

DELEGATE GUIDE

Haileybury Astana Model United Nations 2020



Dear Delegates, Directors and Guests,

Welcome to the first Haileybury Astana Model United Nations 2020! We are excited to host you at our school and are looking forward to a time of productive debate.

Model United Nations is an academic simulation of the United Nations that aims to educate participants about current events, topics in international relations, diplomacy and the United Nations agenda.

The participants role-play as diplomats representing a nation in a simulated session of a committee of the United Nations, such as the Security Council, or the General Assembly, investigate international issues, debate, and develop resolutions.

By the end of the conference, outstanding delegates, who made the greatest contribution to the solution of the problem in any way will receive the following awards: Best delegate and Honorable Mention. Moreover, delegates whose research on the country was the deepest and most relevant, and demonstrated through their position paper, will get the Best Position Paper award.

This information guide includes information about the program of the conference, general facts about the venue and conditions, registration cost, committee topics, and brief introductions into committees' agendas. We have also included accommodation options and recommended transportation for those delegations, which are arriving from other cities and countries.

Further updates regarding committees' chairs/co-chairs will be sent by January 20th along with the relevant study guides.

Please make sure all delegates have registered using the forms provided, so that we know how many students will be attending from each school. Please do this by **30th January**.

We wish you all the best in your preparations and look forward to seeing you at the Conference!

Best regards,

I HASMUN 2020 Executive committee.

HASMUN Conference schedule

Day 1: Friday, 28th February

Time	Event	Place
8.00- 8.30	Registration of delegates	Main Reception area outside the theatre.
8.30 - 9.00	Meet the chairs	Committee rooms
9.00-10:00	Opening Ceremony	Theatre
10:00-11:30	Committee Session 1 - Debate	Committee rooms
11.30 - 11.45	Snack break	Committee rooms
11.45 - 13.30	Committee Session 2 - Debate	Committee rooms
13.30 - 14.30	Lunch	Dining room
14.30 - 16.45	Committee Session 3 - Debate	Committee rooms
16.45 - 17.15	Snack break	Committee rooms
17.00 - 19.00	Committee Session 4 - Debate	Committee rooms

Day 2: Saturday, 29th February March

Time	Event	Place
9:00-12:00	Committee Session 4	Committee rooms
12:00-13:00	Lunch	Dining Hall
13:00-16:00	Committee Session 5	Committee rooms
18:30-21:30	Social	

Day 3: Sunday, 1st March

Time	Event	Place
9:00-11:30	Committee Session 6	Committee rooms
11:30-12:00	Informal session	Committee rooms
12:00-1:00	Closing ceremony	Theatre

Important information for the conference

- Delegates should arrive on time to all sessions except in cases of emergency.
- Students are expected to come with their MUN Director, who will be responsible for supervising them.
- Internet will be provided at the conference for all attending delegates and advisors. Delegations are expected to use the Internet in a responsible manner.
- Dress code is formal. Business dress will be expected from all delegates. School uniform is acceptable too.
- Lunch and Snack will be provided by the school. Please indicate any dietary restrictions on the registration form.
- The cost is 6,000 KZT (\$15) per delegate; however, in order to ensure our MUN is truly accessible to all this is a suggested amount. Delegates are encouraged to pay what they can. The MUN conference will include all meals on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, delegate bags, and all materials needed for the conference. Chairs and supporting staff are not required to pay any fees.
- The deadline for position paper submission is **February 26th (inclusive)**. Position papers should be no longer than two A4 pages (font - Times New Roman, 12) and include bibliography if external resources were used. Flags are not necessary on position papers. Please note that position papers will be checked for plagiarism. Position Papers submitted after the deadline will not be eligible for award.

Position Paper Template

Committee:

Country:

Topic:

1. The Challenge

[Write Here]

2. Your Country's Position

[Write Here]

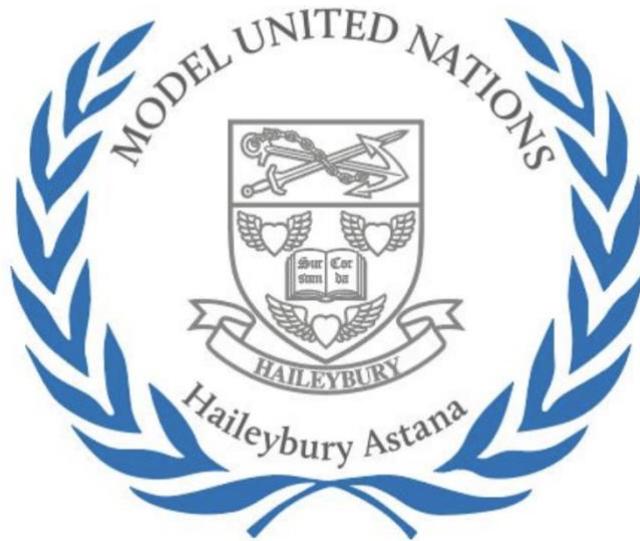
3. Your Country's Proposal(s)

[Write Here]

4. Sources Cited (Links):

I Haileybury Astana School Model United Nations 2020

Rules of Procedure



February 28,29 - March 1, 2020

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Full Disclaimer

Due to its similarity in structure to other official UN conferences, our simulation will follow Harvard MUN Rules of Procedure.

Terminology

From A to Z

A

Abstain: During a vote on a substantive matter, delegates may abstain rather than vote in favour or against. This generally signals that a state does not support the resolution being voted on, but does not oppose it enough to vote against it. Abstentions are not possible during procedural votes.

Amendment: A change to a draft resolution on the floor. It can be of two kinds: a "friendly amendment" is supported by all of the original draft resolution's sponsors, and is passed automatically, while an "unfriendly amendment" is not supported by all the original sponsors and must be voted on by the committee as a whole.

B

Bloc: A group of Member States a similar geographical region or with a similar opinion on a particular topic.

C

Caucus: A break in formal debate in which Member States can more easily and informally discuss a topic. There are two types: moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus.

Chair: A member of the Dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces Rules of Procedure.

D

Dais: Chairs of a committee including Chairperson (or President), Co-Chairperson (or Vice-Chairperson or Vice-President) and Rapporteur.

Debate: Discussion taking place during the conference.

Decorum: The order and respect for others that all delegates at the conference must exhibit. The Chair will call for decorum when he or she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker, of the dais, or of their roles as ambassadors.

Delegate: A representative of a member state or as an observer in the committee.

Draft Resolution: A document that seeks to fix the problems addressed by the committee. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution will become a resolution.

F

Flow of Debate: The order in which events proceed during the conference.

M

Main Submitter: A Member State that introduces the draft resolution paper and

must give a speech introducing the resolution draft.

Member State: A country that is a part of the committee. Currently, there are 26 Member States.

Moderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time as they raise their placards to speak for a short period of time, enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in formal debate.

Motion: A request made by a delegate for the committee as a whole to do something. Some motions might lead to a caucus, adjournment, introduction of a draft resolution, or moving into voting procedure. [See our List of Motions \(page 9\).](#)

O

Observer: A state, national organization, regional organization, or nongovernmental organization that is not a member of the committee but participates in its debates. Observers can vote on procedural matters but not substantive matters. Special status of an observer states have the Holy See and Palestine.

Operative Clause: A part of a resolution which describes how the organization will

address a problem. It begins with an action verb (decides, establishes, recommends).

P

Placard: A piece of cardstock with a Member State's name on it that a delegate raises in the air to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

Point: A request raised by a delegate for information or for an action relating to that delegate. Examples include a point of order, a point of inquiry, and a point of personal privilege. See our List of Points (page 9).

Position Paper: Summary of a Member State's position on a topic, written by a delegate before the conference and addressed to the committee in the Opening Speech.

Preambulatory Clause: Introductory clause which describes previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary. It begins with a participle or adjective (noting, concerned, regretting, aware of, recalling, etc.).

R

Resolution: A document that has been passed by the committee that aims to address a particular problem or issue. When passed, it is an official recommendation of the respective UN body to all UN member states.

Right of Reply: A right to speak in reply to a previous speaker's comment, invoked when a delegate feels his national integrity has been impugned by another delegate's speech. Offended delegate raised placard to invoke their Right of Reply.

Right of Reply is only accorded at the discretion of the Chair.

Roll Call: The first order of business in the committee during which the Chair reads aloud the names of each member state in the committee in alphabetical order. When a delegate's Member State's name is called, they shall respond "present" or "present and voting".

Rules of Procedure: Rules by which the committee is run by.

S

Second: An agreement with a motion being proposed. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

Signatory: A Member State that wishes a draft resolution to be put on the floor and signs the draft resolution to accomplish this. A signatory doesn't need to support a resolution; it only wants it to be discussed. Usually, conferences require a minimum number of sponsors and signatories for a draft resolution to be accepted. There is no limit to the number of signatories.

Simple Majority: More than half of present delegates in a committee. The amount needed to pass most votes.

Speakers' List: A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a new topic is opened for discussion, the Chair will create a speakers' list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time. During debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers' list by sending a note to the dais.

Sponsor: One of the authors of a draft resolution. Sponsors are usually the delegates most involved in the process of writing and lobbying for a draft resolution. A friendly amendment can only be created if all sponsors agree. The number of sponsors inside a single resolution cannot exceed 10% of the member-states present.

U

Unmoderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates leave their seats to mingle and speak freely. It enables free sharing of ideas to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently used to sort Member States into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions.

Flow of the Debate

Roll Call

Every great discussion concerning the future of our world must start somewhere. At the UN, the starting point is the Roll Call. One by one, each country's name is read and the delegates must state their intention to join the debate. In Model UN, the Roll Call is used primarily to check attendance and calculate required majority for procedural and substantial votes (what are those? Wait and see). A delegate can reply with "Present" or "Present and Voting". A delegate who declares himself as "Present and Voting" cannot abstain during substantive votes. Once this stage is completed, the session can move on to the next step.

Setting the Agenda

Sometimes you will be given the subject of the debate before going to the session. In other times you will have the opportunity to choose between two or three topics before the discussion actually starts. Which topic will in fact be discussed depends on you and your fellow delegates. Whenever there is more than one topic on the table, your country should have a preference of what you would like to discuss first. You need to make sure that your choice of discussion topic is the first on the agenda.

Motion To Set The Agenda

Setting the agenda requires making a motion. Making the motion simply requires you raising your hand/placard and saying "[COUNTRY'S NAME] moves to place [TOPIC A] first on the agenda".

Debate on a topic customarily starts with The General Speaker's List.

The General Speaker's List – Baseline to the Discussion

The General Speakers' List (GSL) is the default section of the discussion and the part in which the majority of discussion occurs. Initially, the Chair establishes a time limit for each speaker. Countries then ask to be added to the list, and then take turns speaking according to the order by which they have been added to the list.

Each country must conclude its statement within its allotted time. No other delegate may speak while another is talking, but note-passing is allowed.

If a delegate has finished his speech before the allotted time has elapsed, they can yield their time either to the Chair, another delegate, or to questions. If the latter is chosen, the Chair will pause the time and open the floor to questions; once a question is asked, the remainder of the time is given to the speaker to answer it, and this process repeats itself until the time has fully elapsed. A delegate can amend the speaker's time using a motion, which requires a procedural vote with a simple majority. To join the GSL, delegates can pass a note to the Chair or wait until the Chair asks "who would like to be added to the speakers list at this time?" (This usually takes place every 3-4 speeches or whenever the list is empty). Should the speakers list remain empty with no speakers willing to be listed, the debate will be automatically closed and the session will move to the voting procedure (if applicable).

Points – Key Elements For Delegate Interactions

Every MUN delegate has to start somewhere. In many cases, delegates need to ask clarification questions concerning both procedure and content, as well as comment on the behavior of other delegates. Points are a useful and appropriate tool that delegates can apply in order to increase their understanding of the debate and get their bearings. There are five major points in Model UN:

Point of Information

After a delegate finishes making a speech or statement, other delegates will have the opportunity to raise a Point of Information to ask for questions and seek additional information regarding the delegate's speech or statement. Usually, Points of Information can get out of hand as many delegates may be urging to seek information or sabotage the delegate, therefore, the number of Points of Information are often restricted to 2 at a time.

Point of Order

If a delegate does not follow the rules of discussion, or if they use inappropriate language or deviate from the topic of the discussion, any other delegate may raise a Point of Order against them once the floor is open. If the Point of Order is accepted, the Chair will reprimand the "offending" country, and may choose a penalty if the transgression is repeated.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Delegates may ask the Chair for clarification of the Rules of Procedure between speakers by making a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry. This could be used to understand the procedures applied in any given point in time, and must be phrased as a question.

Point of Personal Privilege

Likewise, any delegate who wishes to make a Point of Personal Privilege, such as permission to go to the bathroom or opening a window, may do so between speakers, in a quick manner, disturbing the discussion as little as possible.

Right of Reply:

If a country is mentioned by name or is singled out during another delegate's speech, and the mention can be perceived negatively by that country, they may ask the Chair for a Right of Reply. If granted, a Right of Reply allows a country to speak immediately after the "accusing" country has finished, regardless of the replying country's place in line. The Chair can use his/her discretion to regulate the use of this motion for the sake of good decorum.

Motions – Moving from the General Speaker's List

After a few speakers have spoken, the Chair may open the floor to motions. Countries may make motions to have the time limit changed, move the discussion to a moderated or unmoderated caucus, take a break, or close the discussion and move to voting.

The Chair may choose not to accept a motion if there are too many at a certain time, if the same motion was already voted down recently, or if the motion is deemed detrimental for a constructive debate. This means that motions that change the form of the debate, such as for a caucus, would come first by order of longest caucus first, and motions to change the speaking time would come last.

All motions require a simple majority. As these are procedural votes, no delegate may abstain.

Moderated Caucus:

As its name suggests, the GSL is usually suitable for general discussion, while the effort to come up with specific solutions is more often done in the form of a focused debate – a caucus. A moderated caucus has a specific topic, and each speaker must speak only in relation to that topic. The caucus requires a set amount of overall time and time per speaker, both of which are determined by the delegate who made the motion for the caucus. The speaking time cannot be changed, yet the length of a caucus may be extended by a motion from any delegate once the allocated time has lapsed, and it requires a simple majority.

Motion For Moderated Caucus:

A motion for a moderated caucus usually goes as such: “[COUNTRY NAME] moves for a moderated caucus on the topic of [TOPIC], for X minutes, allowing Y seconds for each speaker.” This is then voted on (if more than one motion exists, precedence is taken into consideration; see above). Should the motion pass, the country who made the motion speaks first. The Chair decides the next speaker out of countries raising their flags/placards to indicate their wish to speak. There is no right of reply in a moderated caucus. The caucus ends when the time has lapsed, or when no country wishes to speak. Once the caucus is over, the debate returns to the GSL.

Unmoderated Caucus:

An unmoderated caucus is a free-form debate, with no turns, points or speaking time. Delegates are allowed to move around the room during an unmoderated caucus, and it is a good platform for writing and negotiating draft resolutions.

Motion For Unmoderated Caucus:

A motion for an unmoderated caucus usually goes as follows: “[COUNTRY NAME] moves for an unmoderated caucus of X minutes”. A motion for an unmoderated caucus has precedence over motions for moderated caucuses, and it is put to a procedural vote. During an unmoderated caucus, anyone may speak at any time, with no particular order, and cooperation is encouraged for the purpose of reaching agreement and writing a draft resolution. An unmoderated caucus lasts for as long as the allotted time has not expired. A motion may be made to extend the time further, and be accepted by the Chair without a vote. Once the caucus is over, the debate returns to the GSL.

Draft Resolutions

Draft resolutions are the foundation of the decision-making process. They state the proposed solution for the problem at hand that represents the viewpoint and agenda to the proposing countries. Once written, a draft resolution must be given to the Chair for approval of language and format. For a draft resolution to be considered it must have a minimum number of sponsors who support it and will vote in favor of it at the end of the debate. The Chair should set the necessary number of sponsors before the first draft resolution is introduced, and it varies according to the size of the Committee / Council.

Presenting Draft Resolutions

Once a draft resolution has been approved by the Chair, a motion may be made to introduce it to the committee. A sponsor will introduce the resolution and read over the operative clauses, one by one. After a sponsor finishes presenting their resolution, other delegates will have the opportunity to ask Points of Information.

Voting Procedure

Voting Draft Resolutions

During voting procedure, it is customary that no one is allowed to leave the room. The members vote on draft resolutions by the order in which they have been accepted, as represented by their serial numbers.

All votes on the content of resolutions are considered substantive votes, which means delegates can vote “Yes”, “No”, or “Abstain” (abstentions are allowed only for non-sponsors AND countries who stated they are “Present” during Roll Call).

During the voting procedure, there are several motions that have the ability to influence the voting procedure. These are used to manipulate the vote on certain resolutions which cannot be further amended.

A motion to vote clause by clause may be made by any delegate right before voting procedure on a given draft resolution commences, and requires no vote. Once any delegate makes this motion, the delegates vote on each operative clause by order. Any clause that has more ‘yes’ votes than ‘no’ votes will remain in the resolution, while clauses that fail will be removed.

A motion for division of the question separates the resolution into two or more documents. The initiator of the motion chooses how the operative clauses are divided, and thus splits the draft resolution into two or more pieces. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

Roll Call Vote - Division of The House

Any delegate may make a motion for a roll call vote for a specific resolution. Once made, this motion requires no voting, and the voting procedure immediately changes to a roll call vote.

A roll call vote is quite similar to the roll call at the beginning of each session. The Chair will read out all countries’ names in alphabetical order. Upon hearing one’s country’s name, the delegate may answer ‘Yes’, ‘No’, ‘Pass’ or ‘Abstain’.

A second round of voting will then be conducted, consisting only of delegates who answered ‘Pass’ during the first round. The delegates will then have to answer ‘Yes’ or ‘No’. A delegate may neither answer ‘Pass’ a second time nor abstain during the second round of voting.

Once voting is completed for the first draft resolution and the proposal has passed, it becomes the Resolution of the committee, which moves to discuss the next topic on the agenda. However, if the draft resolution under vote fails, voting continues for the next draft resolution (should there be any).

Once all draft resolution has been voted upon, the discussion is now closed, and the committee moves on to the next item on the agenda.

Points & Motions

Points

Point of Information:

A question, normally after a delegate has delivered his speech. This is your chance to attack or enhance the speech made by a delegate.

Point of Personal Privilege:

Ask the Chairs to change something making you uncomfortable, such as temperature, technical issues, or inability to hear the speaker.

Point of Order:

This point can be raised to state any procedural inaccuracy i.e, if the chairperson or a delegate makes any mistake during the procedure of the committee.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:

A question directed to the Chairs about MUN procedure.

Point of Clarification:

A point normally made by the Chairs to clarify something, such as a fact.

Motions

Motion for a Moderated Caucus:

A form of continuous debate in which speakers give their positions on the topics at hand. Normally, you must give a purpose, speaking time, and total time when making this motion.

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus:

An informal form of debate where delegates are free to leave their seats and discuss with other delegates. This motion is normally made when it is time to merge or write draft resolutions.

Motion to Move into Voting Procedure:

When a delegate feels the topic has already been thoroughly discussed, he motions to move into voting procedure so that whatever was being discussed is put to a vote.

Motion to Adjourn:

Motion to end the current committee session. May only be in order if the chair allows it to be in order.

Motion to Table a Resolution:

This motion is to put aside the resolution at hand to discuss it at a later time. This is normally done if the resolution isn't producing debate or if the committee is running out of time and you want your resolution to be discussed.

Motion to Divide the House/ Motion to Vote by Roll Call:

This motion is granted by the Chairs if voting by placards seems inaccurate or if the vote was very close. Delegations vote one-by-one and abstentions are not in order.

Rights

Right of Reply:

A formal request to speak after another delegate has offend you or your delegation. This right may only be used if your nation is directly mentioned in their speech or statement.

The Structure of the Resolution

The Preamble

This section explains the purpose of the resolution and states the chief reasons for the recommendations that follow in the Operative Clause(s). Often, the Preamble refers to a previous UN action, a resolution, or to the United Nations Charter. This section of the resolution sometimes begins with a brief statement to introduce the main part of the section which consists of preambulatory clauses. Each preambulatory clause begins with an initiating word. Words that can be used to introduce preambulatory clauses are as follows:

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

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

The section ends with a semicolon followed by the word “Therefore.”

The Operative Clause

This section states the policy or action proposed by the sponsors for adoption by the committee. Operative clauses state the solutions that the sponsors of the resolution proposes to resolve the issues. The operative clauses should address the issues specifically mentioned in the pre-ambulatory clauses above it. They should be clear, succinct, and based on the positions and arguments made in the Preamble. Each Operative Clause must address only one complete idea and set forth a clear action to be taken. For quick reference during debate, each Operative Clause is numbered. This section begins with the words “Be It Resolved that the United Nations (or Security Council):” These words are followed by one or more Operative Clauses that begin with an action word. Action words that can be used to introduce an Operative Clause are as follows:

Sample Operative Phrases

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

Resolution Template

The resolution template is designed to help delegates construct their resolutions for an MUN conference. The template highlights some of the key areas to be address in a resolution. Not all topics need to be included in a single resolution.

HEADING :

FORUM / COMMITTEE:

QUESTION OF: (Topic question as listed in the conference guide)

SUBMITTED BY: (Country name)

ORGAN: What body are you submitting this too?

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Full Caps)

PREAMBLE (Command word should be in italics but not underlined)

A – Basic Principles that need to be protected:

*

*

B – Established definitions that are needed to establish a common understanding
(Definition of a child)

*

*

C – Problems -- acts which violate the principles:

*

*

*

D – Past actions that have helped protect the principles/solve the problem

*

*

Preamble

Operative Clauses

Format of Operative Clauses: 1
 a)
 i.

Each clause should end with a semi colon ;

A- Start with an inclusive clause that most delegations can agree on.
Calls upon all member states to reconsider their position over all sanctions, and particularly the sanctions on Iraq and Cuba;

B- Your overall principle or objective for the resolution
Seeks that all member states announce an immediate moratorium on landmine production

C- If needed, define the key term of the resolution (ie – Child soldier – what age is one considered a child, what characteristics will be used to define a soldier. Often you can use an existing definition in previous resolutions but this should then be a preamble clause)

D- Identify key / or a base resolution that already exists

*To think about when reading a previous resolution
Try to identify what problems still exist since the passing of this resolution. Try to determine to what extent the resolution solved the targeted problems. Identify what changes have occurred in the world since the resolution has been written.*

- a. Call on all countries to either ratify or fully implement the resolution or certain clauses on the resolution
- b. Write clauses that expand on a previous resolution

Reaffirms the need for the political commitment of the UN member states at the highest level in order to insure the implementation of Agenda 21 and results of the Johannesburg review process of 1992, and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on sustainable development;

E- Determine what specific steps/actions must be taken to solve the problem.

Requests that the United States of America and the Russian Federation reduce their existing number of nuclear weapons by 75% in order to encourage nations not to develop chemical weapons as a weapon of deterrence;

- F- Include incentives for following the resolution
Encourages the increase of funds and credits given to developing states that are proceeding in the destruction of chemical weapons in order to support
- G- Determine who is responsible for implementing these steps. Will an existing UN or international agency do this or will this resolution create a new agency? **Follow the steps below if you are creating a new organization.**

Creating a organization/ commission in your resolution

1. Give a name to the commission. The first time you cite any organization, you must write out the name in full.
2. Composition of the commission:
 - a) Number of people involved
 - b) Specialties involved – doctors, administrators, scientists – the more specific the better
 - c) What countries will be invited to take part in this commission
3. Goals
 - a. what goals does this commission hope to achieve
 - b. What are the methods of achieving these goals – what specific ways will this commission work to try and achieve

Recommends the creation of the “United Nations Violation of Child Rights Committee” (UNVCRC) which will:

- H- Depending on the resolution, you may wish to include penalties and or incentives to support the implementation of the resolution
- I- Determine who will monitor the implementation of the resolution and who will they report too. How often will they report on the status of implementation?
- Suggests that this process be monitored by the UN and other nations that would be affected, especially those in the Middle East;*

J- Include a sunset clause or a time frame for implementation

Expresses its hope that the sanctions will be fully lifted within eight years;

K- How will you raise awareness/public relations of the issue

**Calls for the use of the media to inform society about child soldiers' conditions and recruitment as well as about successes that have been achieved, whilst respecting the right to anonymity of the former child soldier and limiting unauthorised or too frequent contact with the media which could have a negative effect on their emotional and psychological redevelopment, using means such as, but not limited to:*

- a) the Internet,*
- b) local and international press,*
- c) easily accessible information in the community such as educational seminars;*

L- Determine areas that need further studying or consultation

Strongly suggests that all nations, with the help and assistance of The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), undertake the following measures:

- a) conducting a year-long, in-depth study on the rights of migrant workers, including but not limited to data on the following aspects:

 - i. the level of access to basic sanitation afforded to migrant workers*
 - ii. the quality of accommodation available to migrant workers*
 - iii. the opportunities for education and employment available to migrant workers**
- b) the representation of migrant workers in positions of authority,

 - i. using the findings of this study to develop and implement an action plan that would:*
 - ii. have as its foremost priority the guaranteeing of full rights to all migrant workers*
 - iii. focus on improving infrastructure and basic facilities in areas largely inhabited by migrant workers;**

M- Reemphasise your main principle/objective

Encourages all member states to endeavour to trade fairly with these countries in particular, and troubled regions in general, so that through mutual trade and increased prosperity, lasting peace and friendly relations between countries will ensue

N- Call for the UN to remain focused on the resolution present

Wishes to remain actively seized of the matter

Top 10 Questions you should ask about every resolution

1. Does the resolution allow room for regional agreements and national laws and application? Remember resolutions are designed for universal application. If the application is general, the procedures usually need to be less specific. “This resolution is vague” is often a sign that a delegate does not understand this important point.
2. Does the resolution assume a strong, well funded national government? Many resolutions tend to be heavily bureaucratic and rely on a functioning government or regulatory body. How realistic is it to expect the government of Somalia to have the same regulatory ability as the government of Japan?
3. Does it have strong clauses that actually solve something or is it just a “status quo” resolution? The resolution may sound good and have great formatting but in reality it says nothing. What are the fundamental operating mechanisms for change? How does this resolution intend to change the status quo?
4. What is the time frame and method of implementation and monitoring? Simply agreeing to something without accountability means it will likely not get done.
5. Does this resolution comply with the national perspective (religion, economic, political) of my country? How a country views the way the world should work or does work will shape the type of resolution it supports. Are there any specific clauses that violate your country’s policies?
6. Are there any actions that are in violation of the UN Charter or international agreements?
7. How will this resolution benefit my country should it pass?
8. How can I help strengthen the weak parts of a good resolution? Try to propose amendments in order to be a constructive member of the committee.
9. Are the supporters of the resolution misrepresenting their actual policies?
10. What will the impact be on my country’s national sovereignty? Every international law or regulation has a cost to national sovereignty. Question if the costs are manageable/acceptable to your country.

UNHCR Refugee Challenge

Worldwide, 70.8 million people have been forced to flee their homes due to conflict, violence and persecution. We believe that young people have a central role to play in finding ways to help them thrive, not just survive.

Model United Nations (MUN) conferences taking place in 2020 are invited to join the MUN Refugee Challenge and debate one or more of the following issues:

- Climate change and displacement
- Countering toxic narratives about refugees and migrants
- Supporting the economic inclusion of refugees
- Improving access to education for refugees

We will take part in the UNHCR Refugee Challenge, sponsored by the UN Refugee Agency - A special committee, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was created to address the global refugee crisis. We will be discussing and debating on the topic of Climate change and displacement. Please see the [background guide](#) here



Committee Topics

Security Council: Nuclear Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation

The United Nations (UN) Charter, in its first article, defines that one of the purposes of the United Nations is “to maintain international peace and security”. The promotion of a more peaceful world was the very reason the United Nations was created in the first place. The proliferation of Nuclear Weapons are a threat to world peace in every way; they are the most dangerous weapons on earth and the dangers from such weapons arise from their very existence.

In response to the devastating 1945 nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 1 in 1946, calling for the elimination of atomic weapons. However, between 1945 and 1950, the amount of nuclear weapons in the world increased from 2 to 304, and throughout the Cold War, the number of nuclear weapons increased exponentially, reaching a peak of over 70,000 weapons in 1987. In today's world, there are over 15,000 nuclear weapons in existence, enough to destroy the world many times over. Nonetheless, there are many barriers that the International Community faces when trying to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons and start the denuclearization of nations.

General Assembly: Advancing Responsible State Behaviour in Cyberspace in the context of International Security

Established in 1945 under the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly occupies a central position as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. Comprising all 193 Members of the United Nations², it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter. It also plays a significant role in the process of standard-setting and the codification of international law.

The exponential pace of technological change has shaken the very foundations of traditional security understanding. Over the past 50 years, international conflict has morphed into a shape beyond our wildest imaginations. Carl von Clausewitz, the father of modern warfare, once declared, „War is a mere continuation of policy by other means; War is an act of violence to compel our opponent to fulfil our will“ (Clausewitz).

UNHCR: Climate change and forced displacement

With help from the UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, in the form of a boat, nets and other gear, he has managed to sustain himself and his extended family by plying his trade in his new community. But the once mighty Lake Chad, a source of water and livelihoods for millions of people, has shrunk by 90 per cent since the 1960s. Invasive plants cover half of what is left, making it harder for boats to gain access to the lake. Because of climate change, population growth and unregulated irrigation, the surrounding area suffers from desertification, deforestation and drought.

Climate change and natural disasters can add to and worsen the threats that force people to flee across international borders. The interplay between climate, conflict, poverty and persecution greatly increases the complexity of refugee emergencies.

ECOSOC: Climate Change and Implications for Prevention

The Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concludes that global warming is unequivocally the result of human activities and that the consequences of global warming are worsening. ECOSOC devoted a Special Event on how to address the growing risks posed by climate change to the timely realization of the development goals. It will be poor communities, which generally contributed least to climate change that will suffer most from its negative effects. Investment in adaptation and mitigation will be needed to strengthen the ability of the poor to cope with the negative impacts of climate change. While it will not be possible to avert all negative impacts of climate change on development, they can be minimized by integrating adaptation measures into development planning. At the same time, mitigation efforts are needed that will prevent anthropogenic gases from harming the climate.

World Health Organization (WHO): Addressing Vaccine Hesitancy

The success of vaccinations in tackling epidemics is extensively studied and verified; for instance, vaccines that have proven effective include the influenza vaccine and the chickenpox. The WHO reports that licensed vaccines are currently available for twenty-five different preventable infections, which is particularly important as vaccinations are one of the most effective methods of promoting global welfare and health. It is estimated that immunisations prevent 2-3 million deaths every year, demonstrating the potency of vaccinations in tackling diseases globally. It would not be an understatement to say that vaccines, as an innovation, have had a significant impact on public health. However, the rise of a global AntiVaccine Movement, prevalently seen in some affluent communities in the US, also contributes to the total sum of people globally who are not vaccinated.

UNICEF: Child Refugee and Migrant Crisis

UNICEF is responding to this crisis across four continents. Children and families fleeing escalating violence in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Northern Africa rely on UNICEF deliveries of lifesaving supplies to stay healthy on their journeys. UNICEF is providing water and tents to create safe spaces for children moving through Europe. In Central America, children fleeing violence and abuse have UNICEF on their side, working to improve their lives.

This child refugee crisis is the worst since World War II — a humanitarian emergency that demands immediate action. Whether these children are migrants, refugees, or internally displaced, they are *all* children first. They don't choose where they're born. They urgently need — and deserve — our help now.

Frequently Asked Questions

Where will I HASMUN 2020 be hosted?

HASMUN will be hosted at Haileybury Astana School, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan: Ivan Panfilov St. 4, 010000

What age of pupils is your conference aimed at?

High school and middle-school students are welcome to participate. We aim at students aged from 12 to 18.

What if I am new to MUN?

We strongly encourage all those hesitating to attend their first MUN conference to register and take part in our event. In order to make our sessions fruitful and engaging we welcome new and experienced MUNers. Do not be discouraged to participate, as we will provide detailed study guides for every committee with areas of further research, well-explained rules of procedure, and other support materials. Moreover, during the conference, our chairs and co-chairs will be more than happy to respond to any concerns or inquiries.

What should I bring to the conference?

All necessary materials, including meals, stationery, notes, etc. will be provided. However, we strongly encourage all delegates to bring their electronic devices (laptops and smartphones), as these will be needed when drafting working papers and resolutions and reference to study guide and position papers.

What should I wear to the conference?

You are required to be formally dressed in either business attire or school uniform.

How can I reach you through social media?

Instagram - coming soon! For now - by email (check contacts page)

What is the official language?

The official language is English.

Contacts

Feel free to email any of us to clarify doubts.

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Official website:

<https://www.haileybury.kz/en/astana/news/haileybury-astana-model-united-nations-conference>