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MODEL UNITED NATIONS OF HAMBURG



Delegates' Booklet of MUNoH 2017

-9th session-

4th October–8th October 2017



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Preamble

Dear Delegates of MUNoH 2017,

we, as your Secretaries General, are delighted to welcome you to the ninth session of Model United Nations of Hamburg. Thankful for your participation, we hope that MUNoH 2017 will be an unforgettable conference with amazing memories but also unique experiences.

As our main focus of this year's conference is on the topic of water, you will find at least one issue concerning water 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 and support you during this conference we have collected the most important information on 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,

Marvin Gambusch, Secretary General

Milena Steffen, 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 is an MUN-Conference held at Gymnasium Meiendorf for the 9th time.

Why Participate in MUN?

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

- a) meet many people from different countries
- b) enhance your English skills
- c) gain confidence in delivering speeches and in negotiating
- d) further enhance your general knowledge in geography, politics, economics and other subjects
- 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 problems listed on the issues 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 you cannot solve with the help of your chair you can call your ambassador for help.

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

Student Officers are experienced delegates that take over the role of chairs (in committees) or presidents (in councils). They have to take care that the rules of procedure are applied in their committee/council. Student Officers 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 the behavior of their students. They are mostly working in the Approval Panel correcting resolutions.



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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.



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Executive Team of MUNoH 2017

Secretaries General	Marvin Gambusch, Milena Steffen
Conference Management	Selene Damm, Nina Metzendorff, Vanessa Meyer, Katharina Wenck
President of the General Assembly (PGA)	Lisa Dudek
Internal Delegate Supervisors	Virginia Pistoll, Lea Hansen
Financial Management	Tom Luca Schleden, Max Widegreen
Heads of Secretariat	Colin Casey, Luka Foellmer, Inshall Ahmed Qureshi
Student Supervisors	Jonas Dieckmann, Melissa Bauer, Moritz Schnöckel
Heads of AdminStaff	Philipp Mundorf, Svea Trenkner, Marco Saric
Heads of Kitchen Staff	Kristin Albrecht, Thomas Brimm
Head of Media Staff	Jonas Gampe, Luca Krohn
Head of Computer Staff	Daniel Louizov, Rames Razaqi
Event Management	Aline Hà, Julia Tabibi
Press Team	Eva Dickmann, Jonas Gampe, Annika Gedlek
Hosting MUN- Directors, Heads of Approval Panel	Ms. Breckwoldt, Ms. Runge



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2. General

Official Language

The official language of MUNoH is English. You must speak English to any delegates, AdminStaff or student officers, even to those who are from your home country and 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 in line with 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 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, you have to wear tights, as in combination with dresses. Casual trousers such as jeans or leggings are prohibited. For shoes we will only allow formal looking shoes. These 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 high (sky) heels. You can further add some jewelry to your dress.

In general, colors included in your outfit should be neutral and subdued. In session and during formal debate, suit jackets and blazers have to be worn, unless the chairs/presidents have decided differently. In case a delegate rises for whatever reason, his button must be closed, but opened again as soon as the delegate takes his/her seat. Ladies wearing skirts and dresses should make sure that no more than a palm of a hand fits between the edge and the top of your knee. 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 when you will meet in the committee. During lobbying you are allowed to leave the room to go to the computer rooms but the Chair/President will set the time for roll calls followed by ad-hoc meetings. You should be on time at every roll call and in the morning. If you are late, the chair is allowed to penalize you, e.g. by making



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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 the chair 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 1,5h due to any reason, the chair/president will call upon the Secretaries General to talk to you.

Eating and Drinking

During the debate it is prohibited to eat. Drinking is in order throughout the debate. 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 for free, 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

While lobbying you have to find Co-Submitters. Remember that you need at least twenty five percent of the Committee or Commission as Co-Submitters (listed in the resolution) in order



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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 even if you have not raised your placard if he/ she feels that this is in the interest of the debate. 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 to 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 September 10th (September 20th 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, 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 commission 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 resolutions
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



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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. 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 President of the General Assembly. He declares the conference open at the end of the ceremony.

Lobbying

Lobbying is the process in which delegates have to merge their 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 in the forum.

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 as such. 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 the 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.

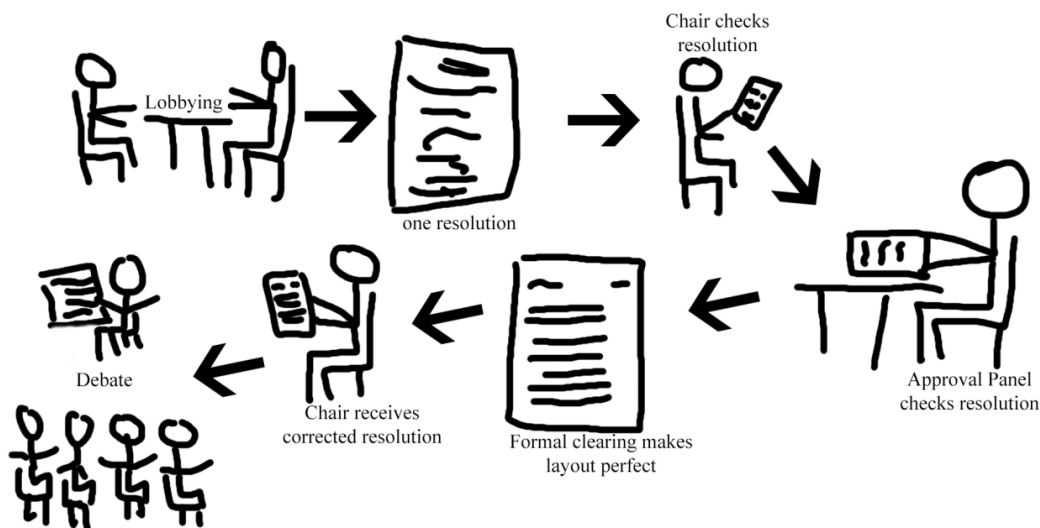


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5. As a last step, the Student Officers of the forum decide if the resolution then is ready to be debated and sign the Approval Sheet.
6. An AdminStaff will copy the resolution for everyone in the forum.

During the entire approval process, the Main Submitter is responsible for his resolution and follows 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 process of correction, 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 PGA.



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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, here the Student Officers will award their most outstanding delegates. Additionally the Conference Management, the Secretaries General, the PGA will deliver their closing speeches. The conference will be declared closed by the PGA in the end. 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 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 procedures: 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 country's position on the UN measures, possible solutions the country suggests and the country's opinion 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 sending the amendment sheet to the Deputy Chair you have to raise your placard and say "Motion to make an amendment" when the floor is open. This is only possible in time against or open debate.



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After having been chosen, you have to ask if the amendment is in order. If the amendment is in order the Deputy Chair reads out the amendment and you have the floor. After that the Chair/President sets debating time in favor and against the amendment.

After time in favor and time against 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 and the HSC. Friendly amendments can be stated orally and do not need to be discussed. The Student Officer should ask the main submitter whether he accepts the friendly amendment.

Voting procedures

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

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



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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



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Decision by the chair/president. Objection possible.	Motion to suspend the meeting	Break due to any occurrence
	Motion to close the debate	Start of voting procedure/motion to move into voting procedure
	Motion to move into voting procedure (only in time against)	Starting of voting procedure
	Motion to move into time against	End of time in favour
	Motion to adopt the amendment/resolution by acclamation	Amendment/resolution can be passed by acclamation (if objected once not possible anymore).
Decision by the forum. 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 (PR China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the USA) who have a right of veto and ten non-permanent members. The SC can sanction countries or send peacekeeping troops. The rules of procedure in the Security Council are different from those of other committees or commissions. There is no lobbying process, as the resolutions are ad-hoc resolutions, which consist only of Operative Clauses made through amendments. After the amendments have been debated on separately, there is some time in favor and against the whole resolution. In order to prevent a P5 nation to vote against a resolution, one of the permanent members can



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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 Secretary General. Please note that in the Security Council 9 votes in favor are needed to pass an amendment or a resolution. After having passed a resolution, the president has to send the resolution to the Secretary General.

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 start with the number of your committee/council in capital letters.

Then, you start with your first preambulatory clause. First, you pick a preamble phrase (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 you state exactly what needs to be done. Therefore, you start



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with an operative phrase (cf. annex). It is written in bold letters and the clauses are numbered. If you want to write a sub-clause you have to start a new paragraph. Sub-clauses are numbered with letters a), b) & c). The sub-sub-clauses are numbered with Roman numbers i., ii. & iii.

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

A resolution ends with a full stop. Do not forget to number every line. The numbers have to be written in brackets. Further, the numbers of the pages have to be written down ('page 1 of x'). You can find a sample resolution in the annex.

How to Write an Amendment

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

The sheet consists of the following gaps:

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

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

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

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

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



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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:

‘Dear chair, distinguished delegates, lovely AdminStaff and dear guests...’

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

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

Then you can start your speech. During 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, all or a limited number of points of information. Due to time constraints, the chair/president may stop points of information at some time. He/she will then ask you to yield the floor to the chair/president. You have to do this. This is the only occasion when you might use the first person, by saying ‘I yield the floor to the chair/president’.

5. Before the Conference

Packing List

- Rules of conduct (signed!)
- Printed version of your booklet (recommended)
- Resolution, position paper and researched documents (digital copy and printed version)
- Laptop recommended, but not necessary
- Memory 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 (at least 2) and draft-resolutions (at least 1) to your Chairs by September 11th (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



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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, tricks and links for you. At first, it is a great idea to gain a basic overview about your issues. The easiest way to do this is reading the research reports, which you will find 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](http://www.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 the Secretaries General at secretary-general@munoh.de, your local teacher or your chairs/presidents for help.

6. Annex

Our Preambulatory Phrases

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



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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 (...)	Strongly condemns*
Congratulates	Further (...)	Supports
Considers	Invites	Trusts
Decides*	Notes	Urges
Declares	Proclaims	

*Can only be used by the Security Council



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Sample Resolution

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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.



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Sample Position Paper/Policy Statement:

United Kingdom Security Council, Fabian Krusa

The second issue before the SC can be considered the most important topic regarding international peace and security of the past 12 years: The situation in Afghanistan. The country, located in the Middle East, and home of 21.8 million people has been the topic of discussion for the General Assembly and the Security Council for several times, especially since the start of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission after the 9/11 attacks. Though having been a very prosperous hub of an international trade route one day, the past 34 years of war have let Afghanistan become one of the poorest countries in our world. Today a third of the Afghans have less than sixty pence a day and one in 6 children die before they are five years old. Moreover, the life expectancy is only 44 in average, which is really low compared to around 80 in the UK.

Additionally, there is still a large number of an-alphabets and what must not be underestimated, there is still discrimination and violation of women's rights and their equality in Afghanistan although some efforts in the past decade. The origin of all these humanitarian, financial as well as social problems dates back to the year 1978 when the Afghan Civil War began after the former General Daud had been overthrown and killed, leading to a seizure of power by the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA). In the following year the Soviet intervention, intending to aid the PDPA, took place. This however, was directly opposed by the mujahideen, an Afghan resistance force, which was supported by mainly the US but also China and Pakistan as well as Iran. The consequence of this conflict was a civil war of a disastrous extent.

In that time already the General Assembly first dealt with the Afghan issue and adopted resolutions 462 as well as 35/37. In A/RES/35/37 the GA stresses the importance of the sovereignty of the Afghan people and further calls up the international forces to withdraw while still calling for international humanitarian assistance. After ten years the Red Army had to quit but civil war continued though. The following decade was dominated by several civil uprisings and fights between different groups of which one is the Taliban. After having failed in Kabul in 1995 they finally took over control in the "Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan" in 1996. Other states such as the US and Russia supported a resistance group against them, since the Taliban gave safe heaven to the Al-Qaeda to plan and carry out their terrorist attacks all over the world, culminating in the 9/11 attacks. After that the Taliban refused to bring the leaders of Al-Qaeda to account and therefore the international community, meaning the NATO as well as the USA, UK and France in cooperation with the Northern Alliance, had to intervene militarily in order to "protect the international security by helping the Afghans to take control of their own" as the British First Secretary of State, William Hague, stressed in a report last December. The decision of the UNSC to establish the ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) has to be considered a very important step and was warmly welcomed by the UK. The United Kingdom has from the beginning on supported the ISAF mission with thousands of soldiers, having 9,500 of them stationed in Afghanistan, mainly in the Southern province of Helmand, today. The second relevant step was the establishment of the UNAMA (United Nations Mission in Afghanistan) by the SC in 2002 with S/RES/1401 which the UK also voted in favor for. The UNAMA shall assist the process of transition in Afghanistan and lay the foundations for peace and security. The UK considers the work of this mission as effective and therefore also voted in favor of S/RES/2041 which last year extended the mandate of the UNAMA for another year.

More than a decade of foreign intervention in the country has passed and the mission is coming to an end. The troops of the ISAF mission shall leave the land by the end of 2014. Though we have achieved some successes we have also seen that it is not easy or nearly impossible to totally eliminate the Taliban and Al-Qaeda. The fights between the international forces and the terrorists as well as their attacks have caused a lot of casualties ending up with a horrifying number of 3 million people killed in the country since 1978 and still a lot of humanitarian problems as aforementioned.



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The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland considers Afghanistan the “top foreign policy priority” and our defence main effort. We are in Afghanistan because we see our national security threatened by terrorist groups such as AlQaeda. The aim of the UK's intervention was to protect the national and international security by assisting the Afghans to protect their country from a return of the terrorists. To achieve that, the United Kingdom runs several projects in the middle-east state. On the one hand the UK actively participates in the military support for Afghanistan with the soldiers sent to the ISAF mission. We are convinced that the training and extension of the Afghan soldiers as well as the national police to a level at which they can take over the control in their country has to be our goal until the end of 2014. This training of the so-called ANSF (Afghan National Security Forces), made up by the Afghan National Army (ANA), the Afghan Air Force as well as the Afghan National Police (ANP), is crucial to establish long-term security in the country. The UK, for example, has sent several British police officers to Afghanistan to mentor and train the local officers. British Defence Secretary, Phillip Hammond, as well as the Chief of Defence Staff, General Sir Richards, are convinced that the ANSF has greatly improved in the recent years and welcome the growth of their capacity to today 352,000.

Consequently the UK wants to withdraw its troops step by step until the end of 2014 in the stipulated transition process. By the end of 2013 the British soldiers will have a number of 5,200 as agreed at the Lisbon Summit in 2006. Till that date British soldiers will, albeit with a lower capacity, continue their work aside the Afghan forces. Moreover, the UK emphasizes that it will fulfill its commitment to continue the cooperation beyond 2014 in the way of building up the government as well as training the ANSF forces. Welcoming the statement to the SC of H.E Ambassador Stephan Evans, the NATO Assistant Secretary General at the SC, in which he notices a success of the mission and concludes that the transition process can be achieved in time, the UK is convinced of that as well and wants to work with greatest effort to reach this goal.

(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)



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Issues on the Agenda

1. Disarmament:
 - Finding agreements to ensure the safety of aid organizations in crisis areas.
 - Protecting traffic around the African coastline against piracy.
 - Prohibiting terrorist organizations proliferating biological and chemical weapons.

3. Social, Humanitarian, Cultural:
 - Preventing the spreading of waterborne diseases.
 - Providing access to medication in LEDCs with special focus on sexually transmitted diseases
 - The question of conflicts between national code of laws and the practice of the Shar'ia.

4. Decolonization, special political, refugee:
 - Ensuring the right to seek asylum by guaranteeing safe travel with special focus on North African countries as transit nations.
 - Creating a United Nations water providence program preventing the development of crisis in areas prone to conflict.
 - Decreasing radioactive contamination in maritime environments.

6. Legal:
 - Finding measures to prohibit the privatization of water, ensuring access to water especially in poor regions.
 - Finding long term solutions to the problem of disappearing states due to climate change with respect to the legal status of the state's citizens, its culture and traditions.
 - Measures to eliminate the gender gap.

HRC:

- Implementing the human right to water and sanitation.
- Finding international regulations on marriage of homosexuals and their acceptance.
- Ensuring legal governance and fair jurisdictional systems internationally.
- Prohibiting torture as a legal penalty.

United Nations Environmental Assembly:

- Decreasing pollution in open waters from ships and the consequent destruction of ecosystems.
- Preventing the extinction of water species with a special focus on effects caused by tourism.
- Decelerating the process of desertification.
- Protection of seabeds from damage due to harvesting of manganese nodules.

ECOSOC:

- The problem of sinking groundwater levels due to the deepening rivers for economic trade.
- Eliminating the organ trade on the black market with a special focus on refugees.



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- Limiting the use of atomic energy and the subsequent waste produced.
- Improving the global infrastructure with a special focus on tap water and electricity.

Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

- Reconsidering the effectiveness of the International Court of Justice and its acceptance by the UN member states.
- Reconsidering the structure of the Security Council.
- Increasing annual funding by the UN in order to protect fresh water reserves.
- Reviewing the effectiveness of UN peace keepers in crisis areas with focus on their legal restrictions.

Security Council

- Arbitration of the dispute of the South China Sea focusing on territorial claims.
- Decreasing the influence of Boko Haram with a special focus on children.



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The END

This is the end of the Delegates' Booklet of MUNoH 2017.

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

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

Your Secretaries General.

Marvin Gambusch, Secretary General

Milena Steffen, Secretary General