STAMFORDAMERICAN
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Delegate Handbook
SAISMUN VII
Reigniting the Future

Written and Revised by:
Akhil Venkatesh, Afiq Aqlan, Kairav Aggarwal, Shaurya Chatterjee, Krish Patel, Nivedita Shah, Stella de Kreij, Vishwatha Venkatesan, Jwala Vijayapushpa

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General Information

1) Dress Code

The expectation at SAISMUN is that all delegates adhere to a strict dress code. Model United Nations is a forum that intends to be both a model of and a model for the United Nations. In order to achieve this, clothing should reflect the level of professionalism delegates of nations in the real world have. Delegates are strongly recommended to wear formal attire or 'Business Formal'. Failure to adhere to the dress code is therefore considered a form of disrespect to the institution.

2) Lanyards and Placards

All delegates will be supplied with lanyards and placards on the first day of the conference. Delegates will be expected to wear these lanyards to every committee sessions, for the entirety of the conference. Placard plasticss must be left within the respective committee rooms, but the Placard Papers can be taken home if desired. **Lost Lanyards and placards will not be replaced.**

3) Transportation

For those students in Singapore, the closest MRT station is Woodleigh Exit B, on the North East Line (NE11). For those wishing to take buses or taxis, Stamford American International School is situated approximately 10 minutes drive from NEX. All International Participants will be provided with busing to and from the conference venue.**All participants are advised to enter through gate 1 (turnstiles) in order to pass through security checks and enter the campus.**

Tentative Schedule

(Actual schedule will be posted on the website at a later date)

5:00 to 5:30 pm	**Arrival of Delegates and Registration**
5:30 to 6:30 pm	**Opening Ceremony & Dismissal**
7:45 to 8:15 am	**Arrival of delegates (<u>Mandatory</u> Chair meeting)**
8:15 to 10:00 am	**Committee in session**
Snack at A4 Breakout Space (10:00 to 10:15 am)	
10:15 to 11:45 am	**Committee in session**
Lunch at Adams Cafeteria (11:45 to 12:45 pm)	
12:45-3:15	**Committee in session**
Snack at A4 Breakout Space (3:15 to 3:30 pm)	
3:15 to 5:00 pm	**Committee in session**
10 to 15 minute transition to Reagan Theatre (5:00 to 5:15 pm)	
5:15-6:00	**Closing Ceremony in Reagan Theatre & Dismissal**

Ceremonies

The opening and closing ceremonies will take place in the Reagan Theatre (Adams Building, Level B1). After the start of the ceremony, the doors will be closed and none will be allowed admission.

The Opening Ceremony will commence on <u>Friday, November 14th at 5:30 pm.</u> The Closing Ceremony will commence on <u>Saturday, November 15th at 5:15 pm.</u>

Delegates are reminded to arrive at the Reagan Theatre 10 minutes prior to the start of the ceremonies to facilitate a smooth start.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1) Decorum

Decorum is the order and respect for others that all members of any committee must observe during the conference. Model United Nations is a simulation of an institution where nations come together to negotiate, compromise, and reach consensus for constructive solutions. It is for this reason that general decorum is to be observed in each committee room. The chair may call for decorum if they feel that the house is not maintaining basic decorum or respect for a speaker, the chair, or their role as a representative of their respective country.

2) Alcoholic Beverages and Illicit Substances

There is to be **no consumption of alcoholic beverages, narcotic drugs, or any other illicit substances** at any time during the conference. Delegates are reminded that both the use and possession of narcotics carry heavy penalties under Singapore law.

Additionally, **smoking is also not allowed** at any location on the Stamford American International School grounds. If any delegates are caught doing so, there will be serious repercussions potentially leading to their school being blacklisted along with various other consequences.

3) Credentials

All participants are required to wear their SAISMUN-issued credentials throughout the conference. Those not wearing their lanyards will not be allowed entry onto the Stamford American International School campus.

Though there likely shouldn't be, if there is a significant problem or mistake with the printing of your credentials, contact a member of the Admin staff or Secretariat on the first day of the conference.

4) Plagiarism

Plagiarism will not be tolerated at any time during the conference. The chairs will be checking all resolutions for work that may potentially be copied, including ChatGPT and AI. If any resolution is found to contain plagiarism, directors will be contacted and it may result in the student's dismissal from the conference

ROOM ASSIGNMENTS

WAR CAB	Adams Floor 4
Historical Security Council	Adams Floor 4
Arab League	Adams Floor 4
Human Rights Council	Adams Floor 4
International Criminal Police Organisation	Adams Floor 4
Economic and Social Council	Adams Floor 4

STUDENT OFFICERS

Secretariat

Secretary-General : **Nivedita Nihar Shah**

Secretary-General : **Stella Elise de Kreij**

Deputy Secretary-General (Conference) : **Vishwatha Venkatesan**

Deputy Secretary-General (Academics) : **Jwala Vijayapushpa**

Deputy Secretary-General (Academics) : **Krish Patel**

Conference Manager : **Shreyansh Seth**

Logistics Manager : **Tanaya Tarun Nagar**
Media Director : **Sabiah Jha**
Assistant Media Director : **Kristofer Tsubasa Pak**

Participating Schools:

- Canadian International School Singapore (CIS)
- International French School Singapore (IFS)
- Singapore American School (SAS)
- *Stamford American International School (SAIS) – HOST*

Conference topics

- **WARCAB**
  - The Suez Crisis of 1956
- **Human Rights Council**
  - Recognizing Universal Basic Income (UBI) as a Fundamental Human Right
- **International Criminal Police Organisation**
  - Reinventing Global Security Through Technological Innovation and International Cooperation
- **Arab League**
  - Advancing Smart Cities in the Arab World: Urban Planning, Green Infrastructure, and Future Transport Systems
- **Historical Security Council**
  - Establishing a Sustainable Path Towards Peace and Development in Sudan (starts at 2013)
- **Economic and Social Council**
  - Expanding Economic Opportunities for Youth in the Global Workforce

PROCEDURE

Pre-Conference Preparation

Leading up to the conference, each delegation will be expected to formulate opening speeches to present to the committee at the start of the conference. This opening speech should be no longer than 60 seconds in length, focusing on the stance of the delegation's country on the issues at hand. Delegates are highly

encouraged to use facts and figures to support statements that they make. Remember that this is your chance to impress other delegations and form a strong resolution writing bloc, so make the most out of your opening speech! While it is recommended that delegations create draft resolutions prior to the conference to make the lobbying and merging process more efficient, arriving at the conference with one will not be a requirement at SAISMUN.

1. **Please note that <u>all delegations will be required</u> to make an <u>opening speech</u> at SAISMUN VIII 2025; delegates will be given <u>1 minute</u> to give their opening speech**
2. **Delegates will <u>not need to submit</u> any <u>position papers</u> prior to debate.** 3. **<u>It is highly recommended that all delegations formulate draft resolutions</u> for the lobbying & merging process, however, this is not a requirement.**

Use of technology:

In efforts to reduce paper waste, SAISMUN VII will feature the use of laptops and electronic devices. Please note that the use of technology is a privilege, not a right. If any delegate is found to be abusing their privileges, they will face the appropriate consequences-likely resulting in the loss of access to technology.

All delegates are encouraged to bring along a laptop in order to maximize efficiency in committee, **All resolutions, amendment submission forms, and other conference resources will be shared online**. However, all delegates will be provided with notebooks, using which they may communicate with other delegates during the committee. Should the Secretariat or Chairs notice that the committee is distracted whilst in debate, this privilege will be taken away.

Resolutions will not be printed and extra notepaper will not be provided unless absolutely necessary. Amendments will be submitted through a google forms link in order to create a quicker amendment submission process.

Open Debate Model

This conference will be run based off of the THIMUN Protocol and rules of procedure. However, please note the slight changes mentioned in this document. This means that during debate on resolutions as a whole, a delegate may make a speech either for or against the resolution at any time. The only instance where the committee will move into closed debate is during discourse on amendments. In this case, the chair will set a debate time "for" and "against" the amendment where delegates may make their respective stances known.

Speakers need to address one another in the third-person at all times. The use of personal pronouns will not be permitted during the conference. The chair will remind the house of this fact if a delegate mistakenly uses a personal pronoun. Delegates may not address each other during active moderated debate without the chair as the liaison. Delegates not using the chair as the moderator during conventional debate will be reminded that direct dialogue between delegates is not in order. Conversation in the form of note passing is permitted, provided the notes are checked and delivered by an admin, who will be present at a committee at any given time.

Unlike many other variants of Model United Nations rules of procedure, the THIMUN protocol aims to place an emphasis on resolution-writing and collaboration in order to create an academically fulfilling experience for all participants. THIMUN protocol is resolution-centric as opposed to debate-centric. Thus, at SAISMUN, the expectation will be that delegates focus on working with their fellow delegates as opposed to competing with one another.

A quick run-through of the debate has been provided for your reference:

● The chair initiates debate after the roll call. The main submitter of the resolution takes the floor to read out the operative clauses to the committee.
● The chair then sets the debate time for the resolution and the main submitter proceeds with their speech in favor of the resolution
    ● The main submitter completes their speech, any POIs are asked, the main submitter returns to their seat. The chair then calls upon any other delegates wishing to take the floor (both "for" and "against" may speak at any given time during the open debate, as it will serve as the continuous debate mode throughout the

conference).

Amendments

In regards to amendments, they may not only strike, add, or modify a singular clause at any given time. Should a delegate wish to add multiple clauses, they must do so separately. Once a delegate submits an amendment to the chairs, they will receive a confirmation as to whether or not the amendment has been approved. Thereafter, to bring up the amendment during the debate, delegates may simply raise their placards when speeches are called for, and when recognized by the chairs, say "This delegate believes that they have submitted an amendment." **Should the chairs approve**, the delegate will take the floor and make the relevant speech while
the chairs read out the amendment and display it for the committee.
The committee will then move into closed debate time, with the chairs setting a time "for" and "against". When the time has elapsed "for", the house will move into

time "against". Once time has elapsed on the amendment, the committee will move into voting procedures. A simple majority will be required for an amendment to pass (more votes "for" than "Against").
There may be **no abstentions during amendment votes**. Should the amendment pass, changes will be made to the resolution.

Quorum

Resolutions require a quorum to be debated and voted upon. This is achieved when **at least 1/3rd of the committee is present**. Any committee sessions may only be opened when the quorum is achieved.

Clarifications

The SAISMUN Rules of Procedure closely model the THIMUN Rules of Procedure, however, there are some minor changes that have been made in the interest of debate:
- **"Follow-ups"** will be entertained to the **second degree**
- **Yielding** to the **second degree** is not permitted
- **Friendly amendments** will be entertained
- **Amendments to the second degree** will not be entertained
- **A Motion to divide the house** will signify a "no abstention vote"

As a reiteration, POIs may not be asked during closed debate time (Amendment debate or a moderated caucus)

Motions

Seconds

"Seconding" a motion is a delegate's way of supporting said motion. After a motion has been called from the house by a delegate, the Chair will ask whether the house has any "seconds." If you wish to express approval for the motion, simply raise your placard and audibly say "second."

Objections

"Objecting" a motion is a delegate's way of showing their support against the proposed motion. After a motion is called, the chair will first ask for "seconds." If an appropriate number of seconds have been called, the chair will then ask for objections. If you wish to express disapproval for the motion, simply raise your placard and audibly say "objection." You may be expected to justify your objection.

Motion to move to the previous question

This motion calls for the closure of the current state of debate. While "in favor" of an amendment, using this motion will cause debate to move into time "against" the amendment. Using this motion once more will result in the house moving into voting procedure on the amendment as a whole. You may not interrupt a speaker to express this motion. This motion requires a "second" from the house.

Motion to Divide the House

This motion is made after a vote where there were a large number of abstentions, it is non-debatable. If this motion is raised delegates can only vote for or against, but not abstain. Objections against this motion are not recognized, except with the justification of limited time, then the decision is at the discretion of the Chair.

Motion to extend debate time

This motion calls for the extension of the current section of the debate. This motion is not debatable and is up to the discretion of the chairs, and requires a "second" from the house once proposed.

Motion to extend Points of Information by …

This motion calls for the extension of the current number of points of information. This motion is not debatable is up to the discretion of the chairs, and requires a "second" from the house once proposed. Delegates

will have to specify the number of POIs they would like extended.

Raising Points

In order to raise a point, one must wait for a pause in debate. The only point that may interrupt a speaker is a point of personal privilege. Delegates must raise their placard and be called upon by the chair in order to raise their point in the house.

Point of Personal Privilege

- Refers to the personal comfort of a delegate (toilet, water, audibility). ● May only interrupt a speaker when referring to audibility and/or clarity.
- Is not debatable.
- Does not require a second from the house.

Point of Information to the Speaker (POI)

- A question to the speaker at the podium.
- Will only be entertained if the speaker has opened up him/herself to points of information.
- May need to pertain to the speech or be subjected to other parameters.

- You must be recognized by the chair at the conclusion of a speech in order to ask a point of information to the speaker - will be called out in the order of recognition.
- Must be asked in the form of a question, and should not include extensive background information - should not resemble a speech.

Point of Information to the Chair

- A question to the chairs.
- May not interrupt a speaker.
- Questions referring to anything but procedure or personal privilege.

Point of Order

- Point of information to the chair regarding a mistake in parliamentary procedure.
- May not interrupt a speaker.
- Is not debatable.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

- Point of information to the chair regarding parliamentary procedure. • May not interrupt a speaker.
  - Used by delegates to reaffirm what is meant by different terminology, aspects of debate, or procedural matters (Fact checks).

Note Passing

Note passing is a privilege, not a right. Notes are expected to be sent to other delegations regarding what is currently being debated. Those found to be sending notes not in accordance with the rules set forth by the conference and/or the chair will have their note-passing privileges revoked and will be subject to other penalties. all notes must be written in the English language.

Political Actors (PolActs)

Any committee's chairs may request the presence of political actors, affectionately known through the abbreviation PolActs. All requests are subject to the approval of the Secretariat. PolActs will feature world leaders and figures in relation to the topic at hand. They will be used to further progress the debate in the committee as well as spark insightful conversation.

Resolutions

Lobbying and Merging

Lobbying and merging is one of the most crucial aspects of any Model United Nations conference. During this time, delegates are to form blocs with other delegates to write collaborative Working Papers. "Working Papers" are Draft Resolutions before they have been approved for debate by the Approval Panel. During Lobbying and Merging, delegates are urged to find like-minded delegates on the topic and use their research to come up with a solution to the issue that will later be debated.

Lobbying and Merging is the most informal session of a conference. Delegates are not required to speak in third person and there are no restrictions on the use of laptops, so long as they are used appropriately to write what will later have the ability to be a full-blown resolution.

Submission Process

After your success in lobbying and merging, you must now put your Draft Resolution through the submission process.

In order to do so, you must meet the minimum submission requirements: ● **Co-submitters**: minimum 2-3 delegates.

● **Signatories**: at least 1/3 of the committee.
● **Preambulatory Clauses**: at least 5.
● **Operative Clauses:** at least 7.

The distinction between co-submitters and signatories is that co-submitters are those that worked with you on the resolution, while signatories may simply wish to see the resolution debated in committee.

First, you must have your Chairs look through your work and make sure that the content is acceptable for debate. Chairs may make suggestions on what exactly you should add, remove, or change in order to make your Working Paper stronger. Delegates should really consider accepting the changes suggested by the Chairs. All of the Chairs at SAISMUN have passed through a very selective application process and are highly experienced when it comes to all things MUN. Trust them.

Your chairs will act as the approval panel, correcting any errors in formatting, grammar, spelling. They will essentially 'vet' the report and then send it off for final approval by the secretariat.

At the end of the submission process, your Draft Resolution becomes an approved Draft Resolution and is now ready to be debated in your committee. The chairs may select it as the topic of debate at any time, and each delegate will be sent a link to access the document.

Resolution Vocabulary

Draft Resolution

Simply, a draft of a resolution. This precedes a resolution in the way that it must be approved by your chairs. After being approved, this becomes a resolution once it has been voted on by the committee. The format of a draft resolution is one long sentence, with no full stops until after the final clause. Different committees have different limitations to what can be put

into place within a resolution. If you are unsure at any point during the conference, approach your chairs for clarification.

Resolution

A resolution is a delegate's proposed solution to the issue at hand. The resolution is made up of preambulatory and operative clauses. It is a formal statement or proposal to your MUN council or committee.

Main Submitter

A resolution's main delegate. This delegate is considered the representative for the resolution and its bloc. This delegate is the one that spearheads the approval process. Normally, this is the delegate who has contributed the most to a resolution, has a country crucial to the issue, or knows the resolution and the topic best. The main submitter will, after the resolution has been chosen to be debated, approach the dais, read out the operative clauses, and commence the first speech on the resolution.

Co-Submitter

A co-submitter is someone who has signed onto a resolution's co-submitter sheet. Any country can be a co-submitter on any resolution, barring
restrictions that limit the number of resolutions any one delegation can co-submit. Co-submitters do not necessarily need to support the resolution. Signing on as a co-submitter simply means that they want to see the resolution debated. There will be no minimum co-submitter requirement, but delegates are encouraged to have at least 5.

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses are crucial to a successful resolution. They are where delegates place their ideas for how exactly a resolution is going to tackle the issue. Examples of words or phrases that begin an operative clause are: Affirms, Calls Upon, Emphasizes, Encourages, Further invites, etc...

Preambulatory Clauses

The preambulatory clauses act as a background to the issue being solved in the resolution. Examples of phrases that begin preambulatory clauses include, but are not limited to: noting, taking into account, alarmed by, deeply disturbed by, etc.

PSA

Once debate time on a resolution has elapsed, the committee will move directly into voting procedures on the resolution. For a resolution to pass, it requires a simple majority (more votes "for" than "against"). In the case that there is a tied vote, the resolution fails. Should there be an exceeding amount of abstentions, a "motion to divide the house" may be called upon. However, this will be at the discretion of the chairs.

DEBATE PROCEDURE

Historical Security Council

The Historical Security Council will run much like most other councils. The obvious differences are evident with its size of delegations, consisting of 15 member states each represented in the form of a single delegation. Only five of these 15 member states are permanent members of the Security Council (China, Russia, USA, UK and France), and have special veto powers. Please ensure you are familiar with the processes below. We advise reading the "Guidelines for Security Council" brief from the THIMUN Board of Directors as well which has been linked above..

Please take note of the major differences from other committees:

Debate Procedure
- As per usual, the council will debate all matters in a clause by clause format.
- Clauses are expected to be debated in a vacuum. This means they must be independent and should not reference or be dependent upon other clauses. ● Excessive time should not be spent on a single controversial clause, and such a clause should preferably be tabled for further debate later.

- The resolution will be debated as a whole after the conclusion of clause by clause debate.
- The General Rules of Procedure, found above, should otherwise be adhered to.

Voting
- A majority of is required to pass all resolutions and clauses (determined by

the number of delegates present in committee)
● Any amendments need only a **simple majority** of ½ to be adopted ●
Please refer to the "Abilities of the Permanent Members" stated below for
veto information

The Abilities of Permanent Members (the P5)

The Permanent Members of the Security Council play a crucial role, but
they should not bully or overrun the council as a result. Presidents should
speak and guide P5 representatives and speak to the Secretariat if there
are any issues.

The Veto

● This should rarely be used, and often its threat is the most effective
element as opposed to its use in practice.
● An explicit veto threat must be issued before the usage of a veto and may be
done either in note form to the Presidency or through verbal means. ● The
threat must be substantiated and grounded in foreign policy concerns or
security threats to the nation issuing the threat.
● Attempts should be made to address concerns (ie. through a P5 caucus). ●
Amendments cannot be vetoed, but clauses and resolutions can. ● If a P5
votes against during a vote on a clause or resolution, it is considered a veto,
and they should abstain otherwise.
● The veto is subject to the approval of the Presidency after reviewing
the facts, and may be overturned if found to be illegitimate or
without basis (consult the Expert Chair).

The P5 Caucus

● This should not disrupt the flow of the council, but may occur under
certain pretenses.
● Only one member of the delegation should attend the caucus which
should take place outside the committee room that is vacated by all
other delegations at this point.
● The Expert Chair should assist and supervise the caucus.
● This should be an organized and relatively formal meeting and the
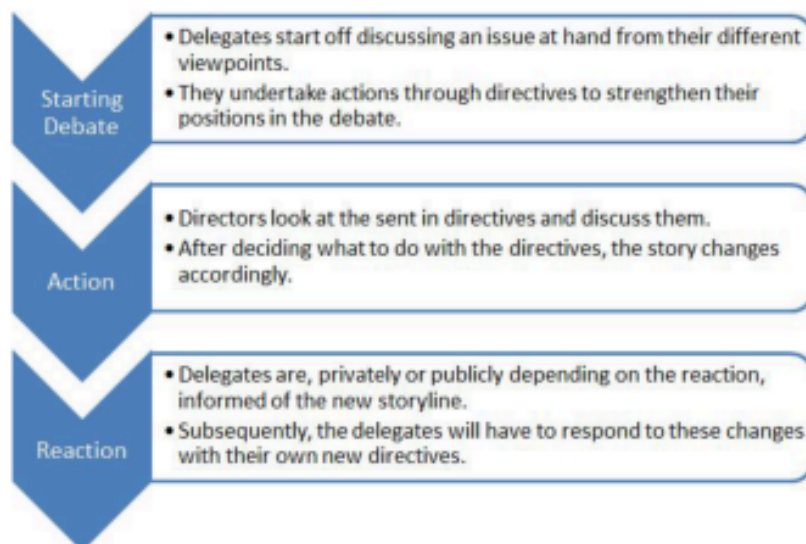council should be informed when such a meeting is occurring.

WARCAB

Please note that both WARCAB and HJCC share much of their procedure and structure in common. It is recommended that delegates for those committee's go over both to gain a better understanding of procedure and how to operate, as they are both specialized committee's. Kindly reach out to the chairs or secretariat with any questions.

In Model United Nations, a "War Cabinet" or "WARCAB" committee is typically a specialized committee that simulates a high-level government or military body responsible for making critical decisions related to a conflict or wartime situation. Delegates in a War Cabinet committee often represent key figures such as heads of state, military leaders, foreign ministers, or other high-ranking government officials. A crisis cabinet is, in contrast to a regular MUN committee, more dynamic, and this translates into a continuous, ever changing debate. The underlying factors are the directives delegates can send into the chairs. Chairs will still moderate debate, invite speakers to the floor and try to ensure everyone is equally involved and engaged. However, instead of focusing entirely on actively upholding the rules of procedures, chairs are more focused on telling an interactive story through responding to the directives or creating scenarios for the delegates to respond to.

Below is an illustration on how the structure of debate in WARCAB should work:

Starting Debate
- Delegates start off discussing an issue at hand from their different viewpoints.
- They undertake actions through directives to strengthen their positions in the debate.

Action
- Directors look at the sent in directives and discuss them.
- After deciding what to do with the directives, the story changes accordingly.

Reaction
- Delegates are, privately or publicly depending on the reaction, informed of the new storyline.
- Subsequently, the delegates will have to respond to these changes with their own new directives.

As mentioned before, the main factor in WARCAB is your directives (we will be using google forms as well as a google slideshow) Here's a summary of what makes a directive good, bad, or mediocre in different scenarios:

Bad Military Movement Directive:

Example: "I want to move my fleet from the United Kingdom to Israel."

Explanation: This directive is bad because it lacks essential details, such as specifying the fleet, types of ships, destination, and purpose of the movement.

Result: The vague directive leads to confusion, significant logistical problems, public disclosure, and an unfavorable outcome for the delegate's country (Germany's successful invasion).

Good Military Movement Directive:

Example: "In the coming days, I want to commandeer two British transport ships. The crews are to be detained temporarily for the operation. The ships will be filled with covertly transported soldiers and marines who will act as the crew. Harbor agents checking cargo will be bribed. 100 soldiers will infiltrate the city to take control of choke points. Additional soldiers will join in combat when the initial group is revealed."

Explanation: This directive is well-crafted, providing clear details on the operation's objectives, methods, and contingencies.

Result: The outcome is uncertain, but the directive is well-prepared and comprehensive.

Bad Espionage Directive:

Example: "I want to spy on the president of the French Republic."

Explanation: This directive is vague and unrealistic.

Result: It is unlikely to be successful.

Good Espionage Directive:

Example: "Before the visit of the French president, two agents, disguised as a newlywed couple, will rent a hotel room. They will plant microphones in the

cushions of a chair, beneath the bed, and behind a painting. The microphones will be from a different country. This is to prevent suspicion from falling on the UK."

Explanation: This directive is well-detailed, specifying the agents' cover story, the location of the microphones, and the strategy to avoid suspicion.

Result: The outcome is more plausible due to the directive's clarity and thought-out plan.

In summary, effective directives in MUN crisis simulations should be clear, detailed, and well-thought-out. They should address the "what" and "how" of an action, helping the committee chairs and other delegates understand the delegate's intentions and plan. The quality of the directive can significantly impact the outcome in the simulation.

General session structure

1. Roll Call and Opening Statements:

- The committee begins with a roll call to confirm the presence of each delegate.
- Delegates may provide opening statements, outlining their country's position, strategy, and goals in the ongoing conflict.

2. Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses:

- Moderated caucuses are guided discussions on specific issues or topics. - Unmoderated caucuses allow for informal discussions, alliance building, and negotiation.

3. Drafting Treaties, Trade Deals, and Agreements:

- Delegates collaborate to draft treaties, trade deals, and agreements (public or private) designed to resolve the conflict or secure advantageous positions. - These documents can address diplomatic, economic, and military aspects of the situation.

4. Treaty and Agreement Debate:

- Delegates debate the terms of proposed treaties and agreements, presenting arguments, and making amendments as needed.

5. Crisis Updates:

- Periodic updates on the conflict situation are provided by the chair or crisis staff. These updates may introduce new challenges or opportunities.

6. Warplans and Military Strategies:

- Delegates discuss and formulate military strategies and war plans, including troop deployments, tactics, and logistics.
- Strategies may encompass both offensive and defensive actions, as well as diplomatic efforts to mitigate the conflict's impact.

7. Crisis Response:

- Delegates react to the crisis updates, adapting their military and diplomatic strategies as the conflict evolves.

8. Diplomacy and Negotiations:

- Diplomatic discussions are crucial for building coalitions, securing support for military actions, and maintaining diplomatic relations with other countries involved in the conflict.

9. Intelligence Sharing:

- Delegates may exchange intelligence information, evaluate reconnaissance reports, and discuss their country's military intelligence.

10. Military and Tactical Briefings:

- Delegates may provide briefings on their country's military readiness and capabilities, including troop movements, naval and aerial deployments, and weaponry.

11. War Details and Reconnaissance:

- Delegates may share information about the progress of the conflict, including battlefield developments, casualties, and successes or setbacks.

12. Combat Simulations:

- In some occations, delegates may engage in combat simulations or tabletop war games to explore the military aspects of the conflict.

13. Crisis Management and Decision-Making:

- Delegates make critical decisions related to the conflict, both in terms of military actions and diplomatic negotiations.

14. Reporting and Communication:

- Delegates may give reports on their country's actions and decisions, conveying their country's perspective and achievements during the conflict, treaties, and peace talks.
- These meetings drive most of the debate and are held in breakout rooms for online conferences.

15. Press Conferences:

- Ministers can announce actions or decisions in the main committee room via press conferences.
- To hold one, ministers must notify the chairs, and all involved parties must approve if multiple countries are participating.

INTERPOL

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is an organization that has been a platform for sharing and developing different technologies and procedures to catch criminals since 1914, which is when this idea was developed in the first International Criminal Police Congress.INTERPOL promotes collaboration between police systems all over the world to provide better protection for the world and its citizens.

Structure and Membership

- The INTERPOL Committee will comprise 20 member states/inspectors, representing INTERPOL's executive council
- Each delegation will be represented in a single delegation format.
- Observer states (if any) will have full voting rights to ensure an engaging experience.

Debate Procedure

1. Clause-by-Clause Debate

- Delegates/Inspectors will debate individual clauses of a resolution, rather than the entire resolution, to make sure there is focus on each operative clause.
- Clauses must be independent of other clauses for validity.

2. Time Management

- Delegates should avoid excessive debate on any single clause.

- Long clauses may be postponed for reconsideration at the Chair's discretion.

3. Resolution Debate

- Once the clause-by-clause debate finishes, the full resolution will be debated to merge all approved clauses seamlessly.

4. Chair Oversight

- The Chair/s will monitor debates to make sure discussions are relevant to INTERPOL's framework and adherence to SAISMUN VI procedures.

Voting Procedure

1. Majority Requirements

- A ⅔ supermajority is required to pass clauses and resolutions.
- A simple majority (½) is required to pass amendments.

2. Abstentions

- Abstentions will not count toward total votes when calculating majorities.

3. Special Powers for Observer Delegations

- Observers (if any) may recommend non-binding amendments to guide discussions without influencing votes.

Special Procedures for the INTERPOL Committee

1. Global Notices and Sanctions

- Relegates/inspectors may debate the issuance of INTERPOL Red Notices or sanctions against states or individuals. However, These discussions must align with INTERPOL's neutrality policy.

2. Powers of Key Delegations

- **Major Regional Players**
    - Delegations such as the United States, China, and the European Union may call for Regional Consultations if an issue disproportionately affects their jurisdiction.
- **Regional Consultations**
    - Moderated by Chairs
    - Designed to minimize disruptions to the overall debate flow.

- **Neutrality Mechanism**
    - INTERPOL's commitment to neutrality means that delegates/inspectors cannot call for military action or political interventions in domestic affairs.

3. Caucusing and Negotiation

- **Informal Caucuses**
    - Delegates/Inspectors are encouraged to use unmoderated caucuses to build alliances, perfect clauses, and negotiate compromises.
- **Chair Oversight**
    - There will be two chairs available to clarify the procedure and offer guidance on INTERPOL's technical aspects.

Key Objectives

1. Foster cooperation among member states to address international crime, such as cybercrime, human trafficking, terrorism, and drug smuggling. 2. Ensure solutions are realistic, enforceable, and reasonable.
3. Provide a dynamic experience that emphasizes collaboration and negotiation over hostile debates.

Arab League

The Arab League is a regional organization established in 1945 with the aim of strengthening ties among its member states, coordinating policies, and promoting common interests across political, economic, cultural, and social spheres. In MUN, the Arab League serves as a unique platform where delegates represent member nations to discuss pressing issues facing the Arab world, ranging from regional security to economic integration and humanitarian crises. The committee emphasizes collaboration, consensus, and regional solidarity over confrontation.

Structure and Membership

- The Arab League Committee will comprise **15 member states**, each represented by one delegate.
- Observer delegations (such as the African Union or UN agencies, if present) may speak with permission of the Chair but will not have voting rights. - Each delegation participates in a **single delegation format**, ensuring all nations are represented equally.
- Decision-making prioritizes consensus; however, formal voting will be used when consensus cannot be achieved.

Debate Procedure

1. Lobbying Phase
- Debate begins with **lobbying**, where delegates form blocs and merge resolutions.
- Draft resolutions must receive the approval of the Chair before being submitted.

2. Resolution Debate
- Debate is conducted on **full draft resolutions**, not clause by clause. - The Main Submitter introduces the resolution and delivers a short speech in favor.

3. Speakers' List
- Delegates wishing to speak are placed on a list controlled by the Chair. - Speeches alternate between those **for** and **against** the resolution or amendment under debate.

4. Amendments
- **Friendly Amendments** (approved by the Main Submitter)

are automatically incorporated.
- **Unfriendly Amendments** are debated and voted upon
individually. - Only one amendment is debated at a time.

5. Time Management
- Speaking time is set to **1 minutes 30 seconds** per delegate.

6. Chair Oversight
- Chairs ensure that debate remains focused on Arab League issues
and that procedure follows THIMUN rules strictly.

Voting Procedure

1. Majority Requirements
- Draft resolutions require a two-thirds majority (10 out of 15 votes) to
pass.
- Amendments to clauses require a **simple majority (8 out of 15
votes)**. **2. Abstentions**
- Abstentions will not count toward total votes when calculating
majorities.
- Delegates marked **"Present and Voting"** may not abstain.

3. Consensus Emphasis
- While voting is permitted, the Arab League prioritizes
consensus-building to reflect real-world practice.
- Delegates are strongly encouraged to work toward compromise
before formal voting.

Special Procedures for the Arab League

1. Regional Consultations
- Major regional players (e.g., Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Algeria) may call
for **Regional Consultations** if an issue disproportionately affects
their
jurisdiction.
- These will be moderated by Chairs and limited in time to ensure
minimal disruption to overall debate.

2. Observer Contributions
- Observers (such as the UN, OIC, or African Union if invited) may submit
non-binding recommendations or amendments, though they cannot vote. **3.
Neutrality and Regional Scope**
- Delegates cannot call for direct military action outside the Arab
League framework.
- Discussions must remain focused on political, economic, social, and

humanitarian cooperation relevant to the Arab world.

4. Caucusing and Negotiation

- Delegates are encouraged to maximize use of informal caucuses to foster **diplomatic negotiations** and **regional solidarity**.
- Chairs will provide guidance on the technicalities of resolution drafting and enforce procedural order.

Key Objectives

1. **Promote Arab solidarity and unity** in tackling shared challenges.
2. **Address regional crises** such as the Palestinian question, economic development, climate resilience, and humanitarian emergencies.
3. **Strengthen mechanisms of cooperation** in security, trade, and cultural exchange within the Arab League framework.
4. Ensure all **solutions are pragmatic, enforceable, and regionally sensitive**. 5. Provide a dynamic MUN experience that prioritizes **collaboration, compromise, and diplomacy** over confrontation.

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

The **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, responsible for promoting international

economic and social cooperation and development. In MUN, ECOSOC provides a platform for delegates to address global issues such as sustainable development, poverty reduction, human rights, health crises, and economic inequality. The committee emphasizes negotiation, collaboration, and the creation of actionable recommendations for member states.

Structure and Membership

- ECOSOC will comprise **18 member states**
- Each delegation is represented in **one delegation format** with **one vote per country**.

- Observer states or UN agencies may participate in debate but **do not have voting rights**.
- The committee will be chaired by a **Head Chair** and a **Deputy Chair**, who enforce procedure, manage debate, and ensure adherence to THIMUN conventions.

Debate Procedure

1. Opening Speeches

- Each delegation delivers a **1 minute 30 seconds opening speech** outlining their priorities, national policies, and positions on key global issues.
- Opening speeches help identify potential alliances and areas of consensus before lobbying begins.

2. Lobbying

- Following opening speeches, delegates engage in informal **lobbying**, forming blocs and negotiating draft resolutions.
- Delegates are encouraged to merge working papers, negotiate compromises, and secure co-sponsors before formal debate.
- The Chair reviews and approves draft resolutions before they enter the debate phase.

3. Resolution Debate

- Debate occurs on **full draft resolutions**, not individual clauses. - The **Main Submitter** introduces the resolution with a brief speech. - Debate alternates between delegates **for** and **against** the resolution as recognized by the Chair.

4. Amendments

- **Friendly Amendments**: Accepted by main submitter and incorporated automatically.
- **Unfriendly Amendments**: Debated and voted on individually, one at a time.

- Delegates may only submit amendments **in writing** to the Chair for consideration.

5. Time Management

- Standard speaking time is **1 minute per delegate**.
- The Chair may grant extensions for substantive points of discussion or clarification.
- Chairs monitor debate to prevent repetition and ensure fair representation of all blocs.

Voting Procedure

1. Majority Requirements
- Draft resolutions require a **simple majority** to pass (50% + 1 of present and voting delegates).
- Amendments also require a **simple majority**.

2. Abstentions
- Delegates may abstain from voting on resolutions or amendments. - Abstentions do not count toward the total when calculating
    majorities.

3. Observers
- Observer states or UN agencies may not vote but can submit amendments and participate in discussion with Chair permission.

Special Procedures for ECOSOC

1. Focus on Development and Social Issues
- Debate must remain relevant to **socio-economic issues, sustainable development, human rights, and international cooperation**.
- Delegates may not discuss topics outside ECOSOC's mandate (e.g., military conflicts unrelated to development or social welfare).

2. Consensus Encouragement
- ECOSOC emphasizes **diplomatic compromise and consensus-building**.
- Voting is used only when consensus cannot be reached after sufficient negotiation.

3. Procedural Formality
- Delegates must submit motions, points, or requests **in writing**.
- No verbal interruptions of other delegates' speeches are allowed, consistent with THIMUN conventions.

4. Resolution Format
- Resolutions follow standard THIMUN formatting:
    - Preambulatory clauses (background/context)
    - Operative clauses (concrete proposals/actions)
- Clauses are numbered; sub-clauses are lettered.

Key Objectives

1. Promote international cooperation on **economic, social, and development issues**.

2. Draft resolutions that are **practical, enforceable, and aligned with UN development goals**.

3. Encourage **negotiation, lobbying, and compromise** to foster broad support.

4. Provide delegates with a **professional, structured, THIMUN-style MUN experience**.

5. Reflect the real ECOSOC mandate by focusing on **long-term, sustainable, and socially responsible solutions**.

United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC)

The **Human Rights Council (HRC)** is a United Nations body responsible for promoting and protecting human rights worldwide. In MUN, the HRC provides delegates with a platform to address global human rights challenges such as freedom of expression, minority rights, refugee protection, and combating discrimination. The committee emphasizes **diplomatic**

negotiation, lobbying, and consensus-building over adversarial

debate. ## Structure and Membership

- The HRC is composed of **20 member states**.
- Each member state has **one vote** on substantive matters.
- Observer states and UN agencies may participate in debate but **do not have voting rights**.
- The committee will be chaired by **a head chair and a deputy chair,** who manage debate, approve draft resolutions, and ensure adherence to THIMUN procedures.

Debate Procedure

1. Opening Speeches

- Each delegation delivers a **1 minute 30 second opening speech** presenting their country's human rights priorities and positions. - Opening speeches allow delegates to identify common interests and potential allies for lobbying.

2. Lobbying

- After opening speeches, delegates enter an informal **lobbying phase**, forming blocs and negotiating draft resolutions.
- Delegates merge working papers, secure co-sponsors, and discuss compromises to increase support.
- Draft resolutions must be submitted to the Chairs for approval before formal debate.

3. Resolution Debate

- Debate is conducted on **full draft resolutions**, not individual clauses. - The **Main Submitter** introduces the resolution with a brief speech in favor.
- Delegates are recognized to speak **for** or **against** the resolution as per the Chair's discretion.

4. Amendments

- **Friendly Amendments**: Accepted by main submitter and incorporated automatically.
- **Unfriendly Amendments**: Debated and voted upon individually, one at a time.
- All amendments must be **submitted in writing** to the Chair.

5. Time Management

- Speaking time is usually **1 minute per delegate**, with possible extensions granted by the Chair.
- Chairs monitor debate to ensure relevance, prevent repetition, and maintain equitable speaking opportunities.

Voting Procedure

1. Majority Requirements

- Draft resolutions require a **simple majority** to pass (50% +1 of present and voting delegates).
- Amendments also require a **simple majority**.

2. Abstentions

- Delegates may abstain in votes on resolutions or amendments. - Abstentions do not count toward the total when calculating majorities.

3. Observers
- Observer states or UN agencies may not vote but may participate in debate and propose amendments with the Chair's permission.

Special Procedures for the HRC

1. Human Rights Focus
- Debate must remain relevant to **human rights, refugee protection, minority rights, humanitarian issues, and international law**.
- Delegates are prohibited from discussing topics outside the HRC's mandate (e.g., military operations unrelated to human rights).

2. Consensus Encouragement
- The HRC emphasizes **consensus-building**; voting is a last resort if agreement cannot be reached.

3. Procedural Formality
- Delegates must submit all motions and points in **writing**.
- Verbal interruptions of other delegates are not allowed, consistent with THIMUN rules.

4. Resolution Format
- Resolutions follow standard THIMUN formatting:
    - **Preambulatory clauses** providing context and background
    - **Operative clauses** proposing specific actions
- Clauses are numbered; sub-clauses are lettered.

Key Objectives

1. Promote international cooperation to **protect and advance human rights** globally.
2. Ensure draft resolutions are **practical, enforceable, and align with international human rights law**.
3. Encourage delegates to engage in **negotiation, lobbying, and coalition-building**.
4. Provide a **structured THIMUN-style debate experience** emphasizing diplomacy over confrontation.
5. Reflect the HRC's real-world mission by addressing **human rights challenges in a balanced and responsible manner**.