



# **CONFERENCE GUIDE**

## **JVOMUN**

**Model United Nations 2016**

## ADDRESS



**'Stedelijk Gymnasium Johan van Oldenbarnevelt'**  
**Thorbeckeplein 1**  
**3818 JL Amersfoort**

Our school can be easily reached from the Central Station Amersfoort. You can take the train or bus from any place to the station. Once you reach the station, you can walk to our school, which will take about five minutes.

# CONFERENCE AGENDA

## Saturday, 6<sup>th</sup> of February

- 8:00-9:00 Registration
- 9:15-9:45 Workshop for First delegates
- 8:00-10:15 Lobbying
- 10:15-11:15 Opening Ceremony
- 11:15-11:30 Coffee break
- 11:30-13:30 Committees in session
- 12:30-13:30 Lunch shift I (WHO; HSC; HRC)
- 13:30-14:30 Lunch shift II (SC; EC)
- 13:30-16:30 Committees in session
- 16:30-16:45 Coffee break
- 16:45-17:30 General Assembly
- 17:30-18:00 Closing ceremony

## Committees

- *Human Rights Council (HRC)*
  1. Guaranteeing basic human rights for refugees
  2. Finding a solution to the thus far unsuccessful sheltering of IDP's
- *European Council (EC)*
  1. Finding a long-term solution for the distribution of refugees throughout Europe
  2. Discussing the migration of youths from Southern Europe to Western Europe in search of better job opportunities
- *Security Council (SC)*
  1. Stopping terrorism by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
- *World Health Organisation (WHO)*
  1. Preventing the outbreak of epidemics in refugee camps
  2. Preventing the spread of diseases by refugees travelling to other countries
- *Historic Security Council (HRC)*
  1. Reevaluating The Brussels Conference Act of 1890

## Your chairs and deputy-chairs

Committee	Chair	Deputy-chair
HRC	Maartje van Lelyveld	Maxim Annik
EC	Rosalie van Onzenoort	Willem Vos
SC	Myra Bledoeg	Jordy Ossendrijver
WHO	Anabel Keser	Heleen van Leur
HSC	Meike van Lelyveld	Jakob Olivier de Leth

## WHAT IS MUN ALL ABOUT?

A Model United Nations conference is a simulation of the real-life United Nations committees. During MUN's students take on the role of ambassadors representing different countries and NON-Governmental Organizations (NGO) representatives. The idea of participating in such a conference is simple – it allows one to gain insight in the way the world functions also teaching students practical knowledge about international relations, diplomacy and negotiations.

A MUN usually offers several different committees for delegates to choose from, because it is the first time that our school organizes a MUN, we offer a select amount of committees. For this JVOMUN, delegates can choose from ECOSOC, GA1 and GA3. Before the conference, students gather knowledge about their country in order to represent its politics accurately.

The goal of the debates is to reach a consensus which could be applied in of the real world. To gain as much as possible from the conference, each participant is encouraged to engage actively in the debates. He should be present on every committee session, observe the behaviour of other delegates and focus on representing his country's policy. The delegates learn to break away from national self-interest and develop international cooperation. This requires engagement in discussions, which eventually lead to the creation of a resolution - a document summarising the work of each committee, which should contain a possible solution on the spoken topic.

MUN is also an opportunity to develop your debating skills and your fluency in the English language. You are also offered to meet new people. When you participate bigger MUNs you have the opportunity to meet people from many different cultures gathered in one place. It creates the possibility to learn social skills and even create long-lasting international friendship. Unfortunately, we can't already take our MUN global, because this is our first conference. Therefore you will not be able to meet people from different countries, although our MUN will be a great experience.

If you want to experience your MUN to the fullest, you should prepare yourself as well as possible. Preparation is a vital point if you are willing to be a professional and active delegate during Model United Nations. Not only does it allow for the better understanding of problems, but it also helps convince other delegates to your presented point of view. It is important that you have the ability to imagine yourself in someone else's point of view and in this case the point of view of another country.

Before the actual debate session there is time for some lobbying. During this period of the conference you have to find submitters for your resolution. This means that you show your resolution to countries that are willing to support your resolution. If you have the minimum of supporters for your resolution, your resolution will be discussed in the debate. As a delegate of a country you can only support one resolution, keep that in mind during the lobby-time. The delegate is advised to prepare a lobbying strategy, a resolution and outlining key arguments for a solution on the topic.

Due to this, it is crucial to investigate the policy of the represented country as much as possible, taking into account its history, geography, culture, policy, economy, current problems, particularly in the context of the debated issue. It is also very useful to start your research with the website of the UN ([www.UN.org](http://www.UN.org)) where delegates can learn how the UN works and find useful information concerning their subject. Apart from the Internet and traditional sources such as books and newspapers, the embassy of the represented country is mostly supportive as well.

## WHO IS WHO?

### The Secretary General

The secretary general is the highest official during the conference. He or she is responsible for making sure that the conference runs in accordance with the agenda and that the formal rules are being exerted. He or she announces the opening and the closing of the conference. The Secretary-General is also a final arbiter and decision-maker during the MUN; concerning form and substance of the debates as well as the technical and logistical issues. He or she holds a power to issue the valid and effectual interpretations of the rules of procedure. In case of any uncertainties which may occur during the debates, the Charis have a right to ask the Secretary-General for announcing the final solution. The Secretary's decisions are of utmost importance and therefore can suspend the Charis decisions. In our JVOMUN we have two Secretary Generals.

### The Chairs and The Deputy Chairs

The Chairs and their respective alternate chairpersons are the leaders of the committees. It is their duty to organise and preside the debates. They make sure that the debates are according the official MUN rules. However, they are not a member of the committee, therefore they have no right to express their opinions about the topic of the discussion. They will answer the questions of delegates concerning formal issues about the debate.

### The President of the General Assembly

At the end of the day there is a GA meeting, this is after the committees have agreed on the final resolutions' propositions and they are not intended to be discussed and voted by all the Member States representatives. The President of the General Assembly acts similarly to the Chair, being the person who bears the responsibility of upholding the formal rules during session, granting the speakers the floor and conducting the voting procedures. In extraordinary situations or when the President is not able to run the GA meeting, the house can debate under the Secretary General.

### The Admins

The admins are such an important member of the staff. They are responsible for carrying the documents for the delegates as well as passing the formal information between the delegates during their debates. They work extensively to provide the participants with sufficient circumstances to actively and successfully represent their countries. Probably there will be two admins per committee. They are taking care of the notepapers and will take positions during the voting procedure. The admins are students from the first, second or third year from our school. There is one Main Admin, he or she is the official leader of the Admin Staff.

## MAIN THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW

One of the most important things is, that you try to simulate the behaviour of the country (you are representing) as realistically as possible. One can perform lobbying, but it is more important to mimic the traditions and values of the country than to try to get by a resolution signed by all of the committee countries.

There are some basic rules and formulas that allow communication in UN manner. There are also some basic terms or rules you have to be familiar with, such as:

- **Point of personal privilege:** used by the delegate to discuss the subject connected with his physical state (e.g. heat in the room, asking the Chair to speak louder)
- **The dress code:** each delegate should dress up properly. This means, delegates are required to be dressed accordingly (Western Business Attire). National costumes are also allowed.
- **The speaking rules:** When giving speech at the floor of a committee or the GA, the delegates are to obey certain rules.
  - A speech must always begin with a formal phrase, such as: “Honourable Chair, fellow delegates”
  - You should always refer to yourself in the third person. This means that during a speech the delegates should not use “I” as they are not presenting their own opinion but the policy of their country. As well as calling upon other delegates; always refer to them as ‘the delegate of ... ‘
  - The time allotted for a speaker is set by the Chair and can be changed during the debate
  - The speech cannot be offensive and must be always relevant to the issue currently discussed
  - Upon finishing every speech the delegate must yield the floor to The Chair. You can do this with a normal phrase, such as: “The delegate of ... yield the floor back to the Chair”

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is a principal organ of the United Nations. Its powers are to oversee the budget of the United Nations, appoint the non-permanent members to the Security Council, receive reports from other parts of the United Nations and make recommendations in the form of General Assembly Resolutions. It has also established a wide number of subsidiary organs.

In JVOMUN, the General Assembly meets at the end of the conference. All the resolutions of the committees are going to be discussed. This is when delegates from all the committees gather together in delegations, which are composed of students from various schools.

As was stated earlier, the President of the General Assembly chairs the GA's session. He or She is the person in charge of ensuring that formal protocol is followed and that proper debate procedures are followed. He or She is assisted by the Vice-Presidents.

## HOW TO WRITE A RESOLUTION

Writing a resolution might seem a little difficult, especially when it is your first MUN. Although, it is really useful to make one. It shows that you are willing to be an active delegate and gives you more confidence during the debates, because you obviously know more about the topic when you have written one. Thereby, your resolution doesn't need to be perfect. The main point is that the delegates are debating on the resolution and that they add amendments. It actually would be boring if your resolution would be perfect already. So do not be afraid to write a resolution. We understand it might be very hard to write a resolution, therefore we are giving you some information and tips to write one.

A resolution is one long sentence, divided into a number of clauses. In these clauses, you explain what the exact problem is (pre-ambulatory clauses) and what actions need to be taken to solve the problem (operative clauses). Changes like adding clauses, taking clauses away and modifying clauses will be made by you or other delegates during the conference. Finally, the resolutions get voted on and either pass or fail.

In all forums, except the Security Council, a resolution is a non-binding advice to all Member States. Only the Security Council can decide to take action and force member states to implement a resolution.

### STRUCTURE OF A RESOLUTION:

#### 1. HEADING - This part of the resolution contains:

- FORUM: for example: Disarmament Committee
- QUESTION OF: here the delegate writes the subject of a debate
- SUBMITTED BY: represented country
- CO-SUBMITTERS: countries which support the resolution (delegates look for co-submitters during the conference and informal lobbying)

#### 2. PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

The preambulatory clauses focus on getting people up to date with your issue. It is a section composed of facts and not action or opinions. Pre-ambulatory clauses can include:

- Past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions related to the topic
- Past regional, non-governmental, or national efforts in resolving this topic
- References to the UN Charter or other international frameworks and laws
- Statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency
- General background information or facts about the topic, its significance, and its impact.

Note: You should always italicize the pre-ambulatory clauses and you should end your pre-ambulatory phrases with a comma.

EXAMPLE: *"Fully believing that the problems of ethnic, religious and even communal conflicts constitute a serious threat to national security, "*

#### PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Acknowledging  
Affirming  
Alarmed by  
Approving  
Aware of



Bearing in mind  
Believing  
Confident  
Congratulating  
Conscious  
Contemplating  
Convinced  
Declaring  
Deeply concerned  
Deeply conscious  
Deeply convinced  
Deeply disturbed  
Deeply regretting  
Desiring Emphasising  
Expecting  
Expressing its appreciation  
Expressing its concern  
Expressing its satisfaction  
Fully alarmed  
Fully aware  
Fully believing  
Further recalling  
Guided by  
Having adopted  
Having considered  
Having considered further  
Having devoted attention  
Having examined  
Having heard  
Having received  
Having studied  
Keeping in mind  
Noting  
Noting further  
Noting with appreciation  
Noting with approval  
Noting with deep concern  
Noting with regret  
Noting with satisfaction  
Observing  
Pointing out  
Reaffirming  
Realising  
Recalling  
Recognising  
Referring  
Reminding  
Seeking  
Stressing

Taking into account  
Taking into consideration  
Taking note  
Viewing with appreciation  
Welcoming

### 3. OPERATIVE CLAUSES

The operative clauses which are the propositions of solving a particular problem. The operative clauses are more detailed and propose specific and efficient solutions.

You should take a solution that you want to include in the resolution. You then take that solution, combine it with an underlined operative phrase, and end it with a semicolon (the last operative clause ends with a period). Operative clauses are also numbered. This differentiates from pre-ambulatory clauses. It helps to order and organize your resolution and makes it easier to refer to a operative clauses in a speech.

TIP: Usually more details in an operative clause will make it stronger or at least make the idea more clear to other delegates. A simple way to strengthen each operative clause is to answer the 'who, what, when, where, why and how' of each resolution. You can write these things in sub-operative clauses, which you call a,b,c. It is even possible to make a sub-sub-operative clauses, which you call i, ii, iii, iv.

NOTE: You should always underline the operative phrases as well as end the operative phrases with a semicolon.

EXAMPLE: “ Strongly suggests the implementation of a ‘Three Strike System’, which would target undesirable content of individual states on the world wide web, by;

- a) providing the host with a first strike consisting of a warning to avoid future exposure of such content;
- b) alternatively, suggesting a 24 hour period during which the site would be given a chance to remove the undesired content during which the site will not be given access to the public, if the content is not removed another strike would be give;
- c) fine the host with an agreed amounts as the third strike;
  - i. transferring the money to humanitarian aid, governmental organizations and charities;
- d) provide the host with a heavier warning or block the site completely if the content continues to remain on the web; “

## OPERATIVE PHRASES

Accepts

Affirms

Approves

Asks

Authorises

Calls for

Calls upon

Confirms

Congratulates

Emphasises

Encourages

Endorses

Expresses its appreciation

Expresses its hope

Further invites

Further proclaims

Further recommends

Further requests

Further resolves

Hopes

Insists

Invites

Proclaims

Proposes

Reaffirms

Recommends

Regrets

Requests

Resolves

Seeks

Stresses

Strongly affirms

Strongly urges

Suggests

Supports

Trusts

Urges

## EXAMPLE RESOLUTION ON A RANDOM TOPIC

FORUM: Human Rights Council

QUESTION OF: **Internet censorship as a violation of basis human rights**

SUBMITTED BY: Spain

CO-SUBMITTERS; USA, Turkey, UK, Sweden, France, Ukraine, Canada, Australia, Sudan, Colombia, Germany

Human Rights Council:

*Alarmed by* the fact that there are a lot of countries that can be categorized as 'enemies of the Internet' according to Reporters without borders,

*Deeply concerned by* the fact that India, Brazil and South Africa are willing to ban all British and American sites,

*Reaffirming* the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

*Aware of* the fact that the United Nations General Assembly accepted 'The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)' on 10 December 1948 at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris,

1. Expresses its appreciation to those who recognize and ratify the Declaration of the Human Rights;
2. Notes that the Internet is a driving force now and should be in the future and supports the development of the global and open nature of the Internet;
3. Affirms that people have the same rights online as they have offline. Especially the freedom of expression and freedom of speech. These rights should be protected;
4. Requests all countries to stimulate the international access to Internet for each individual, by
  - a) improving the facilities for each men and women to have access to Internet such as but not limited to:
    - i. internet cafes
    - ii. libraries, churches, public places
    - iii. schools and universities;
  - b) lower the taxes on internet connection in states, in which more than 50% of the population has no access to internet;
5. Recommends to organise and make a new international and global UN organisation, called the Human Rights Online organisation (HRO), whose duties are such as but not limited to:
  - a) check upon the progress states made on reducing the internet censorship
  - b) be an platform for states and people, who are asking for information about their online rights
  - c) be a driving force in solving this problem
  - d) punishing states if there is made slow or no progress, such as but not limited to:
    - i. taxing states
    - ii. taking away voting rights within the Human Rights council;

6. Further recommends that the HRO creates:

- a) an international definition for harmful sites
- b) an international list of harmful sites, which should be blocked in each countries, such as but not limited to:
  - i. sites that glorify or support terrorism
  - ii. sites that contain any form of child pornography
  - iii. sites that contain organized crime information
  - iv. sites that contain discrimination or violence against groups or associations;

7. Encourages all states to come up with an alternative for the Deleting Online Predators Act (DOPA)<sup>1</sup>, because this one fails in making a distinction between

- a) harmful information, such as but not limited to:
  - i. sites containing sexual predators
  - ii. sites containing crime information
  - iii. sites containing any form of discrimination
- b) no harmful information should that not be censored, such as but not limited to:
  - i. sites containing educational tools
  - ii. sites containing applications used in distance learning and for class forums;

8. Recognizes the Combating Online Infringement and Counterfeits Act, which would allow the Justice Department to block websites that are in violation with copyright laws;

9. Proposes for more briefings and information to people about the potential dangers of the Internet by:

- a) Holding forums at which people can obtain information, such as but not limited to:
  - i. how to protect their own privacy online
  - i. how to be aware of the dangers on the internet
- b) Sending out flyers to inform people about their rights they have on the Internet;

10. Calls upon all states to recognize, support and protect the Declaration of the Human Rights, by

- a) making sure that in their own country each men or women has their rights
- b) supporting other states to improve the Human Rights for men and women in their country;

11. Proposes to block illegal actions on international webpages;

12. Proposes the increase of monitoring by international and national agencies of all of data flowing through the internet, the data gathered cannot be used against an individual unless justified by court.

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<sup>1</sup> The act would limit student access to networking websites by requiring public schools and libraries

## RULES OF PRECEDURE

### The Secretariat

- o Rule 1: The Secretary General, The President of the General Assembly, as well as the Under Secretary Generals are collectively to be called the Secretariat.
- o Rule 2: The Secretariat shall coordinate the work of the Committee sessions and the General Assembly, and perform any administrative work or aid with the procedures in the Committees by providing the Member States with material and staff that may be required.
- o Rule 3: Any member of the Secretariat has the privilege to make an oral statement in front of a Committee at any given time.
- o Rule 4: The interpretation of the Rules of Procedure is the task of the Secretary General. His decisions shall not be questioned by any of the Member States.
- o Rule 5: The Secretariat shall not receive any instructions about the procedures from external authority.
- o Rule 6: The Secretary General will ensure a fluent course of action, and supervise the work of the Staff.
- o Rule 7: The Chairs are given complete authority during the Committee sessions. The Chairs shall coordinate the work in the Committees to ensure the procedures are conducted under the rules of the RoP. Also they will direct discussions, guide and aid the delegates, as well as mediate between the Member States. The Chairs may suggest and rule out motions to ensure proper procedures during the Committee meetings.

### Rules of the Debates

- o Rule 8: The official working language of JVOMUN 2015 is English. All documents shall be available in English.
- o Rule 9: Delegates must, at all times, respect other delegates and the members of the staff and Secretariat.
- o Rule 10: The delegates shall address the General Assembly or the Committees after being granted the floor. After the speech, the delegates must yield the floor back to the President of the General Assembly, the Chair or another Member State. Yielding the floor to another Member State can be only used once during the delegate's speech, and cannot be used by the following delegate. When addressing oneself, the delegate must speak in third person.
- o Rule 11: Plagiarism of documents is strictly prohibited. The delegates engaged in the acts of plagiarism shall meet disciplinary measures conducted by the Secretary General.
- o Rule 12: All electronic devices shall be switched off during the GA or Committee sessions. The use of portable computers and tablets is only allowed when the Chair says so.
- o Rule 13: Delegates violating the Rules of Procedure, the Terms and Conditions of JVOMUN 2015 or the general standards of diplomacy will be excluded from the debates in accordance with the decision of the Secretary General.
- o Rule 14: All delegates must wear suitable business attire for the MUN Conference. Western business dress is preferred.
- o Rule 15: In the beginning of every meeting, the Chairs or the President of the General Assembly shall call the Member States to state their status of attendance. Member States shall reply "present" or "present and voting", where delegations who are "present and voting" cannot abstain from any voting procedure.
- o Rule 16: Delegates may address the audience and raise points and motions only when given the floor by the PGA, the Chair or previous delegate.

- o Rule 17: The President of the General Assembly and the Chair of the Committee has the authority to call to order delegates whose speeches are irrelevant or inappropriate.
- o Rule 18: Only Points of Personal Privilege may interrupt the current speaker.
- o Rule 19: Delegates whose national integrity or sovereignty has been offended by other delegates are allowed to raise a Right of Reply. The Chair must decide whether the Right of Reply is in order. The delegates must remember that a Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.
- o Rule 20: During the debate the delegates may propose to suspend the meeting for a specified time.
- o Rule 21: During the debate the delegate may raise a Motion to Adjourn the Debate/Meeting. This motion is used when a solution for the issue cannot be reached. If the Motion is passed the debate will be closed without adopting any resolution.
- o Rule 22: Any topic that was closed can be reopened by the delegates through a Motion to Resume Debate on a particular issue.
- o Rule 23: Every document presented in the Committees shall be reviewed by the legal services member present in the council during the meeting.
- o Rule 24: A first order amendment is written by a delegate to add, delete or innovate a part of the resolution that is being discussed in the Committee. Amendments need the approval of the Chair of the council.
- o Rule 25: Voting procedures take place after debates or after a Motion to Move into Voting Procedure. During the voting procedure the Member States must state the status of their country by saying either "In favour", "Against" or "Abstain". Member States which are "present and voting" cannot abstain from the voting procedure.
- o Rule 26: A voting procedure can be repeated by a Motion to Split the House. During the repeated voting procedure, no Member State is allowed to abstain.
- o Rule 27: On procedural votes, no abstentions are allowed.
- o Rule 28: As a consequence of the violation of the Rules of Procedure, the delegate shall be excluded from the debates upon taking immediate actions of the Secretariat.

*\*The delegates are always welcome to ask the Staff about the Rules of Procedure\**

## MOTIONS

Motions and points	Explanation
Motion of Censure	Point to censure a delegate who violates the Rules of Procedure
Point of Personal Privilege	Point of a delegate referring to a personal discomfort
Point of order	Point to indicate the inappropriate application of the Rules of Procedure
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Point to addressed to the Chair to clarify the Rules of Procedure
Point of Information	Point addressed to the statement of the previous speaker
Motion of Appeal	Motion to question the decision of the Chair of the General Assembly
Motion to Split the House	Motion to repeat the voting procedure without the opportunity to abstain from voting
Motion to move into voting procedure	Motion to move into the voting procedure excluding the speeches in favour and against.



## PRIZES

As it is a tradition for many MUN's, JVOMUN awards the outstanding delegates. In each committee there will be the competition between the delegates for the titles (the superlatives). We would also like to award some outstanding delegates in the closing ceremony. We proudly announce that this year each delegate can receive various prizes honouring different skills. None of the exceptional talents shall be omitted.

**1. GA Best Delegate**

The award for the best delegate of the General Assembly

**2. GA Honorable Mention**

The award for the outstanding delegate of the General Assembly

**3. Committee Best Delegate**

The award for the Best Delegate of each Committee

**4. Committee Honourable Mention**

The award for the outstanding delegates of each committee

**5. Best Dressed Delegate**

The award for the best dressed delegate of the whole conference

**6. Best (original) Resolution submitted by a delegate**

The award for the best written resolution of the whole conference