

# IASAS

## Model United Nations



*“Building Peace together”*

**NOVEMBER 10-12, 2022**  
**Hosted by International School Bangkok**  
**United Nation Conference Centre**



*Conference Booklet*



# International School Bangkok

is delighted to welcome

**American Embassy School New Delhi**

**American International School Dhaka**

**American School in Japan**

**American School of Bangkok-Green Valley**

**Amnuay Silpa School**

**Harrow International School Bangkok**

**Hua Hin International School**

**International Community School**

**International Pioneers School**

**International School of Kuala Lumpur**

**International School Manila**

**Jakarta Intercultural School**

**Singapore American School**

**Taipei American School**

**United World College of Southeast Asia - Dover**

**United World College of Southeast Asia - East**



to the 39<sup>th</sup> Annual

**IASAS Model United Nations Conference**

Visit the ISB IASAS MUN website:

<https://iasas-mun-2022.isb.ac.th>

## Table of Contents

WELCOME FROM DR. ANDREW DAVIES, ISB HEAD OF SCHOOL .....	4
WELCOME FROM MR. JUSTIN ALEXANDER, ISB HS PRINCIPAL .....	5
WELCOME FROM BLOOMY LERNGUTAI & CHINO SUPAWATTANAPONG, SECRETARIES-GENERAL .....	6
ISB PERSONNEL CONTACT INFORMATION .....	7
MEDICAL EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION.....	7
ADVISORS CONTACT INFORMATION .....	8
TEAM PHOTOS .....	9
SECRETARIAT, PRESS CORPS & PAGES .....	10
ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC) .....	11
HISTORICAL CRISIS COMMITTEE (HCC).....	12
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ).....	13
SPECIAL POLITICAL & DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE (SPECPOL) .....	14
UN4MUN.....	15
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP) .....	16
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (UNHRC).....	17
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC).....	18
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO).....	19
DELEGATIONS BY SCHOOL .....	20
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS .....	20
TRANSPORTATION SCHEDULED .....	24
SCHEDULED ARRIVAL & DEPARTURES TIME .....	24
UN CONVENTION CENTRE ROOM ASSIGNMENTS .....	26
MAP & FLOOR PLANS .....	26
SCHEDULE FOR SCHOOLS' ADVISORS ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE SUPERVISORY/VETTING DUTIES .....	28
MODEL UNITED NATIONS .....	29
SAMPLE RESOLUTION .....	36
RULES OF PROCEDURE .....	37
SECURITY COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE .....	44
VETTING PROCEDURE .....	45
UN4MUN RULES OF PROCEDURE .....	48
TOGETHER IN GRATITUDE .....	51



WELCOME FROM DR. ANDREW DAVIES  
ISB HEAD OF SCHOOL

On behalf of the International School Bangkok, I extend a very warm welcome to Thailand - the Land of Smiles. We are sure that your stay here will be an enjoyable and memorable one as the Thai people are renowned for their friendliness and hospitality. ISB is honored to be hosting this Model United Nations and we will do our very best to provide a successful and memorable convention.

COVID-19 has for sure impacted our MUN programs but most definitely not the enthusiasm. Even though travel has not been possible, our six schools have kept the MUN experience going both on campus and through Zoom to ensure that important issues remain at the forefront and skills are being practiced.

Model United Nations and international schools have much in common in that both strive to promote greater understanding and appreciation of the various cultures of the world, both strive to promote world peace, and both seek to instill a commitment to ending suffering. In many respects, our international schools are microcosms of the United Nations as we bring so many cultures together in pursuit of common goals.

The MUN experience also has much in common with the educational objectives of international schools. We have an imperative to ensure that students at international schools are aware of the world around them, have an appreciation of history, and are committed to democratic processes of problem solving.

In previous Model United Nations events that I have attended, I have been incredibly impressed with the learning opportunities provided by the MUN experience. I am confident that this event will be no different as delegates tackle complex, real world problems of a most serious nature. Delegates will be involved in authentic problem solving situations where they will be asked to apply the knowledge and skills acquired in preparatory work. The learning that takes place throughout the MUN process will be of the highest caliber and transferable to all kinds of situations in the future.

We are also privileged to have Anthony Giles overseeing this event, ably assisted by a dedicated organizing committee. ISB's MUN advisors, Triston McMillan and Anthony Sheridan, have also been incredibly helpful. Thank you all for your assistance.

On behalf of ISB, I wish you all a successful convention. If there is anything we can do to make your time more enjoyable, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Dr. Andrew Davies

Head of School



WELCOME FROM MR. JUSTIN ALEXANDER  
ISB HS PRINCIPAL

Dear Delegates, Advisors and Visitors to ISB,

On behalf of the International School of Bangkok, let me extend a warm and sincere welcome to you all as we return to hosting an in-person IASAS MUN conference here in Bangkok.

The past few years have been challenging for everyone, but particularly for our students as they have not been able to fully engage in many of the activities and events that are critical and memorable experiences during their time at school due to the restrictions and impact of the pandemic. Model United Nations is one of those activities that was affected, although fortunately the use of technology (and zoom) did mean that our students were still able to participate in MUN conferences virtually in recent years. A virtual MUN conference however, is not the same as a full fledged in person conference, where you can see and engage directly with one another via in person discussion, debate and presentations. We are now so glad to be able to welcome everyone together here for the ISB IASAS MUN Conference.

Model United Nations has a strong and proud history and is a wonderful vehicle for our young minds to enter the much needed discourse about peace and the cultural and political landscape that extends far beyond the gates and walls of the countries we live in or call 'home'. I encourage all delegates to enter into the spirit of the convention, to embrace the diversity around us, to be respectful, understanding and to actively seek further knowledge in order to help you understand the problems we face and to consider possible solutions moving forward.

MUN conferences are a wonderful opportunity for all delegates and their advisors to engage in lively debate, to develop debating and presentation skills and of course, to make new friends from all over the world. Be sure to make the most of this opportunity and engage with your fellow delegates over the course of the conference.

I would like to extend my thanks to the advisors of the schools represented at our conference, for without your support, encouragement and guidance to the students in your care this conference would not be taking place. In addition, thanks are due in advance of the conference to our Arts and Activities Director Mr. Anthony Giles and our two ISB MUN advisors Triston McMillan and Anthony Sheridan for their planning and effort that has been put into staging the conference here in Bangkok. I would also like to thank our support staff for their preparations and daily efforts to ensure a safe and successful conference.

Welcome back and enjoy the conference.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JA', written over a faint background image of a traditional Thai building.

Justin Alexander  
High School Principal





WELCOME FROM  
BLOOMY LERNGUTAI & CHINO SUPAWATTANAPONG  
**SECRETARIES-GENERAL**

Honourable Delegates, Chairs, Faculty Advisors, and Guests,

On behalf of everybody who has helped to make this event a reality, we would like to warmly welcome you to Bangkok, for the first in-person IASAS MUN conference in three years. We are extremely honoured to serve as your Secretaries-General at this defining moment in human history. No matter who we are, no matter the colour of our skin, no matter what our nationalit(y/ies) may be – we, the youth of the world, have all been united in our common concern for the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, the attack on reproductive rights in the United States, and the ever-increasing costs of living that is threatening to put millions of people around the world into poverty – and especially so with all of this having taken place after the extremely destructive pandemic.

It seems that no matter where we look around us, we see real problems harming real people.

In this environment, it is easy to feel discouraged by it all; it is easy for us to simply run away – afraid of the mess that is human society – given our privileged place in the world. It is, after all, easy for us to stay within our small, protected cocoons, without ever looking outwards. However, the sheer enthusiasm for coming together to discuss all of the issues on our agenda which we have seen in the months prior to this event gives us hope – as it should for us all.

As we look around ourselves while participating in the simulated events of this conference, let us then remember that as the generation of the future, while seemingly insignificant at this moment, the impact of the discussions we have over the course of these few days may well become realised.

Every generation has its own immense challenges to overcome. While the challenges that face us may well be of a magnitude rarely seen, let us nonetheless look ahead with optimism. No matter what, this is our future, so let's own it. Let's shape it. Let's reimagine our world and make peace with this future we have – together.

This conference would not be possible without the help of the ISB community. We would like to thank Mr. Giles and Khun Kwang Sonthirak for their immense support in building this event. We would also like to thank Khun Kanjana Sibunnan and the UN-ESCAP team for providing us with our beautiful venue. Furthermore, we thank our advisors: Mr. Triston McMillan, Mr. Anthony Sheridan, Ms. Skye Jamison, Ms. Madeleine Meredith, and Mr. Kevin Kuehn. Finally, we would like to thank our fellow Secretariat members: Sara Landry, Seungyu Kim, Pynbhairon Kruesopon, Armaan Khan, Jerry Lee, and Erik Hsu. This event would not be possible without their immeasurable commitment, effort, and passion.

So, on behalf of everybody involved, as we welcome you to this wonderful city that we call home, we urge you to take a look outside at the sights that surround you... and reflect: how should we take steps towards building peace together?

Welcome to IASAS MUN 2022. Welcome to Bangkok.

Sincerely yours,

**Kassiopia (Bloomy) Lerngutai**  
ISB Class of 2023  
Secretary-General  
IASAS MUN, Bangkok 2022

**Cholatich (Chino) Supawattanapong**  
ISB Class of 2023  
Secretary-General  
IASAS MUN, Bangkok 2022

## ISB PERSONNEL CONTACT INFORMATION

Location	Contact Person	Phone No.	Email
Conference Director	Anthony Giles	(0)82-700-8903	anthonyg@isb.ac.th
Conference Site Director	Harold Albert	(0)81-902-2503	hmalbrt@isb.ac.th
MUN Advisor HS	Triston McMillan	(0)63-314-9202	tristonm@isb.ac.th
MUN Advisor HS	Anthony Sheridan	(0)86-037-2240	anthonys@isb.ac.th
MUN Advisor MS	Natalie Robinson	(0)94-750-6470	natalier@isb.ac.th
MUN Advisor MS	Kevin Kuehn	(0)96-926-4525	kevink@isb.ac.th
Page Coordinator	Skye Jamieson	(0)81-196-2054	skyej@isb.ac.th
Press Corps Coordinator	Madeleine Meredith	(0)63-735-2713	madeleim@isb.ac.th
Headmistress	Usa Somboon	(0)81-937-0069	usomboon@isb.ac.th
High School Principal	Justin Alexander	(0)62-332-5955	justina@isb.ac.th
A & A Financial Secretary	Virongrong Chaemkasem	(0)81-611-5248	virongrc@isb.ac.th
A & A Logistics Secretary	Louisa Sonthirak	(0)81-889-0815	louisas@isb.ac.th
Security Manager	Ratthavit Techapattanapan	(0)81-806-6740	ratthavi@isb.ac.th
Director of Risk Management	Mark Hevland	(0)99-391-0932	markh@isb.ac.th
Head Nurse	Panee Pumhiran	(0)89-810-3710	panneep@isb.ac.th
UNCC Contact	Kanjana Sibunnan	(0)2-288-1181	sibunnan@un.org
RPLL Hotel Contact	Bussara Luilao	(0)2-281-3088	bussara@royalprincesslamluang.com

## MEDICAL EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Location	Location	Phone No.
Nang Loeng Police Station	Pom Prap Sattru Phai, Bangkok, Thailand	02-281-3002
Mission Hospital Bangkok	430 Pisanulok Rd., Dusit, Bangkok, Thailand	02-282-1100
The World Medical Center	44 M.4 Chaengwattana Road. Pakkred. Nonthaburi, Thailand	02-836-9999





## ADVISORS CONTACT INFORMATION

School	Advisor Name	Email
American Embassy School of New Delhi	Samuel Vierra	Svierra@aes.ac.in
	Lina Saab	lsaab@aes.ac.in
American International School Dhaka	Ed Banks	edward.banks@aisdhaka.org
	Joan Kimani	joan.kimani@aisdhaka.org
The American School in Japan	Courtney Carreon	ccarreon@asij.ac.jp
	John Milton	jmilton@asij.ac.jp
American School of Bangkok - Green Valley	Boyd Gossett	sgossett@asb.ac.th
Amnuay Silpa School	Wayne Rogers	wayner@amnuaysilpa.ac.th
Harrow International School Bangkok	Harry Bannister	harry_ba@harrowschool.ac.th
Hua Hin International School	David Coulson	david.c@huahinschool.com
	Alex Templeton	alex.t@huahinschool.com
International Community School	Dayton Kannon	Dayton_K@ics.ac.th
	Sean Harrison	Sean_H@ics.ac.th
International Pioneers School	Maria Louise Hizon	hizon.maria@ips.ac.th
International School of Kuala Lumpur	Richard Martin	rmartin@iskl.edu.my
	Paul Hengstler	phengstler@iskl.edu.my
	Blair Newton	bnewton@iskl.edu.my
	Shaun Gopal	sgopal@iskl.edu.my
International School Manila	Colin Aitken	aitkenc@ismanila.org
	Jonathen McCarthy	mccarthyj@ismanila.org
	Hema Rai	raih@ismanila.org
Jakarta Intercultural School	Abigail Wilson	abwilson@jisedu.or.id
	Charles Tetreault	ctetreault@jisedu.or.id
	Kat Ngkaion	kngkaion@jisedu.or.id
	Darby Davis	ddavis@jisedu.or.id
Singapore American School	Ian Coppell	icoppell@sas.edu.sg
	Jeremy Ritzer	jritzer@sas.edu.sg
	Tracy Nagesh	tvdlinden@sas.edu.sg
Taipei American School	Dante Benson	bensond@tas.edu.tw
	Chee Douglas	cheed@tas.edu.tw
	Darby Sinclair	benedictsinclair@tas.edu.tw
United World College of Southeast Asia - Dover	Althea Besa	abe@uwcsea.edu.sg
	Stephen Lumb	slu@uwcsea.edu.sg
	Alexander Hood	aih@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
United World College of Southeast Asia - East	Paul Sharry	psh@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
	Tim Pettine	t1p@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
	Katherine Wallace	kwa@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg







## **TEAM PHOTOS**

Thursday, November 10 @ 7:30 am

**American Embassy School New Delhi**

**American International School Dhaka**

**American School in Japan**

**American School of Bangkok-Green Valley**

**Amnuay Silpa School**

**Harrow International School Bangkok**

**Hua Hin International School**

**International Community School**

**International Pioneers School**

**International School Bangkok**

**International School of Kuala Lumpur**

**International School Manila**

**Jakarta Intercultural School**

**Singapore American School**

**Taipei American School**

**United World College of Southeast Asia - Dover**

**United World College of Southeast Asia - East**





## SECRETARIAT

Meeting Location: EOS, Level 2

Committee	School	Name	Email
WHO	ISB	Armaan Ali Khan	20396@students.isb.ac.th
HCC	TAS	Erik Hsu	24erikh@students.tas.tw
UNHRC, SPECPOL	ISB	Seungyu Kim	16431@students.isb.ac.th
ECOSOC	ISB	Pyn Kruesopon	16688@students.isb.ac.th
UNEP	ISB	Sara Landry	20838@students.isb.ac.th
UN4MUN	TAS	Jerry Lee	24jerry@students.tas.tw
UNSC	ISB	Bloomy Lerngutai	19509@students.isb.ac.th
ICJ	ISB	Chino Supawattanapong	21013@students.isb.ac.th

## PRESS CORPS

Meeting Location: EOS, Level 2

Position and Title of News Organization	School	Name	Email
Head of Press Corps	ISB	Jee Hwan Jun	19921@students.isb.ac.th
Reuters	ISB	Ali Alshaba	22249@students.isb.ac.th
VOX	ISB	Jayan Baluci	21494@students.isb.ac.th
New York Times	ISB	Xian Cao	21766@students.isb.ac.th
CNN News	ISB	Mia Friedman	21323@students.isb.ac.th
The Daily Mail	ISB	Rehaan Goyal	21387@students.isb.ac.th
Xinhua News Agency	ISB	Bryce Mougey	22361@students.isb.ac.th
BBC News	ISB	Nichapa Rungsinaporn	20993@students.isb.ac.th
The Guardian	ISB	Pornchanok Thaipat	20724@students.isb.ac.th
Fox News	ISB	James Tostevin	19889@students.isb.ac.th

## PAGES

Meeting Location: EOS, Level 2

Position	School	Name	Email
Page	ISB	Chloe Bartmess	22297@students.isb.ac.th
Page	ISB	Edward Chan	21452@students.isb.ac.th
Page	ISB	Ying (Joy) Chiao	21495@students.isb.ac.th
Page	ISB	Ian Hong	21101@students.isb.ac.th
Page	ISB	Vaanya Kapur	20910@students.isb.ac.th
Page	ISB	Marlee Helen (Miles) Madonna	21631@students.isb.ac.th
Page	ISB	Pongpipat (Pao Pao) Punyasataporn	20367@students.isb.ac.th
Page	ISB	Kanan Rhodes	21975@students.isb.ac.th
Page	ISB	Miu Sawaguchi	19026@students.isb.ac.th
Page	ISB	Eugene Shelton	21634@students.isb.ac.th
Page	ISB	Kaia Udagawa	19538@students.isb.ac.th
Page	ISB	Maya Upadhyay	18984@students.isb.ac.th
Page	ISB	Noppavee (Nop) Wipoosiri	20981@students.isb.ac.th



# ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

Committee Location

**THURSDAY:** Conference Room 1, Level 2

**FRIDAY:** Meeting Room A, Level 1

## ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the United Nations' central platform for reflection, debate, and innovative thinking on sustainable development.

It is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals. It serves as the central mechanism for activities of the UN system and its specialized agencies in the economic, social and environmental fields, supervising subsidiary and expert bodies.

## COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

- The question of the impact of climate change on the global economy
- The question of science, technology, and innovation for development
- The question of mitigating famine in Somalia

Country/Position	School	Name	Email
Jamaica	AISD	Shahzaib Abedin	24sabedin@aisdhaka.org
Somalia	ISB	Ken Chollacoop	16989@students.isb.ac.th
Brazil	UWCD	Ahmet Deriner	derin125724@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Democratic Republic of Congo	IPS	Naomi Duklan	naomi.duk@ips.ac.th
Germany	JIS	Dafri Esfandiari	50620@jisedu.or.id
Singapore	JIS	Jihyo Hwang	46360@jisedu.or.id
India	UWCE	Amairah Islam	islam12671@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Saudi Arabia	ASIJ	Oisin Kaiya	25kaiyao@asij.ac.jp
Venezuela	ICS	Michael Killar	mjkillarjr@gmail.com
Russia	SAS	Arnav Kumar	Kumar782138@sas.edu.sg
Australia	SAS	Sean Lai	lai770991@sas.edu.sg
Afghanistan	TAS	Dylan Lee	24dylan@students.tas.tw
Israel	ISKL	Siheon Lee	silee24@iskl.edu
UK	TAS	Ariel Lee	23ariell@students.tas.tw
Canada	UWCD	Sienna Lovelock-Burt	lovel116401@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Tanzania	ISM	Mudit Mehta	mehtam@ismanila.org
Head Chair	ISB	Kekoa Olive	21483@students.isb.ac.th
Colombia	AES	Jeonghyeon Park	24jpark@aes.ac.in
Rwanda	AES	Seojin Park	25spark1@aes.ac.in
UAE	ANS	Isaac Pulvera Uzarraga	vludenheim@gmail.com
Deputy Chair	HRW	Majah Sirison	majah_si@harrowschool.ac.th
France	ISKL	Shelby Stout	sstout25@iskl.edu.my
USA	ISM	Mika Tan	tanm@ismanila.org
Myanmar	HHIS	Matthew Van de Ven	st.matthew.v@huahinschool.com
Jamaica	AISD	Rizwan Zaman	25rzaman@aisdhaka.org
Italy	ASB	Yujie (Vicky) Zhong	g102671@asb.ac.th





# HISTORICAL CRISIS COMMITTEE (HCC): Annexation of Crimea

Committee Location  
Meeting Room C, Level 1

## ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Historical Crisis Committee poses a historical topic to be debated in a crisis structure. The structure promotes realism of the situation with live updates, simulating posing real-world situations. Challenges faced are fast-paced and unpredictable, creating an environment of interesting debate.

Country/ Position	School	Name	Email
Backroom Chair	HRW	Andy Chanmaneewong	andy_cha@harrowschool.ac.th
Brazil	UWCD	Aditeya Das	das15642@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Rwanda	AES	Vihaan Goenka	26vgoenka@aes.ac.in
Chair	ASIJ	Annmarie Hashimoto	23hashimotoa@asij.ac.jp
India	UWCE	Jason Derek Hou Zhong Chang Hausenloy	hause56773@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
UK	TAS	Ian Hsu	24ianh@students.tas.tw
USA	ISM	Elki Laranas	laranase@ismanila.org
Saudi Arabia	ASIJ	Mirabel Lee	26leem@asij.ac.jp
Germany	JIS	Maahi Malik	66402@jisedu.or.id
France	ISKL	Radman Mustafa	rmustafa23@iskl.edu.my
Russia	SAS	Renee Phan	phan44383@sas.edu.sg
Ukraine	ISB	Nami Piroonhapat	17840@students.isb.ac.th
Yemen	UWCE	Aryan Prasad	prasa78811@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Canada	UWCD	Dheer Sanghi	sangh33175@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Co-Chair	TAS	Lucas Scott	24lucass@students.tas.tw
Jamaica	AISD	Aaryan Singh	25asingh@aisdhaka.org
Hungary	ANS	IQ Siriphand	chayathon.srp@gmail.com



# INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

Court Location  
EOS, Level 2

## ABOUT THE COURT

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946. The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies. The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. It is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ.

## CASES TO GO BEFORE THE COURT

- Temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia v. Thailand).
- Legality of Use of Force (Yugoslavia v. United States of America).

Country/ Position	School	Name	Email
Yugoslavia	ASIJ	Ryne Hisada	23hisadar@asij.ac.jp
USA	ISB	Vardhan Jain	19392@students.isb.ac.th
Yugoslavia	ISB	Navin Kasemtanakul	21462@students.isb.ac.th
Vice President	TAS	James Kuo	23jamesk@students.tas.tw
Cambodia	SAS	Kayla Lee	lee48926@sas.edu.sg
Thailand	TAS	Kimi Lin	23kimil@students.tas.tw
President	UWCE	Ananya Nayak	nayak15138@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Turkey	HRW	Pom Noonpackdee	pom_no@harrowschool.ac.th
Thailand	ISM	Noor Syed	syedn@ismanila.org
Cambodia	SAS	Arushee Tirunagari	Tirunagari775406@sas.edu.sg
Thailand	TAS	Sophie Wong	24sophie@students.tas.tw



# SPECIAL POLITICAL & DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE (SPECPOL)

Committee Location  
Meeting Room G, Level 1

## ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL) deals with a variety of subjects which include those related to decolonization, Palestinian refugees and human rights, peacekeeping, mine action, outer space, public information, atomic radiation and University for Peace.

## COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

- The question of promoting peaceful uses of outer space
- The question of Western Sahara
- The question of the occupied Syrian Golan

Country/ Position	School	Name	Email
Italy	ASB	Phasusan (Fuji) Amornthepadul	g102723@asb.ac.th
USA	ISM	Niyanthri Arun	arunn@ismania.org
France	ISKL	Pulkit Chaudhari	pchaudhari24@iskl.edu.my
Jamaica	AISD	Zhaoyan Cui	24zcui@aisdhaka.org
China	ISB	Maxwell Dapaah	20952@students.isb.ac.th
Colombia	AES	Kabir Dhawan	25kdhawan@aes.ac.in
UAE	ANS	Angie Kalyani	angiekalyani9@gmail.com
Uganda	ASIJ	Leah Kanegawa	25kanegawale@asij.ac.jp
Deputy Chair	ISB	Siddhant Kapur	20911@students.isb.ac.th
India	UWCE	Tanuvi Kauffmann	kauff102577@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Myanmar	HHIS	Oliver King	st.oliver.k@huahinschool.com
Israel	ISKL	Jordan Ko	cjko26@iskl.edu.my
Syria	ASIJ	Sophie Lee	24lees@asij.ac.jp
Turkey	HRW	Pam Milindhachinla	pam_mi@harrowschool.ac.th
Canada	UWCD	Annika Mishra	mishr10333@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Chair	ISKL	Aditya Mishra	amishra23@iskl.edu.my
Russia	SAS	Arav Sethi	sethi771880@sas.edu.sg
Germany	JIS	Darryl Sinambela	66949@jisedu.or.id
Venezuela	ICS	Thongtada Thongsawang	brodysmyhero@gmail.com
UK	TAS	Darian Tweedell	23dariant@students.tas.tw

# UN4MUN

Committee Location  
Meeting Room H2, Level 1

## ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

UN4MUN was first introduced by the United Nations in order to make MUN protocol and procedure more reflective of actual UN conduct. There are several differences between the two that will be later discussed. In brief however, the distinction comes from the fact that conventional MUN practices are heavily influenced by parliamentary protocol.

## COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

- The question of regulating and ensuring workers rights
- The question of enabling youth civic engagement

Country/ Position	School	Name	Email
Russia	SAS	Coco Daly-Hill	daly-hill787606@sas.edu.sg
Head Chair	ISM	Alex Gallo	galloa@ismanila.org
Saudi Arabia	ASIJ	Jillian Guillemette	24guillemettej@asij.ac.jp
Germany	JIS	Aradhya Gupta	50089@jisedu.or.id
Brazil	UWCD	Emily Herrmann	herrm92858@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Myanmar	HHIS	Natchanant Hirunjirawong	st.aim.h@huahinschool.com
UK	TAS	Carolyn Kang	24carolynk@students.tas.tw
Rwanda	AES	Sara Kumar	26skumar@aes.ac.in
Israel	ISKL	Sianna Lee	silee25@iskl.edu.my
Tanzania	ISM	Xuan Wei Lim	limx@ismanila.org
Jamaica	AISD	Araf Malik	25amalik@aisdhaka.org
Deputy Chair	JIS	Nivedita Malu	67352@jisedu.or.id
France	ISKL	Lewis Mills	lmills23@iskl.edu.my
Venezuela	ICS	Kush Natani	kushnatani24@gmail.com
USA	ISM	Gellert Ratkai	ratkaig@ismanila.org
Hungary	ANS	Richard Rusmeerojwong	kanapat.richard1101@gmail.com



# UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

Committee Location Meeting  
Room D, Level 1

## ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) has been acting as the United Nations central platform for encouraging a sustainable relationship between the people and the environment since 1972. UNEP serves as a catalyst, advocate, and educator for environmental issues globally and seeks to find the root causes of the climate change crisis and to protect the planet.

## COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

- The question of scaling up the use of ecosystem-based adaptation
- The question of building sustainable agrifood systems
- The question of the effects of climate change on indigenous people

Country/ Position	School	Name	Email
Uganda	ASIJ	Aarya Bharadwaj	24bharadwaja@asij.ac.jp
Germany	JIS	Bhavika Bhojwani	38200@jisedu.or.id
Myanmar	HHIS	Alexander Carnegie	st.alex.c@huahinschool.com
UAE	ANS	Ted Chandra	techanastmarks@gmail.com
UK	TAS	Ethan Dunn	23EthanD@students.tas.tw
France	ISKL	Zhao Yang Kuah	zkuah25@iskl.edu.my
Saudi Arabia	ASIJ	Megumi Kurosu	26kurosum@asij.ac.jp
Head Chair	JIS	Shantia Laurenz	66955@jisedu.or.id
Italy	ASB	Venecia (Jana) Maack	g101411@asb.ac.th
Brazil	UWCD	Kaira Mittal	mitta93152@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Colombia	AES	Yaj Parameswaran	26yparameswaran@aes.ac.in
China	ISB	Omkaar Rao	22679@students.isb.ac.th
Deputy Chair	SAS	Marley Ritzer	ritzer49166@sas.edu.sg
USA	ISM	Jagat Sachdeva	sachdevaj@ismanila.org
Russia	SAS	Pranay Trivedi	Trivedi768218@sas.edu.sg
Turkey	HRW	Katie Willis	katie_wi@harrowschool.ac.th
Democratic Republic of Congo	IPS	Nadthasha Wirak	wirak.nad@ips.ac.th
Venesuela	ICS	Karis Yim	kariseyim@gmail.com



# UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (UNHRC)

## Committee Location

Room H1, Level 2

### ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them. It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year.

### COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

- The question of human rights in Afghanistan
- The question of the humanitarian crisis in Yemen
- The question of children in armed conflict

Country/ Position	School	Name	Email
USA	ISM	Jenna Aly	alyj@ismanila.org
Yemen	UWCE	Aadya Anand	anand48461@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Russia	SAS	Dylan Chamberlin	Chamberlin35717@sas.edu.sg
UK	TAS	Crystal Chen	24crystalc@students.tas.tw
China	ISB	Pedro Durao Rodrigues	19379@students.isb.ac.th
Hungary	ANS	Jasmin Engchuan	jasmin.engchuan@gmail.com
France	ISKL	Aryssa Ghani	nabdulghani23@iskl.edu.my
Deputy Chair	JIS	Axel Hutapea	68914@jisedu.or.id
Venezuela	ICS	Wen-Tian Jing	cooljason0302@gmail.com
Canada	UWCD	Gia Karunakaran	karun87811@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Israel	ISKL	Kyung Min Kuah	kkuah23@iskl.edu.my
Jamaica	AISD	Arib Malik	26amalik@aisdhaka.org
Democratic Republic of Congo	IPS	Rajveer Rakshit	rajveer.rak@ips.ac.th
Germany	JIS	Abigail Siregar	45869@jisedu.or.id
Turkey	HRW	Nump-Nump Srilomsak	nump-nump_sr@harrowschool.ac.th
Rwanda	AES	Jaiden Stapleton	26jstapleton@aes.ac.in
Italy	ASB	Sorawit (Kennie) Thitipanyakul	g101696@asb.ac.th
Saudi Arabia	ASIJ	Nathaniel Wilson	23wilsonn@asij.ac.jp
Chair	TAS	Ari Yong	24ariy@students.tas.tw



# UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC)

Security Council Location Meeting

Room B, Level 1

## ABOUT THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

## QUESTIONS BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL

- The question of maintaining global cybersecurity
- The question of instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo
- The question of preventing the use of biological and chemical weapons

Country/ Position	School	Name	Email
Uganda	ASIJ	Ayden Carreon	24carreonay@asij.ac.jp
Tanzania	ISM	Poorna Chakraborty	chakrabortyp@ismanila.org
Jamaica	AISD	Szu Chen	24schen@aisdhaka.org
Democratic Republic of Congo	IPS	Andre Brian Danny	andrebian.dan@ips.ac.th
Russia	SAS	Gaurav Goel	goel47628@sas.edu.sg
India	UWCE	Maira Gupta	gupta105152@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
Deputy Chair	ASIJ	Kai Hyodo	23hyodok@asij.ac.jp
France	ISKL	Ryan Jeong	ywjeong24@iskl.edu.my
UAE	ANS	Tashi Jirayus	srangkunj@gmail.com
Colombia	AES	Sahiba Kaur	23skaur@aes.ac.in
Venezuela	ICS	Younghyun Kim	yhkjeremy@gmail.com
Brazil	UWCD	Aarushi Maheshwari	mahes10481@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
UK	TAS	Brennan Parker	23brennanp@students.tas.tw
Chair	SAS	Rahul Razdan	razdan34569@sas.edu.sg
Turkey	HRW	Kla Sinlapaprechar	kla_si@harrowschool.ac.th
Italy	ASB	Umar Sulton	g101995@asb.ac.th
China	ISB	Ruotong Tian	18890@students.isb.ac.th
Myanmar	HHIS	Leah Wurm	st.leah.w@huhinschool.com
Germany	JIS	Ignacio Rayden Yap	69601@jisedu.or.id
USA	ISM	Dylan Yap	yapd@ismanila.org



# WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Committee Location  
Meeting Room F, Level 1

## ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the United Nations' body for promoting international public health with its main objective being "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health." The body is governed by the World Health Assembly (WHA) and has played a key role in several public health achievements globally.

## COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

- The question of the impact of an aging global populace
- The question of the ethics of genetic editing and modification
- The question of the use of telemedicine and technology in healthcare

Country/ Position	School	Name	Email
India	UWCE	Rea Bhargava	bharg115353@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg
UK	TAS	Alexandra Chen	24alexandrac@students.tas.tw
Israel	ISKL	Hyren Gan	hgan25@iskl.edu.my
Rwanda	AES	Meera Jakhar	25mjakhar@aes.ac.in
Myanmar	HHIS	Fiona Jardine	st.fiona.j@huahinschool.com
UAE	ANS	Nanon Jirapongsuwan	nanonlonghorn@gmail.com
Australia	SAS	Avi Kabra	kabra43728@sas.edu.sg
Tanzania	ISM	Spogmai Khpalwan	khpalwans@ismanila.org
Brazil	UWCD	Cio Kim	kim110603@uwcsea.edu.sg
Venezuela	ICS	Minsol Kim	mxxsxxkxx@gmail.com
China	ISB	Julie Lee	21841@students.isb.ac.th
USA	ISM	David Lim	limda@ismanila.org
Uganda	ASIJ	Serena Mcguire	25mcguires@asij.ac.jp
Singapore	JIS	Leo Nankervis	67981@jisedu.or.id
Jamaica	AISD	Adyan Naser	23anaser@aisdhaka.org
Hungary	ANS	Nitta Pumhirun Pathomvanich	cbpath@gmail.com
Germany	JIS	Alexandra Rachmat	30951@jisedu.or.id
Turkey	HRW	Manta Rawiwanna	manta_ra@harrowschool.ac.th
Colombia	AES	Taneesha Sheth	25tsheth@aes.ac.in
Deputy Chair	JIS	Jaythaneal Sutrisno	65720@jisedu.or.id
Russia	SAS	Avni Varshney	varshney49453@sas.edu.sg
France	ISKL	Ayush Vohra	avohra24@iskl.edu.my
Italy	ASB	Camila Esperanza Wilson Herrera	g102856@asb.ac.th



## DELEGATIONS BY SCHOOL

\*=4 Year IASAS Delegate

American Embassy School New Delhi (AES) - 10 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Kabir Dhawan	SPECPOL	Colombia	Yaj Parameswaran	UNEP	Colombia
Vihaan Goenka	HCC	Rwanda	Jeonghyeon Park	ECOSOC	Colombia
Meera Jakhar	WHO	Rwanda	Seojin Park	ECOSOC	Rwanda
Sahiba Kaur*	UNSC	Colombia	Taneesha Sheth	WHO	Colombia
Sara Kumar	UN4MUN	Rwanda	Jaiden Stapleton	UNHRC	Rwanda
American International School Dhaka (AISD) - 8 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Shahzaib Abedin	ECOSOC	Jamaica	Arib Malik	UNHRC	Jamaica
Szu Chen	UNSC	Jamaica	Adyan Naser	WHO	Jamaica
Zhaoyan Cui	SPECPOL	Jamaica	Aaryan Singh	HCC	Jamaica
Araf Malik	UN4MUN	Jamaica	Rizwan Zaman	ECOSOC	Jamaica
American School in Japan (ASIJ) - 13 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Aarya Bharadwaj	UNEP	Uganda	Leah Kanegawa	SPECPOL	Uganda
Ayden Carreon	UNSC	Uganda	Megumi Kurosu	UNEP	Saudi Arabia
Jillian Guillemette	UN4MUN	Saudi Arabia	Mirabel Lee	HCC	Saudi Arabia
Annmarie Hashimoto	HCC	Chair	Sophie Lee	SPECPOL	Syria
Ryne Hisada	ICJ	Yugoslavia	Serena McGuire	WHO	Uganda
Kai Hyodo	UNSC	Deputy Chair	Nathaniel Wilson	UNHRC	Saudi Arabia
Oisin Kaiya	ECOSOC	Saudi Arabia			
American School of Bangkok Green Valley (ASB) - 6 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Phasusan (Fuji) Amornthepadul	SPECPOL	Italy	Sorawit (Kennie) Thitipanyakul	UNHRC	Italy
Venecia (Jana) Maack	UNEP	Italy	Camila Esperanza Wilson Herrera	WHO	Italy
Umar Sulton	UNSC	Italy	Yujie (Vicky) Zhong	ECOSOC	Italy
Amnuay Silpa School (ANS) - 9 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Ted Chandra	UNEP	UAE	Isaac Pulvera Uzarraga	ECOSOC	UAE
Jasmin Engchuan	UNHRC	Hungary	Niffa Pumhirun Pathomvanich	WHO	Hungary
Nanon Jirapongsuwan	WHO	UAE	Richard Rusmeerojwong	UN4MUN	Hungary
Tashi Jirayus	UNSC	UAE	IQ Siriphand	HCC	Hungary
Angie Kalyani	SPECPOL	UAE			



## DELEGATIONS BY SCHOOL

\*=4 Year IASAS Delegate

Harrow International School Bangkok (HRW) - 8 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Andy Chanmanee Wong	HCC	Backroom Chair	Kla Sinlapaprechar	UNSC	Turkey
Pam Milindhachinla	SPECPOL	Turkey	Majah Sirison	ECOSOC	Deputy Chair
Pom Noonpackdee	ICJ	Turkey	Nump-Nump Srilomsak	UNHRC	Turkey
Manta Rawiwanna	WHO	Turkey	Katie Willis	UNEP	Turkey
Hua Hin International School Bangkok (HHIS) - 6 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Alexander Carnegie	UNEP	Myanmar	Oliver King	SPECPOL	Myanmar
Natchanant Hirunjirawong	UN4MUN	Myanmar	Matthew Van de Ven	ECOSOC	Myanmar
Fiona Jardine	WHO	Myanmar	Leah Wurm	UNSC	Myanmar
International Community School (ICS) - 7 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Wen-Tian Jing	UNHRC	Venezuela	Kush Natani	UN4MUN	Venezuela
Michael Killar	ECOSOC	Venezuela	Thongtada Thongsawang	SPECPOL	Venezuela
Younghyun Kim	UNSC	Venezuela	Karis Yim	UNEP	Venezuela
Minsol Kim	WHO	Venezuela			
International Pioneers School (IPS) - 4 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Andre Brian Danny	UNSC	Democratic Republic of Congo	Rajveer Rakshit	UNHRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
Naomi Duklan	ECOSOC	Democratic Republic of Congo	Nadthasha Wirak	UNEP	Democratic Republic of Congo
International School Bangkok (ISB) - 17 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Armaan Ali Khan	WHO	Secretariat	Sara Landry	UNEP	Secretariat
Ken Chollacoop	ECOSOC	Somalia	Julie Lee	WHO	China
Maxwell Dapaah	SPECPOL	China	Bloomy Lerngutai	UNSC	Secretariat
Pedro Durao Rodrigues	UNHRC	China	Kekoa Olive	ECOSOC	Head Chair
Vardhan Jain	ICJ	USA	Nami Piroonhapat	HCC	Ukraine
Navin Kasemtanakul	ICJ	Yugoslavia	Omkaar Rao	UNEP	China
Siddhant Kapur	SPECPOL	Deputy Chair	Chino Supawattanapong	ICJ	Secretariat
Seungyu Kim	UNHRC, SPECPOL	Secretariat	Ruotong Tian	UNSC	China
Pyn Kruesonon	ECOSOC	Secretariat			





## DELEGATIONS BY SCHOOL

\*=4 Year IASAS Delegate

International School of Kuala Lumpur (ISKL) - 14 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Pulkit Chaudhari	SPECPOL	France	Siheon Lee	ECOSOC	Israel
Hyren Gan	WHO	Israel	Sianna Lee	UN4MUN	Israel
Aryssa Ghani	UNHRC	France	Lewis Mills	UN4MUN	France
Ryan Jeong	UNSC	France	Aditya Mishra*	SPECPOL	Chair
Jordan Ko	SPECPOL	Israel	Radman Mustafa	HCC	France
Zhao Yang Kuah	UNEP	France	Shelby Stout	ECOSOC	France
Kyung Min Kuah	UNHRC	Israel	Ayush Vohra	WHO	France
International School Manila (ISM) - 14 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Jenna Aly	UNHRC	USA	David Lim	WHO	USA
Niyanthri Arun	SPECPOL	USA	Mudit Mehta	ECOSOC	Tanzania
Poorna Chakraborty	UNSC	Tanzania	Gellert Ratkai	UN4MUN	USA
Alex Gallo	UN4MUN	Head Chair	Jagat Sachdeva	UNEP	USA
Spogmai Khpalwan	WHO	Tanzania	Noor Syed	ICJ	Thailand
Elki Laranas	HCC	USA	Mika Tan	ECOSOC	USA
Xuan WeiLim	UN4MUN	Tanzania	Dylan Yap	UNSC	USA
Jakarta Intercultural School (JIS) - 14 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Bhavika Bhojwani	UNEP	Germany	Nivedita Malu	UN4MUN	Deputy Chair
Dafri Esfandiari	ECOSOC	Germany	Leo Nankervis	WHO	Singapore
Aradhya Gupta	UN4MUN	Germany	Alexandra Rachmat	WHO	Germany
Axel Hutapea	UNHRC	Deputy Chair	Darryl Sinambela	SPECPOL	Germany
Jihyo Hwang	ECOSOC	Singapore	Abigail Siregar	UNHRC	Germany
Shantia Laurenz	UNEP	Head Chair	Jaythaneal Sutrisno	WHO	Deputy Chair
Maahi Malik	HCC	Germany	Ignacio Rayden Yap	UNSC	Germany
Singapore American School (SAS) - 14 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Dylan Chamberlin	UNHRC	Russia	Renee Phan	HCC	Russia
Coco Daly-Hill	UN4MUN	Russia	Rahul Razdan	UNSC	Chair
Gaurav Goel	UNSC	Russia	Marley Ritzer	UNEP	Deputy Chair
Avi Kabra	WHO	Australia	Arav Sethi	SPECPOL	Russia
Arnav Kumar	ECOSOC	Russia	Arushee Tirunagari	ICJ	Cambodia
Sean Lai	ECOSOC	Australia	Pranay Trivedi	UNEP	Russia
Kayla Lee	ICJ	Cambodia	Avni Varshney	WHO	Russia



## DELEGATIONS BY SCHOOL

\*=4 Year IASAS Delegate

Taipei American School (TAS) - 16 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Crystal Chen	UNHRC	UK	Ariel Lee	ECOSOC	UK
Alexandra Chen	WHO	UK	Jerry Lee	UN4MUN	Secretariat
Ethan Dunn	UNEP	UK	Kimi Lin	ICJ	Thailand
Erik Hsu	HCC	Secretariat	Brennan Parker	UNSC	UK
Ian Hsu	HCC	UK	Lucas Scott	HCC	Co-Chair
Carolyn Kang	UN4MUN	UK	Darian Tweedell	SPECPOL	UK
James Kuo	ICJ	Vice President	Sophie Wong	ICJ	Thailand
Dylan Lee	ECOSOC	Afghanistan	Ari Yong	UNHRC	Chair
United World College of Southeast Asia - Dover (UWCD) - 10 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Aditeya Das	HCC	Brazil	Sienna Lovelock-Burt	ECOSOC	Canada
Ahmet Deriner	ECOSOC	Brazil	Aarushi Maheshwari	UNSC	Brazil
Emily Herrmann	UN4MUN	Brazil	Annika Mishra	SPECPOL	Canada
Gia Karunakaran	UNHRC	Canada	Kaira Mittal	UNEP	Brazil
Cio Kim	WHO	Brazil	Dheer Sanghi	HCC	Canada
United World College of Southeast Asia - East (UWCE) - 8 Delegates					
Name	Committee	Country/Position	Name	Committee	Country/Position
Aadya Anand	UNHRC	Yemen	Amairah Islam	ECOSOC	India
Rea Bhargava	WHO	India	Tanuvi Kauffmann	SPECPOL	India
Maira Gupta	UNSC	India	Ananya Nayak	ICJ	President
Jason Derek Hou Zhong Chang Hausenloy	HCC	India	Aryan Prasad	HCC	Yemen





## SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

ARRIVAL DAY – Wednesday, November 9	
7:00-9:00 PM Advisors' Dinner & Meeting	
DAY ONE – Thursday, November 10	
7:30-8:30 AM Delegate Team Photos	
8:30-9:00 AM Opening Ceremony	
9:00-9:15 AM Break #1	
Schedule for Committees	Schedule for ICJ
9:15-10:00 AM Formal Convening of Committees	9:15-10:45 AM Opening & Presentation of Case 1
10:00-10:45 AM Debate Session #1	
10:45-11:00 AM Break #2	10:45-11:00 AM Break #2
11:00-12:00 PM Debate Session #2	11:00-12:00 PM Rebuttal & Witness: Case 1
12:00-1:00 PM Lunch	12:00-1:00 PM Lunch
1:00-2:45 PM Debate Session #3	1:00-2:45 PM Witness, Rebuttal, Closing of Case 1, Judges Deliberate
2:45-3:00 PM Break #3	2:45-3:00 PM Break #3
3:00-4:00 PM Debate Session #4	3:00-4:00 PM Witness, Rebuttal, Closing of Case 1, Judges Deliberate
4:00-4:15 PM Chairs Meeting	
DAY TWO – Friday, November 11	
Schedule for Committees	Schedule for ICJ
8:00-9:15 AM Debate Session #1	8:00-9:30 AM Opening & Presentation of Case 2
9:15-9:30 AM Break #1	
9:30-10:45 AM Debate Session #2	9:30-9:45 AM Break #1
10:45-11:00 AM Break #2	9:45-12:00 PM Rebuttal, Witness, Rebuttal: Case 2
11:00-12:00 PM Debate Session #3	
12:00-1:00 PM Lunch	12:00-1:00 PM Lunch
1:00-2:30 PM Debate Session #4	1:00-2:30 PM Closing Statements, Judges Deliberate all cases.
2:30-2:45 PM Break #3	2:30-2:45 PM Break #2
2:45-4:00 PM Debate Session #5	2:45-4:00 PM Judges Deliver Verdicts
4:00-4:15 PM Chairs Meeting	
DAY THREE – Saturday, November 12	
8:30-9:30 AM Opening of GA/Debate Session #1	
9:30-10:00 AM Break #1	
10:00-12:00 PM Debate Session #2	
12:00-1:00 PM Lunch	
1:00-2:45 PM Debate Session #3	
2:45-3:00 PM Break #2	
3:00-4:00 PM Debate Session #4	
4:30 PM Closing Ceremony	
5:00-6:00 PM MUN Banquet	





## TRANSPORTATION SCHEDULE

IASAS School	NON IASAS School
<b>Wednesday, Nov. 9:</b> IASAS schools will be transported from the airport to ISB. Advisors will then be sent to the event hotel after the students have been picked up by their host families.	<b>Wednesday, Nov. 9:</b> The Non-IASAS schools will be transported from the airport directly to the event hotel.
<b>Thursday, Nov. 10:</b> Students will be transported to the UNCC at 6:00am and then returned to their host families depart UNCC at 4:15pm.	<b>Thursday, Nov. 10:</b> Students and advisors will be able to walk to and from the UNCC. A stand-by van will be available as needed.
<b>Friday, Nov. 11:</b> Students will be transported to the UNCC at 6:00am and then returned to their host families depart UNCC at 4:15pm.	<b>Friday, Nov. 11:</b> Students and advisors will be able to walk to and from the UNCC. A stand-by van will be available as needed.
<b>Saturday, Nov. 12:</b> Students will be transported to the UNCC at 7:00am and then returned to their host families depart UNCC at 6:00pm.	<b>Saturday, Nov. 12:</b> Students and advisors will be able to walk to and from the UNCC. A stand-by van will be available as needed.
<b>Sunday, Nov. 13:</b> Please see below.	<b>Sunday, Nov. 13:</b> Please see below.

## SCHEDULED ARRIVAL TIMES

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9

IASAS SCHOOLS

SCHOOL	FLIGHT	ARRIVAL TIME
ISKL	MH 784	10:15
SAS	TG 414	12:25
ISM	PR 730	12:45
JIS	TG 434	16:35
TAS	CI 835	16:45

NON-IASAS SCHOOLS

SCHOOL	FLIGHT	ARRIVAL TIME
AISD	BG 388	15:00
ASIJ	JAL 31	16:20
AES	TG 324	16:40
UWCD	FD 356	16:40
UWCE	FD 356	16:40

## SCHEDULED DEPARTURE TIMES

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13

IASAS SCHOOLS

SCHOOL	FLIGHT	DEPARTURE TIME	LEAVE ISB
JIS	TG 433	08:20	04:30
TAS	CI 834	10:55	07:00
ISKL	MH 785	11:05	07:00
SAS	TG 413	11:30	07:30
ISM	PR 731	13:50	09:30

NON-IASAS SCHOOLS

SCHOOL	FLIGHT	DEPARTURE TIME	LEAVE HOTEL
ASIJ	JAL 708	08:05	04:15
UWCE	FD 357	10:50	06:45
UWCD	FD 357	10:50	06:45
AES	G 838	14:00	10:00
AISD	BG 389	16:15	12:00





# UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION CENTRE

## COMMITTEE ROOM ASSIGNMENTS

### MAP & FLOOR PLANS

## COMMITTEE ROOM ASSIGNMENTS

SECRETARIAT	EOS
PRESS CORPS	EOS
PAGES	EOS
ECOSOC	<b>Thursday:</b> CR-1/ <b>Friday:</b> Meeting Room A
HCC	Meeting Room C
ICJ	EOS
SPECPOL	Meeting Room G
UN4MUN	Meeting Room H2
UNEP	Meeting Room D
UNHRC	Meeting Room H1
UNSC	Meeting Room B
WHO	Meeting Room F
GENERAL ASSEMBLY	CR-1

## UNCC Map & Address



**UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE CENTRE (UNCC)**

**UNITED NATIONS BUILDING**  
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue  
Bangkok 10200  
Thailand

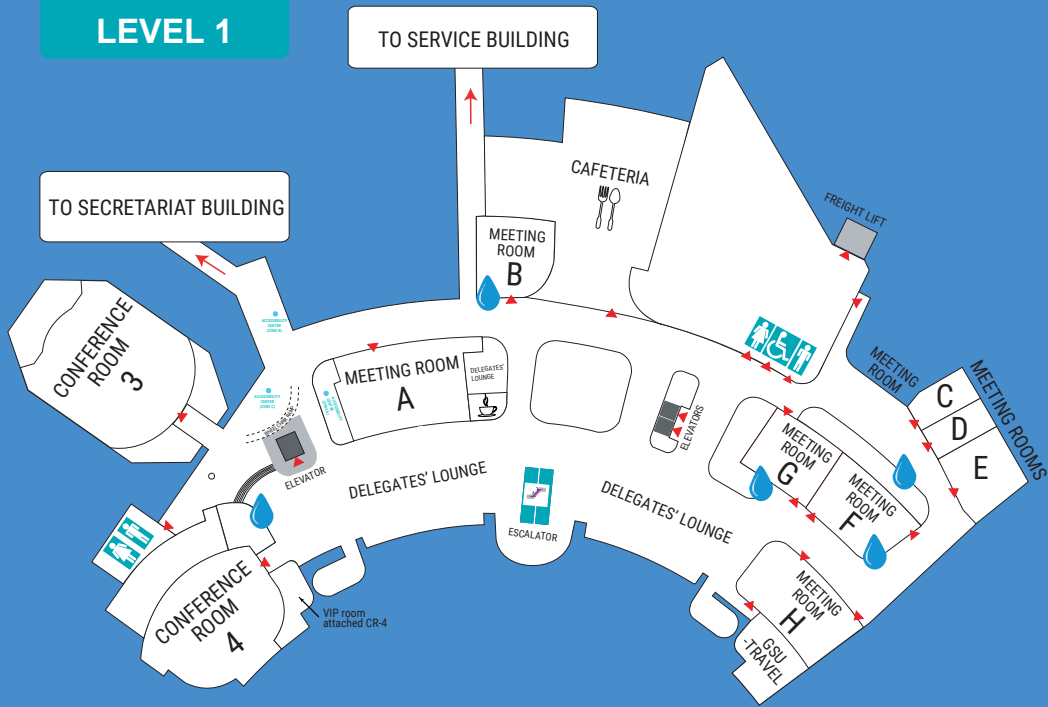
**Telephone:**  
+66 2288 1181  
+66 2288 1206

**Fax:**  
+66 2288 3022

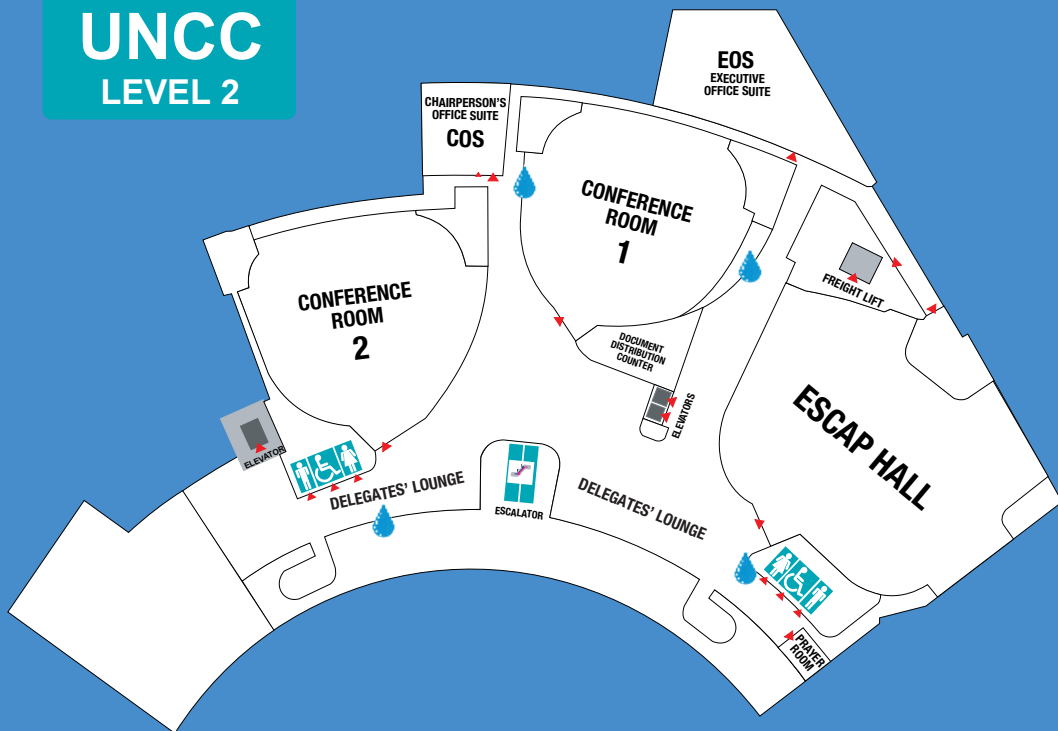
**E-mail:**  
escap-conference-management@un.org

# UNCC FLOOR PLAN

## UNCC LEVEL 1



## UNCC LEVEL 2





## Schedule for Schools' Advisors Assigned to Committee Supervisory/Vetting Duties

International School Bangkok, as the host school, is responsible for all delegates while they are at the conference. In order to ensure the security of the delegates, and to ensure a safe and healthy environment for all delegates, it will be required that an Advisor be present in all committee rooms at all times during conference sessions. To accomplish this, we will need all Advisors from all schools to help. The schedule below details the times and committees to which each school's Advisors have been assigned. An Advisor from the assigned school is required to be present in the assigned committee rooms during the periods indicated below, whether or not there are resolutions to be vetted.

### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Committee	Room	9:00-10:30	10:30-12:00	1:00-2:30	2:30-4:00
ECOSOC	CR-1	AES	ISKL	ASB	JIS
HCC	C	AISD	ISM	ASIJ	SAS
ICJ	EOS	ASB	JIS	ANS	TAS
SPECPOL	G	ASIJ	SAS	HHIS	UWCD
UN4MUN	H2	ANS	TAS	HRW	UWCE
UNEP	D	HHIS	UWCD	ICS	AES
UNHRC	H1	HRW	UWCE	IPS	AISD
UNSC	B	ICS	AES	ISKL	ASB
WHO	F	IPS	AISD	ISM	ASIJ

### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Committee	Room	9:00-10:30	10:30-12:00	1:00-2:30	2:30-4:00
ECOSOC	A	IPS	AISD	ISM	ASIJ
HCC	C	ICS	AES	ISKL	ASB
ICJ	EOS	HRW	UWCE	IPS	AISD
SPECPOL	G	HHIS	UWCD	ICS	AES
UN4MUN	H2	ASIJ	SAS	HHIS	UWCD
UNEP	D	ASB	JIS	ANS	TAS
UNHRC	H1	ANS	TAS	HRW	UWCE
UNSC	B	AISD	ISM	ASIJ	SAS
WHO	F	AES	ISKL	ASB	JIS



# Model United Nations

## INTRODUCTION

Model United Nations (Model U.N.) is a student-run replica of the United Nations in New York. It consists of student delegates representing various United Nations member countries on specific topics of world interest.

The students learn to be citizens of a country other than their own and represent that country's views on world matters and on several specific pre-assigned topics. The delegates research, draft and propose resolutions to be presented to the other member nations.

Delegates are required to learn the basic skills of research, public speaking, writing resolutions, negotiation and working with other students. The main responsibilities of the student delegates are to be able to state the views of the country they represent on one or more major issues. They must be aware of the views of other countries on these issues and be prepared to defend or modify the position of the country they represent in order to achieve a solution. In Committee or General Assembly, they may be expected to deliver speeches, prepared or impromptu, in defense of their Resolutions. They must also be prepared to follow parliamentary rules of procedure in both Committee and General Assembly.

## I. GENERAL RULES

### A. Participation:

1. The number of MUN delegates to be sent by IASAS schools shall be 14-16 (16 for the current and future host schools, 14 for the other four IASAS schools).
2. The host school will establish the total number of NON-IASAS MUN participants. Non-IASAS schools may be limited to 6 delegates.
3. No school may send fewer than two representatives per country.
4. Non-IASAS schools will be charged up to **US\$325.00** per student by the host school. All non-IASAS schools are required to submit payment in full for their convention fees on acceptance of their invitation to participate (which should be no later than September). [\[08/2022\]](#)
5. Flagrant violations of IASAS Rules & Guidelines by non-IASAS schools (students or sponsors) may result in a suspension of one or more years.

### B. Guidelines and General Rules:

1. IASAS rules of conduct will be in effect throughout the convention, and no exception to these rules will be allowed.
2. Debate topics are to be suggested at the Annual Advisors' meeting and finalized in subsequent mailing in March-May.
3. It is stressed that all participants dress in a dignified and appropriate manner.
4. Every attempt will be made to ensure that each school will be assigned at least one important country, which will be heavily involved in that year's debate areas.
5. Advisors should refrain from directing their students and guiding their performances while the conference is taking place.
6. In conformance with normal diplomatic procedures, speeches or notes directed at delegates will not contain ethnic, religious, sexual or racial slurs. Any deviation from this rule will result in expulsion from the conference. Similarly, obscene language will not be tolerated. (Messengers delivering notes will be authorized to read such notes and to report any violation of this rule)
7. Advisors will be scheduled to supervise all venues during the conference. This supervision schedule will be arranged by the host school.
8. The host school of MUN will be responsible for replacing missing/new country name placards, to be paid for by the IASAS Secretary from IASAS funds. A receipt will be necessary for reimbursement.
9. Accompanying advisors/sponsors must be present throughout the convention, and attend the pre- and post-convention meetings.

The MUN convention may not be held at the same site for two consecutive years.

### C. Awards:

Each participant will receive an IASAS patch and "Certificate of Participation". Students (including non-IASAS visiting students) attending IASAS MUN for four years also receive a 4-Year patch.





## **II. COUNTRY ASSIGNMENTS**

Country assignments are made by the conference coordinators in mid-May. Each participating school should have at least four countries. Each delegation is comprised of two students. Please notify the conference coordinator of any unrepresented countries so they may be reassigned as necessary.

Ideally, delegates should be assigned to countries reflecting their experience and knowledge. Delegates may NOT represent their own nationality (this includes dual delegates who represent a superpower, such as the United States, who should be experienced in Model U.N.). It is also beneficial to partner experienced delegates with new delegates so that the newer participants gain from the knowledge and guidance of the seasoned delegates.

## **III. CONFERENCE FORMAT**

The conference will proceed over a period of three days, normally a Thursday, Friday and Saturday, broken down in the following manner:

- 2 days – Committee
- 1 day – General Assembly

### **A. Bloc Meetings or Caucusing:**

Bloc meetings allow delegates to approach other delegates and gain support for their Resolutions. It is the time for them to negotiate and gain as much support as possible so their Resolutions will have strong support when raised in the Committee Meetings. This is the time to collaborate with Co-Submitters and find Co-Sponsors. Midway during this period the Vetting Committee for Resolutions will convene.

The informal caucuses emerge in several ways. Bloc meetings are set up on the basis of regional interests such as Latin American states, Asian states, African states, Eastern European states, and Western and other states. Besides these regional groups there are several other negotiating groups which operate at the Model U.N. (and the U.N. itself!). The more organized are: the "Group of 77" with a membership of 125 countries, the Non Aligned Movement (NAM) with a membership of 101 countries, the European Communities with a membership of 12 countries, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Association of the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the G-7 or Economic Summit Countries. Bloc Meetings are open for any delegate to speak with any other delegate regardless of affiliation. Students will find it necessary to travel between bloc or caucus meetings.

These meetings are usually very informal with no one person presiding. Delegates speak to whomever they wish.

Parliamentary procedure is not observed. It usually takes the form of a large informal gathering. This provides a unique opportunity for delegate initiated leadership.

### **B. Resolution Committee Meetings:**

Committee meetings provide the forum for delegates to formally propose their resolutions. These proposed Resolutions may be amended, defeated, or passed by a simple majority vote. The strongest Resolutions (those with the highest margin of support) then go to the General Assembly to be debated by the other member nations.

These meetings are formal. The Parliamentarian or Committee Chairman will preside over these meetings. The use of parliamentary procedure is required.

### **C. The General Assembly:**

The General Assembly is the grand finale of the entire conference. Resolutions passed in the Committee Meetings will be discussed and voted on by the entire assembly of delegates. Each committee issue will receive equal time before the General Assembly, depending on final conference structure (Guest Speaker and Emergency Issue time are variable). Each issue will receive approximately 2 hours of debate before the General Assembly – For, Against, and To the Question.

Points of Personal Privilege, Parliamentary Inquiry, and Parliamentary Procedure cannot be raised in General Assembly. Points of Order do however apply in General Assembly, as do Points of Information.

The Secretary-General presides over the Assembly. The Secretary-General recognizes Rights to Reply, grants Points of Information, and generally applies all rules and procedures in the interest of a participatory and productive gathering. He/She is assisted by two Parliamentarians and possibly a secretary. The Assembly is held in a large hall with all delegates present and in assigned seats. Seats are assigned by country in alphabetical order in a semi-circle by country around the Secretary General.

The Secretary-General sets the schedule of events for the Assembly. He/she presents the topics of discussion and the Resolutions offered by the respective (and now just concluded) Committees. If all resolutions failed in Committee, the Secretary-General will review the votes from Committee, and the resolution with the highest count of "for" votes will go to the General Assembly. If this is not the case, the Secretary-General will select the resolution that is well-written and will generate healthy debate in the General Assembly.

Delegates are permitted to make speeches For, Against, and To the Resolution. Then the Assembly votes, whether to accept or reject the Resolution. After completion of the first topic, the Secretary-General presents the next topic and the relevant resolution.

This final meeting is formal and the use of parliamentary procedure is required.



#### **IV. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**

Parliamentary procedure is observed in Resolution Committee Meetings and in The General Assembly. All delegates are required to be knowledgeable in its proper use. See the Rules of Procedure.

#### **V. RESOLUTIONS**

Resolutions are to be typed in the proper format. It is recommended that delegates arrive with 20 copies. Initial Resolutions should not exceed 80 lines. A sample of the proper format can be found in the Appendix.

Delegates should be aware of the different ways in which their country may become attached to a Resolution. The author of the Resolution shall be called its Subcommittee. Co-Subcommittees may be accepted at the discretion of the original Subcommittee (and, in fact, at least one Co-Subcommittee is required). (see below). A Co-Submitted Resolution has been mutually developed. An alternative to Submission is Sponsorship or (Co-Sponsorship, if more than one). Delegations wishing to Co-Sponsor may add their names at the end of the Resolution or on a separate sheet of paper attached to the Resolution. When voting in Committee or General Assembly, Co-Subcommittees and Co-Sponsors must vote for their Resolution unless they have formally withdrawn their support. This should not be done in a frivolous manner, especially in the case of Co-Subcommittees.

Resolutions must be Co-Submitted by at least two delegations. Resolutions must be vetted (approved) and stamped by the Faculty Vetting Board before they can be submitted in Committee. Once approved, a Resolution will be copied by the Secretariat, and sufficient copies for each member of the appropriate Committee will be carried to the Chair of that Committee by a Courier.

After receiving approval, The Resolution should be submitted to the appropriate Committee Chair. Chairs will select resolutions to be considered on the basis of debatableness and time available.

A delegation may only Co-Submit, Sponsor, or Co-Sponsor a Resolution if that delegation has not Co-Submitted, Sponsored or Co-Sponsored any other Resolution on a particular topic. Please be clear on these alternatives for submission of a Resolution. At least at first, a delegation may officially support in writing only one document.

There are three main steps in the development of a good Resolution. First, the delegates must recognize and investigate the need for action. Second, they should attempt to find a solution. Third, delegates must be able to justify their proposed solution.

##### **A. Recognition and Investigation of the Need for Action:**

After defining the problem, delegates should proceed to research the problem. Investigating previously suggested solutions, relevant resolutions that have already passed the United Nations, and current news articles are several good places to start. Most importantly, the delegates need to discover any and all views, positive and negative, of the country that he/she is representing.

Delegates should try to obtain information from more than one source to prevent bias in the information.

After compiling this information, delegates should proceed to Step B. However, they should continue to keep up with current news to have the most up-to-date information at all times and to adjust their resolutions or views if necessary.

##### **B. Finding the Solution:**

Utilizing the information developed through extensive research, delegates should research for consistencies that may serve to unite member nations in a possible common solution. Examine from all angles: economic, military, political, social and environmental. Learn the positions of the other member nations and look for areas of similarity. Identify areas of compromise and decide what compromises a country and other countries would be prepared to make.

Develop a plan of action that would be acceptable to the assigned country and would also gain the support of the other countries, especially a superpower.

Proceed to Step C.

##### **C. Justify A Plan of Action:**

Be prepared to back up every point with facts. For each step and statement, have statistics and policy statements. Prepare a projected impact for the plan, both positive and negative. Again, cover all angles; economic, military, political, environmental and social.

Write the Resolution. Follow the exact format found in the next section and in the appendix.

#### **VI. RESOLUTION FORMAT**

(Refer to the sample Resolution provided in the Appendix clauses)

Each resolution has three main sections: the Organ, the Preambulatory Clauses and the Operative Clauses.

Before getting started on the content of the Resolution, please note the appropriate heading at the top of every resolution.







- A. The committee, the committee topic, main submitting, co-sponsoring, and co-submitting countries are listed in block form on the left side, each on its own line.

**Proceed to the content of the resolution.**

**1. The Organ:**

The organ is the audience to whom the resolution is directed. If the resolution is for a Committee Meeting, then the organ should state the Committee name (Political, ECOSCOC, Human Rights, or Environment). If the resolution is passed, then the Organ would be changed to "The General Assembly" before being presented to the General Assembly or Secretary-General. The Organ should be typed in capital letters, followed by a comma.

**2. The Preambulatory Clauses:**

The Preambulatory clauses provide the reasoning and justification for the proposed action that will follow later in the Resolution. Each clause constitutes a paragraph followed by a comma.

Each preambulatory clause is begun by using a present or past participle (suggestions are provided with the sample resolutions). Some examples are "Affirming", "Alarmed by", "Emphasizing," etc. Please note that each introductory word in each point has an initial capitalized letter and is bold, italic, and underlined.

**3. The Operative Clauses:**

The operative clauses are the statements of the plan of action, recommendations, or statements of concern or condemnation.

Each clause is numbered and indented. Each introductory word is again bold, italicized, and underlined. Each clause ends with a semicolon. Introductory words are verbs and again suggestions are provided, but examples are "Accepts," "Condemns," "Supports," etc. The last clause, which acts as the conclusion to the resolution, is ended with a period. Sub-clauses within operative clauses are separated by commas. There is no need to include as a final operative clause, "Decides to remain actively seized on the matter."

Please note that the lines are numbered on the left side of the article with the numbers in parentheses. The line numbering starts with the beginning of the Operative clause.

**4. Notes:**

Resolutions should be:

- a. Typed
- b. Accurate in reflecting the views and policies of the country they represent;
- c. Specific and not containing generalizations, and finally;
- d. Clear and concise, using language that is direct and easily comprehended by all delegates.
- e. No more than 80 lines in length.

**VII. SPEECHES**

Delegates will have to be able to speak comfortably in public if they are to be effective, efficient participants. Providing the delegates with a format for a persuasive speech and the experience to make at ease with speaking in front of 150-200 other delegates is invaluable. Students should also be aware of the necessity of time limits to facilitate debate.

As with any article or speech, there are three main sections – Introduction, Body, and Conclusion. But in persuasive speaking, there is a more effective format – it is called Monroe's Motivated Sequence.

Monroe's Motivated Sequence:

- A. Attention**
- B. Need**
- C. Evidence**
- D. Solution**
- E. Feasibility/Action**

Use of this format can greatly enhance the effectiveness of any speaker and speech.

**A. Attention:**

This is introduction. Effective types of introductions can be dramatic stories emphasizing need, quotations, or proverbs. If the speaker cannot command the attention of the audience from the beginning, the rest of the speech is lost, as well as the message. Introductions make or break a speech.





**B. Need:**

In this section of the speech, the speaker must convince the audience of the need for action and the need to follow their suggestions. The speech should contain at least three to four major needs. Each need should be supported by at least two to three sub-points containing logic, statistics, policy statements, or statements of events emphasizing this need.

**C. Evidence:**

The speaker must now provide even more facts or supporting evidence, yet guide the audience to see the view of the speaker and, in essence, bring them to the conclusion that a need is evident. Facts, statistics, stories, event policy statements, and interviews with involved parties are all examples of evidence.

**D. Solution:**

Now he/she provides the audience with the solution to the need, explaining it point by point, in detail. If the audience does not understand the plan of action, then they will not support it.

**E. Feasibility/Action:**

Finally, the speaker provides the audience with evidence that the plan of action can and would work. Time permitting, he/she takes each need and shows how the plan satisfies the need. The speaker highlights the plan in several major ways, illustrating its feasibility, support, and benefits.

In these speeches, it is important to remember that the objective is to present ones' views and to gain an understanding in the eyes of other member nations as to one's views and proposed plan. It is not the time to be overly concerned with eloquence or showing off vocabulary.

The following are some hints in making a speech as effective and understandable as possible.

- a. Use speech that is clear, concise, and direct. Be straightforward.
- b. Make the organization clear by using signposts, such as "point number 1, point number 2".
- c. Establish the overall organization of the speech early on so the audience can follow it throughout.
- d. Emphasize the message by proper use of voice inflection. It is probably the most important and effective aid in any speech. Use it.
- e. Be aware of excessive body movement which may distract the listener. Exaggerated gestures, though sometimes effective, can also be an impediment.
- f. Be aware of the effective use of pauses. Do not rush the audience.
- g. The above advice is largely applicable to the prepared speeches. Much of the Model U.N. debate will rely on precise, witty repartee for effectiveness. Speeches are often limited to one or two minutes.

**VIII. BEING A DELEGATE**

Becoming a delegate is the process that transforms a student into a representative of a country different from his/her own nationality. The student learns about the country through guided research into culture, economics, and political structure. In essence, the student must learn to be from that assigned country. A delegate must try to gain as broad a knowledge as possible of a variety of global issues. Delegates are expected to keep abreast of current events and develop an understanding of issues beyond their assigned field. Each delegate should be assigned one of the designated topics to research in depth and to sit in Committee on that issue. This does not mean that delegates need not have to research other issues. In the General Assembly all delegates will be expected to react to and vote on topics from all four Resolution Committees.

Therefore, the delegate should have broad knowledge plus specific expertise in the Committee assignment.

It is the delegate's responsibility to act as professionally as possible. Although Model U.N. is a fun and educational activity, it is dealing with serious world concerns and therefore deserves respectful treatment. This should be evident in sportsmanship, dress, and stature.

Getting started can be a problem for students. The following is a guide to help the delegate in beginning basic research. This country background research is the first step prior to looking at assigned topics. Teachers may want to include background lectures to help focus students on relevant issues.

**A. Political Structure:**

1. Origin of the political structure.
2. Government structure/country's constitution.
3. Stability of the government.
4. Major domestic and foreign policies.



**B. Cultural Factors: people, society in general:**

1. Ethnic groups represented
2. Religions represented.
3. Cultural History.
4. Ethnic/religious interaction.

**C. Geographic Considerations:**

1. Bordering countries: defensible borders.
2. Topography of the country (by region if possible).
3. Geopolitical considerations.

**D. Economic Structures:**

1. Monetary system.
2. Outside economic dependency.

**E. Resources:**

1. Basic commodities mined and produced.
2. Trade agreements
3. Degree of self-sufficiency.

**F. Military Factors:**

1. Military structures.
2. Dependence on their nations for defense.
3. Military alignment and alliances.

**G. Establish Views on World Problems:**

1. Role and capability to influence developments.
2. "Bloc" membership: Economic Summit Countries (G-7), Non-Aligned, NATO, ASEAN, etc.

**H. Individuals, Groups, Movements:**

1. General.
2. Last 50 years.
3. Last 25 years.
4. Major historical events
5. Delegates should devise a method of data collection which suits their needs. It should be a system that allows easy access to data should they need it and not require excessive time in the location of evidence. Most students use the note card/note card-box system quite successfully.

The following are some suggested sources for research:

- a. Magazines: Time, Newsweek, U.S. News and World Report, The Atlantic, Far Eastern Economic Review, etc.
- b. Newspapers: International Herald Tribune, The New York Times, The Washington Post, and local newspapers.
- c. U.S. Embassy Library: This library can have excellent periodical facilities. It also has international relations files consisting of State Department releases and other various articles. Students usually find the USIS office, as well as other departments very helpful.
- d. Students should also investigate the libraries of other embassies.
- e. United Nations Offices.



## **IX. SECRETARY GENERAL**

The Secretary-General is the top of the power hierarchy in the Model United Nation.

The Secretary-General is responsible for the maintenance of order, efficient flow of proceedings, guidance in the discussion of topics, presiding over the General Assembly and the Resolution Committee Meetings if necessary and any other administrative duties associated with General assembly. This person should be a mature, responsible, dedicated and highly motivated individual. He or she should be able to be an effective leader and authoritative, if necessary. He or she should be able to work under intense pressure and be extremely well organized.

This position requires extensive amounts of coaching. The position requires immense responsibilities and requires total dedication on the part of the student. If the Secretary-General is not capable, the whole conference can break down.

The host school for the conference provides the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General, during the conference, should hold regular meetings with chairs, parliamentarians, and pages, to review procedures and gather feedback on the progress of the event. It is up to the Secretary-General to determine how often these meetings should be held; however, at a minimum, one should be held at the close of the first day.

## **X. PARLIAMENTARIAN**

The parliamentarian is second only to the Secretary-General in the power hierarchy of the Model U.N. The responsibilities and duties are the same as the Secretary-General's but the Parliamentarian provides any necessary assistance to the Secretary-General. It is recommended that a position of Parliamentary Assistant be added to the Secretariat, with responsibility to read notes, remove frivolous and inappropriate notes. Within the General Assembly this should enable the Secretary General to focus on debate.

The host school of the Conference provides the Parliamentarian, but any school may request to provide a Resolution Committee chair, if one is needed.

## **XI. INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES**

The following activities may be utilized to supplement the instruction provided to the delegates.

- A.** Provide controversial speech topics, both pro and con for each topic. Require delegates to prepare an impromptu speech in 10 minutes. Delegates present their speeches and the other participants cross question the speaker to expose and question contradictions, factual errors, and illogical thinking. The format and presentation of the speech can be critiques.
- B.** Hold special public speaking meetings for those students who have had no prior experience and for those students who wish to improve their speaking abilities.
- C.** Require all delegates to present a verbal country report, concentrating especially on the Committee topics and the viewpoints of the country in question. The country report should be presented in proper speech format. The other delegates cross question each speaker.
- D.** All rules of Parliamentary Procedure can be placed on separate sheets of paper and placed in a hat. Each delegate draws a "rule" and is required to explain in detail this rule and its application. The other delegates are responsible for correcting all mistakes and are permitted to question the speaker on his "rule".
- E.** Organize a field trip to an Embassy or High Commission and ascertain research facilities available.
- F.** Hold Mock Resolution Committee and Bloc Meetings.
- G.** Require submittal of resolutions on all assigned topics.
- H.** Hold open discussion of topics for general informational purposes.
- I.** Implement quizzes on Parliamentary Procedure and Rules of Order.
- J.** Hold individual country team meetings for personalized instruction and discussions.





# Sample Resolution

COMMITTEE/FORUM: The General Assembly

QUESTION OF: The role of the UN in Rebuilding Iraq.

MAIN SUBMITTERS: Iraq, Egypt

CO-SPONSORS: Ethiopia, Mozambique, Syria, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- (1) **Reminding** that the United Nations has a vital responsibility in the reconstruction and administration
- (2) of Iraq,
- (3) **Believing** that the International Community and the neighboring Arab countries should participate in
- (4) the reconstruction and administration of Iraq,
- (5) **Aware** of the need for rehabilitation of public services,
- (6) **Approving** the work undertaken to establish a permanent Iraqi constitution,
- (7)
- (8) 1. **Requesting** direct support from the League of Arab States and the United Nations for
- (9) helping Iraq's sovereignty by:
  - (10) a.) Governing council be given to Arab observers designated by the delegates of the
  - (11) League of Arab States to protect the administration process, especially elections,
  - (12) constitution, and government body from becoming biased,
  - (13) b.) Aiding with funds raised by the League of Arab States to assist the formation of
  - (14) Iraqi government in terms of elections, especially the advertisement of education of
  - (15) elections;
- (16) 2. **Urges** the coalition authority and Iraqi governing council to allow a greater role for the UN
- (17) and the international community in the following areas:
  - (18) a.) More multinational forces for reconstruction, designated by the UN, especially in
  - (19) the area of engineering,
  - (20) b.) To secure and to enhance the situation of Iraq's stagnant domestic economy,
  - (21) c.) Control over all international funds by a special committee designated by the UN to
  - (22) insure the proper distribution of funds;
- (23) 3. **Suggests** regular international conferences held under US auspices to recognize the
- (24) international community's role by:
  - (25) a.) Seeking investment opportunities in Iraq to expand foreign money reserves,
  - (26) b.) Providing humanitarian aid by raising funds, and distributing it to meet civilian needs;
- (27) 4. **Urges** the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to continue to:
  - (28) a.) Improve water and sanitation sector by supporting the rehabilitation of sewage
  - (29) treatment plants, repairing pumping stations and assisting in the clearance of
  - (30) wastes and cleaning of the sewage system,
  - (31) b.) Building and improving water distillation plants,
  - (32) c.) Improve electricity sector by rebuilding and maintaining power services in major
  - (33) cities of Iraq,
  - (34) d.) Encourage hospital rehabilitation by improving hospital facilities and equipment,
  - (35) as well as improve public health and environmental conditions around hospital areas;
- (36) 5. **Reminds** of the importance of rebuilding the Iraqi civilian police force by the donation
- (37) of funds
- (38) efficiently used for Iraqi police training;
- (39) 6. **Requests** the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) in Iraq to ensure the
- (40) nationwide elections may take place by the January 31st, 2005 deadline by:
  - (41) a.) Ensuring all nominations are received by the new Iraqi election commission,
  - (42) b.) Revising and updating the current electoral framework,
  - (43) c.) Guaranteeing that all candidates are not to be intimidated and that the
  - (44) elections will
  - (45) remain free and fair,
  - (46) d.) Providing technical assistance to the Iraqis by:
    - (47) i. Registering voters,
    - (48) ii. Budgeting funds provided for the election,
    - (49) iii. Reviewing the electoral framework,
    - (48) iv. Training election officials,
    - (49) v. Improving infrastructure such as polling stations to ensure that voting is fair,



- (50) accurate, and effective,
- (51) e.) Screening all candidates to avoid the selection of candidates that will invoke violence
- (52) and turmoil in Iraq,
- (53) f.) Publicizing information about registering and the elections through the means of but (54) not limited to TV, radio, posters, and the internet;
- (55) 7. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

#### SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES:

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

#### SAMPLE OPERATIVE CLAUSES

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

## Rules of Procedure

These rules have been adapted for the special needs of the IASAS Model U.N. Conference. Though some adjustments may be contrary to what specifically happens in the United Nations itself, they are made in consideration of time, and to expedite debate. Nonetheless, The Model United Nations for East Asia ("A 3 Day Play") conveys the essence of the procedure, promise, drama, and problems of the World Body.

#### 1. Scope:

These rules are self-sufficient and shall be considered adopted in advance of the session. No other rules of procedure are applicable.





2. Language:  
English shall be the official and working language of the session.
3. Statements by the Secretariat:  
The Secretary-General, or a member of the Secretariat designated by them as their representative, may at any time address the session.
4. Delegations:  
Each member nation shall be represented by one voting delegate. In addition, delegations will include one alternate representative only.
5. Courtesy:  
All representatives will be expected to show courtesy and respect to those speaking. Those who refuse may be dealt with at the Chair's discretion.
6. Responsibilities of Delegates:  
Each delegate has the responsibility of conducting him/herself in a diplomatic manner. Undiplomatic conduct will be looked upon with extreme disfavor by the Secretariat. Violation of this rule may lead to immediate expulsion from the current function.
7. Phraseology:  
The phraseology of the Model United Nations shall be formal so as to accurately simulate diplomatic interaction. Thus, a delegate should say "The delegate of \_\_\_ moves that..." and not "motion to..." A delegate should also say "The delegate of \_\_\_ rises to a point of..." instead of "point of ..."
8. Credentials:  
The credentials of all delegates have been accepted prior to the opening session. Any representative to whose admission a member objects shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives. Each delegate must, at all times, have his placard in full view or else may lose possession of speaking and voting rights for that session.

Any member who wishes to challenge the credentials of a fellow delegate must follow this procedure. A motion for a Change of Agenda calling for a Change of Status must be submitted to the Secretary-General with the signatures of twenty-five (25) nations in the General Assembly, or ten nations in Committee. If the delegates receive written approval for the Motion concerning the Change of Status and the Motion for Change of Agenda has been passed by a 2/3 majority, then the Change of Status Motion must be considered. There should be two speakers For and two speakers Against. This Motion must also receive a 2/3 majority. In the interests of facilitating the agenda, a Change of Status passed in any committee will be considered binding on the General Assembly, and will only be voted on in the General Assembly if two different committees have passed opposing Changes.

9. Agenda:  
The agenda for each session of the General Assembly shall be determined by the Secretary General prior to the session. Each resolution will be given a number in order of submission to the General Assembly. This number will not be changed unless the Sponsor is absent at the time of debate. Then it will be put at the end of the agenda. If in Committee debate preceding General Assembly all resolutions failed, the Committee Chairs will inform the Secretary General of the votes for each resolution in order to determine which had the highest votes "for." The second determining factor in this situation is a resolution's written quality and inspiration for healthy debate.
10. Changes in the Agenda:  
Should a delegate wish to entertain an important issue, such as voting rights after one resolution has finished and before the next is considered, the delegate may motion to 'Change the Agenda'. However, this may only be done after a resolution has been voted upon, and before a new resolution is debated. (05/06) Motions to Change the Agenda are in order only when a main motion is not under consideration. It will require a 2/3 vote in General Assembly. In Committee, the Motion to Change the Agenda must be signed by ten (10) nations and twenty-five (25) nations in General Assembly. After one speaker For and one speaker Against the Motion (except as above), the Motion shall be put to a vote.
11. Minute of Meditation:  
Immediately after the opening of the first plenary session and immediately before the closing of the final plenary session, the Chair shall invite all members to observe one minute of meditation.
12. Quorum:  
The Chair may declare a session open and permit debate when at least one quarter of the members are present. The presence of a majority shall be required for any substantive decision to be taken. A quorum shall be assumed present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent.



### 13. General Powers of the Chair:

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon the Chair elsewhere in these rules, the Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct discussions, accord the right to speak, put all questions to a vote, and announce decisions. He or she may also recess or adjourn the session.

The chair shall ensure and enforce observance of these rules, and subject to them, he shall rule on Points of Order. He or she shall have complete control of the proceedings, at all sessions. In the exercise of these functions, the Chair is at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the General Assembly.

### 14. Special Rights and Privileges of the Secretary General and Chairs:

The Secretary General AND CHAIRS may at any time suspend or otherwise change any part of the Rules of Procedure in order to ensure smooth functioning of the Model United Nations.

### 15. Powers of the Secretariat:

The Secretariat shall interpret these rules and their ramifications according to the session. They may also advise the delegates on the possible course of the debate.

### 16. Warning System:

The Chairman of the session may at any time at his or her discretion place warnings on countries for acts considered undiplomatic. The Chairs should be as consistent as possible in enforcing these rules. These warnings may not be appealed. The penalty system follows as such:

1st Warning	No penalty
2nd Warning	No speaking or voting privileges up to the completion of one resolution/
3rd Warning	Removal of delegate from the room

### 17. Appealing the Decision of the Chair:

Any decision of the Chair, with the exception of those matters which are herein explicitly designated un-appealable, may be appealed immediately by a delegate. The delegate may speak on behalf of the appeal, and the Chair may speak in defense of the ruling. The appeal shall be put to a vote and the Chair's decision shall stand unless overruled by 2/3 of the members present and voting. A placard vote must be used.

A Chair's ruling that an amendment is Out of Order because it "drastically" alters a resolution's clear intent may be appealed.

There shall be one speaker in favor of the appeal and the Chair may speak against. The appeal shall then be put to a vote, and the Chair's decision shall stand unless overruled by a 2/3 majority of those members present and voting.

### 18. Caucusing:

There will be a separate area provided for the purpose of caucusing. It has been suggested that a set of placards be provided for committee caucusing areas, in blocs, in each committee room. No caucusing shall be tolerated in General Assembly. Members who wish to call for caucus may rise to a point of Personal Privilege, or motion for a recess at any time other than when another member has the floor.

### 19. Resolutions:

Delegates may propose Resolutions for Committee consideration in any of the designated topic areas. Authors of a Resolution shall be called its Co-submitters. The names of the Co-Submitters of a Resolution shall appear in the heading of the printed Resolution; as do Sponsors and Co-Sponsors. To reach the floor, Resolutions must be typed in the correct form, but line numbers may be written in ink.

Questions pertaining to financial issues should not appear in Resolutions, or be raised in Points of Information.

### 20. Procedure for Debating Resolutions in Committee:

During the lobbying/caucusing session, a Resolution must obtain support before it can be forwarded to the Faculty Vetting Committee. The Chairs will determine the number of co-sponsors, co-submitters required based on the size of the Committee, which will be communicated to the Committee by the Committee chairs on the first day of the conference. Once a Resolution has been vetted (passed, and stamped), copied, and the copies distributed to the appropriate Committee Chair, the Chair shall then decide in which order Resolutions will be debated in the Committee. The Chair will make this determination based upon the degree to which the Resolution can be debated, and the Chair may wish to alternate Resolutions which argue very different points of view. Once the Chair has decided the order of Resolutions, the chief Co-Submitter of the first Resolution will be notified without delay. The chief Co-Submitter is identified by the name of the first country on the Resolution's Co-Submitters list. When debate on this Resolution opens, the Chair will invite the chief Co-Submitter to read its Operative Clauses, then to make a two minute Opening Speech. On completion of the chief Co-Submitter's speech, s/he may then either Yield the Floor to another delegate, or Yield the Floor to the Chair.







## 21. Amendments:

In session, a delegate may move to amend any Resolution which has been introduced. All amendments must be in writing. If the original Sponsor of the resolution accepts the amendment, it is considered a friendly amendment and is immediately incorporated into the body of the Resolution. The acceptance of a friendly amendment shall be announced to the session during the course of debate on the Resolution either from the floor or in a substantive speech. If the Subcommittee of a Resolution does not approve of a proposed amendment, it is considered non-friendly. Before being considered on the floor, non-friendly amendments must receive eight (8) signatures. Only extremely lengthy amendments must be duplicated.

A non-friendly amendment to any Resolution may be introduced when the Resolution is under consideration and the floor is open. Amendments dealing with other Resolutions introduced or Resolutions not relevant to the topic area are out of order.

When a Motion for an Unfriendly Amendment is made (to a Resolution presently under debate), debate on the Resolution temporarily halts, while debate on the Unfriendly Amendment takes place. The Chair calls for a Speakers List, consisting of one speaker "For" and one speaker "Against" the Unfriendly Amendment. After these two speeches, the Chair will call for a vote on the Unfriendly Amendment. A simple majority is required for the Unfriendly Amendment to pass (abstentions are not counted in determining a majority).

Only two (2) amendments per Resolution will be allowed in General Assembly. The Chair may rule any amendment Out of Order if, in his or her opinion, it drastically alters the clear intent of the Resolution. This decision is appealable.

Should a delegate believe that an Amendment drastically alters the Resolution's clear intent, s/he may appeal to the Chair, claiming that the Amendment is Out of Order (see Rule # 32, Appealing the Decision of the Chair, for further details).

## 22. Withdrawal of Motions:

A motion may be withdrawn by its Sponsor at any time before voting on the motion has commenced, provided that it has not been amended by the body. A motion thus withdrawn may be re-introduced by any member.

If a motion has more than one Sponsor, all must agree on the decision to withdraw. Those nations who have signed a substantive motion but who are not considered Sponsors have no voice in a decision to withdraw the motion.

## 23. Motions in Writing:

In Committee, the Chair may require at any time that all motions, with the exceptions of Point of Order and Points of Personal Privilege, be submitted in writing before they are recognized. Requests to be placed on the Speakers List on any substantive issue shall be submitted in writing, unless the Chair specifically suspends this right.

## 24. Tabling for Incompetence

If a delegate believes that a Resolution being presently debated is incoherent, or in some other way quite inappropriate for debate, that delegate may raise a motion entitled "Tabling for Incompetence". A delegate should be cautious before taking this step, as the inference is that the Co-Submitters have been incompetent in drafting the Resolution, a serious slur to make on other delegates. Once such a motion has been made to the Chair, the motion is debatable to the extent of one speaker "For" and one speaker "Against". Passage of the motion requires a simple majority of delegates present and voting (abstentions are not counted when determining a majority). Tabling for Incompetence is permissible within Committee, but not permissible in the General Assembly (as any Resolution reaching the GA has already met with the prior approval of the Committee).

## 25. Means of Determining Speakers:

- A. In Committee and the General Assembly, speakers will be determined by placard-recognition from the Chair. After the Resolution's Operative Clauses have been read out by the chief Co-Submitter, that delegate will give the first "For" speech and respond to Points of Information. The delegate then has the right to Yield the Floor to another delegate, (See Rule 30) or back to the Chair (except as in the General Assembly, see Rule 25-C). The Chair will call for a show of placards from those delegates who wish to speak "Against" the Resolution, and will select a speaker. Following the "Against" speech, the Chair will call for those who wish to speak "To" the resolution, and after that speech, the Chair will again call for "For" speakers. The Chair will follow the "For, Against, To" sequence until completion of debate.
- B. "To" speakers are those who wish to remain neutral regarding the Operative Clauses of the Resolution under debate, but who nevertheless wish to express their country's point of view on the general issue. "To" speakers must be careful to make no direct reference to any Operative Clause, and should they err and make reference, they may be challenged by another delegate, or by the Chair, by means of a Point of Order.





C. Yields in General Assembly

In General Assembly, the procedure is the same, except in the case of Yields. Once the chief Co-Submitter has concluded, s/he has the option of Yielding the Floor to a political ally, or of Yielding the Floor to the Chair (SG). Once one Yield has occurred, all subsequent speakers will be chosen by the Secretary General by a show of placards. That is to say, Yielding to another delegate can only be done in the GA by the chief Co-Submitter of the Resolution. The purpose here is to give all speakers a chance of gaining the floor.

26. Speeches:

No representative may address the General Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

27. Time Limit on Speeches:

Speeches in both Committee and General Assembly are set at two minutes. The Chair/ Secretary General will reduce speeches to one minute duration if the assembly has moved into Informal Debate / Moderated Caucus (see Rule 44). Speech time limits should be adhered to strictly by the Chair. Should a speaker exceed the time allotted, the Chair shall call the speaker to order without delay.

In the interests of consistency and equality, the Secretary General shall not change the time limit of speeches in substantive debate in the General Assembly. Speeches are set at two minutes. An exception to this rule is if the GA moves into Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus, for all speeches are then automatically of one minute duration.

28. Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus:

When confronted with a "time crunch" under which it would not be possible to complete the Speakers List, and in the interests of including participation in debate from as many delegates as possible, a delegate may motion the Chair to move into Informal Debate, or Moderated Caucus. Should the Chair perceive this motion to be of merit, s/he will ask for a Second to the Motion, then conduct a quick placard vote to determine if the assembly is in support of the motion. A simple majority is required to pass the motion.

Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus consists of one minute speeches that contain information or arguments not yet mentioned in the debate. Using Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus to restate points already made earlier in the debate is Out of Order.

Speakers will be chosen by the Chair by a show of placards, and in the interest of time, speakers will deliver their speeches from their seats.

Points of Information shall not be entertained, again, accelerating the rate of speeches.

Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus may be used both in Committee and in the General Assembly.

29. Equal Debating Time Per Issue:

In the General Assembly, debate time per issue will be allotted equally. That is to say, that if the GA debates four issues, each from a different Committee, then the amount of time allotted to each issue will be the same. This rule provides delegates from different Committees equal opportunity to speak in the GA. However different Resolutions, each dealing with the same issue, may be debated for varying lengths of time.

30. Yields

In committee, any delegate who has been granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield that right to any other delegate. There cannot be more than one consecutive yield (i.e. if one delegate has yielded to another delegate, the second delegate may not yield to another delegate). For example, a delegate giving a two minute speech may yield one minute of that speech to another delegate. The procedure is that delegate 'A' informs the Chair prior to beginning his/her speech that s/he will yield the floor after one minute to delegate 'B'. Delegate 'B' will be at the podium, waiting to speak, in order to save time. Therefore, delegates 'A' and 'B' will speak for a combined total of two minutes. In the General Assembly, only the chief co-submitter of a resolution, and thus the first person to speak, has the right to yield.

31. Right to Reply:

All requests for "Right to Reply" will be dealt with in the following manner:

- A. Any delegate whose personal or national integrity has been insulted should immediately stand as soon as the offensive statement has been made.
- B. The delegate should not speak.
- C. Upon completion of the speech in which the perceived insult occurred, the Secretary General will then recognize the delegate to speak at his/her discretion. The delegate will speak from his desk.





D. In General Assembly the right to reply is limited to 30 seconds.

32. Right to Statement:<sup>1</sup>

Each country, immediately following the Roll Call, or at a time no Resolution is on the floor, will have the Right to Statement.

This Statement may be on any topic, not related to those under debate. It must be under one minute. All requests for Right to Statement must be in writing with the topic indicated. The Chair will grant four (4) prior to opening debate on a new Resolution. There will be no Points of Information granted. Model UN Directors must review and sign these speeches to ensure appropriate content. If students use inappropriate language or innuendo, the Chairs reserve the right to a) stop the speaker, b) issue warnings and/or c) remove speaking privileges.

33. Point of Personal Privilege:

In Committee, whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to follow the proceedings, that delegate may rise to a Point of Personal privilege in the hope that the source of discomfort will be corrected or removed. While a Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this prerogative with the utmost discretion.

34. Point of Information:

A Point of Information is a request for information from a delegate to the speaker. A delegate may rise to a Point of Information after a speaker has finished but still has the floor. The Chair will ask the speaker if s/he is open to Points of Information, and if the reply is in the affirmative, the Chair will then ask the assembly if indeed there are any Points of Information. Delegates respond to this question by raising their placards. The Chair then asks: "To what point do you rise?", to which the delegate replies: "The delegate of \_\_\_\_ rises to a Point of Information. The Chair then informs the delegate to proceed with the question. A question should be worded diplomatically, such as: "Can the honorable delegate please explain ...". Good questions are brief and clear and should not summarize research; rather, they should ask a specific, concise question. The Chair has the right to limit the number of Points of Information, and delegates may motion to extend that number if they feel a need. Final word on the number of Points that may be asked rests with the Chair.

If the questioner believes that the question has not been answered adequately, the questioner may appeal to the Chair by asking: "The delegate of \_\_\_\_ believes the delegate has not answered his/her question." An alert Chair will then determine whether the question has indeed been answered or not, and will request the speaker to answer again if the Chair was dissatisfied with the original answer.

35. A Leading Question

A Leading Question is one form of a Point of Information. Leading Questions are encouraged if they enhance the discussion under debate, a judgment that resides with the Chair.

36. Follow-Up Questions:

A delegate may request from the Chair a Follow-Up Question after having asked a Point of Information. A Follow-Up Question is designed to illicit further information on the same point. It should not be a completely different question. One tactic is for a delegate to ask a Leading Question, requiring a brief answer, and then request a Follow-Up to seek expansion on the answer just provided. It is up to the discretion of the Chair as to whether a Follow-Up Question is granted. A skillful Chair will likely grant a Follow-Up if s/he believes that the dialogue will lead to greater understanding of the issue.

37. Point of Order: (Accusations and Complaints)

After the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to complain of improper parliamentary procedure by the Chair or other delegates. The Point of Order shall be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these rules.

A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under consideration. The Chair may, without subject to appeal, rule Out of Order those points which in his or her judgment are dilatory or improper.

Points of Information and Points of Parliamentary Procedure may be raised in the General Assembly. Points of Personal Privilege must be in writing. Points of Order, do however, apply in the General Assembly.

38. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: (True Inquiries)

In Committee, during the discussion of any matter, when the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a direct Point of Inquiry to the Chair concerning parliamentary procedure. The Chair shall answer the Inquiry in accordance with the rules of procedure. A point of Parliamentary Inquiry may not interrupt a speaker.

39. General Assembly Procedure:

Points of Personal Privilege, Parliamentary Inquiry and Parliamentary Procedure shall not be raised in the General



Assembly. However, Points of Order do apply. If the Secretary General (SG) believes that Points of Order are detracting from substantive debate, the SG may require that future Points of Order be submitted in writing. A skillful SG will be amenable to legitimate Points of Order, but will be firm in refusing illegitimate ones.

40. Note Passing:

Delegates will be permitted to pass notes during session, but only through one of the pages. Notes must be signed on the inside by the country sending the note and properly addressed to the country which is to receive it on the outside. There will be no note passing during voting or speeches. If sent to the Chair, any notes ruled Dilatory, Absurd or Frivolous will be sent to the adult room supervisor and the sender may lose his/her note-passing privileges. Notes will be censored. No note passing is permitted during formal speaking. Tearing of note paper during session may result in a one session suspension of privileges. A faculty member may be consulted by the pages.

41. Dilatory, Absurd, or Frivolous Acts:

The Chair may rule a member Out of Order as Dilatory, Absurd, or Frivolous. That member alone may appeal the ruling of the Chair. If this appeal is not able to receive the support of 2/3 of the members, that member will be Out of Order and shall be denied all privileges to address the body or move any motion while that item of the agenda under consideration remains before the body. That member shall be accorded the right to vote on motions under consideration.

42. Motions to Extend:

Delegates may make Motions such as: (1) "The delegate of \_\_\_ rises to a Motion to Extend Points of Information," and (2) "The delegate of \_\_\_ rises to a Motion to Extend the Speaker's List." These Motions are made after either Points of Information or the Speaker's List has been exhausted but further questions and information are needed. There is no vote on this Motion. The Motion is decided at the discretion of the Chair or the Secretary General. The decision is not subject to Appeal.

43. Closure of Debate:

During debate on a Resolution, a motion to close debate is in order only when the General Assembly has heard at least two speakers For and two Against, or all speakers on one side and at least two on the opposing side.

Motions for Closure of Debate require one speaker For and one speaker Against and the votes of 2/3 of the members present and voting. Any item upon which debate has been closed shall be brought to an immediate vote. Closure of Debate is automatic on procedural motions when the specific number of speakers has been heard. The matter upon which debate has been closed shall be brought to an immediate vote.

If delegates challenge a chair unsuccessfully, they may be penalized by losing speaking or voting privileges.

44. Voting:

Each member nation shall have one vote.

"Members present and voting" shall be defined as those members casting an affirmative or negative vote.

A simple majority is needed to pass Resolutions in Committee and General Assembly. Members who abstain from voting shall not be considered in reckoning the totals needed to determine the results of the vote.

Procedural matters and amendments shall be determined by a placard vote.

Placard votes shall be taken on substantive matters unless a motion from the floor calling for a Roll Call vote is seconded by twelve (12) members. If after a revote, the outcome of a placard vote on a substantive issue is unclear, the Chair may call for a Roll Call vote, or such a motion may be made from the floor, seconded by twelve (12) members.

45. Roll Call Votes:

A. A Roll Call vote shall only be taken under the following circumstances:

- ii. when a placard vote is within five (5) votes, thus creating concern as to the accuracy of the placard count;
- iii. when a motion from the floor, seconded by 12 delegates, calls for such action.

B. During a Roll Call vote, delegates will answer the Roll Call with "For", "Against", or "Abstain".

46. Division of the Question:

After the debate on any Resolution or amendment has been closed, a delegate may move, in written form with eight (8) signatures, that operative clauses of the proposal be voted upon individually or grouped in any manner. If objection is made to the request for division, the Motion for Division shall be voted on. It is debated by one speaker For and one speaker Against. Division requires a majority of the members present and voting. If the Motion passes, those parts of the





substantive proposals which are subsequently passed shall be put to a vote as a whole.

47. Explanation of Vote:

This is a very serious maneuver that requires careful thought. Basically, should a Delegate feel that another Delegate has seriously misrepresented their foreign policy, they may ask the Chair for an Explanation of Vote. This is formally begun in this fashion: Immediately after the vote, there must be a verbal communication to the Chair or the Secretary General (through a Point of Order) announcing the intent, followed directly by a note to them. Should the Chair or the Secretary General deem the request reasonable, they may ask the particular Delegate if they wish to reconsider or change their vote. This decision by the Chair or Secretary General is not subject to Appeal.

48. Security Council:

Any nation may request in writing that a Resolution that has been passed by a committee be submitted as a resolution to the Security Council. This motion must have the signature of at least eight (8) countries and be approved by the Chairs of the Committee, the Security General, and the Chairs of the Security Council.

49. Adjournment and Recess:

"Adjournment" means cessation of all committee functions for the duration of the conference. "Recess" means suspension of these functions until a time designated by the body.

A motion to Adjourn is Out of Order prior to the lapse of ½ of the time allotted for the last meeting of the body. At any time, a delegate may move to recess the session. The Motion shall immediately be put to a vote; a majority is necessary for passage. The Chair may rule a Motion to Recess as Out of Order. A Motion to Recess should contain the amount of time proposed for the recess. The delegates are reminded that recess is different from adjournment.

## SECURITY COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. The IASAS Rules of Procedure will be considered the protocol of the Security Council at all times, unless otherwise specified in the Security Council Rules of Procedure.
2. Security Council proceedings will commence with the Formal Roll Call of Delegates.
  - If any Delegate(s) are not present during the Formal Roll Call, it will be understood that they will have waived their right to vote. Those Delegates not present during Formal Roll Call, may request reinstatement of voting privileges by means of a note to the Chairs.
3. In addition to the General Powers of the Chair, the Security Council Chairs shall have the power to coordinate the following activities:
  - Set the Agenda in the Security Council,
  - Make statements to the Security Council, of any nature, at any time, as they deem necessary,
  - Call for a Recess for Caucusing as they see fit,
  - Facilitate negotiations between Security Council Delegates, and
  - Modify the Security Council Rules of Procedure, as they deem necessary.
4. Once the Agenda has been set, and at the commencement of Debate on the first topic, the Security Council Chair, or his or her designee, will present an introductory overview presentation of that topic.
5. After the introductory presentation, all Delegates of the Security Council will be given the opportunity to make a one minute Opening Statement on that topic. They will not be open to Points of Information.
6. After the Opening Statements, two Delegates from the Committees, chosen by the Security Council Chairs, will each be given the opportunity to make a two-minute statement and will each be open to five Points of Information.

The two Committee Delegates will not be allowed to take part in Debate in the Security Council beyond their individual statements, responses to Points of Information, and participation during Caucusing time. Once these invited Committee Delegates have finished their statements, as well as responses, and after involvement in Caucusing, they will be requested to leave the Security Council and return to their respective Committees.



7. A Resolution, from another United Nations body, may be passed to the Security Council, Debated, and voted on under the following conditions:  
"For a Resolution from the General Assembly to be passed to the Security Council, it must first be passed in the General Assembly by a majority vote or "The Resolution, from any United Nations body, has fulfilled the requirements as stated in Statement 43 of the General Rules of Procedure.
8. Once all introductory statements on topics or Resolutions have been presented, the Security Council will begin its deliberations.
9. After a Resolution has been presented to the Security Council, the Chair will recognize Delegates wishing to make statements.
10. All statements in the Security Council will either be 'For' or 'Against' the Resolution.
11. The Delegates of the Security Council may Motion in writing a Recess for Caucusing to the Chair for his or her consideration.
12. Each Delegate of the Security Council shall have one vote.

The permanent Security Council members of: the People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, shall each have the power to veto a Resolution with a negative vote.

13. A Resolution is passed in the Security Council by an Affirmative vote of at least nine Security Council Delegates and all five permanent members.
14. The Security Council is to have completed its agenda at the same time as the Committees, and is to be present and participating for the opening of the General Assembly. The Security Council will report on its actions to the Assembly, and remain to participate for the rest of the session. However, should the need arise, the Security Council reserves the right to reconvene to address special additional issues.

## VETTING PROCEDURES

### What is Vetting and what is a Vetting Panel?

- Vetting is simply a name given to the process of ensuring that resolutions are correctly formatted and clearly worded.
- A vetting "panel" is a team of teacher-advisors who evaluate resolutions for clarity and format. They will either "approve" or "not approve" your resolutions.

### What specifically is the vetting panel looking for?

- The panel will check that the Resolution follows the standard format and basic language expectations. Ensuring clarity and correct format of the resolution is the purpose of vetting.
- Incorrect spelling and grammar should be highlighted or corrected – but unless it is widespread should not be a reason (by itself) to send a resolution back for revision.
- Don't be too critical about minutia – if a resolution is clear and includes all of the key formatting (line numbers, committee name, topic, etc.) some smaller errors are forgivable and the resolution should be accepted. For instance, a sound resolution, which has not underlined or italicized the first word of each operational clause should probably be passed despite the omission.
- It is not the job of the vetting panel to judge the quality of a resolution. Nor does the vetting panel need to correct or comment upon the factual accuracy, level of specificity, or degree to which they feel the resolution is realistically able to achieve its aims. In other words, resolutions should not be rejected because of questions about the quality of arguments or proposals. This judgment should be left to the delegates who debate the resolution!





### Some suggested criteria for resolution vetting

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several significant spelling and/or grammar errors that make the intent of the resolution unclear or which suggest a significant lack of effort</li> <li>• Several minor formatting errors which suggest disregard for the resolution checklist</li> <li>• One or more major formatting error such as Insufficient number of co-submitters, lack of line numbers</li> <li>• Pre-ambulatory clauses suggest an action</li> <li>• Operative clauses DO NOT suggest an action</li> <li>• Clauses which are grammatically unclear or awkward, making the intent of a line item of the resolution difficult to debate</li> <li>• A resolution which is offensive or otherwise inappropriate</li> </ul>	<p><b>Do Not Approve</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A few minor grammar or spelling mistakes</li> <li>• A minor formatting error</li> <li>• Minor issues of clarity in one or two of the clauses</li> </ul>	<p><b>Approve</b></p>

**The vetting procedures will be determined and published by the host school. The following principles will be followed when designing the vetting procedures for the conference:**

- Encourage the consistent application of procedures by chairs in all committees
- Ensure that chairs take responsibility for the vetting process within the committee
- Ensure that submitters receive constructive feedback from the vetters
- Ensure that advisors play an advisory role, not a supervisory role

### MUN Vetting Panel

#### What Is Our Job?

Simple, and singular. To help improve the CLARITY of a Resolution. We don't comment upon the factual accuracy, or the correctness of a Resolution's political position. That is a job for the Committee Chairs.

#### Layout of Approval Panel Room:

1. Front Desk manned by the Coordinator who is omni-present.
2. A rotating shift of coaches who will read the Resolutions, correct them, and return corrected Resolutions to the Front Desk / Coordinator.
3. The coaches' rotation schedule needs to be established at the coaches' dinner prior to the Conference beginning.

#### Specific Jobs of Front Desk:

1. receive Resolutions from delegates
2. give each Resolution a number and a letter
3. keep an accurate record of Resolutions submitted, ensuring that submitters country names are printed on each Resolution
4. return Resolutions that require corrections
5. keep in a folder all approved Resolutions (stamped and signed), and inform delegates when they inquire that their



Resolution has been approved

### Specific Jobs of Teachers Working On Approval Panel

1. correct spelling
2. correct grammar (and punctuation)
3. ensure that the numbering of lines and of operative clauses is accurate
4. ensure that Pre-ambulatory Clauses are indeed Pre-ambulatory, not Operative (and vice versa)
5. ensure that each Resolution has been given a number and letter by the Approval Panel Front Desk
6. sign each Resolution when you have finished correcting it
7. only approved Resolutions receive a stamp, plus a signature, at the Front Desk
8. approved resolutions are lodged at the Front Desk in a folder headed "Approved Resolutions", with the particular number of the issue (e.g. 201 = Desertification issue).

### What not to do:

Don't make judgments (and alterations) on the political / factual accuracy of a Resolution. The Committee Chairs and delegates will deal with this.

### Selection of Resolutions for Debate:

It is the function of the Vetting Panel only to approve resolutions based on the criteria noted above, and return them to the chairs.

The chairs will choose which resolutions, from those approved by the panel, will be considered. This selection will be based on debatability and time available for debate.

### Sample Dialogue between Chairs and Delegates

[Delegate 1 raises placard.]

Chair: Delegate of \_\_\_\_, to what point do you rise?

OR

Delegate of \_\_\_\_\_, you have been recognized. To what point do you rise?

[Delegate 1 rises and remains standing during exchange.]

Delegate 1: The delegate of \_\_\_\_ rises to a point of information.

Chair: Please proceed.

Delegate 1: Could the delegate of \_\_\_\_\_ please explain/elaborate/confirm, etc.....

[Delegate 1 remains standing while delegate answers.]

Delegate 2: [Answers question through the Chair, although specific language is not required to direct the answer through the Chair (e.g., there is no need to say, "Would the Chair please inform the delegate of \_\_\_\_ that...")]

[Delegate 1 takes seat.]





# UN4MUN RULES OF PROCEDURE

(adapted from the UN4MUN Procedure Guide for IASAS 2022)

In 2013, a United Nations representative wrote a letter to the New York Times, in which they wrote, “through our interactions with Model U.N. conferences around the world, we have learned that most traditional Model U.N.s do not mirror the way the United Nations actually functions... A new approach to doing traditional Model U.N. simulations, led by the United Nations itself, is also underway.” This new approach was UN4MUN.

UN4MUN is a fairly new program/committee which was developed by the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI). The aim of this committee is to accurately simulate the United Nations, something that many Model United Nations programs have failed to achieve.

## Consensus-Based Resolutions

Many resolutions in MUN committees pass through a simple majority and are non-binding, neglecting minorities and creating no real commitment to change/progress. Put simply, when there are non-binding resolutions, countries have no obligation to adhere to the terms of the resolution. This led to ineffectiveness in the GA, which the international community addressed by adopting a consensus based system.

Similarly, UN4MUN focuses on reaching a **consensus**. Nations must negotiate and discuss resolutions in order to ensure all nations can reach a consensus, with voting as a last resort if consensus fails.

## How is UN4MUN different from more traditional committees?

- Resolutions cannot pass unless all parties reach a consensus.
- During lobbying time, delegates create one resolution which will be debated throughout the entire duration of the conference.
- Resolutions are debated line by line (each clause, sub-clause, and sub-sub-clause are debated), and consensus must be reached on each line before the committee can move on.
- During debate time, delegates do not go up to the podium, but rather, engage in direct conversation after being recognized by the chair.
- “Point of Order” is used to describe Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Order, and Point of Information to the Chair.
- The chairs will be live-annotating the resolutions as delegates make amendments and reach consensus on clauses (known as “paragraphs” in UN4MUN).

## UN4MUN Committee Flow

### 1. Formal-formal consultations (opening speech)

- a. Each speech is 2 minutes,
- b. Delegates may request a right to reply to another delegate's opening speech,
- c. Mandatory,

### 2. Informal-informal consultations (lobbying time)

- a. Delegates are free to move around and work with other delegates to create one long resolution,
- b. No main submitters,
- c. Resolution has a 12-page limit,





### 3. Formal-informal consultations (debate time)

- a. Debate is conducted through direct conversation among delegates,
- b. No personal pronouns may be used during this direct conversation,
- c. The resolution is debated line by line (clauses, then subclauses, then sub-subclauses),
- d. Chairs will project the resolution and make live annotations,

### 4. Action phase

- a. This is when the entire resolution has been debated and all delegates have reached a consensus,
- b. Optional 1-minute closing speeches,
- c. Any final concerns are addressed,
- d. Committee reaches a consensus

### 5. Other scenarios:

- a. If the committee finishes debate early, the chairs will introduce a pre-decided emergency topic.

If the committee takes too long to reach a consensus on adjourned clauses (mentioned below), the chair may guide the committee, and as a final resort, call for a vote (try to avoid this).

## Part 3: Formal-Informal Consultations (Debate)

### How delegates can be involved in the debate

- If a delegate wishes to join the debate, they must raise their plaque cards and wait to be recognized by the chair.
- When recognized by a chair, delegates may speak directly to other delegates who are also involved in the debate.
- There is no limit to how many delegates can be recognized (involved in the debate) at one time.
- Delegates can leave the conversation at any time by sitting back in their seats (but must wait to be recognized by the chair if they wish to rejoin).
- Note-passing is in order.

### Live-annotating the resolution

Chairs will live-annotate the resolution using the following terms:

- ADD: add word(s)
- DEL: delete word(s)
- REP: replace word(s)
- ALT: suggest alternative wording/paragraph
- RET: suggest retaining existing wording
- Agreed ad Ref.: temporary consensus reached on the paragraph

### Motions

- Motion to suspend the meeting
  - This motion allows delegates to go from formal-informal consultation time (debate) to informal-informal consultation time (lobbying).





- This motion is normally used when delegates are unable to reach a consensus and need time to discuss.
- Motion to adjourn the debate
  - This motion allows delegates to move on from debating the line/clause and return to it at the end.
  - Similar to the motion to suspend the meeting, the motion to adjourn debate is also used when delegates are unable to reach a consensus. It is up to the chairs whether or not to entertain any of these motions depending on which they feel is most suitable.
- Motion to close debate
  - The motion puts the resolution to a vote and does not allow any possibility for the committee to come to a consensus.
  - This motion will most likely be overruled by the chairs.

### Point of Order

- Point of Order
  - Includes Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Order, and Point of Information to the Chair.
  - Non-debatable, the issue must be tackled immediately.

### Links to Visit for More Information

IASAS UN4MUN rules of procedure may differ slightly from the links below; however, they should give delegates a general idea of how a UN4MUN conference works:

- **UN4MUN Rules of Procedure**  
<http://thebishopsmun.org/pdf/rulesofprocedure.pdf>
- **Common Questions Regarding UN4MUN Answered**  
<https://www.unitedambassadors.com/single-post/2016/05/03/What-is-UN4MUN-The-Top-10-Questions-Youll-Need-To-Get-Started>
- **Tips for UN4MUN delegates**  
<https://bestdelegate.com/mun-in-a-new-era-tips-for-new-un4mun-delegates/>
- **Debate**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J6L40BeUGKY>
- **Debate**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kp70Z7YOupM>
- **UN4MUN conference in Bangkok**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7NtYv5CskR4>



## TOGETHER IN GRATITUDE

We would like to recognize and thank all those people and organizations who so generously donated their time and services to help make this conference possible.

- Mr. Abhisit Vejjajiva, the 27th Prime Minister of Thailand, for his keynote address, and the Kru Sivieng Thai Classical Dancers and Musicians for their performance at the opening ceremony.
- Bloomy Lerngutai, Chino Supawattanapong and the entire ISB/ TAS Secretariat for their countless hours of preparation to make this conference a success.
- Members of the Press Corps and Pages along with their advisors Skye Jamieson, Madeleine Meredith, Natalie Robinson and Kevin Kuehn.
- Our ISB host families for providing room and board to our ISKL, ISM, JIS, SAS and TAS delegates.
- Katie Edsall, Anusha Goyal and the entire ISB Booster Club for their tremendous PANTHER spirit and support of this event and all Arts & Activities at ISB.
- Triston McMillan and Anthony Sheridan for their outstanding efforts and dedication as ISB MUN Advisors in preparing our student delegates, and for all of their help and advice with planning the conference.
- Khun Kanjana Sibunnan and the rest of her team for their partnership in hosting the event at the UNCC, Bangkok.
- Khun M for her financial organization and especially Khun Kwang for her tireless assistance in all aspects of the conference arrangements and materials.
- Mr. Harold Albert and Khun Pu for organizing the housing and transportation.
- Khun Arin for his design work, Cathay Sambula for her work with the website and Khun Chart for all conference printing.
- Andrew Davies, Debi Caskey, Marc DeVries, Justin Alexander, Justyna McMillan, Andy Vaughan, Peter Assimakopoulos, Chris Mott and Anthony Giles for their leadership and administrative support before and during the conference.



**Visit the ISB IASAS MUN**  
<https://iasas-mun-2022.isb.ac.th>

