



Delegate Booklet of MUNoH 2023

- 15th session -
4th October – 8th October 2023



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Preamble

Dear Delegates of MUNoH 2023,

As your Secretaries General and Internal Delegate Supervisors of the 15th MUNoH conference we are proud and honoured to address you as participants and delegates to be.

In order to inform you about all the things you need to know to enjoy your time during the conference and other events, we created the Delegate Booklet. It will be your guide to a successful conference here in Hamburg. We hope to be able to provide you with an experience that you will never forget!

But to make this conference great and interesting, we need your help as you are going to debate on the issues that we came up with and make them your own. First things first though! We are going to assign each and every one of you a member state whose political opinion you are going to represent during the debates.

Feel free to contact your MUN Directors, chairs and us, the Secretaries General, under secretary.general@gym-meiendorf.de if you have any questions.

We are looking forward to meeting you all in October!

Yours sincerely,

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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, discuss resolutions, and negotiate with others in an attempt to resolve conflicts or issues of global importance. Model United Nations of Hamburg 2023 is an MUN-Conference held in Gymnasium Meiendorf for the 15th 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
- a) further enhance your general knowledge in politics, economics, geography and other subjects
- b) most importantly make new friends

Who is Who?

Delegate(s)

As a delegate you represent a country, which you are assigned to, in a committee or commission. Your task is to find solutions for the issues listed on the agenda. All delegates representing one country are called "delegation".

Ambassador

The Ambassador is also a delegate and 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 and a statement is needed and relevant to the topic debated. Furthermore, in an argument with another delegate that cannot be solved with the help of the chair the ambassador will be called.

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 chair the debates which basically means that they moderate the discussions.



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MUN-Director(s)

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

Administrative Staff

Administrative Staff assists the Student Officers and delegates. They count the votes during debates or screen and deliver notepapers and amendment sheets. Additionally, they work in the Formal Clearing Office and support the executive team with any help needed.

Secretaries General and Conference Managers

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

The Conference Managers are responsible for the management of the conference 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, it is important and necessary to give him your full attention. Before and during the speech, you should prepare some questions on the topic that will later on help you debate the issue more thoroughly. Guest speakers 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 specialised in 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.



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Executive Team of MUNoH 2023

Secretaries General & Internal Delegate Supervisor	Emelie Pham & Robin Dressel
Conference Management	Hedine Höhne, Mats Gödeke, Vincent Thach
Presidents of the General Assembly	Malina Willems & Tim Haaso
Financial Management	Thies Brockmüller
Housing Team	Ai-Lan Van, Annalena Brawand, Sophie Lendner
Heads of Secretariat	Dilara Cakir & Mila Leu
Heads of Administration Staff	Aysa Sahneh-Heydari & Josefa Friesicke
Heads of Computer Staff	Dominik Voß & Simon Berglund
Event Management	Samuel Gies & Vincent Thach
Press	Anna Kometiani
Head of Approval Panel	Mrs. Breckwoldt



2. General Information on the Rules of Procedure

Official Language

The official language of MUNoH is English. You must speak English to any delegates, Administrative Staff or Student Officer, even to those who are from your home country. You should also remain speaking English during lobbying and breaks. 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 atmosphere during MUN. However, there are always problems with delegates not dressing according to the dress code. In order to reduce the number of people dressing inappropriately, we will explain our conference's dress code.

The delegates and student officers are expected to wear formal clothing, to simulate the United Nations as much as possible. All delegates have to wear a dress shirt/blouse, a blazer/suit jacket, (for suit jackets a tie or bow tie is mandatory), suit or business style pants or dresses or skirts. Not in order are hoodies, jeans, sweatpants, leggings or any other informal clothing. The shoes should be formal too, which does not include sneakers, boots or open shoes like sandals. Note that tights are needed if you choose to wear a dress or a skirt and the hem of your skirt or dress should end no further up than a palm of a hand above your knee. Your outfit should be in light or subdued colours and the pieces should all fit together. However, the dress code will not dictate your choice of socks. In case you rise for any reason, your blazer/suit jacket has to be closed, but may be opened as soon as you sit down again. Traditional and cultural clothing of the country that you are representing is also in order. The Secretaries-General will do unannounced dress code checks, so make sure to always have your formal clothing with you, even if you do not wear it the whole time.

Punctuality

The Chair/President will set the time for roll calls followed by ad-hoc meetings which you have to attend. You should be on time in the morning and at every roll call. If you are late, the chair is allowed to set a punishment for you (e.g. by making you sing in front of the committee).

If you know that you will be late, e.g. due to your host, you should directly contact your MUN Director and Chair/President to avoid punishment. Please also always inform them in case of absence due to illness. If you are delayed more than one hour 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. By law it is forbidden under all circumstances to drink alcohol on school premises.



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Smoking

Smoking is absolutely prohibited on school grounds in Hamburg. You are only allowed to smoke outside of the school grounds 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 conducted 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 cafeteria of Gymnasium Meiendorf. It is very important that you get to the Assembly Hall on time. You have your personal lunch group listed in the Information Booklet. Without your badge it is not possible to enter the cafeteria.

Ad-Hoc Meetings

During lobbying you should have ad-hoc meetings every few hours, before and after lunch and at the end 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 penalise you (e.g. by making you sing).

Main-Submitters

When lobbying, you will have to choose one Main-Submitter. That is the delegate who will present the resolution as well as hold the first speech. Remember that the Main-Submitter needs to be in favour of the resolution. In case the resolution passes and is voted to be presented at the General Assembly/ECOSOC, the Main-Submitter will be representing the resolution in the General Assembly/ECOSOC, too.

Co-Submitters

As the Main-Submitter, you have to find Co-Submitters while lobbying. Remember that you need at least 25% of the Committee or Commission as Co-Submitters (listed in the resolution) in order to debate your resolution. To co-submit a resolution (or sign it) means to approve the debate of this particular issue but not necessarily to be in favour of the resolution.

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

A Co-Submitter can only co-submit one resolution per issue. It is not possible to co-submit two resolutions dealing with the same issue.



Fun Debate

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

Time Freeze

During the debate it is recommended to have as much information about the issue as possible. In order to have a fair discussion it is necessary to have a time freeze set which is the date until which new information published on the issue may be considered for the discussion of the particular issue. This years' time freeze is set to September 20th.

Punishments

Student Officers are allowed to punish delegates, AdStaffs but also other Student Officers if there was a violation of the MUNoH rules or any other significant reason. Punishments should at all times be appropriate. The goal is not to embarrass students. If a person refuses to accept a punishment, an alternative punishment must be found.

It is not allowed to film or take pictures of punishments, except if the delegate explicitly tells someone to do so.

Internet

There will be access to WiFi/Internet while lobbying and debating in the committees. As a Delegate, you must bring a device such as a laptop or tablet but your technical devices should only be used for debate purposes.

Outstanding Delegates

As outstanding delegates will be selected in every committee or council at the end of the conference, we remind all Delegates that the following aspects are observed during the debate by the student officers in order to judge your performance and choose their delegate:

1. Content of Position Papers and draft resolution
2. Quantity and quality of speeches (we will provide each Student Officer Team with a list where such is to be documented)
3. Interaction with fellow delegates (showing respect, commitment, support...)
4. Adhering to the represented countries'/NGOs/NGOs laws and political position as well as the UN charter

Awards for the most Distinguished Delegate (second best) and the Best First Timer will also be given.



3. How MUNoH Works

Course of Session

Registration

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

Opening Ceremony

At the Opening Ceremony, speeches will be delivered by members of the executive team. Furthermore, an Ambassador of each country, NGO and IGO will give a short speech. The Ambassador Speech must not be any longer than 60 seconds. If a delegation wants to raise a point of information concerning a speech given, it can only do so at the end of a P5 nation's 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.

Resolution Editor

The MUN Resolution Editor (resolution-editor.org) is a tool designed to draft, edit, and finalize resolutions at MUN conferences. In addition, the MUN Resolution Editor acts as a web-based application that can be accessed by all delegates attending our MUN conference.

Delegates log in to the editor, create or join a resolution-building session, and start collaborating with other delegates in real-time. You can share the document, make changes, propose changes, and participate in negotiations within the platform. New documents can be created in the "Editor" field, while other documents can be viewed or edited under "Tools" in the "Document List.". The editor ensures that the resolution conforms to the standard MUN format, while providing delegates with tools to refine their text.

Moreover, the MUN Resolution Editor provides a number of features, including, in addition to collaborative working, template-based formatting, version control (as there is a revision history), language support (especially when it comes to grammar and spell checking), and a thesaurus that suggests alternative words or phrases.

Lobbying

Lobbying is the process in which delegates have to merge their draft resolutions they have prepared beforehand within their committee, commission or council. The merged resolutions need to be co-submitted by at least 25% of the forum in order to debate the resolution.

The process of approving a resolution:

1. When finished with merging the resolutions, the resolution will be handed to the Student Officers of the forum.



2. The Student Officers will check the resolution for orthographic mistakes, additionally to content mistakes that are not in line with the UN charter or the issue itself. They will then hand the signed Approval Sheet to the main-submitter of the resolution. This Approval Sheet must not be lost, the main-submitter will have to have it signed at all the following posts and then return it to the chair afterwards, so that it is evident that the resolution has definitely been checked and approved. If the main-submitter fails to return the Approval Sheet with all necessary signatures, the resolution cannot be debated.
3. After the Student Officer has checked the resolution for the first time, it then needs to pass the Approval Panel: The Main Submitter will have to submit the resolution to the Approval Panel with a digital version of the resolution and the Approval Sheet. In the Approval Panel they will have an MUN-Director check the resolution for grammatical mistakes and correct them on the spot. The MUN Director will afterwards approve his part of the approval process on the Approval Sheet by signing it accordingly.
4. As a last step, the Student Officers of the forum decide if the resolution then is ready to be debated and sign the Approval Sheet.

During the entire approval process, the Main-Submitter as well as the Student Officer are responsible for his resolution and following the process.

Summarised:

Lobbying → Draft Resolution → Chair checks → Approval Panel → Corrected Resolution → Debate

In Session

Once the resolutions have passed the approval process, 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*'.

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

- I. *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 their 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 their 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.



Handing in an amendment:

- I.* Time in favour
 - II.* Time against
 - III.* Voting Procedure of the Amendment
- VII.* Voting procedure: Delegates can either vote in favour, against or abstain.

Amendments

In order to propose an amendment, it is necessary to send an amendment sheet to the Deputy Chair. They will read it and decide whether it is in order or not. After that, you have to raise your placard and say “Motion to make an amendment” when the floor is open, i.e. when there is no speaker on the floor. This motion is only possible in time against or in open debate. If this is the case, the Deputy Chair reads out the amendment and you have the floor. After that the Chair/President sets debating time in favour and against the amendment.

After time in favour and time against have elapsed, the House will vote on the amendment.

In case there is an amendment of the second degree and it passes, the whole amendment passes automatically. Amendments of the third degree are only in order in the SC. Friendly amendments (e.g. orthographic mistakes) can be stated orally and do not need to be discussed. The Student Officer should ask the Main-Submitter whether they accept the friendly amendment.

Resolution

A resolution consists of preambulatory 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.

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 position of the country on the UN measures, possible solutions the country suggests and the opinion the country has regarding the issue as a whole.

Voting Procedures

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

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



procedures or to pass around notepaper.

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

Notepaper

It is forbidden to speak out of order during formal debate. The only participants who are allowed to talk are the chairs and the delegate who has the floor. Other delegates are only allowed to speak after they have been asked to do so by the chair (cf. “Motions” below). 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 they take 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.

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 note paper 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.

Delegates have to remain seated and silent during formal debate. If they want to express a matter 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 (exceptions are marked (*)).

<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 make an amendment	Starts debate on the amendment
	Motion to move into open debate	Move into open debate (delegates can speak in favour or against), only allowed in time against
	Motion for a roll-call vote	Repeat the vote according to the roll-call list
	Point of order *	Violation of the Rules of Procedure
	Point of Parliamentary Inquiry *	Question to the Rules of Procedure
	Request to extend Points of Information *	Simply extending Points of Information, if the Chair deems it necessary.
	Point of Information to the Chairs *	Question to the Chair(s)
	Point of Personal Privilege *	Allows the delegate e.g. to go to the restroom
	Point of Information *	Question to the speaker
	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	Starting of voting procedure (only in time against)
	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. Simple majority.	Motion to declare this an important question	Resolution must be decided upon with two-thirds majority, motion is not in order on amendments, can be done at any time of the debate.
	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.
	Motion to table the amendment	Amendment fails immediately (objecting delegate has the floor).
Decision by the forum. Two-thirds majority	Motion to table the resolution	Resolution fails immediately.
	Motion to appeal against the decision of the chair/president	Overrules the chair's/president's decision, only possible after a point of order. The 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 (Peoples' Republic of China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the United States of America) 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 councils. There is no lobbying process, as the resolutions are ad-hoc resolutions, which only consist of Operative Clauses made through amendments. After the amendments have been debated separately, there is time in favour and against the whole resolution.

In order to prevent a P5 nation from voting 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



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and holds a short meeting with the P5 nations where they can discuss their voting behaviour in order to find a compromise. With their veto power, the P5 nations can choose whether they make use of their power (vote with/ without privilege).

Please note that in the Security Council 9 votes in favour are needed to pass an amendment or a resolution as a whole. If the resolution has been passed, the President will pass it on to the Secretaries General.

General Assembly (GA)

The General Assembly takes place on the last one and a half of the conference. All delegates and chairs of the committees but not councils and commissions will have to attend the GA together. One resolution of each committee will be debated and voted on in the GA. During the GA, the operative clauses will be read out by either the Chair or the Main-Submitter. Please clarify this point with your Chair before the beginning of the GA. The debate will be led by the Presidents of the General Assembly.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

The Economic and Social Council takes place on the last one and a half of the conference. All delegates and chairs of the councils and commissions (except for the Security Council and the Human Rights Council), but not the committees will have to attend the ECOSOC together. One resolution of each committee will be debated and voted on in the ECOSOC. During the ECOSOC, the operative clauses will be read out by the Chair or the Main-Submitter. Please clarify this point with your Chair before the beginning of the ECOSOC. The debate will be led by the President of the Economic and Social Council (respectively PGA).

Closing Ceremony

The Closing Ceremony will follow right after the debates have ended and all delegates must be present. During the Closing, the Student Officers are invited to give a short speech in which they can report about the work in their forum and about the work of singular delegates. Additionally, the Student Officers will award their most outstanding and distinguished delegates here. Afterwards, the Conference Management, the Secretaries General and the PGA will deliver their closing speeches. The conference will be declared closed by the PGA at the end.

4. Documents

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:



Font: Times New Roman

Font size: 12

Line pitch: 1.5 lines

How to Write a Resolution

A resolution is 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/commission/council you are in), QUESTION OF (the topic), SUBMITTER and CO-SUBMITTER (in alphabetical order).

II. *The preambulatory clauses (PCs)* start with the name of your committee/commissions/council in capital letters.

Then, you start with your first PC. First, you pick a preamble phrase (cf. annex). 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 (OCs)* you state exactly what needs to be done. Therefore, you start with an operative phrase (cf. annex) which has to be underscored. Additionally, the OCs 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 that the pages of your resolution have to be numbered ('page x of y'). You can find a sample resolution in the annex.

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? How does your country want to solve the problem?

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:

'Most honoured Chairs, 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 them before the chair.

Keep in mind that you have to refer to yourself in **third person**. You are not allowed to say 'I' or 'You', but '**We**', '**He**', '**She**' or '**They**'. If you do not follow this rule the Chair will remind you to do so.

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

During the speech you can emphasise 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, a limited number or all points of information. Due to time constraints, the Chair/President may stop points of information at some time. They will then ask you to yield the floor to the Chair/President. You have to do this. This is the only occasion when you might use the first person, by saying '*I yield the floor to the Chair/President*'.

How to Write an Amendment

In order to propose an amendment, you first have to ask the AdminStaff for an amendment sheet. 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].



Amendments are only in order in time against a resolution or in open debate. However, you can already send amendments to the chair in time in favour.

5. Before the Conference

Packing List

- **Signed** rules of conduct
- Printed version of your booklet (recommended)
- Resolution, position paper and researched documents (digital copy and printed version)
- Laptop/Tablet + charger !!!
- USB stick
- Formal dress (cf. dress code)
- Clothes for free time (do not forget to pack an umbrella...)
- A small gift for your host family (if you are staying with one)

Position Paper(s) and Resolution(s)

Please send your Position Papers (**which have to be written on all issues of a forum except the one the draft resolution is written about**) and Draft Resolution to your Chairs by September 13th (Delegates of the Security Council do not have to write Draft Resolutions, but it is recommended to have some OCs prepared). 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, we have collected some useful tips and links for you. At first, it is a great idea to gain a basic overview of your issues. The easiest way to do this is reading the research reports, which you will find by following the link: <https://munoh.de/committees/>. The reports are written by your Chairs and help understand the major outline of your topic. Other great alternatives are britannica.com, which offers a huge amount of information and <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/>, which is a good start for an introduction into one's appointed country. Since the internet can be tricky when it comes to reliable information, you should never rely on one source only. Furthermore, you can get a lot of 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 centres (such as unric.org for Western Europe) to find information about your issues. Another great pool of information is offered by 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 on certain topics. 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 your teacher, your Chairs/Presidents or the Secretaries General at secretary.general@gym-meiendorf.de for help.

6. Annex

Our Preambulatory Phrases

Acknowledging	Conscious	Hoping
Affirming	Declaring	Keeping in mind
Alarmed by	Deeply (...)	Noting (...)
Appreciating	Deploring	Observing
Approving	Desiring	Reaffirming
Aware of	Disturbed	Realising
Believing	Emphasising	Recalling
Bearing in mind	Expecting	Recognizing
Cognizant of	Expressing	Regretting
Concerned	Fulfilling	Referring
Confident of	Fully (...)	Seeking
Contemplating	Further (...)	Taking (...)
Convinced	Guided by	Welcoming
	Having (...)	

Our Operative Phrases

Accepts	Demands*	Reaffirms
(Re-)Affirms	Deplores	Recommends
Approves	Draws attention	Regrets
Authorises*	Designates	Reminds
Calls	Emphasises	Requests
Calls upon	Encourages	Resolves
Condemns*	Endorses	Solemnly affirms
Confirms	Expresses (...)	Strongly condemns*
Congratulates	Further (...)	Supports
Considers	Invites	Transmits
Decides*	Notes	Trusts
Declares	Proclaims	Urges



*Can only be used by the Security Council

Sample Resolution

FORUM: First Committee
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, Guatemala, Peru, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey

THE FIRST COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Deeply concerned about the rising number of nuclear-weapon states,

Calling to mind that more nuclear players reduce security for all, multiplying the risks of miscalculations, accidents or unauthorised use,

Observing that the availability of civil nuclear programs increases the risk of military use,

Keeping in mind that political instability, especially in the Middle East, is the main reason for non-nuclear-weapon states to manufacture nuclear weapons,

Calling to mind that the proliferation of nuclear weapons is a global problem thus international arrangements have to be found,

Fully aware that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is not effective enough to assure non-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. Calls upon all nuclear weapon states to start a disarmament program in order to:
 - a) decrease inequality,
 - b) promote global security;
2. Hopes for the expansion of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) in order to:
 - a) Take on the inspection and controlling tasks which the IAEA now fulfils,



- b) Ultimately subsume the IAEA into this organisation;

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- 3. Reminds the commission of the importance of tightening export controls;
- 4. Further reminds all members that inspectors need more powers due to the fact that many states fear controls, which could be reached by:
 - a) Giving the inspectors the right to visit concerned nations whenever they want,
 - b) Ensuring that the results of inspections will be published in order to:
 - i. Establish an early warning system,
 - ii. Find measures to prevent the extension of nuclear weapons.



Sample Position Paper

**Position Paper for the 3rd Committee of the UN
Preventing the spreading of water-borne diseases
Rickert Koch, Delegate of India, Gymnasium Meiendorf, MUNoH 2017**

Even though India is one of the countries with the best water supply (means they *have* a lot of water), the cleanliness of drinking water and with that water-borne diseases are a huge problem in the country.

There is a significant contrast in water availability: While in some regions there is an abundance of water and people struggle with a sustainable use of it, there are other regions in which the availability of clean water is the main issue and in which people struggle with scarce clean drinking water. Because of India's high population, the contamination of just one drinking water source could have severe consequences in the form of water-borne diseases (e.g. cholera, malaria or diarrhoea) that affect millions of lives.

In 2010, it was reported that in India, over hundred thousands of people die of water-borne diseases every year. One reason for this is that in one third of the 600 Indian districts, the groundwater is not fit for drinking. The concentration of fluoride, iron salinity and arsenic exceeds tolerance levels, leading to approx. 65 Million Indians that have been suffering from fluorosis and approx. 5 Million from arsenic poisoning in West Bengal alone. In Delhi, the toxic quotient in the water is five times higher than it is defined in the WHO standards. Every day, over 18,000 Million litres of untreated sewage water flow into the Yamuna river. Of a total of 1.42 Million Indian villages, 196,813 are affected by chemical contamination of water. Of 10 Million deaths annually, 780,000 are caused by the lack of basic health care amenities including toilets or latrines, an effective sewage system and safe water supply. In this report, it was also stated that 70% of India's water supply is seriously polluted with sewage effluents. The warm climate supports the spread of water-borne diseases. Every year during summer and rainy season, they erupt. All these facts are leading to India, in terms of quality of water and availability to its citizens, ranking as the 120th among 122 nations. In the report, it was stated that to solve this problem, the Indian government committed to provide drinking water to all habitations by 2012.

More current resources say that Indians have *the worst* access to clean drinking water in the world followed by China and Nigeria. Only approx. 5% of the population had access to clean drinking water and 769 Million people lacked access to improved sanitation in 2016. 140,000 children suffer from diarrheal diseases every year after drinking polluted water and more than 500 children under the age of 5 die each day from diarrhoea in India alone. Another problem is that buying water can cost 1 rupee (\$0.015), which can be very expensive when looking at the high percentage of poor people in the Indian population.



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Another issue that is strongly related to waterborne diseases is the lack of latrines and toilets in India. Worldwide, one million people are forced to defecate openly, 600 Million of these live in India. Almost every second Indian does not have the chance to use sanitations to defecate, so they often defecate on the streets, on fields or in rivers, contaminating the drinking water of millions. Also, the groundwater is contaminated, because faeces seep into it. Because of the caste system and the wide-spread Hinduism, many Indians don't even want to use sanitations: In Hinduism, faeces is considered extremely dirty and it is only the lowest caste, the *Dalit* that cleans it up.

Former Indian governments have tried to introduce toilets but most of these ended up as storerooms: Indians don't want to use latrines due to already mentioned reasons. Trying to solve the problem, Prime Minister Narendra Modi started a hygiene campaign with the goal that by the 2nd October 2021, no Indian must defecate openly anymore. It is planned to build over 100 Million toilets.

The World Water Council (WWC) has published a survey in which it was stated that the drinking water in India has improved over the past 5 years but still, more than one-third of Indians think that not enough is being done to achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 6 approaches to make water and sanitation for all reality by 2030. 31 per cent of the surveyed Indians said they had been in a situation where they had no other option than drinking unsafe water and hence suffered from water-borne diseases.

To work on the issue, Narendra Modi appointed a special secretary in the ministry of water resources to deal with the Ganga River cleanup. This led to 71 percent of Indians saying the drinking water situation has visibly improved over the past five years. As the World Water Council's president Benedito Braga stated: "There has been some work done in the past five years to improve the drinking water standards in India. Of course, there's still a lot of work to do there."

Encouraged by the fact that at least 10 percent of diseases worldwide could be avoided if water supply, hygiene and water resource management could be improved and alarmed by the statement that more and more could die from water-borne diseases if adequate safeguards aren't taken, India emphasises that commitment at the highest level is necessary to provide water and sanitation universally by 2030. As in India, a special secretary in the ministry of water resources can be helpful to solve issues with the quality of drinking water. Furthermore, organisations like water.org should be supported more effectively since they already achieved a lot by collecting donations and working hand in hand with other organisations like WaterCredit. Alarmed by the fact that worldwide every 7th person is forced to openly defecate, it is necessary to spend more attention to organisations such as the World Toilet Organization and to launch campaigns to build latrines and toilets and to educate people about the necessity of sanitation.



7. Issues on the Agenda 2023

Intergenerational Equity

The Right to Shape the Future

General Assembly

First Committee (Disarmament and International Security)

- I. Regulating gun laws with special focus on firearm trafficking
- II. Preventing militarization of outer space
- III. Enforcing the ban of bio-chemical weapons in regards to the Russo-Ukrainian war

Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)

- I. Combating sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and connected stereotypes by improving education and information
- II. Protecting minorities of forced relocation
- III. Improving the situation of children regarding physical and psychological abuse in the context of child soldiers

Sixth Committee (Legal)

- I. Debating the matter of mining resources in space
- II. Discussing the practice of legalization of torture and the death sentence as legal measures
- III. Strengthening the regulatory framework around organ transplantation

Economic and Social Council

Commission on the Status of Women

- I. Preventing sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls
- II. Protecting women's bodily autonomy rights with a special focus on abortion
- III. Counteracting forced marriages especially concerning minors

Commission on Sustainable Development

- I. Combating our earth's sand shortage
- II. Encouraging sustainable farming in relation to climate change in order to protect ecosystems
- III. Tackling the issue of water pollution from urban and industrial waste to increase water quality



Commission on the Right of Children

- I. Guaranteeing inclusive and equitable quality education with special focus on literacy
- II. Improving adoption systems in LEDCs
- III. Providing adequate learning environments for disabled children

Commission on Science and Technology

- I. Discussing the destabilisation of democracy due to virtual reality and artificial intelligence
- II. Encountering inequality in science due to regional disadvantages
- III. Defining boundaries of genetic engineering

Independent Councils

Human Rights Council

- I. Ensuring human rights for child refugees in times of conflict
- II. Protecting minorities' rights to live out cultural diversity concerning religion, ethnicity, nationality and language
- III. Protecting LGBTQIA+ youth
- IV. Providing humanitarian living conditions for convicts in prison

Security Council

- I. The confrontations in the East China Sea and the Sea of Japan
- II. The ongoing political and humanitarian crisis in Sudan
- III. Crisis



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Postamble

This is the end of the Delegate Booklet of MUNoH 2023. If you are left with any questions, do not hesitate to contact us (secretary.general@gym-meiendorf.de) or have a look at the MUNoH website: www.munoh.de

With warm regards, we are looking forward to seeing you at MUNoH,

Yours sincerely,

Emelie Pham
Secretary General

Robin Dressel
Secretary General