

2004 MUN Participating Schools

American Embassy School - New Delhi

American International School - Dhaka

American School in Japan

Bangkok Patana School

Brunei International School

Harrow International School

Hong Kong International School

International School of Bangkok

International School of Kuala Lumpur

International School of Manila

Jakarta International School

Lycee Francais de Singapour

Nagoya International School

New International School of Thailand

Singapore American School

Taipei American School

United World College S.E.A.

Yokohama International School

SINGAPORE



2004



MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Singapore American School

Welcome you to the
Twenty-First Annual



IASAS
MODEL UNITED NATIONS SINGAPORE
NOVEMBER 18-20, 2004

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Contact Information

Location	Contact Person	Mobile Phone No.
Singapore American School 40 Woodlands Street 41 Singapore 738547		
SAS MUN Event Director	Mimi Molchan	9636-1574
SAS MUN Convention Director	Brian Combes	9457-0105
SAS HS Principal	Paul Chmelik	9822-4458
SAS Deputy Principal	Dave Norcott	9137-9101
Orchard Parade Hotel 1 Tanglin Road Singapore 247905		6737-1133

Visiting MUN Advisors and Administrators

Please make sure all your MUN Delegates carry their yellow "hosting card" with them at all times. This will enable students to call their host family, SAS staff and advisors in the event of an emergency.

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Arrivals & Departures

Below you will find the arrival and departure times for your guests. You are requested to “pick-up” your guests in front of the High School Office at the time indicated on Wednesday, November 17th. Please “drop-off” your guests at SAS at the time listed below on Sunday, November 21st.

Arrival - Wednesday, November 17th, 2004

School	Pick-up Time
American Embassy School - New Delhi	3:30pm
American International School – Dhaka	3:30pm
International School of Manila	3:30pm
Jakarta International School	3:30pm
Taipei American School	3:30pm
Yokohama International School	3:30pm
Brunei International School	4:00pm
New International School of Thailand	4:45pm
Harrow International School	5:15pm
International School of Bangkok	5:15pm
International School of Kuala Lumpur	5:30pm
Nagoya International School	5:45pm
Bangkok Patana School	6:45pm
Hong Kong International School	7:00pm
American School in Japan	7:45pm

Departure - Saturday, November 20, 2004

School	Drop-off Time
Nagoya International School	10:30pm

Departure - Sunday, November 21, 2004

School	Drop-off Time
Brunei International School	6:30am
American School in Japan	6:45am
Yokohama International School	6:45am
Bangkok Patana School	8:00am
International School of Kuala Lumpur	8:45am
International School of Manila	10:00am
Taipei American School	10:00am
Hong Kong International School	10:30am
Jakarta International School	10:30am
Harrow International School	10:45am
International School of Bangkok	10:45am
American International School – Dhaka	11:00am
New International School of Thailand	11:00am
American Embassy School - New Delhi	4:00pm

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MUN Delegates, Advisors and Friends

On behalf of Singapore American School it is my pleasure to offer all of you a hearty and sincere welcome to the SAS campus and the 21st annual IASAS Model United Nations Conference. We have been preparing for your arrival for many months and have high hopes this endeavor will prove to be challenging, enlightening and fun for participants and spectators alike.

Being an MUN delegate is both an honor and a rigorous task. The research, diplomacy and speaking skills that the role necessitates are rather daunting; I am regularly impressed by the knowledge and poise of MUNers and perhaps more importantly, the students' performance always gives me hope for the future status of the world. Delegates, by engaging in MUN you are playing out a role as present and future global citizens so very sorely needed in the world today. What more important venture is there for international schools than to facilitate the development of knowledgeable and caring citizens? What more significant role for a student than to enhance his or her confidence and skill as an informed participant in world affairs?

As most of you know, any substantive undertaking demands the assistance of many people, and so it is with this event. I would like to offer special thanks, however, to Mimi Molchan and Brian Combes, the SAS Activities and Athletics Directors for the impressive time and energy they have given to preparations for this Conference. I suspect that they, in turn, would hope that their secretary, Zaiton Jaafar, would be recognized for her efforts. Many thanks to Mimi, Brian and Zai – and in advance – thanks and best wishes to all the dedicated MUN advisors who have prepared their students for this event.

Once again welcome to Singapore and SAS. Enjoy the city, the campus and the excitement of IASAS MUN 2004. Let the debates and diplomacy begin!

Best Regards,

Paul Chmelik
High School principal
Singapore American School

Paul B. C. Chmelik

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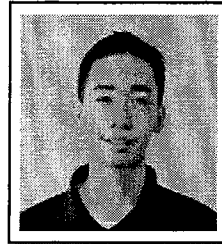
Officers of the Secretariat

Co-Secretaries General

TIFFANY LIN
Singapore American School



PAUL LEOPANDO
International School of Manila



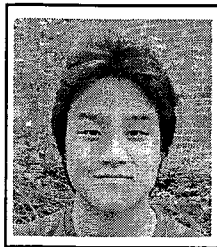
Parliamentarian

TRIXIE CANIVEL
International School of Manila



Assistant Parliamentarian

WHUN OH
Singapore American School



Security Council Co-Chairs

VRUTIKA MODY
Singapore American School



LEE KOMEDA
Nagoya International School



Committee Chairs

Committee One - Economic Social Committee

The question of HIV-AIDS.

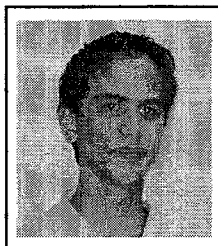
ANGELA BISSET

International School of Kuala Lumpur



TARO RASMUSSEN

Yokohama International School

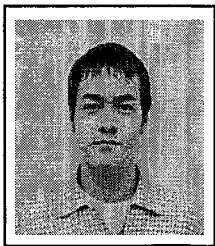


Committee Two - Environment Committee

The question of ways to reduce the damaging effects of climate change.

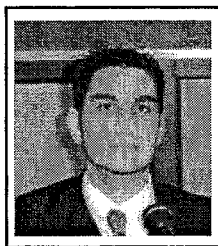
CHRIS HANSON

Taipei American School



HESAM KAZEMINI

Bangkok Natana School



Committee Three - Human Rights Committee

The question of means to curb human trafficking.

SHOKO SUGAI

International School of Bangkok



ELAINE TAY

Brunei International School

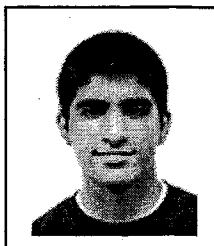


Committee Four - Political Committee

The question of the reconstruction and development of Iraq.

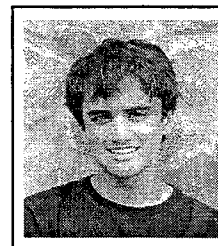
OMAR PARDESI

Jakarta International School



JAY RAGHAVAN

American Embassy School - New Delhi



Dear Delegates

Welcome to the 2004 IASAS Model United Nations Conference. On behalf of the entire secretariat, we would like to extend our warmest greetings and our best wishes to all of you. We are both honored to be your Secretaries General, and we look forward to facilitating exciting and thought-provoking debates over the next three days.

During this conference, you will be tackling issues of pressing concern including the AIDS epidemic, climate change, human trafficking, and the United Nations' role in the reconstruction of Iraq. The Security Council faces issues such as human rights abuses in Indonesia and the reconstruction of the council itself. As you collaborate in your committees and discuss the most comprehensive and feasible solutions to these problems, we urge you to focus on enhancing international cooperation through both the creation and implementation of your solutions.

Let the voice of every nation be heard in our search for solutions to these alarming, current problems. For, as a past delegate to the real United Nations pointed out, "the whole basis of the United Nations is the right of all nations-great or small to have weight, to have a vote, to be attended to, to be part of" the twenty-first century. It is our hope that, as you take each nations' view into account, you will develop a greater understanding of differing perspectives and see the positive effects of transcending differences between nations to achieve a common goal.

Ultimately, the value of Model United Nations lies in its capacity to show students the potential for change in today's world. In spite of the seemingly endless list of crisis that we face, it should be encouraging for us to know that problems can be alleviated through combined, concerned efforts. The United Nations should be seen as a guiding force in the world, for, as current Secretary General Kofi Annan said, "If the United Nations does not attempt to chart a course for the world's people in the first decades of the new millennium, who will?"

We hope you enjoy your stay in Singapore. As hosts, the students of the Singapore American School wish to do everything possible to make you all feel comfortable and at home. On behalf of the Secretariat, we wish you all the best of luck, and express our hope that you all excel in our combined endeavor to "solve problems without passports". Whether this is your first or last year attending our conference, we urge you to create a memorable experience for yourself, form lasting friendships, and gain a broader understanding of the complex issues that currently face our global community.

Sincerely,

Tiffany Lin
Co-Secretary General

Paul Leopando
Co-Secretary General

Dearest Honorable Delegates

Welcome to the 2004 IASAS Model United Nations! We are honored to be your chairs of the Security Council and are extremely excited about the next few days.

Human greed, ignorance, corruption, and folly have practically ruined our world. As a global citizen and as a delegate, you should take responsibility and action towards eliminating such hurdles. IASAS MUN is a professionally run simulation of the UN, offering you a way to take initiative and become active members of the international community. Diplomacy gears you towards eliminating differences and accepting that a diversity of opinions can work together to reach procreative yet feasible solutions to world problems. The topics at hand are serious matters whose solutions are vital to the maintenance and stability of the world today.

We encourage you to make extensive contributions to the debate, compromise with each other, and enjoy yourselves while doing this.

Our debate issues are plaguing our world and we need to reach a consensus on feasible solutions. Issues such as the explosive situation on the Korean Peninsula, where one wrong move or a fault in diplomatic ties could lead to war, need to be dealt with efficiency. Brushing the conflict aside and refusing to compromise is too great of a risk. In Afghanistan, millions of citizens, including veiled women, have recently voted in the elections, indicating that progress has been achieved. But due to decades of warfare, bombs and mines still litter the streets, human rights abuses are still extensive, droughts, and food shortages are still prevalent – these are all issues we need to address. Then comes one of the most difficult topics that we will discuss: the question of equal representation in the Security Council. It has come to the point that unbalanced distribution of power within the Security Council could undermine the council's credibility and may eventually lead to the dissolution of the council. The world cannot afford to see the Security Council become irrelevant.

We challenge you, delegates, to rise to the occasion, to be passionate about the topics at hand, and to strive and achieve solutions that are beyond status quo. We sincerely believe you will surpass our expectations and we wish you all the best

Sincerely,

Vrutika Mody

Co-Chair of the IASAS Security Council

Lee Komeda

Co-Chair of the IASAS Security Council

School Advisor & Delegates Matrix

<u>School</u>	<u>Advisor(s)</u>	<u>Delegates</u>
American Embassy School, New Delhi (Algeria, Fiji, Guatemala, Singapore)	Michael Bollom	Mary Ford, Tarun Jain, Gaurav Batra, Nicholas McQuade, Benjamin Sbotto, Vetan Kapoor, Jay Raghavan, Viraj Talwar
American International School, Dhaka (Bahamas, Benin, Greece, Thailand, Venezuela)	Jocelyn Popinchalk Cory Scott	Ruzan Sarwar, Casey Thomas, Jo Minjae, Qausem Sameed, Asif Zapata, Islam Nibras, Ik Jun Hwang, Karl Andreasson
American School in Japan (Angola, DPRK, Kuwait, Netherlands, Nicaragua)	Jack Fee	Alissa Lorentz, Sarah Whitten, Shin Bowers, Samantha Rothberg, Margaret Zielinski, Laura Gourley, Katherine He, Albert Huber, Christine Koh, Renae Widdison
Bangkok Patana School (Kenya, Norway, Pakistan, Turkey, Uganda)	John Wood Paul Ford	Maria Dela Pena, Nivedita Raghavan, Hesam Kazemini, Lillian Suwanrumpha, Norrapat Shih, Kevin Chen, Meet Shroff, Wendy Yang, Sou Miyake, Daniel Kastner
Brunei International School (Austria, Panama, Philippines, Tanzania, Yemen)	Frank Braccia	Trisha Lai, Sophia Guan, John Patrick Chia, Jason Cheok, Elaine Tay, Suraj Kandath
Harrow International School (Botswana, Finland, Saudi Arabia)	Chris Way Rachel Keys	Saneh Madan, Raghav Saboo, Won Jae Kung, Christopher Bell, Raghav Mettakhun, Jason Kiangsoontra
Hong Kong International School (Canada, Morocco, Kiribati, Rwanda, Switzerland)	Mary Kay Hoffman	Vicky Yue, Ciara Martin, Eunice Chow, Charmaine Ong, Gaurav Jhunjhnuwala, David Tainter, Frank Hung, Elliott Suen, Colin Hanna, Aditya Balasubramanian
International School of Bangkok (Cambodia, Cyprus, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Zimbabwe)	Jonathan Eales Paul Skolnik Bob Connor	Anita Engebretsen, Maia Usui, Annie Batra, Shoko Sugai, Rashmi Kwatra, Shivek Bajaj, Saitulaa Naranong, Preuk Jirasarunya, Pranav Verma, Stephen Bundi, Timothy Das, Tan Tananivit, Damon Porter, Rizwan Hashim
International School of Kuala Lumpur (Argentina, Libya, Papua New Guinea, Tunisia, Ukraine, USA, Vatican)	Rick Bisset Mary Bisset	Shiraz Mehra, Lisa Lim, Angela Bisset, Amerietha Nellan, Shirin Lim, Tanvi Gupta, Sneha Kalaivanan, David Tan, Chris Piech, Jasin Nazim, Balazs Szabo, Ben Dean, Troy Marschang, Wayne Lim

<u>School</u>	<u>Advisor(s)</u>	<u>Delegates</u>
International School of Manila (Cuba, DR Congo, Malaysia, Portugal, PRC, ROK, Oman)	Jeff Buscher Heather Crawford Sandra McRae Dan Skimin	Lauren Henry, Sharmin Karim, Erin Vijay, Ambika Bhushan, Aditi Nangia, Trixie Canivel, Joy Chua, Samantha Hiranand, Abhay Sagar, Lakshika Trikha, Shruti Dhanda, Suvayu Pant, Phuriphat Chantavarin, Paul Leopando, Warren Ferguson, Miguel Bantigue
Jakarta International School (Australia, Columbia, Israel, Liberia, Maldives, Sudan, United Kingdom)	Vivek Bammi Stuart Salomon Chris Dickson	Diana Boado, Eline Appelmans, Omar Pardesi, Merriberl Kyaw, Vihan Bammi, Aaron Collett, Adam Baranowski, Thomas Landes, Ben Davies, Tyler Wallace, David Marcou, Kabir Pokardas, Avinash Panjabi, Drishay Menon
Lycee Francais de Singapour (Chile, Lebanon, Serbia & Montenegro)	Francois Cornu	Delphine Berger, Marie Capelle, Anna Law, Claire Charamnac, Madeline Woker, Hadrien Ricca
Nagoya International School (Ecuador, Ethiopia, Romania, Sri Lanka, UAE)	Michelle Yarnley Paul Lalis	Lee Komeda, Heather Isaac, Seohee Yoon, Chisako Izuhara, Alex Deahl, Koya Kato, Steven Landkamer, Rushav Mohanty, Mackenzie Sheppard, Ryan Sheppard
New International School of Thailand (Iran, New Zealand, Spain)	Kevin Tyro	Priyanka Jain, Mallika Desai, Frank Lin, Karuna Nandkishore, Sumaira Hussain, Thomas Kampmann
Singapore American School (Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Russia, Senegal, Sweden, Syria, Vietnam)	Michael Stagg	Richard Bates, Penn Bullock, Doug Chu, Priyanka Dev, Cameron Dwyer, Tiffany Lin, Alyssa Finchum, Nick Kreston, Brian Leung, Leslie Lim, Josh Velson, Kathleen Sun, Kavanaugh Livingston, Sean McCabe, Vrutika Mody, Whun Oh
Taipei American School (Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, India, Laos, Micronesia, Zambia)	Jim Soja Rick McDonald	Sagebelle Wu, Mei Wang, Tiffany Ko, Jason Shih, Stephanie Wang, Gary Chang, Chris Hanson, Dan Chinoy, Steven Ueng, Winston Kung, Jay Gokhale, Harold Li, Mike Wei, Lauren Lee
United World College S.E.A. (France, Myanmar, Palestine, South Africa, Uruguay)	Neil Tett Julie Davidson	Alex Boulton, Stephen O'Dea, Riah Forbes, Marc Iserlis, Kunal Kirpalani, Farrah Zubar, Shelagh Mahbubani, Takudzwa Mhundwa, Gerbrand Hoogvliet, Michael Riess
Yokohama International School (Bangladesh, Jordan, Nigeria, Poland)	Tanya Jacotine Peter Jackson	Rebecca Gershon, Yuri Katsuno, Noah Green, Peter Jackson, Pavel Petchko, Taro Miyamoto, Chris Gibson, Taro Rasmussen, Dexter Thompson

Committee One

Committee One: Economic Social
The question of HIV-AIDS.

Room S215

Chairs: **ANGELA BISSET - INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL KUALA LUMPUR**
TARO RASMUSSEN - YOKOHAMA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

No	Country	Delegate	School
1	Angola	Katherine He	American School in Japan
2	Austria	Trisha Lai	Brunei International School
3	Botswana	Raghav Mettakhun	Harrow International School
4	Cambodia	Rashmi Kwatra	International School of Bangkok
5	Cuba	Warren Ferguson	International School of Manila
6	Denmark	Mike Wei	Taipei American School
7	Ethiopia	Alex Deahl	Nagoya International School
8	Greece	Islam Nibras	American International School - Dhaka
9	India	Harold Li	Taipei American School
10	Japan	Anita Engebretsen	International School of Bangkok
11	Jordan	Chris Gibson	Yokohama International School
12	Kenya	Nivedita Raghavan	Bangkok Patana School
13	Laos	Stephanie Wang	Taipei American School
14	Malaysia	Shruti Dhanda	International School of Manila
15	Maldives	Avinash Panjabi	Jakarta International School
16	Micronesia	Tiffany Ko	Taipei American School
17	Myanmar	Kunal Kirpalani	United World College S.E.A.
18	New Zealand	Mallika Desai	New International School of Thailand
19	Nicaragua	Shin Bowers	American School in Japan
20	Nigeria	Rebecca Gershon	Yokohama International School
21	PRC	Suvayu Pant	International School of Manila
22	ROK	Samantha Hiranand	International School of Manila
23	Romania	Rushav Mohanty	Nagoya International School
24	Rwanda	Eliott Suen	Hong Kong International School
25	Senegal	Cameron Dwyer	Singapore American School
26	Serbia & Montenegro	Claire Charnnac	Lycee Francais de Singapour
27	Singapore	Benjamin Sboto	American Embassy School – New Delhi
28	South Africa	Shelagh Mahbubani	United World College S.E.A.
29	Sri Lanka	Seohee Yoon	Nagoya International School
30	Sudan	Adam Baranowski	Jakarta International School
31	Sweden	Leslie Lim	Singapore American School
32	Switzerland	Ciara Martin	Hong Kong International School
33	Tanzania	John Chia	Brunei International School
34	Thailand	Karl Andreasson	American International School - Dhaka
35	Uganda	Sou Miyake	Bangkok Patana School
36	Ukraine	Balazs Szabo	International School of Kuala Lumpur
37	Vatican	David Tan	International School of Kuala Lumpur
38	Vietnam	Priyanka Dev	Singapore American School
39	Zambia	Sagebelle Wu	Taipei American School
40	Zimbabwe	Rizwan Hashim	International School of Bangkok

Committee Two

Committee Two: Environment

Room S208

The question of ways to reduce the damaging effects of climate change.

Chairs: **CHRIS HANSON - TAIPEI AMERICAN SCHOOL**
HESAM KAZEMINI - BANGKOK PATANA SCHOOL

No	Country	Delegate	School
1	Algeria	Vetan Kapoor	American Embassy School – New Delhi
2	Argentina	Wayne Lin	International School of Kuala Lumpur
3	Australia	Vihan Bammi	Jakarta International School
4	Bahamas	Casey Thomas	American International School - Dhaka
5	Canada	David Tainter	Hong Kong International School
6	Chile	Marie Capelle	Lycee Francais de Singapour
7	Colombia	Aaron Collett	Jakarta International School
8	Costa Rica	Josh Velson	Singapore American School
9	Ecuador	Chisako Izuhara	Nagoya International School
10	Ethiopia	Mackenzie Sheppard	Nagoya International School
11	Fiji	Mary Ford	American Embassy School – New Delhi
12	Finland	Won Jae Kang	Harrow International School
13	Germany	Maia Usui	International School of Bangkok
14	India	Jason Shih	Taipei American School
15	Indonesia	Brian Leung	Singapore American School
16	Iran	Karuna Nandkishore	New International School of Thailand
17	Iraq	Shivek Bajaj	International School of Bangkok
18	Japan	Annie Batra	International School of Bangkok
19	Kiribati	Gaurav Jhunjnuwala	Hong Kong International School
20	Kuwait	Renaë Widdison	American School in Japan
21	Libya	Jasin Nazim	International School of Kuala Lumpur
22	Malaysia	Erin Viray	International School of Manila
23	Maldives	Drishay Menon	Jakarta International School
24	Mexico	Saitulaa Naranong	International School of Bangkok
25	Micronesia	Steven Ueng	Taipei American School
26	Netherlands	Laura Gourley	American School in Japan
27	New Zealand	Thomas Kampmann	New International School of Thailand
28	Nicaragua	Christine Koh	American School in Japan
29	Norway	Wendy Yang	Bangkok Patana School
30	Oman	Miguel Bantigue	International School of Manila
31	Panama	Sophia Guan	Brunei International School
32	Papua New Guinea	Tanvi Gupta	International School of Kuala Lumpur
33	Poland	Taro Miyamoto	Yokohama International School
34	Russia	Nick Kreston	Singapore American School
35	Saudi Arabia	Raghav Saboo	Harrow International School
36	Sudan	David Marcou	Jakarta International School
37	Tunisia	Ben Dean	International School of Kuala Lumpur
38	UAE	Heather Isaac	Nagoya International School
39	Uruguay	Takudzwa Mhundwa	United World College S.E.A.

Committee Three

Committee Three: Human Rights **Room S214**

The question of means to curb human trafficking.

Chairs: **SHOKO SUGAI - INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF BANGKOK**

ELAINE TAY - BRUNEI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

No	Country	Delegate	School
1	Afghanistan	Doug Chu	Singapore American School
2	Argentina	Sneha Kalaivanan	International School of Kuala Lumpur
3	Australia	Tomas Landes	Jakarta International School
4	Bangladesh	Dexter Thompson	Yokohama International School
5	Benin	Ruzan Sarwar	American International School - Dhaka
6	Botswana	Christopher Bell	Harrow International School
7	Brazil	Winston Kung	Taipei American School
8	Canada	Vicky Yue	Hong Kong International School
9	Columbia	Merribel Kyaw	Jakarta International School
10	Cyprus	Stephen Bundi	International School of Bangkok
11	Denmark	Lauren Lee	Taipei American School
12	DPRK	Alissa Lorentz	American School in Japan
13	DR Congo	Sharmin Karim	International School of Manila
14	Fiji	Nicolas McQuade	American Embassy School – New Delhi
15	Greece	Qausem Sameed	American International School - Dhaka
16	Guatemala	Tarun Jain	American Embassy School – New Delhi
17	Indonesia	Richard Bates	Singapore American School
18	Israel	Diana Boado	Jakarta International School
19	Laos	Gary Chang	Taipei American School
20	Lebanon	Delphine Berger	Lycee Francais de Singapour
21	Liberia	Eline Appelmans	Jakarta International School
22	Mexico	Timothy Das	International School of Bangkok
23	Morocco	Charmaine Ong	Hong Kong International School
24	Myanmar	Michael Riess	United World College S.E.A.
25	Netherlands	Margaret Zielinski	American School in Japan
26	Nigeria	Yuri Katsuno	Yokohama International School
27	Pakistan	Lillian Suwanrumpha	Bangkok Patana School
28	Palestine	Marc Iserlis	United World College S.E.A.
29	Poland	Pavel Petchko	Yokohama International School
30	Portugal	Lauren Henry	International School of Manila
31	Rwanda	Frank Hung	Hong Kong International School
32	Serbia & Montenegro	Hadrien Ricca	Lycee Francais de Singapour
33	South Africa	Riah Forbes	United World College S.E.A.
34	Sri Lanka	Steven Landkamer	Nagoya International School
35	Switzerland	Eunice Chow	Hong Kong International School
36	Thailand	Asif Zapata	American International School - Dhaka
37	Turkey	Maria Dela Pena	Bangkok Patana School
38	Ukraine	Shiraz Mehra	International School of Kuala Lumpur
39	Vatican	Lisa Lim	International School of Kuala Lumpur
40	Vietnam	Sean McCabe	Singapore American School
41	Yemen	Jason Cheok	Brunei International School
42	Zambia	Mei Wang	Taipei American School
43	Zimbabwe	Preuk Jirasarunya	International School of Bangkok

Committee Four

Committee Four: Political

Room S204

The question of the reconstruction and development of Iraq.

Chairs: **OMAR PARDESI - JAKARTA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

JAY RAGHAVAN - AMERICAN EMBASSY SCHOOL, NEW DELHI

No	Country	Delegate	School
1	Afghanistan	Alyssa Finchum	Singapore American School
2	Bahamas	Jo Minjae	American International School - Dhaka
3	Cuba	Phuriphat Chantavarin	International School of Manila
4	Cyprus	Pranav Verma	International School of Bangkok
5	DPRK	Sarah Whitten	American School in Japan
6	DR Congo	Lakshika Trikha	International School of Manila
7	Ecuador	Ryan Sheppard	Nagoya International School
8	Egypt	Dan Chinoy	Taipei American School
9	Finland	Jason Kiangsoontra	Harrow International School
10	France	Stephen O'Dea	United World College S.E.A.
11	Iran	Frank Lin	New International School of Thailand
12	Iraq	Damon Porter	International School of Bangkok
13	Israel	Kabir Pokardas	Jakarta International School
14	Jordan	Noah Green	Yokohama International School
15	Kiribati	Colin Hanna	Hong Kong International School
16	Kuwait	Samantha Rothberg	American School in Japan
17	Lebanon	Madeline Woker	Lycee Francais de Singapour
18	Libya	Chris Piech	International School of Kuala Lumpur
19	Morocco	Aditya Balasubramanian	Hong Kong International School
20	Norway	Daniel Kastner	Bangkok Patana School
21	Oman	Ambika Bhushan	International School of Manila
22	Palestine	Gerbrand Hoogvliet	United World College S.E.A.
23	Portugal	Aditi Nangia	International School of Manila
24	ROK	Joy Chua	International School of Manila
25	Saudi Arabia	Saneh Madan	Harrow International School
26	Senegal	Kavanaugh Livingston	Singapore American School
27	Singapore	Gaurav Batra	American Embassy School - New Delhi
28	Spain	Sumaira Hussain	New International School of Thailand
29	Syria	Penn Bullock	Singapore American School
30	Tunisia	Troy Marschang	International School of Kuala Lumpur
31	Turkey	Norrapat Shih	Bangkok Patana School
32	UAE	Koya Kato	Nagoya International School
33	United Kingdom	Ben Davies	Jakarta International School
34	Uganda	Meet Shroff	Bangkok Patana School
35	Uruguay	Farrah Zubar	United World College S.E.A.
36	USA	Shirin Lim	International School of Kuala Lumpur

Security Council

SECURITY COUNCIL ROOM S202

**Chairs: VRUTIKA MODY – SINGAPORE AMERICAN SCHOOL
LEE KOMEDA – NAGOYA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

No	Country	Delegate	School
1	Algeria	Viraj Talwar	American Embassy School – New Delhi
2	Angola	Albert Huber	American School in Japan
3	Benin	Ik Jun Hwang	American International School - Dhaka
4	Brazil	Jay Gokhale	Taipei American School
5	Chile	Anna Law	Lycee Francais de Singapour
6	France	Alex Boulton	United World College S.E.A.
7	Germany	Tan Tananivit	International School of Bangkok
8	P. R of China	Abhay Sagar	International School of Manila
9	Pakistan	Kevin Chen	Bangkok Patana School
10	Philippines	Suraj Kandath	Brunei International School
11	Russia	Kathleen Sun	Singapore American School
12	Spain	Priyanka Jain	New International School of Thailand
13	United Kingdom	Tyler Wallace	Jakarta International School
14	USA	Amrietha Nellan	International School of Kuala Lumpur

See Security Council Schedule in Conference Timeline. The Security Council Schedule is a guideline, not a mandate, and exact timing of debates will be at the discretion of the Chairs.

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Committee Matrix

COMMITTEE 1		COMMITTEE 2		COMMITTEE 3		COMMITTEE 4		SECURITY	
ECONOMIC SOCIAL		ENVIRONMENT		HUMAN RIGHTS		POLITICAL		COUNCIL	
1	Angola	1	Algeria	1	Afghanistan	1	Afghanistan	1	Algeria
2	Austria	2	Argentina	2	Argentina	2	Bahamas	2	Angola
3	Botswana	3	Australia	3	Australia	3	Cuba	3	Benin
4	Cambodia	4	Bahamas	4	Bangladesh	4	Cyprus	4	Brazil
5	Cuba	5	Canada	5	Benin	5	DPRK	5	Chile
6	Denmark	6	Chile	6	Botswana	6	DR Congo	6	France
7	Ethiopia	7	Colombia	7	Brazil	7	Ecuador	7	Germany
8	Greece	8	Costa Rica	8	Canada	8	Egypt	8	Pakistan
9	India	9	Ecuador	9	Colombia	9	Finland	9	Philippines
10	Japan	10	Ethiopia	10	Cyprus	10	France	10	PRC
11	Jordan	11	Fiji	11	Denmark	11	Iran	11	Russia
12	Kenya	12	Finland	12	DPRK	12	Iraq	12	Spain
13	Laos	13	Germany	13	DR Congo	13	Israel	13	United Kingdom
14	Malaysia	14	India	14	Fiji	14	Jordan	14	USA
15	Maldives	15	Indonesia	15	Greece	15	Kiribati		
16	Micronesia	16	Iran	16	Guatemala	16	Kuwait		
17	Myanmar	17	Iraq	17	Indonesia	17	Lebanon		
18	New Zealand	18	Japan	18	Israel	18	Libya		
19	Nicaragua	19	Kiribati	19	Laos	19	Morocco		
20	Nigeria	20	Kuwait	20	Lebanon	20	Norway		
21	PRC	21	Libya	21	Liberia	21	Oman		
22	ROK	22	Malaysia	22	Mexico	22	Palestine		
23	Romania	23	Maldives	23	Morocco	23	Portugal		
24	Rwanda	24	Mexico	24	Myanmar	24	ROK		
25	Senegal	25	Micronesia	25	Netherlands	25	Saudi Arabia		
26	Serbia & Montenegro	26	Netherlands	26	Nigeria	26	Senegal		
27	Singapore	27	New Zealand	27	Pakistan	27	Singapore		
28	South Africa	28	Nicaragua	28	Palestine	28	Spain		
29	Sri Lanka	29	Norway	29	Poland	29	Syria		
30	Sudan	30	Oman	30	Portugal	30	Tunisia		
31	Sweden	31	Panama	31	Rwanda	31	Turkey		
32	Switzerland	32	Papua New Guinea	32	Serbia & Montenegro	32	UAE		
33	Tanzania	33	Poland	33	South Africa	33	Uganda		
34	Thailand	34	Russia	34	Sri Lanka	34	United Kingdom		
35	Uganda	35	Saudi Arabia	35	Switzerland	35	Uruguay		
36	Ukraine	36	Sudan	36	Thailand	36	USA		
37	Vatican	37	Tunisia	37	Turkey				
38	Vietnam	38	UAE	38	Ukraine				
39	Zambia	39	Uruguay	39	Vatican				
40	Zimbabwe			40	Vietnam				
				41	Yemen				
				42	Zambia				
				43	Zimbabwe				

Site Information

PLEASE SEE MAP ENCLOSED.

Opening Ceremony, General Assembly

Located in Auditorium

Committee 1

Room S215

Located on second floor, Band Room.

Committee 2

Room S208

Located on second floor, Strings Room.

Committee 3

Room S214

Located on second floor, Band Room.

Committee 4

Room S204

Located on second floor, Health Room.

Security Council

Room S202

Located on second floor, Health Room.

Vetting Room

Room S207

Located on second floor by Committee Room 2 (S208).

Advisors Room

Room S203

Located on second floor by Committee Room 4 (S204).

Computer Area

Room H403 & H404

Located on fourth floor of new High School.

Food Service

Middle School Cafeteria is located next to the Elementary Theatre.

Nurses Office

Located on the ground floor of the MS Building.

Photocopying

Rooms S206, S208B, S213A and S213B.
Located by Committee Room 2 (S208).

Photos

Auditorium. November 18th, 7:30am – 8:15am.

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Conference Timeline

Thursday, November 18, 2004

- 7:15am – 7:25am Arrival at SAS Auditorium.
- 7:30am – 8:15am Group photos – See separate school photo schedule.
- 8:15am – 9:15am Opening Ceremony.
❖ Welcome – Vrutika Mody
❖ Introduction of participating schools
❖ Introduction of Secretariat Officers
❖ Comments from Co-Secretaries General, Tiffany Lin and Paul Leopando
❖ Comments from Paul Chmelik, High School Principal
❖ Keynote Speaker – Janne Ritshes – Tabitha of Cambodia
- 9:20am – 10:50am Formal convening of the Committees for the purpose of delivering opening speeches.
- Committee 1
Room S215** The question of HIV-AIDS.
- Committee 2
Room S208** The question of ways to reduce the damaging effects of climate change.
- Committee 3
Room S214** The question of means to curb human trafficking.
- Committee 4
Room S204** The question of the reconstruction and development of Iraq.
- 9:20am – 12:55pm *Formal Convening of Security Council*
Room S202 The question of establishing lasting peace in Sri Lanka.
- 10:55am – 11:10am** **SNACK BREAK** (Reminder: No food/drink in Committee Rooms).
- 11:15am – 1:00pm Bloc Meetings, Caucusing and Formulation of Resolutions in respective committee rooms.
- From 11:45am Vetting/Approval of Resolutions for submission to individual Committees in **Room S207**.
- Word processing available in rooms H403 and H404.
(Please be aware that at times there might be a class in Room H404)
- Vetting approval of Resolutions by MUN advisors in **Room S207**.
- 1:00pm – 2:00pm** **LUNCH in Middle School Cafeteria.**

IASAS MUN SINGAPORE 2004

2:05pm – 3:30pm	Committee Sessions in four Committee Rooms.
2:05pm – 5:35pm	<i>Security Council</i> The question of creating a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula.
3:30pm – 3:50pm	BREAK
3:55pm – 5:35pm	Committee Sessions in four Committee Rooms.
5:40pm	RECESS FOR DAY
6:00pm	Delegates depart by bus to American Club, Holland Village or by taxi.
6:00pm – 8:45pm	Bus leaving for Advisors' Social at Bob Gross's, Superintendent of SAS, home.
10:00pm	CURFEW

Friday, November 19, 2004

7:45am	Arrival at SAS.
8:00am – 10:00am	Committee Sessions in four Committee Rooms.
8:00am – 12:55pm	<i>Security Council</i> The question of equitable representation on the Security Council.
10:05am – 10:25am	SNACK BREAK
10:30am – 12:55pm	Final Committee Sessions in four Committee Rooms.
1:00pm – 1:55pm	LUNCH in Middle School Cafeteria
2:00pm – 3:45pm	General Assembly Opens - Presentation and Debate on the question of HIV-AIDS.
3:45pm – 4:00pm	Vote on the HIV-AIDS Resolution.
2:00pm – 6:15pm	<i>Security Council</i> The question of peace and security in Afghanistan.
4:00pm – 4:15pm	BREAK
4:20pm – 6:05pm	Debate on the question of ways to reduce the damaging effects on climate change.
6:05pm – 6:20pm	Vote on ways to reduce the damaging effects on climate change Resolution.

IASAS MUN SINGAPORE 2004

6:20pm

RECESS FOR DAY

6:25pm – 8:50pm

MUN delegates invited to attend the Annual SAS Peace Concert on the Stadium field. Tickets have been purchased for all MUN Delegates. Please collect tickets from your Advisors.

9:00pm

Buses leave for American Club and Holland Village.

10:00pm

CURFEW

Saturday, November 20, 2004

8:45am

Arrival at SAS.

9:00am – 10:45am

Debate on the question of means to curb human trafficking.

10:45am – 10:55am

Vote on means to curb human trafficking resolution.

9:00am – 1:25pm

Security Council

The question of human abuses in Indonesia.

11:00am – 11:20am

SNACK BREAK (Reminder: No food/drink in committee rooms).

11:25am – 1:10pm

Debate on the question of the reconstruction and development of Iraq.

1:10pm – 1:25pm

Vote on the reconstruction and development of Iraq.

1:25pm – 1:30pm

Newscast to the General Assembly.

1:35pm – 2:55pm

Lunch and Advisors' Meeting.

3:00pm – 4:05pm

Emergency issue – Caucusing and Resolution Writing.
Security Council joins General Assembly.
(SC may be required to reconvene).

4:10pm – 6:15pm

Debate on Resolutions on the Emergency Issue.

6:15pm – 6:30pm

Vote on the Emergency Resolution.

6:30pm – 6:35pm

Close of 2004 General Assembly.

6:40pm – 7:30pm

Dinner in Middle School Cafeteria.

7:45pm – 8:45pm

Closing Ceremony in Auditorium.

9:00pm

Buses depart to American Club and Holland Village.

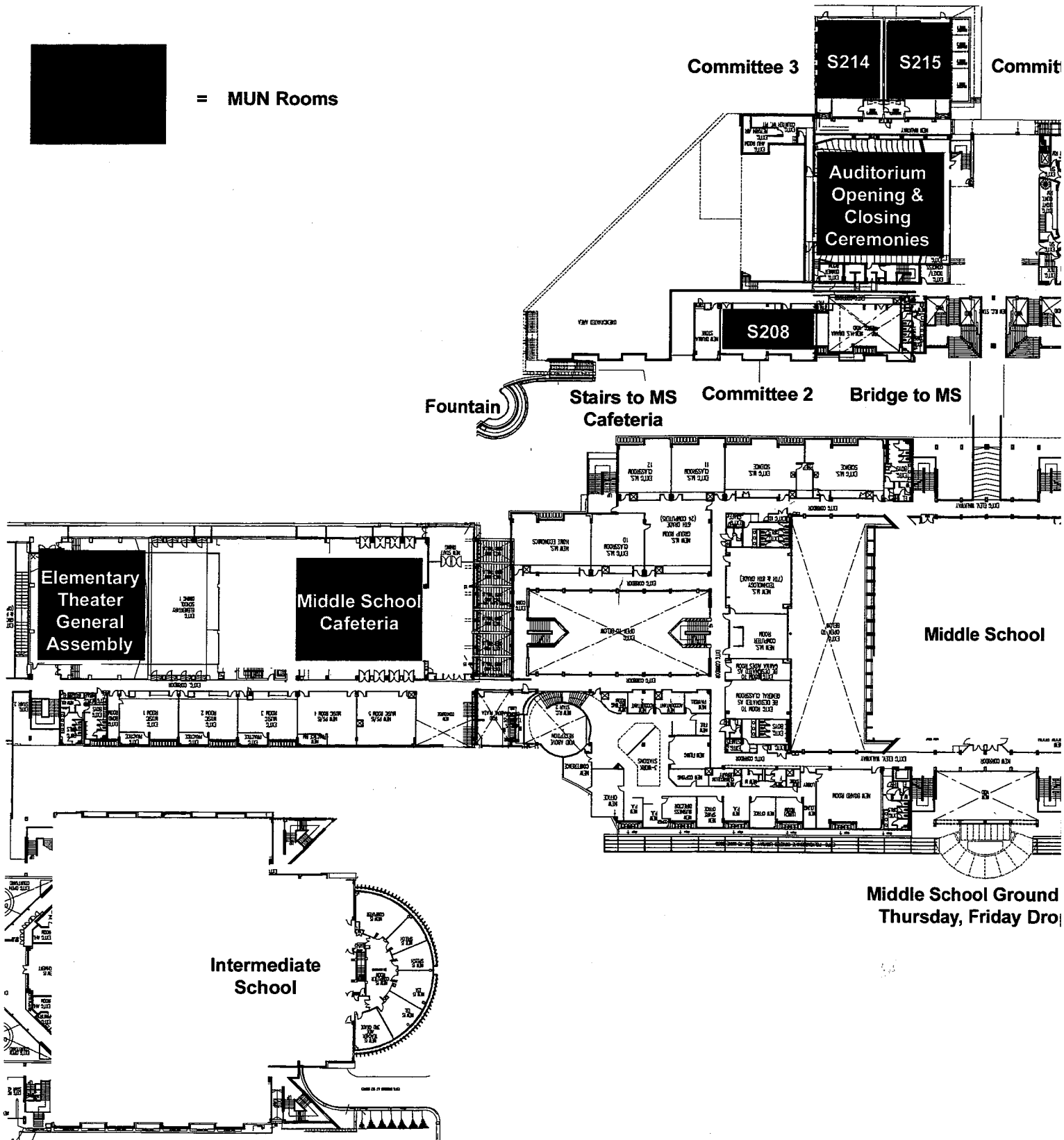
10:00pm

CURFEW

2004 IASAS Model Singapore American



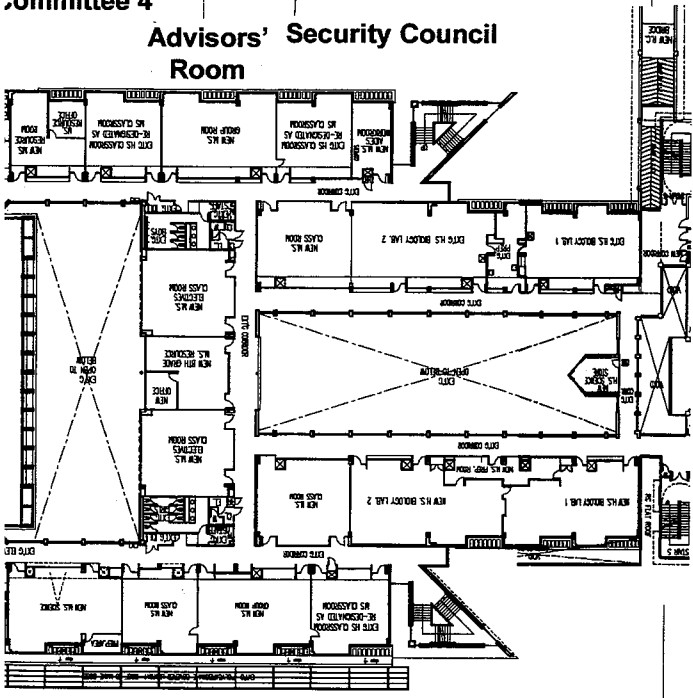
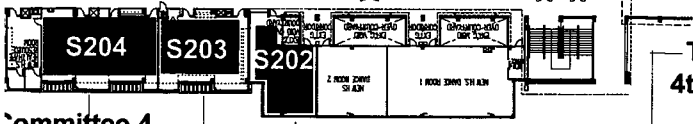
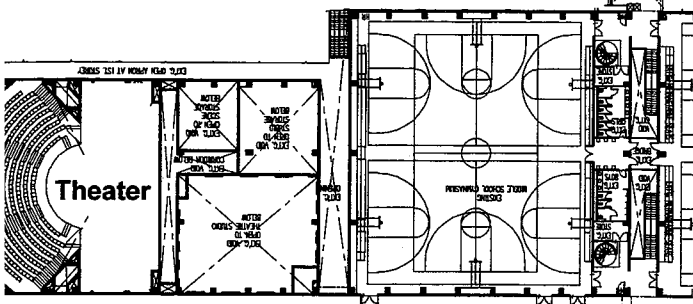
= MUN Rooms



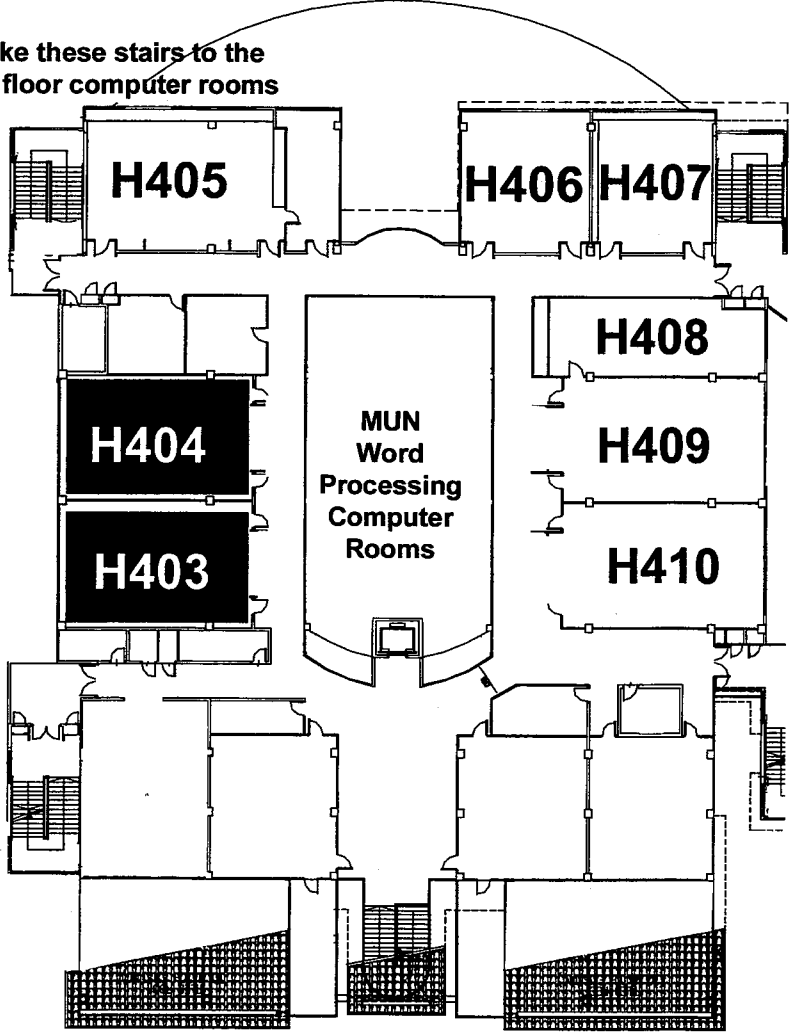
Main Gate

United Nations School Map

1



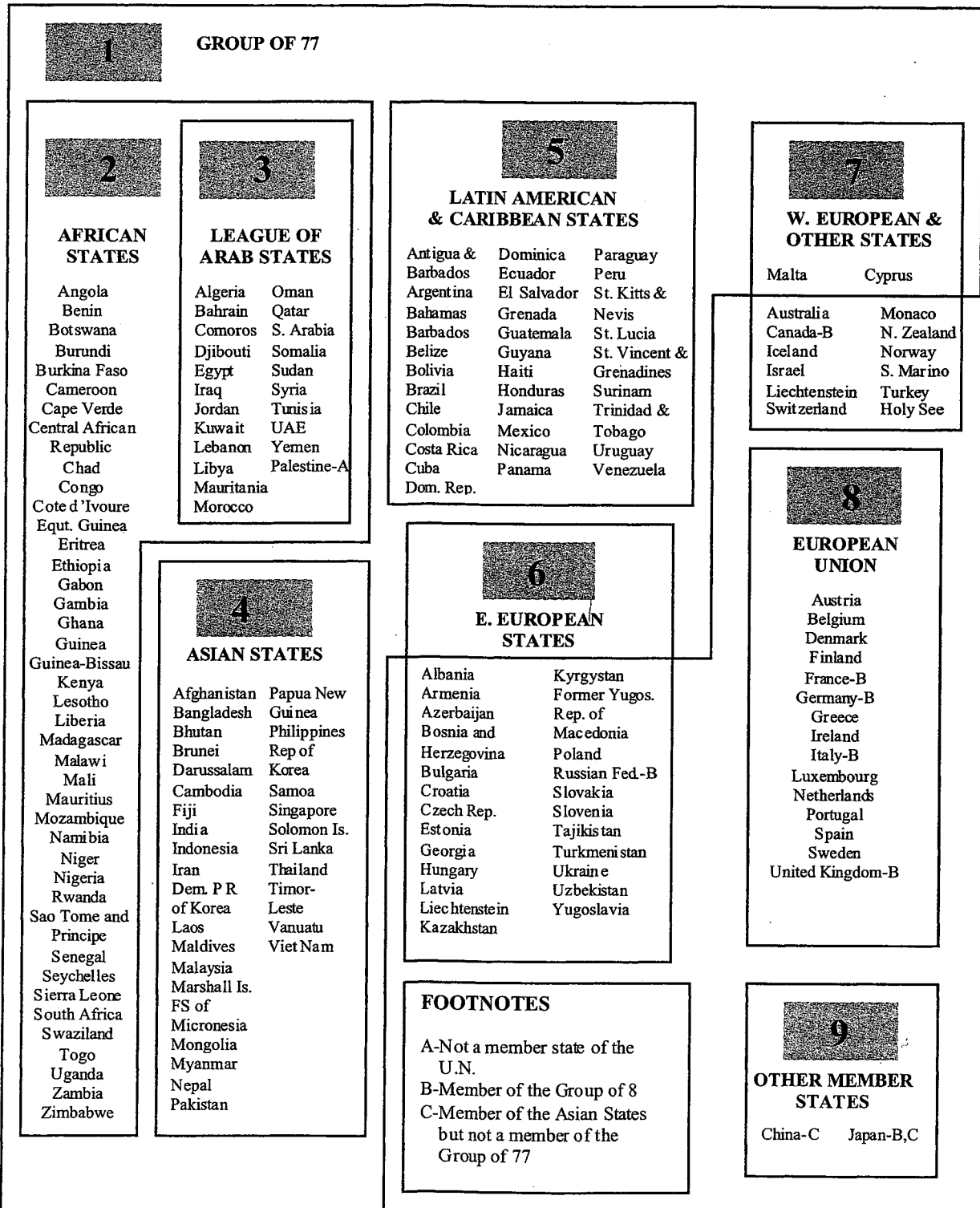
Take these stairs to the
4th floor computer rooms



Enlarged HS 4th Floor Map

vel
ff

Bloc Groups



C 3 / 3



Committee: (3) First Political Committee.
Question of: The question of challenges posed to the United Nations' Peace keeping role.

Co-submitted by: Kuwait, Botswana.

Co-sponsors: Azerbaijan

The General Assembly,
~~FIRST POLITICAL COMMITTEE~~

UN

- 1 *Aware of* the UN's steady growth in the number of and complexity of peace keeping
- 2 operations,
- 3 *Noting further* that the deployment of UN peace keepers should only be done once all
- 4 attempts at a negotiated settlement have been exhausted and it is a measure of last
- 5 resort,
- 6 *Deeply conscious* that the UN shall never succeed in stemming the rising cost of peace
- 7 keepers if it fails to address the problems which make these operations necessary in the
- 8 first place, *peace?*
- 9 *Emphasizing* that the role of keepers has evolved beyond traditional norms to include
- 10 electoral supervision, the delivery of humanitarian assistance and even the transitional
- 11 authority over an entire country,
- 12 *Noting with deep concern* that member states with a higher contribution to related UN
- 13 budgets have increasing power over neutral peace keeping operations,
- 14 *Expressing with appreciation* the UN's peace keeping role in Kuwait after Iraq's
- 15 occupation in 1991,
- 16 *Fully alarmed* by the increasing dangers posed to UN peace keepers and personal by
- 17 guerilla warfare and terrorist attacks,
- 18 *Noting with approval* the establishment of the Stand-by Forces High Readiness Brigade
- 19 (SHIRBRIG),
- 20 1. *Draws the attention* of member states to the categorization of involvement with
- 21 UN peace keepers into the following procedures:
- 22 (i) The managerial aspects of mandates of peace keeping,
- 23 (ii) The availability of troops and equipment,
- 24 (iii) The capacity of the UN to cope with the tasks entrusted to it;
- 25 2. *Recommends* that mandates over any such peace keeping operations continue to
- 26 be given to the SC *only* and to speed up the procedure of passing committee
- 27 resolutions to the SC; *→ write out security council 1st time*
- 28 3. *Trusts* SHIRBRIG to take responsibility of the procedure outlined in sub-clause
- 29 (ii) of clause one. These include:
- 30 (i) *Negotiating* Ensuring a rapid reaction force and capability,
- 31 (ii) *Ensuring proper* Stand-by arrangements,
- 32 (iii) *maintaining* Rotation of troops,
- 33 (iv) *providing* Safety and security of personnel,
- 34 (v) *Enabling* Death and disability benefits,
- 35 (vi) Reimbursement for equipment,

← write out

- 36 4. *Designates* the following parties; the SC, GA, SHIRBRIG and the peace keeping
37 force itself to share the responsibility outlines in sub-clause (iii) of clause one.
- 38 5. *Urges* member states to recognize the importance of the responsibility outlined in
39 sub-clause (iii) of clause one as it deals with safety and security of personal and
40 more importantly ensures the success of operations.
- 41 6. *Requests* that member states contributing to the finance budget for UN peace
42 keeping operations pay a generous amount according to their economic
43 capabilities and further more to pay on time to ensure that SHIRBRIG can
44 operate efficiently.
- 45 7. *Urges* the expansion of man power and military resources from member states.
- 46 8. *Recommends* that peace keeping units be separated by country blocks or allied
47 stances as to avoid conflict and misunderstanding between the peace keeping
48 forces and the member states providing them.
- 49 9. *Encourages* the SC and SHIRBRIG to consider carefully whether to send
50 peacekeepers from regional/neighboring nations, or to deploy peacekeepers from
51 nations with no relations to the region in question.
- 52 10. *Strongly condemns* any terrorist attacks on the UN's efforts to bring peace and
53 stability to a country or region.
- 54 11. *Considers* that the role of UN peacekeepers be expanded to include
55 humanitarian purposes, like providing aid and basic necessities to those caught
56 between conflict.
- 57 12. *Condemns* the factions of any group of people who prevent, hinders or
58 aggressively oppose the UN peacekeepers ability to carry out their tasks.
- 59 13. *Authorizes* the department of peacekeeping operations (DPKO) to design
60 stronger resolutions that would permit the peacekeeping military to intervene in
61 smaller conflicts which may pertain to resolving the issues of the DPKO's
62 objective.
- 63 14. *Requests* the DPKO to establish a research committee that studies effective
64 techniques and tactics to be used in operations;
 - 65 (i) Determination of logistics and tactical requirements,
 - 66 (ii) Planning of necessary communications and transportation routes,
 - 67 (iii) Establishment of protective bases and safe territory.
- 68 15. *Endorses* that the UN peacekeepers be tried under their own countries
69 jurisdiction if unlawful acts are committed by their part, noting that international
70 law be used at first to condemn those in the wrong.

KJ/mtt

GUIDELINES

Written by Ben Bisset & Kah Yee Teh (ISKL Secretariat) for 2001 IASAS MUN Conference.

INTRODUCTIONS

Hello Delegates. Welcome to the IASAS Model United Nations Conference 2004. SAS is extremely happy to have the privilege of hosting the 2004 IASAS Model United Nations Conference here in Singapore. Whether you are an experienced Delegate or someone who is participating in the MUN for the first time, you should be looking forward to three days of interesting Debate, quality Resolutions, and most importantly, a great time. In addition, over the three days, you will have an opportunity to meet new people and forge new friendships.

The following information was prepared by the ISKL Secretariat from the 2001 MUN Conference. The SAS Secretariat felt that the information was valuable and it is presented here, as the Conference can be somewhat scary for the uninitiated. It was hoped that with a few tips here and there, it can be turned into a very rewarding three days.

Below are six frequently asked questions fielded by Delegates from various MUN Conferences. We have written some answers that we feel are appropriate measures that can be taken by you to ensure that you get the most out of this MUN Conferences. Remember, the Secretariat is here to assist you in any way we can.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What can I do during the Committee if I continue to raise my placard but the Chairs do not recognize me?

This is actually a common complaint heard at MUN Conferences. We'll let you in on a little secret-actually, being noticed begins first thing on Thursday morning at 9:20am when the Conference begins. Right away, your fellow Delegates are watching you to see if they should try to gather your support. And you can bet the Chairs are watching too. They want to give the mature, knowledgeable Delegates lots of speaking time in the Committee because then the Committee will be a success.

When the Committee starts, be sure your Chair recognizes you during your Opening Speech. Make a good impression on your Committee, fellow Delegates, and the Chair. Then you will be sure to be called upon during Debate. Remember, the Chairs want to have good speakers at the podium. During Caucusing, be a good diplomat and seek compromise while at the same time accurately representing your country's views. In our opinion, this is the best way to ensure that the Chairs will indeed recognize you later.

Nevertheless, if you feel that you are still not being recognized, ask some experienced Delegates what they think. See if they notice the bias, too. Chairs will keep a tally Speakers and it will be easy for you to note any bias against your country. If this still continues, then write a note to your Chair expressing your concerns and explaining why you should be called upon. For example, if you have a relevant question or your country holds an important view on the issue. Your Chair should then take a note of it and call on you as soon as possible. If you continue to be ignored, direct your problem to the Secretary General or Parliamentarian. If the problem persists (this should **only** be used as a **last** resort) contact your advisor.

2. What steps can I take towards getting my resolution on the Committee Agenda?

One of the biggest goals of the Model United Nations is to build consensus through diplomacy. Thus, Caucusing amongst other Committee Delegates it is essential to come to an agreement on a solution to the issue at hand. Resolutions that are clearly the product of positive compromises will be highly considered by the Vetting Committee. The Vetting Committee is made up of MUN Faculty Advisors. They look over all the Resolutions and make suggestions to the Chairs re: which ones are appropriate and which ones they believe will encourage lots of Debate in the Committee.

Although Debate is highly encouraged, finding consensus is what the United Nations strives for in reality and should be emulated by us. However, it is important to remember that your country's core policies must be maintained and manifested in the Resolution. Legitimate solutions are also obviously important. The Vetting Committee will most likely not consider resolutions with impossible or impractical demands. So, practice diplomacy, look for compromise, and accurately represent your country's point of view. This will absolutely impress the Chairs and will go a long way to getting your Resolution on the Agenda.

3. I still want to participate, so what are the other things I can do if my Resolution is not picked?

If the Vetting Committee does not pass your Resolution, there are still many opportunities for you to be seen and heard in your Committee and the General assembly. First, send a note to your Chair informing them of your situation. Explain to them that you have legitimate questions to be asked or valid points that need to be made in a speech. Be sure that this is a true statement because if you are chosen and you do not add to the Debate in a positive way, the Chairs may very well overlook you in future times. Next, prepare a "To" speech on the issue under Debate. Plus make sure you have a dynamite Right to Statement speech. This is a terrific way to impress the Chairs with your speaking abilities. Plus, you can always make an Unfriendly Amendment to the Resolution. That is always a great way to get some speaking time.

4. How do I get onto the Speaker's List when a Resolution is being Debated?

The Speaker's List is formulated prior to the Debate for each Resolution, and directly after the Resolution is read before the Committee. So that Chairs will notice you, it is important for you to ask valid questions and make statements that positively add to Debate. The Chairs will take notice of Delegates who would like to speak 'For', 'Against', or 'To' a Resolution. If you are not chosen to be on the Speaker's List, it is still possible to make your country's position on this issue heard. Asking questions at the end of each speech during Points of Information can do this.

5. If I'm giving a speech at the lectern, what do I do if I am asked a question and I don't know the answer?

This question is probably the one heard the next most often at MUN Conferences.

If you are giving a speech and then someone asks you a question that you are unsure of the answer or do not know the answer, it can be easily remedied by replying with, "I'll get back to you later." Even if you do not know the answer to the question directed to you, it is important to always remain poised and confident. Simply say, "Thank you," nod your head, and smile. Obviously though, you cannot do this too often or the Chairs will think you are incompetent and will not call you in the future. Worse, your fellow Delegates will lose confidence in you and will want to work with you on trying to pass a Resolution.

As you probably already know, the best way to handle this situation is to arrive at the Conference fully prepared. You become prepared by researching the topic thoroughly. Also, you should be doing lots of practice sessions at your school in preparation for the actual Conference. You can ask fellow Delegates questions and have experienced MUNers "grill" you.

Sometimes, when you are at the podium, it is okay to say, "I'm sorry. But I don't know the answer to that question. Perhaps we can discuss it later and try to reach a decision together." This also works. But again, only use this occasionally. Nothing works better than being prepared and practicing before-hand.

6. I'm afraid people will laugh at me if I ask dumb question or say something stupid.

Hopefully, your Faculty Advisor would have given you lots of opportunities before the Conference to practice your public speaking skills. But truthfully, there is nothing like "jumping in and getting your feet wet." All speakers, even the good ones, had to begin somewhere. In a nice, safe place such as a Model United Nations Conference, this is a perfect place to begin. The Chairs are there to help you too. They will make sure you are treated respectfully. The Chairs will not allow you to be embarrassed.

Rules of Procedure

These rules have been adapted for the special needs of the IASAS Model United Nations 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 the 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 procedures 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/her 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 "I move that..." and not "motion to..." A delegate should also say "I rise 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.

Action relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any member may not be initiated without the written consent of the Secretary-General. Each delegate must, at all times, have his name plate 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. 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.

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 to debate. Then it will be put at the end of the agenda.

10. **Changes in the Agenda**

Motions to the 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, the Motion shall be put to 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. 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 unappealable, 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; Sponsors and Co-Sponsors appear at the end. 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 at least eight Co-Submitters before it can be forwarded to the Faculty Vetting Committee. 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 wish to alternate Resolutions which argue with 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 answer Points of Clarification from other delegates, then to make a two minute Opening Speech. On completion of the chief Co-Submitter's speech, he/she 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, he/she 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 Points 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 In competence**

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. **Speakers' Lists**

- A. In Committee, the Chair will create a Speakers List by calling for a show of placards by delegates. The Speakers List will comprise delegates who wish to speak "For" the Resolution, those who wish to speak "Against", and those who wish to speak "To". "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.

The Speakers List is drawn up after the Resolution's Operative Clauses have been read out by the chief Co-Submitter. The Speakers List is then posted, most commonly by means of an overhead projector.

- B. Means of Determining Speakers in General Assembly.

In General Assembly, there is no Speakers List. The reason for the absence of a Speakers List is to allow any delegate at any time during the debate to have a chance of speaking. In GA, the process for debate is as follows. The Secretary General will ask the chief Co-Submitter of the Resolution to read the Operative Clauses, to answer Points of Clarification and Points of Information, and then to deliver an opening speech addressing the Resolution. Once the chief Co-Submitter

has concluded, he/she has the option 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 interest 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, he/she will ask for 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**

A delegate who has been granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield that right to another specified member. All yields of speaking time should be in periods of 1 or 2 minutes. Once the original speaker exceeds his portion, he shall be halted by the Chair. The second speaker may then utilize the balance of the overall time period, but may not yield time to any other member, including the original member yielding time. There shall be no yields on procedural motions. In Committee, yields need not be indicated while the Speakers List is being drawn up. They may be made by the delegate at the podium before the beginning of a speech. In 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**

Each country, immediately following the Roll Call, or at any 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.

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. **Points of Clarification**

This process occurs immediately after the chief Co-Submitter of the Resolution has read aloud the Operative Clauses. Points of Clarification are questions from delegates seeking clearer explanation of the meaning of words or phrases in the Operative Clauses. Points of Clarification are akin to seeking dictionary definitions, and are not to be confused with Points of Information (which seek further information about a delegates).

35. **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 he/she 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: "I rise 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. 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: "I believe the delegate has not answered my 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.

36. **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.

37. **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 he/she believes that the dialogue will lead to greater understanding of the issue.

38. **Point of Order**

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.

39. **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

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.

40. **Parliamentary Procedure**

- A. May interrupt a speaker [in Committee]
 - i. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 29)
- B. In order only when the floor is open
 - i. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 39) [in Committee]
 - ii. Point of Order (Rule 38) [Committee and General Assembly]
- C. Questions after a speech
 - i. Point of Information (Rule 35) [Committee and General Assembly]
- D. Procedural Motions [Committee]
 - i. Adjournment & Recess (Rule 34)
- E. Motions relevant to Resolutions or amendments
 - i. Tabling of Competence (Rule 24) [Committee]
 - ii. Withdrawal of a Motion (Rule 22) [Committee]
 - iii. Closure of Debate (Rule 45) [Committee]
 - iv. Division of the Question (Rule 48) [Committee and General Assembly]
- F. Substantive Motions
 - i. Amendments (Rule 21) [Committee and General Assembly]
 - ii. Introduction of non-friendly amendment (Rule 21)
 - iii. Announcement of a Friendly amendment (Rule 21)
- G. Resolutions [Committee and General Assembly]
 - i. Introduction of a Resolution (Rule 19)
 - ii. Debate on Resolutions (Rule 19)

41. **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.

42. **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. If sent to the Chair, notes may also be ruled Dilatory, Absurd, or Frivolous, and the sender may lose his 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.

43. **Dilatory, Absurd, or Frivolous Acts**

The Presiding Officer 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.

44. **Motions to Extend**

Delegates may make Motions such as: (1) "I rise to a Motion to Extend Points of Information," and (2) "I rise 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.

45. **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 if a particular substantive Speakers List has been exhausted, unless a motion to reopen the Speakers List is passed by a majority. Closure of Debate is also automatic on procedural motions when the specific number of speakers has been heard. In both of these cases, 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.

46. **Voting**

Each member nation shall have one vote.

"Members present and voting" shall be defined as those members casting as 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.

47. **Roll Call Votes**

- A. A Roll Call votes shall only be taken under the following circumstances:
 - i. when a placard vote is within five (5) votes, thus creating concern as to the accuracy of the placard account;
 - ii. 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”.

48. **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.

49. **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 of 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.

50. **Security Council**

Any nation may request in writing that a Resolution be brought before the Security Council. This motion must have the signature of at least eight (8) countries. If passed, the Resolution will become a Security Council Resolution.

51. **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.

VETTING PANEL INSTRUCTIONS FOR DELEGATES

Steps for Student Delegates to Follow:

1. Bring one copy of your Resolution to the Approval Panel.
2. Leave it at the "Front Desk" where it will receive a committee number and letter (e.g. 101 "A" ("A" indicates that it is the first Resolution received on the issue of Ethnic Tensions, "B" indicates that it is the second Resolution received...))
3. Come back after 30 minutes later to the Front Desk to see if your Resolution has been read, corrected or approved.
4. If your Resolution needs corrections take it back to the Computer Room and make those corrections.
5. Bring your corrected Resolution and the original copy (showing the needed corrections) back to the Approval Panel "Front Desk".
6. Wait by the Front Desk of the Vetting Panel to determine that the Resolution has been vetted (approved). Your responsibility has now ended, and the Secretariat will now take responsibility for copying, then distributing your Resolution to the appropriate Committee Chair.
7. You do not take your approved Resolution. It will be photocopied by the Secretariat and distributed to delegates prior to debate in your Committee room.

Sources: IASAS Handbook

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 fit,
 - ❖ Facilitate negotiations between Security Council Delegates and
 - ❖ Modify the Security Council Rules of Procedures, 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/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.

Sources: IASAS Handbook

"THANK YOU"

To
Everyone who has helped put
this 2004 IASAS Model
United Nations Convention
together.

Good luck to International
School of Manila as the
preparation for the 2005
Convention.

Mimi Molchan
MUN Event Director

Brian Combes
MUN Convention Director

