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Delegates' Booklet of MUNoH 2018

-10th session-

19thSeptember – 22thSeptember 2018



Preamble

Dear Delegates of MUNoH 2018,

we, as your Secretaries General, are delighted to welcome you to the tenth session of Model United Nations of Hamburg. Thankful for your participation, we hope that you will remember MUNoH2018 as an unforgettable conference with unique experiences and great memories.

As our main focus of this year's conference is on the topic of sustainability, you will find at least one issue concerning it in every Committee or Commission. During the conference we hope you will gain further insight into how the UN works as well as improve your English skills, but also expand your political knowledge as you are representing a foreign country's opinion. Additionally, you will not only have the opportunity to become friends with participants from all over the world but also debate peaceful and diplomatic agreements on problems of international importance. In order to prepare for the debates and support you during this conference we have collected the most important information about the MUNoH conference in this Delegates' Booklet. If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.

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

Yours sincerely,

Sophia Kavelmann, Secretary General

Lara Stock, 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 2018 is an MUN-Conference held at Gymnasium Meiendorf for the 10th time.

Why participate in MUN?

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

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

Who is Who?

Delegate(s)

As a delegate you represent a country, which you are assigned, in a committee or commission. Your task is to find solutions for the issues listed on the agenda. All the delegates representing one country are one "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. Furthermore, in an argument with another delegate that cannot be solved with the help of the chair the ambassador can be called to help.

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

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

MUN-Director(s)

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



Administrative Staff (AdminStaff)

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

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 pay him full attention. Before and during the speech you should prepare some questions. Guest speakers come to support the conference in their spare time, so always be friendly and show appreciation.

NGOs and IGOs

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

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



Executive Team of MUNoH 2018

Secretaries General	Sophia Kavelmann, Lara Stock
Conference Management	Elisabeth Xia, Theo Osterhage, Laura Elena Woelke
Presidents of the General Assembly (PGA)	Oskar Ensinger, Pauline Lemke
Internal Delegate Supervisors	Sophia Kavelmann, Lara Stock, Pauline Lemke, Robin Starkgraff
Financial Management	Fridtjof Helgetveit, Paul Schlichting, Maurice Mundhenk
Heads of Secretariat	Robin Starkgraff, Jasper Wittenburg
Student Supervisors	Max Panzer, Marit Auler, Lisa Köster
Heads of AdminStaff	Niklas Schaper, Hendrik Piplies, Sam Fahrenbruch
Heads of Kitchen Staff	Anton Taubitz, Niklas Glienke, Lars Burbank
Head of Media Staff	Newton Senyo Kwasi Davor
Head of Computer Staff	Alina de Vries, Fabian Lamp
Event Management	Tebarek Al Saab, Michelle Luu
Press & Photo Team	Nadja Brinkmeier, Ruth Owusu-Ansah
Hosting MUN-Directors, Heads of Approval Panel	Ms. Runge, Ms. Breckwoldt



2. General

Official Language

The official language of MUNoH is English. You must speak English to any delegates, AdminStaff or student officers, 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 feeling during MUN. However, there are always problems with delegates not dressing according to the dress code. In order to reduce the number of people punished for dressing inappropriately, we will explain our conference's dress code.

The male delegates have to wear a suit including 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. In combination with blouses and shirts you can wear a skirt or suit trousers. When wearing a skirt or a dress, you have to wear tights. Casual trousers such as jeans or leggings are prohibited. We will only allow formal looking shoes which must be closed in the front (no peep-toes). Due to the fact that you will walk in those shoes for several days, we warmly recommend shoes without very high heels. You can of course 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. When 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. What counts most concerning your outfit is your overall look; therefore, make sure that all your pieces fit together properly.

Traditional and cultural clothing is allowed in special cases if fitting to the country represented.

Punctuality

The Chair/President will set the time that you will meet in the committee. During lobbying you are allowed to leave the room to go to the computer rooms but the Chair/President will set the time for 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 penalize 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 send a message to your Chair, the Secretaries General or your MUN-Director so that you won't be penalized (it is in the discretion of the chair if the reason for being late is approved or not). Further, if you take your resolution to the Approval Panel, tell your chair that you will probably be late so that you will be excused. In case you are delayed more than 1h 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. Under all circumstances it is forbidden to drink alcohol!

Smoking

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

Roll Call

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

Lunch Time

Lunch is usually served in the 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. The lunch is provided by parents working in the kitchen without being salaried, so please be polite and friendly to them.

Ad-Hoc Meetings

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

Main-Submitters

When lobbying, you will have to choose one Main-Submitter. He/She is the delegate that will present the resolution as well as hold the first speech. Remember that the Main-Submitter needs to be in favor of the resolution. In case the resolution passes and is voted to be presented at the General Assembly, the Main-Submitter will be representing the resolution in the General Assembly, 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 favor 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 favor 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 after lobbying. 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 year's time freeze is set to August 24th (August 31st for the Security Council).

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.

It is not allowed to film or take pictures of punishments unless the person being punished gives his / her consent.

Internet

As the law of Hamburg forbids open Wi-Fi hotspots in public official buildings there will be no access to the Internet while debating in the committees. It is possible to do research in the school's computer rooms or library, however this should be done before the conference.

In order to have a fair debate, we urge all delegates to not use any mobile Internet connections for research while debating.

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:

1. Content of Position Papers and / or 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'/NGO's/IGO's laws and the UN charter



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 75 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.

Lobbying

Lobbying is the process in which delegates have to merge the draft resolutions they have prepared beforehand. 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:

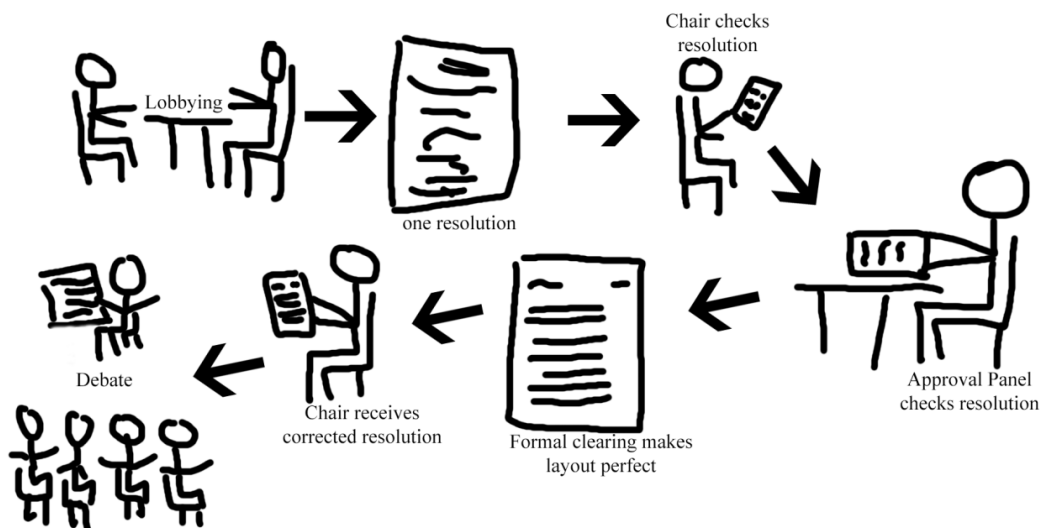
1. When finished with merging the resolutions, the resolution will be handed to the Student Officers of the forum.
2. The Student Officers will check the resolution for orthographical mistakes, additionally to content mistakes that are not in line with the UN charter or the issue itself. He / She will 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 go to the Approval Panel with a digital version of the resolution and the Approval Sheet. In the Approval Panel he / she 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. After the Approval Panel, the resolution then needs to pass the Formal Clearing Office (FCO). For this the Main-Submitter brings his digital version and the Approval Sheet to the FCO, who will correct any formatting mistakes and sign the Approval Sheet afterwards.



5. 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.
6. An AdminStaff will copy the resolution for everyone in the forum.

During the entire approval process, the Main-Submitter is responsible for his resolution and following the process.

Whilst lobbying it is very important for the Student Officers to watch the following things: Only the Security Council is allowed to use OCs that are accompanied with a *. Additionally, please be aware that if there are multiple resolutions regarding one issue, it is the Student Officers' responsibility to decide which resolution shall be debated, and if resolutions on one topic are similar, it is the Student Officers' task to bring the different groups together to discuss and merge both draft resolutions.



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*'.

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. During the GA, 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 GA. The debate will be led by the Presidents of the General Assembly.



Closing Ceremony

The Closing Ceremony will follow right after the GA has ended and all delegates must be present. During the Closings, 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 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 in the end.

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 his placard and say 'present' or 'here'.
- II. The Main-Submitter reads out the *operative clauses*.
- III. The Chair sets the *debating time*.
- IV. The *Main-Submitter* has the floor and delivers his opening speech.
- V. Time in favor: Every delegate can speak in favor of the resolution.
- VI. Time against: Every delegate can speak against the resolution and make amendments.
- VII. Voting procedure: Delegates can either vote in favor, against or abstain.

Resolution

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

In the appendix, you will find a sample resolution in the correct form concerning layout and the use of phrases. There is a limited list of verbs that can start a PC and an OC.

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.

Amendments

In order to propose an amendment, it is necessary to send an amendment sheet to the Deputy Chair. He will read it and decide whether it is in order or not. After that, you have to raise your placard and say "Motion to make an amendment" when the floor is open. This is only possible in time against or in open debate. You then have to ask if the amendment is in order. 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 favor and against the amendment.



After time in favor 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. orthographical mistakes) can be stated orally and do not need to be discussed. The Student Officer should ask the Main-Submitter whether he accepts the friendly amendment.

Voting procedures

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

When the House votes on the whole resolution NGOs and IGOs are not allowed to vote 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

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

It is not allowed to:

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

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

Motions and Points

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



Points

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

All points will not be voted on. The chair has to decide immediately whether they will be granted.

Motions

<u>Process</u>	<u>Motion</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Decision by the chair/president. No objection possible.	Request to follow up	Chair entertains another point of information from the same speaker
	Request for a right of reply	Speaker complains about previous speech (e.g. after opening speech)
	Motion to explain the vote	Delegate has to explain his/ her decision
	Motion to amend the resolution	Starts debate on the amendment
	Motion to move into open debate	Move into open debate (delegates can speak in favor or against), only allowed in time 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. Object ion possible.	Motion to suspend the meeting	Break due to any occurrence
	Motion to close the debate	Start of voting procedure/motion to move into voting procedure
	Motion to move into voting procedure (only in time against)	Starting of voting procedure
	Motion to move into time against	End of time in favour
	Motion to adopt the amendment/resolution by acclamation	Amendment/resolution can be passed by acclamation (if objected once not possible anymore).
Decision by the forum. 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.
Decision by the forum. Two-thirds majority	Motion to appeal against the decision of the chair/president	Overrules the chair's/president's decision, only possible after a point of order. Secretary General will lead the voting procedure.

Security Council

The Security Council is the most influential organ of the UN and was established to maintain international peace and security. It consists of five permanent members (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 consist only of Operative Clauses made through amendments. After the amendments have been debated on separately, there is time in favor and against the whole resolution.



In order to prevent a P5 nation to vote against a resolution, one of the permanent members can make a motion to hold a P5 caucus. If that motion is seconded by the other four P5 nations and granted by the President of the Security Council, the President stops the debate and holds a short meeting with the P5 nations where they can discuss their voting behavior in order to find a compromise. With their veto power, the P5 nations can choose whether they make use of their power (vote with/ without privilege).

This has to be approved by the Secretaries General. Please note that in the Security Council 9 votes in favor are needed to pass an amendment or a resolution as a whole. After having passed a resolution, the President has to send the resolution to the Secretaries General.



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 basically divided into three parts:

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

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

FORUM (which is the committee/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 to number every line. The numbers have to be written in brackets. Furthermore, 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 him/her 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', or 'She'**. If you do not follow this rule the Chair will remind you to do so.

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

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

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

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



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 recommended, but not necessary
- USBstick
- 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 August 19th (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 (or any MUN), we have collected some useful tips and links for you. At first, it is a great idea to gain a basic overview about your issues. The easiest way to do this is reading the research reports, which you will find by following this link (<http://www.munoh.de/issues.html>). The reports are written by your Chairs and should help you with your research. Another great alternative is britannica.com, which offers a huge amount of information. Since the Internet can be tricky when it comes to reliable information, you should never rely on only one source. 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 centers (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. 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 local teacher, your Chairs/Presidents or the Secretaries General at secretary-general@munoh.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	Realizing
Believing	Emphasizing	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
Authorizes*	Designates	Reminds
Calls	Emphasizes	Requests
Calls upon	Encourages	Resolves
Condemns*	Endorses	Solemnly affirms
Confirms	Expresses (...)	Stronglycondemns*
Congratulates	Further (...)	Supports
Considers	Invites	Transmits
Decides*	Notes	Trusts
Declares	Proclaims	Urges

*Can only be used by the Security Council



Sample Resolution

Page 1 of 2

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

(01) THE FIRST COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

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

(03) *Calling to mind* that more nuclear players reduce security for all, multiplying the risks of
(04) miscalculations, accidents or unauthorized use,

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

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

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

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

(13) 1. Calls upon all nuclear weapon states to start a disarmament program in order to:
(14) a) decrease inequality,
(15) b) promote global security;

(16) 2. Hopes for the expansion of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
(17) Organization (CNTBTO) in order to:
(18) a) Take on the inspection and controlling tasks which the IAEA now
(19) fulfils,
(20) b) Ultimately subsume the IAEA into this organization;

(21) 3. Reminds the commission of the importance of tightening export controls;



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- (22) 4. Further reminds all members that inspectors need more powers due to the fact that
(23) many states fear controls, which could be reached by:
- (24) a) Giving the inspectors the right to visit concerned nations whenever
(25) they want,
 - (26) b) Ensuring that the results of inspections will be published in order to:
 - (27) i. Establish an early warning system,
 - (28) ii. Find measures to prevent the extension of nuclear
(29) weapons.



Sample Position Paper/Policy Statement:

Position Paper for the 3rd Committee of the UN
Preventing the spreading of water-borne diseases
Lara Stock, 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 form of water-borne diseases (e.g. cholera, malaria or diarrhea) 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 ground water is not fit for drinking. The concentration of fluoride, iron salinity and arsenic exceeds tolerance levels, leading to approx. 65Million Indians that have been suffering from fluorosis and approx. 5Million 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 18,000Million liters of untreated sewage water flow into the Yamuna river. Of a total of 1.42Million Indian villages, 196,813 are affected by chemical contamination of water. Of 10Million 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 769Million 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 diarrhea in India alone. Another problem is that buying water can cost 1rupee (\$0.015), which can be very expensive when looking at the high percentage of poor people in the Indian population.

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 ground water is contaminated, because feces seep into it. Because of the caste system and the widespread Hinduism, many Indians don't even want to use sanitations: In Hinduism, feces are 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 2019, no Indian must defecate openly anymore. It is planned to build over 100Million 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 per cent 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 per cent 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 emphasizes 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, organizations like water.org should be supported more effectively since they already achieved a lot by collecting donations and working hand in hand with other organizations like WaterCredit. Alarmed by the fact that worldwide every 7th person is forced to openly defecate, it is necessary to spend more attention to organizations such as the World Toilet Organization and to launch campaigns to build latrines and toilets and to educate people about the necessity of sanitation.

(due to lack of space this position paper is formatted in a line spacing of 1.0. Please remember that your position paper needs to be formatted in 1.5)



7. Issues on the Agenda

1st Committee (Disarmament and International Security Committee)

- Managing the high number of climate refugees with special regard to the increasing number of natural disasters causing uninhabitable regions
- Finding measures against radicalization spread on the internet
- Taking legal measures to ensure safety in gun trading

2nd Committee (Economic and Financial Committee)

- Developing and implementing systems in LEDCs to enable people with low income to receive access to financial services
- Financing the damage caused by the increasing number of natural disasters
- Finding structures and strategies in order to finance health systems in countries lacking minimal health services

3rd Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee)

- Protecting the tropical rainforest with special regard to the wellbeing of indigenous people
- Managing the spread of infectious diseases due to high temperatures in tropical regions often passed on by mosquitos
- Helping people in LEDCs suffering from the effects of El Niño

4th Committee (Decolonization and special political committee)

- Taking measures against the civil war in Mali
- Overcoming postcolonial effects in affected regions
- The question of Syrian Golan

Human Rights Council

- Homosexual rights in LEDCs and NICs
- The right of women to vote
- The right of the child to receive education
- The question of freedom of press with special regard to censorship

Sustainable Development Commission

- Introducing sustainable agricultural methods with regard to new climate conditions and shifting vegetation zones
- Increasing sustainable packaging to decrease the use of plastic in order to combat health problems
- Managing resource scarcity caused by a growing world population

Economic and Social Council

- Promoting the use of renewable energy in order to fight health issues caused by smog
- Improving global working condition standards in LEDCs and NICs
- Fighting the spreading and the effects of typhus
- Taking measures to increase sustainable tourism focusing on LEDCs



Commission for Africa

- Restructuring the distribution of renewable energy produced by solar cells in the Sahara to ensure a better infrastructure in the region
- Raising awareness concerning the necessity to fight climate change in African states
- Monitoring African governments to support good governance for the future of African citizens
- The question of preventing desertification with special regard to uninhabitable areas and resettlement

Security Council

- The situation in North Korea
- The question of Afghanistan with special regard to terrorist activities



8. Our sponsors

Coming soon! 😊

Postamble

This is the end of the Delegates' Booklet of MUNoH 2018.

If you are left with any questions, do not hesitate to contact us (secretary-general@munoh.de) or have a look at the MUNoHwebsite (www.munoh.de).

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

Your Secretaries General

Sophia Kavelmann, Secretary General

Lara Stock, Secretary General