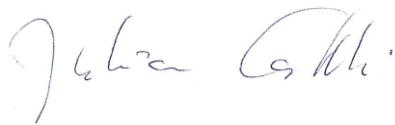**Julian Castelli**.
With the great team we have and all our efforts, we will do our very best to make you feel comfortable and have an unforgettable time chairing the conference and enjoying Hamburg.
You, as a student officer, will be moderating the debates and be responsible for the results your committee, commission or council acquires, and it stands in need to be well prepared and put a lot of effort and detail into it. But nevertheless you will realize that the hard work will lead to successful debates.
Please bring a printed version of this booklet to the conference. If you have any more questions, please feel free to contact us at any time.
We are looking forward to having high-flying debates and are very excited about the great time we will all have together!

Best regards,

_____   _____
Julian Castelli   Berit Feddermann

Presidents of the General Assembly

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1.   General Information

1.1   What is MUN?

Model United Nations is a simulation of the real UN. In a MUN session, students take on the role of delegates from UN member states to debate current issues on the agenda. During the conference delegates give speeches, prepare draft resolutions and debate 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.

1.2   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

1.3   Who is who?

Delegate(s)
A delegate represents a country he / she is assigned to. Delegates are willing to find solutions for the problems listen in the issues on the agenda.

Ambassador(s)
The Ambassador is the main representative of a delegation. At the Opening Ceremony he / she has to deliver a speech and he / she is the contact person for questions concerning the country. He / she 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 cannot be solved you can call the 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 commissions and councils). They have to take care that the rules of procedure are applied in their committee / commission / council. Student Officers will chair the debate which basically means that they will moderate the discussions.

MUN - Director(s)

MUN - Directors 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.

Administration Staff
The administrative Staff (or just AdminStaff or AdStaff) are mostly young students who haven't participates in any MUN conferences yet and are therefore gaining first experience. The firth and most important rule is: Do not treat the AdminStaff like your personal slaves.
The AdminStaff assist the Student Officers and delegates. They are counting votes during debates, transport and screen notepapers and amendment sheets. Additionally they work in the Formal Clearing Office and support the executive team with any help needed.
Please stay always friendly to them.

Secretary General
The Secretaries Generals are responsible for the issues on the agenda and rule of procedure. They are the highest authority and therefore hold the highest level of jurisdiction.

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

Guest speakers
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 / commission / council it is important and necessary to give your best attention to him / her. 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 Organisations (NGO) and Inter-Governmental Organisations (IGO) can also be a part of your committee. They are mostly specialized on specific areas, for example human rights. Special rules apply to them:
They can act both as Main- and Co-Submitter, they can vote on amendments, but they are not allowed to vote on resolutions.

1.4 Organizers 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
Heads of Secretariat	Sarah Kerstan, Mahdad Najafkia, Jacob Srajek
Heads of Administration Staff	Christian Carstensen, Negin Vessal, Ben Zickmann
Financial Management	Philipp Jakubczyk, Hannes Scheerer

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Student Supervisor	Daniel Daneshian, Mariam Salam, Elena Wascher
PR and MUNoH Press	Luisa Piel, Jan-Paul Siegesmund, Jill Steinbrügge
Event Management	Josephine Asare, Maria Mastoridis, Tarek Sultan
Heads of Media Staff	Jannik Prignitz, Malin Rinne
Heads of Kitchen Staff	Neele-Bente Beyer, Nadin Machalski, Jonas Weimann
Hosting MUN – Directors, Heads of Approval Panel & MUN-Directors	Ms. Breckwoldt, Ms. Runge

2. General

2.1 Official Language
The official language of MUNoH is English. All participants should also speak English to the students who are from their own country and they should also remain talking in English while lobbying. Not sticking to the official language will lead to a punishment.

2.2 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.

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2.3 Punctuality

The Student Officer will set the time when the delegate will meet again in the committee / commission / council. During lobbying delegates are allowed to leave the room to go to the computer rooms but the Student Officer will set the time for ad-hoc meetings. Everyone should be on time at every ad-hoc meeting and in the morning. If anyone is late, including chairs and presidents, the Student Officers are allowed to penalize the person e.g. by sinning. If a delegate tells you that he / she will be late before the role calls, he / she is excused. In case anyone is delayed more than 1,5h due to any reason, the Student Officers will call upon the Secretaries General.

2.4 Eating and Drinking

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

2.5 Smoking

Smoking is absolutely prohibited on school grounds in Hamburg. Also 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.

2.6 Roll-Call

Roll calls are made every morning, at every ad-hoc meeting and after lunch. You call up every country and the delegate has to raise his / her placard and say either "Present" or "Here". We will provide you with a list with all the countries' names. This list can also be used in case of a *Motion for a roll call vote.* At each de-briefing we will ask you to hand back the list to the Secretaries Generals to see if any delegates were always late or not present.

2.7 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 in your Information Booklet. 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.

2.8 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. Also a time is being set for the next ad-hoc meeting and it is absolutely necessary that everyone is on time. If someone is late, the Chair has the right to penalize the delegate e.g. by singing.

2.9 Main-Submitters

While 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.

2.10   Co-Submitters

During lobbying the delegates 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 means to approve the debate and not necessarily to be in favour of the resolution.

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

2.11   Fun Debate

In order to show especially First Timers how a debate works chairs are advised 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.

2.12   Candies

In order to make the delegates come to the front the Kitchen Staff place a box with candies on the lectern. After their speeches, delegates are allowed do take one candy out if the box. They are not allowed to eat the candy during their speech. In case the box is empty send an AdminStaff to the Secretaries Generals or the Conference Managers. He / she will send the AdminStaff back with a new box.

2.13   Distracting Delegates

Delegates that are distracting the whole committee / commission / council during debates can be found at any conference. In case you have one of them in your committee / commission / council please contact him / her through notepapers and talk to him afterwards or, in case you cannot continue with the debate due to the delegate, contact the Secretaries Generals or Conference Managers. They will then talk to the delegate and his / her MUN-Director and think about sanctions.

2.14   Outstanding Delegates

Outstanding delegate are students who are involved in all debates. They act as Main-Submitters, raising many Points of Information, speaking in favour or against the resolution. At the end of the conference we ask you to make a list with the three best delegates so we can assign their school more important countries next time.

2.15   Media

We are trying to provide every committee / commission / council one LCD projector and laptop so you can project and change the discussed resolution. If you have any problem or questions concerning the media please contact the Media Staff (by sending an AdStaff). Every committee / commission / council is going to be provided with a memory stick on which you should save the resolutions after they have been checked in the Approval Panel. Also amendments can be made directly in the resolution. The memory stick has to be handed back to the Secretaries Generals after every day for backup.

2.16   Briefing and Debriefing

The Student Officer briefing and debriefing will take place every day before the session starts and on the end. In the brief we give you some more information for example the Lunch Time

Schedule, reminders, announcements, etc. During the debriefing we will ask you to give us feedback about the work of the day (e.g. problems). You should present at the debriefing:

a) Questions concerning Rules of Procedure (if there are any)
b) The roll call list (with delays and comments)
c) Further questions

2.17   First timer Student Officers

Teamwork

As Chair and Deputy-Chair or President and Vice-President you have to work as a team even before the conference starts. Contact your Co-Chair and arrange who will write the Research Reports on which topic. During the conference you should switch positions. The administrative Chair has to moderate and correct the amendments on grammatical and orthographical mistakes, write down questions concerning Rules of Procedure, remind delegates via notepaper to wake up, etc.

How to start with the forum

Welcome the delegates at the beginning and do a roll call. Introduce yourself and then let the delegates introduce themselves (with name, age, amount of MUNs attended, home country, etc.) and let them answer an ice-breaking question e.g. "Which abilities should your dream boy / girl have?"

You should also write down how many first timers are attending and hand out the list at the debriefing. Then you should explain what lobbying means and ask if some delegates would like to present their draft resolutions or policy statement.

3.   Important Information

3.1   Course of Session

Registration

Registration means that you will receive the documents you need during the MUNoH conference such as 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 which is not longer than 1 minute. 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 Presidents of the General Assembly. They declare the conference open at the end of the ceremony.

Lobbying

Lobbying is the process where delegates have to merge the resolutions they have prepared beforehand. They have to find at least five Co-Submitters if they want their resolution to be debated on their committee / commission. Once they have finished merging their resolution, they'll give it to the Chair/President. He / she will check it for grammatical and orthographical mistakes and sign the Co-Submitter sheet. Then the Main-Submitter takes the resolution on a memory stick to the Approval Panel. Together with the MUN - Director he / she will check

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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 the resolution will be given back to the delegate who'll take it to the chair.

Then the resolution will be debated

Resolution Process
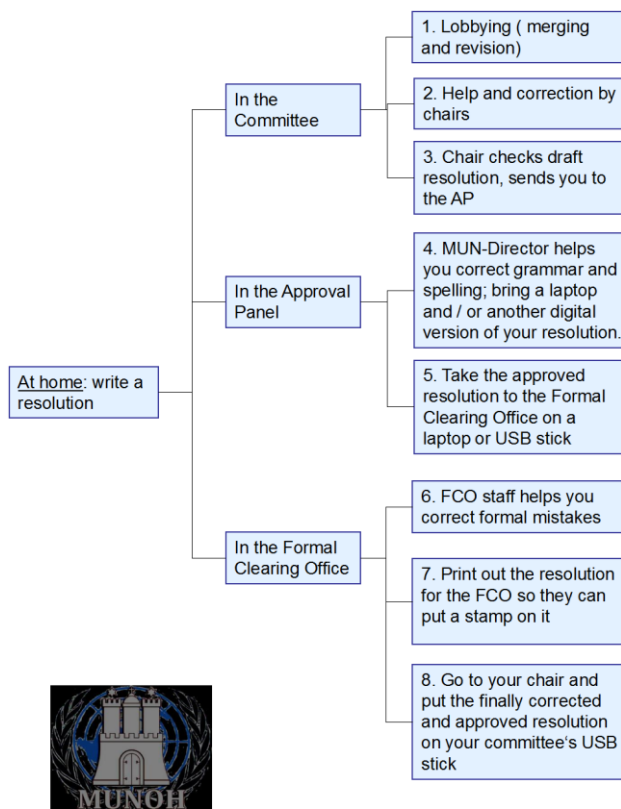
In session

When all 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 3.2 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 the Main-Submitter. Usually the debate will be chaired by the PGAs.

Closing Ceremony

The Closing Ceremony will follow right after the end of the GA 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 PGAs and the organizer's MUN-Director will deliver their closing speeches. The conference will be declared closed by the PGAs in the end.

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3.2 Course of Debate

Sequence

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

I.   Roll Call*: The formal meeting will start with a roll call. Each country will be called up by the Chair / President and the delegate has to raise his / her 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 / her 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. The Main-Submitter has optionally the floor for his / her closing speech.

3.3 Rules during Debate

These rules have to be followed when the committee / commission / council is in session:

Amendments

In order to propose an amendment it is necessary for delegates to send an amendment sheet to the Deputy Chair. He / she will read it and decide whether it is in order. After sending the amendment sheet to the Deputy Chair the delegate has to raise his / her placard when the floor is open and say "Motion to make an amendment". This is only possible in time against or open debate. After being chosen, the Main Chair has to ask the Deputy Chair if the amendment is in order. If the amendment is in order the Deputy Chair reads out the amendment and the delegate has the floor. After that the Student Officer sets debating time in favor and against the amendment.
After the time in favour and the 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 the Security Council and Historical Security Council. Friendly amendments can be stated orally and do not need to be discussed. The Student Officer should ask the Main Submitter whether he / she 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 no abstentions are allowed. NGOs and IGOs are allowed to vote.

When the House votes on the whole resolution abstentions are in order. NGOs and IGOs are not allowed to vote. 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 Student Officers and the delegate who has the floor. If delegates want to communicate with other members of their committee /commission / council they can write their message on a notepaper. Then they have to raise their notepaper and the AdminStaff will bring it to the other delegate or the Student Officer.

It is not allowed to:
  a)   pass notepaper to a delegate who is in another committee /commission / council (except he / she is your ambassador),
  b)   write anything that has nothing to do with the debate or the topic,
  c)   pass notepaper during voting procedures,
  d)   write notepaper in any other but the official language.

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 will not pass it on but take it to the Student Officers instead. Note that the AdminStaff is not allowed to screen notepaper from or to the Student Officers or the Secretaries General.

3.4   Points and Motions
Delegates have to remain seated and silent during formal debate. If they want to express a matter then they have to raise their placard and make one of the following points / motions. You can only make a motion or a point while the floor is open.

Points

Point	**Purpose**
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 Chair / President	question to the president

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

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Motions

Process	Motion	Meaning
Decision by the Chair / President no objection	Request to follow up	Student Officer entertains another point of information from the same speaker
	Motion 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 can be objected	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 (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 without voting (if objected once not possible anymore)
Decision by the forum simple majority	Motion to declare this as an important question	resolution must be decided upon with two-thirds 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. Secretaries General will lead the voting procedure. Delegates are advised to use this motion with care

3.5   Special Commissions and Councils

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 favour 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 in which they can discuss their voting behaviour in order to find a compromise. The P5 nations have the right of veto. They can vote either vote against a resolution / amendment with or without privileges. In case one of the P5 uses its privilege, the amendment or resolution fails.

During a crisis, in which a P5 nation 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 favor 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 a 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 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.

4.   Documents

4.1   Official Format

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:

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

Research Report

A Research Report is a reliable resource for the delegates to prepare for the issues on the agenda. It should give an overview about the topic and include important resolutions regarding the topic that passed the UN. It should have a minimum of three pages and include some relevant pictures and graphics. Furthermore your Research Report should be written in justification and in an official style (do not instead of don't) with the usual sectioning of introduction, body and ending. To give the delegates realistic ideas for their resolution please include ideas for resolutions on the issue.

Short list:

a) Mention the mail address we gave you
b) Description of the problem
c) Background information (also historical perspective)
d) Definition of important key terms and involved countries / groups / people
e) Timeline of events (historical & recent)
f) List of relevant resolutions
g) Helpful links & "How to prepare as a delegate"
h) Sources

Please ask your MUN – Director to check your Research Report for grammar and content. In the annex we include a list of useful research possibilities. A sample Research Report is available online on our website at "munoh.de" section sample papers. Link: http://www.muno h.de/downloads/Sample_Research_Report.pd

4.2   Documents by the Delegates

The delegates should send their document to you before the conference starts. Those documents should include at least one resolution and two / three position papers, so that the topics are covered. The delegates of the Security Council or the Historical Security Council need to prepare three positions papers. Having the delegate's documents gives you an overview about how well each delegate is prepared. Also you correct them for mistakes regarding the content, style and grammar.

5.   Before the Conference

5.1   Packing list

a) Rules of conduct (signed!)
b) Printed version of your booklet
c) Researched documents
d) Laptop if possible
e) Memory stick
f) Formal dress
g) Clothes for free time (do not forget to pack an umbrella…)
h) A small gift for your host family

6.   Annex

6.1   Useful Phrases
When asking the house to be quiet

a) The house will come to order.
b) Will the house please come to order?
c) The Chair / President calls for order on the house.
d) There will be order in the house.
e) Would all delegates please take their sears and quiet down.

When starting the debate

a) The Chair / President sets reading time to ___ minutes.
b) The Chair / President calls upon the Main – Submitter to read out the Operative Clauses for the resolution.
c) The Chair / President sets debating time to ___ minutes in favor and ___ minutes against the resolution as a whole / the amendment to the ___ degree.
d) The Main – Submitter now has the floor to deliver his / her opening speech.

When a delegate is not addressing the house

a) Could the delegate please address the house, the Student Officer, the AdminStaff (and the guests)?

When asking for points of information

a) Is the delegate open to points of information?
b) Since the delegate is open to one / two / any and all points of information, is / are there any / such in the house? Please raise your placards high now.
c) [Country name], you have been recognized. Please rise and state your point.

When the speaker did not understand a point of information

a) Could the delegate please rephrase his / her question?

When asking for further points

a) Is the delegate still open to points of information?
b) Are there any further points in the house? Please raise your placard high now.

When a speaker is running out of time

a) Will the speaker please make his / her closing / concluding remarks?
b) Would the delegate please yield the floor back to the Chair / President?

<u>When asking for further speakers</u>

a) We are now in time in favor / against the resolution as a whole / the amendment to the ___ degree with ___ minutes left. Is there any nation wishing to take the floor / to hold a speech? Please raise your placard high now.

<u>When concluding debate time</u>

a) Debating time in favor has now elapsed. We are therefore now moving in time against the resolution as a whole / the amendment to the ___ degree.
b) Debating time against the resolution as a whole / the amendment to the ___ degree has now elapsed. We are therefore now moving into voting procedures.

<u>When moving into voting procedures</u>

a) We are now in voting procedure on the resolution as a whole / the amendment to the ___ degree / on the motion to ___.
   Would the AdminStaff please take their voting positions?
   Notepaper passing will be suspended. Points and motions are not in order for the moment.
   NGOs and IGOs are / are not allowed to vote. Abstentions are / are not in order.
b) Any nation wishing to vote in favor / against / abstain, please raise your placard high now. Please lower them.
c) With ___ votes in favor, ___ votes against and ___ votes abstaining this resolution / the amendment to the ___ degree / the motion to ___ has passed / failed.
d) Clapping is / is not in order.

<u>When delegates raise or grab their placards when not allowed to</u>

a) Would the delegates please wait for the Student Officer to say "now" until raising their placards?
b) Would the delegates please leave their placards on their tables?

6.2 Perambulatory Clauses

Acknowledging	Expecting	Hoping
Affirming	Expressing satisfaction	Keeping in mind
Alarmed by	Fulfilling	Noting with regret
Approving	Fully alarmed	Nothing 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

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Deeply regretting	Having heard	Taking note
Desiring	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Emphasizing	Having studied	Welcoming

6.3   Operative Clauses

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

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

6.4   Sample Fun Resolution

FORUM: The Third Committee (Humanitarian, Social and Cultural)

QUESTION OF: Measures of forbid International Football Championships

SUBMITTER: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Islands

(1)   THE THIRD COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

(2)   *Fully aware* that when International Football Championships started they were meant
(3)   to create and strengthen understanding among people,

(4)   *Calling to mind* that international stability is threatened due to results if major Football
(5)   Championships,

(6)   *Deeply concerned* that the security of all member states of the United Nations is put at
(7)   risk because of numerous hooligan attacks,

(8)   *Noticing* that women are discriminated against because of the special emphasis on
(9)   Men's Football Championships compared to Women's Football Championships,

(10)   *Acknowledging* that football is a sport deeply rooted in the Western World which
(11)   forces other cultures in international competitions to adapt to Western ideals,

(12)   *Observing* that the consumption of alcohol especially among teenagers has grown

(13)   rapidly during all Championships in the past,

(14)   *Emphasizing* that many lower class people are facing debts after having bought a new
(15)   TV set they were not really able to afford,

(16)   *Deeply regretting* the fact that after matches many people drive their cars around in the
(17)   cities aimlessly using valuable resources (oil), polluting the environment and putting
(18)   own health at risk,

(19)   1.   <u>Calls upon</u> all member states to support this resolution to forbid International
(20)   Football Championships such as but not limited to:
(21)   a)   the Champions League,
(22)   b)   all the worldwide and continental championships such as but not limited
(23)   to:
(24)   i.   UEFA European Championship,
(25)   ii.   FIFA World Cup;

(26)   2.   <u>Request</u> that special assistance should be given to families that suffer from
(27)   their mothers and fathers being ignorant football fans;

(28)   3.   <u>Urges</u> all UN member states to forbid the sale of TV sets for a minimum of two
(29)   months before International Football Championships;

(30)   4.   <u>Encourages</u> the implementation of the UNFCO (United Nation Football
(31)   Control Organization) to collect all information concerning plans to hold
(32)   further Championships;

(33)   5.   <u>Asks</u> all UN member states to contribute to a fund for unemployed football
(34)   stars to reintegrate them into normal everyday lives.

6.5   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.

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 CO_2 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.

6.6   List of Useful Resources

Research
At first, it is a great idea to gain a basic overview about your topics. Some great pages are britannica.com or Wikipedia.com, which offer a huge amount of information. But you should

never reply on only one source; the internet can be a bad place. Furthermore, you can get much information from newspapers; have a look in their archives if you cannot find your topic. In addition, you can take a look on the official UN-website (un.org) or on specific regional information centers (such as unric.org for Western Europe) to find some information about your topic. Last but not least you should keep an eye on the news, to learn more about the topic.

If you really cannot find anything, you can always contact the Secretaries General as secretary-general(at)munoh.de or your local teacher for help.

<u>United Nation</u>
The UN made it easier than ever to find resolutions, treaties, speeches, decisions, voting records and more on their website. Below is a list of where to locate commonly-used documents and research, followed by specific instructions.
The UN Bibliographic System (UNBISnet), available at unbisnet.un.org can be used to find:
    a) Resolutions passed by the Security Council, ECOSOC and General Assembly (1946 onward)
    b) Voting records for all resolutions which were adopted by the General Assembly (1983 onward) and the Security Council
    c) Speeches made in the General Assembly (1983 onward), the Security Council (1983 onward), the ECOSOC (1983 onward) and the Trusteeship Council (1982 onward)
The UN News Centre, available at www.un.org/news, can be used to find press releases from UN bodies and the Secretary General.

The international Court of Justice's website, available at www.icj-cih.org can be used to locate ICJ decisions.

For research, news and resources on specific topics, the United Nations Regional Information Centre (UNRIC) is to spread the UN message, raise awareness and create understanding of issues relating to the United Nations' objectives, available at http://www.unric.org/de/.

6.7   Issues on the Agenda of MUNoH 2015

1st Committee
    1. Ensuring the security in Somalia
    2. Finding measures to fight Islamic militant groups in West Africa
    3. Discussing the issue of Private Military Companies (PMC)

3rd Committee
    1. Improving education in South American slums
    2. Preserving the socio-cultural practices of religious and ethnic minorities
    3. Finding solutions for better sexual education especially in LEDCs in order to prevent Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)

4th Committee
    1. Discussing the responsibility of former colonial powers towards their former colonies
    2. Preventing the commercial usage of ground water resources in LEDCs
    3. Finding measures to reduce the death amongst illegal immigrants caused by facilitators of illegal entry

Student Officers' Booklet of
MUNoH 2015

6th Committee
1. Finding international agreements on the topic of abortion
2. Combating organized crime with special regard to the trade weapons
3. Finding measures to stop child prostitution

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

Environmental Commission
1. Combating the pollution of the oceans by plastic debris
2. The question of long term storage and depletion of nuclear waste
3. Fighting against the decrease of biodiversity
4. Discussion the implement of vertical farming

Special Commission (Health)
1. Measures to decrease mortality in malaria affected areas
2. Discussing the issue of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)
3. Finding measures to stop rapid spreading of epidemics ins slums
4. Discussing the issue of donating organs

Millennium Development Goals Commission
1. Reflection of the Millennium Goals
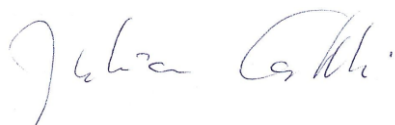2. Improvement of the Millennium Goals for the future

Security Council
1. Finding measures against Daesh (ISIS)
2. The issue of the Yemen civil war

Historical Security Council
1. Handling terrorism after 9 / 11

With warm regards and the best wishes for the conference,

_____   _____
           Julian Castelli   Berit Feddermann

Presidents of the General Assembly