



SISMUN

Schulfarm Insel Scharfenberg Model United Nations

SISMUN '14

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# SISMUN 2014

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## 1. Basic Rules

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### 1.1 Dress Code

All delegates will be required to wear formal clothing. Male participants will be asked to wear a suit, trousers, shirt and a tie, alternatively national costume (of the country represented) will be allowed as well. Female Participants may wear a blazer with matching trousers or a matching skirt, a national costume will also be admitted. There will be no hats, base caps or similar permitted in the conference halls, unless a participant's religion or the national costume require a head dress – sombreros, base caps and cow boy hats or similar head dresses will not be admitted into the hall. Also every participant must wear his/her badge, without it you will not be able to enter the conference halls

### 1.2 Conference Language

The conference language is English, the chairs will observe and enforce all delegates' obedience to this rule, notes passed from and to delegations by the administrative staff need to be in English or will not be delivered.

### 1.3 Politeness

To ensure SISMUN to become a success for everyone participating, there will be a set of guidelines to guarantee politeness among delegates:

1. Always refer to delegates of other delegations as "Honorable Delegate of X" (ex.: "Honorable Delegate of France")
2. Offensive language will not be tolerated
3. Refrain from threatening others with physical or mental violence, such behavior will not be tolerated
4. Always address every one with the due courtesy
5. Keep quiet and pay attention during a speech, statement or announcement of another participant
6. Slander or the vilification of other delegates will not be tolerated

### 1.4 Declarations of War

The United Nations are an organization of peace and diplomacy, therefore threats and/or declarations of war will not be tolerated.

### 1.5 Flags & Banners

All Flags and Banners in the SISMUN Conference halls are property of the SISMUN O.C. or its sponsors, a delegate doing any damage to a flag or a banner will be asked to replace the damaged object.

### 1.6 Physical Harm

All kinds of physical harm are strictly prohibited.

### 1.7 Weapons

All weapons, whether they'd be real or imitations are strongly prohibited at SISMUN Conference, since they promote a spirit that is incompatible with the goals of the United Nations and unworthy of the United Nations, and will be confiscated at the entrance by the Security.

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## 1.8 Alcohol & Drugs

Any narcotic, alcoholic and tobacco products are strongly prohibited at SISMUN Conference, these products will be confiscated by the Security at the entrance. You will not be permitted to enter the Conference Halls under influence of narcotics and/or alcohol as well.

**Remember at SISMUN you should have fun, so do not spoil it for other by violating one of those rules or any other regulations.**

## 2. Modes of Address

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All speeches and statements should begin with *“Mister/Madam Chair, Ladies and Gentlemen of the house...”* Delegates and the Chair do not need to be addressed in third person, but should always be addressed with the due courtesy.

Example: *“Honorable Delegate, are you aware...”* and not *“Are you aware...”*

Or

*“Is the honorable delegate aware that...”* and not *“Is the speaker aware that...”*

To avoid confusion delegates may not be addressed or referred to with their name, therefore all delegates should be addressed or referred to with *“Delegate of X”* or simply *“Delegate”*.

Example: *“Honorable Delegate of Tanzania”* or *“Honorable Delegate”*

## 3. Preparation for SISMUN

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**First Step:** Register yourself on [sismun.de](http://sismun.de) or ask your teacher, tutor or other for the SISMUN registration sheet.

**Second Step:** Choose a country you would like to represent on this year's edition of SISMUN and find your co-delegate(s).

**Third Step:** Prepare yourself for the conference. Write an opening speech, a draft resolution and do as much research as you can.

If you sent the Registration form back and received our reply containing the country you will represent you should start researching your country and its specific point of view on the specific topic.

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## 4. Researching a Country

Your task is to represent your country as detailed as possible. In order to do so, it is necessary to,

- know your country
- think like the government of your country
- know your country's allies and memberships in any IGOs\NGOs

The following aspects will help you understand the role of your country in world politics and are particularly important.

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Political Structure      | Origin of Political Structures, Constitution and Government, Stability and Policy, Current and past Government(s) |
| Cultural Factors         | Ethnic Groups, Religions, Cultural History,   |
| Geography                | Bordering Countries, Topography, Geo-Political Considerations   |
| Economy                  | Momentary System, Dependency and Debt, Membership of Economic and Trade, Organizations/Associations               |
| Natural Resources        | Basic Commodities Produced, Trade Agreements, Degree of Self-sufficiency  |
| Defensive Capabilities   | Military Structure, Dependency on other Nations/Alliances, Membership of Alliances                                |
| Views on Global Problems | Role and Influence in the World, Membership of blocs and Geo-Political groupings                                  |
| History                  | General, History before and until WW II, Recent History   |

On some points you can use Wikipedia but try not to let everything be based on something that an amateur wrote. Here are some helpful websites that will make it easier for you to get proper research done.

|                                    |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>About the United Nations</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) United Nations</li> <li>b) nternational Court of Justice</li> <li>c) Missions to the United Nations</li> <li>d) UN Foundation</li> <li>e) Declaration of Human Rights</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.un.org">www.un.org</a></li> <li><a href="http://www.icj-cij.org">www.icj-cij.org</a></li> <li><a href="http://www.un.org/Overview/missions">www.un.org/Overview/missions</a></li> <li><a href="http://www.unfoundation.org">www.unfoundation.org</a></li> <li><a href="http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/">www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/</a></li> </ul>   |
| <b>For your country's position</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) CIA</li> <li>b) CIA World Fact Book</li> <li>c) The Library of Congress [Country d) Studies]</li> <li>e) Country Profiles</li> <li>f) Cultural, Historical, Statistical, Country Information [Login need]</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.cia.gov">www.cia.gov</a></li> <li><a href="http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/">www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/</a></li> <li><a href="http://www.lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/cshome.html">www.lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/cshome.html</a></li> <li><a href="http://www.infoplease.com">http://www.infoplease.com</a></li> <li><a href="http://www.countryreports.org">http://www.countryreports.org</a></li> </ul> |

A good source for information is national embassies. Ask them for more detailed information to certain topics and they will get you most likely the help and information you need. Apart from the embassies, reference books are also reliable sources of information. Keeping up with world news has been proving useful as well. You should try to stay updated at least in the last weeks before the

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conference. A lot of magazines most likely report about questions that will be discussed during committee work at SISMUN. So just read a couple of articles and keep the ones you find interesting. It is probably a good idea to start putting everything concerning your country into a folder.

## 5. Definitions

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### 5.1 General Assembly

The General Assembly (or just “GA”) is the deliberative assembly of the United Nations where opening speeches are held and the final resolution being presented.

### 5.2 Secretary General

The Secretary General is the leader of the United Nations. His or her role is to conduct the debate and to lead the General Assembly. The Secretary General cannot change any resolution but his or her decisions are final. He or she can punish single delegates and even entire delegations for improper behavior.

### 5.3 Chair

A Chairperson (or just “Chair”) conducts the debate. He or she has no influence on the shape of a resolution. The decisions of the Chair are final as well. A delegate may have a floor only if recognized by Chairs, Co-Chairs or the Secretary General.

### 5.4 The House

The House contains all members of the General Assembly except for the Secretary General, Chairs, and Co-Chairs.

### 5.5 Submitter

A submitter is the person who wrote the draft resolution.

### 5.6 Main Submitters

Main submitters are a group of countries who have contributed the most to the final shape of a resolution. The settled number of main submitters is 3; if you want to have more main submitters, you have to propose a motion during formal lobbying or GA.

### 5.7 Motion

The proposal for a debate that will eventually be voted on. The motion must receive a ‘second’ from a delegation, other than the delegation that has the floor in order to be voted on. To second a motion a delegate must call ‘second’ right after a motion. The delegate does not need to raise his placard high in order to do so. If no one seconds the motion, no vote on it will be allowed. The motion passes when there is a majority of voices in favor.

If there is a motion to remove a veto power from the GA, three of the five veto powers must be in favor of this motion in order to let it pass.

### Human Rights Committee (HRC)

The Human Rights Committee is a body of independent experts (just one delegate per delegation) in which delegates talk about how to stop violations against the Declaration of Human Rights. The delegates representing their country need to be informed about the

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situation of Human Rights in their country and need to know about possible violations. The situation of national and religious conflicts, minorities, the most dangerous diseases and poverty are essential.

## Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC)

The Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC) debates about financial situations and creates standards. It is the UN's organ facilitating international cooperation on problem-solving in economic and social issues. Delegates need to know about the basic economic situation of the country they represent. Statistics are always helpful.

## Political Committee (PC)

The Political Committee discusses about (urgent) political issues. The delegates need to be informed about the political situation in their country. To read magazines and review current news events is recommended.

## 6. General terms of communication in the General Assembly

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**To have the floor:** To be given the right to speak in a debate.

**To yield the floor:** To give up one's right to have the floor, either temporarily or finally. It can be used when you want to give up a point of information or reply to someone else when you have already been recognized. You can yield the floor either to the Chair or to another delegate.

## 7. The Page System

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Each delegation is allowed to communicate with every other delegation through hand-written papers in the General Assembly as well as in committee work. Papers need to be in English and handed to one of the "Pages". Two to three pages will be in each committee. Each paper needs to consist the name of the delegation who wrote the paper, a message, and the name of a delegation who is supposed to receive the paper.

### Example:

**FROM:** Russian Federation

**TO:** United States of America

**MESSAGE:** We need to talk, there is something that needs to be clarified.

You can even address the paper to a single person through adding a small note: "**TO:** United States of America, HRC". HRC stands for Human Rights Committee. Because of this note, the paper will be handed to the delegate of the Human Rights Committee.

[**HRC** = Human Rights Committee, **PC** = Political Committee, **ECOSOC** = Economic and Social Committee.]

## 8. How to write an Opening Speech

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During the Opening Ceremony of the SISMUN Conference every delegation will be asked to deliver a speech briefly stating their policies on the issues of the SISMUN Conference. The Opening Speech should not exceed a time limit of 1:10, to prevent excessive and long speeches the Chair will order the Conference Technical Support to cut the microphone at 1:20.

This shall not handicap the delegates, only prevent delegations from stretching the frame of time to an unreasonable level and shall also grant that the conference may be conducted in its schedule.

The opening Speeches will be delivered in sets of five delegations, after each five speakers the chair will grant three rights of reply – a right of reply needs to refer to a speech from the previous set of five, also each speech may only be replied to once. Therefore rights of reply referring to a speech other than one of the previous set or a speech already replied to are out of order – the time for a reply will be set to exactly thirty seconds. During opening ceremony all points but the points of personal privilege and parliamentary enquiry will be out of order.

**Note:** Your speech may not, in any way, offend another country directly.

Also, every Opening Speech, as well as any other address to the house, should always begin with “Distinguished Delegates, Honorable Chair” or “Members of the House, Honored Chair”, furthermore, minimum politeness should be kept throughout the speech.

**Example:** Not: “The hatred spread by the Iranian Government...”

**But:** “The hatred spread by some Middle Eastern governments...”

**Insider tip:** Do not speak about all topics too specifically, it is more effective to only roughly sketch your country’s policy on the single issues of the conference. You will notice, 1 minute and 10 seconds are a lot of time to briefly state a country’s policy, but they are too short to become detailed on every topic there is



## 9. How to write a Resolution

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### 9.1 General Information

Resolutions are the main instruments used within discussion in the UN. They are the basis of all UN-debates by mentioning several issues on which the delegates, according to the circumstances, can discuss, agree, change, ratify or disagree.

Normally a resolution states the policy of the country you are representing. In some committees, this can also be done in the form of treaties, declarations and conventions. They can be very specific or very general. According to the committee involved they can demand or propose, deeply regretting certain events or urging member states to take action.

A resolution is separated in two parts: the pre-ambulatory and the operative clauses. The pre-ambulatory clauses are the first part of the resolution. They name the aims of the resolution by giving precise information about the problems, reasons for the actions taking place and/or examples of similar problems. Often, the UN Charta, international treaties, or other relevant information are mentioned.

Operative clauses are specifying the actions that should take place in order to solve the problem. They give definitions and specific solutions and call upon other countries to take certain measures.

Each clause starts with a verb and deals as a whole with an idea, in a logical succession. No clause should be an accumulation of thoughts and ideas on the whole topic but should only deal with one aspect of the mentioned problem.

### 9.2 Order & Layout

Considering the fact that a resolution is basically one very long and complete sentence, the proper layout to structure it is absolutely necessary. Preciseness and distinctness are vital and therefore grammar and spelling have to be correct.

The correct logical order of a resolution is:

- Name of the committee, the topic, and the country submitting the resolution (the header)
- Addressing the forum
- Pre-ambulatory clauses
- Operative clauses

The basic rules concerning the layout are:

- Start all clauses with the appropriate introductory phrases
- End each pre-ambulatory clause with a comma, each operative clause with a semicolon
- Start a new line after each clause
- End the final operative clause with a full stop

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## 9.3 How to start a preambulatory clause

|                            |                          |                             |                           |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Affirming                  | Guided by                | Alarmed by                  | Having adopted            |
| Approving                  | Having considered        | Aware of                    | Having considered further |
| Believing                  | Having devoted attention | Bearing in mind             | Having examined           |
| Confident                  | Having studied           | Contemplating               | Having heard              |
| Convinced                  | Having received          | Declaring                   | Keeping in mind           |
| Deeply concerned           | Noting with regret       | Deeply conscious            | Noting with satisfaction  |
| Deeply convinced           | Noting with deep concern | Deeply disturbed            | Noting further            |
| Deeply regretting          | Noting with approval     | Desiring                    | Observing                 |
| Emphasizing                | Realizing                | Expecting                   | Reaffirming               |
| Expressing it appreciation | Recalling                | Expressing its satisfaction | Recognizing               |
| Fulfilling                 | Referring                | Fully aware                 | Seeking                   |
| Fully alarmed              | Taking into account      | Fully believing             | Taking into consideration |
| Taking note                | Further recalling        | Viewing with appreciation   | Welcoming                 |

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## 9.4 How to start an operative clause

|                      |                    |                            |                  |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Accepts              | Further proclaims  | Affirms                    | Further reminds  |
| Approves             | Further recommends | Authorizes                 | Further resolves |
| Calls                | Further requests   | Calls upon                 | Have resolved    |
| Condemns             | Notes              | Congratulates              | Proclaims        |
| Confirms             | Reaffirms          | Considers                  | Recommends       |
| Declares accordingly | Reminds            | Deplores                   | Regrets          |
| Draws the attention  | Requests           | Designates                 | Solemnly affirms |
| Emphasizes           | Strongly condemns  | Encourages                 | Supports         |
| Endorses             | Trusts             | Expresses its appreciation | Takes note of    |
| Expresses its hope   | Transmits          | Further Invites            | Urges            |

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## 9.5 SAMPLE RESOLUTION <sup>[1]</sup>

### General Assembly Third Committee

Resolution GA/3/1.1

**Sponsors:** United States, Austria and Italy

**Signatories:** Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

**Topic:** "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

*Reminding* all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

*Reaffirming* its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

*Noting with satisfaction* the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

*Stressing* the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. *Encourages* all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; [use semicolons to separate operative clauses]
2. *Urges* member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. *Requests* that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. *Calls* for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. *Stresses* the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. *Calls upon* states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. *Requests* the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development.

## 10. References

[1] United Nations Association of the United States of America (2013), "Sample Resolution", URL: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/sample-resolution> (Stand: 10.08.14)