



DELEGATE BOOKLET

STMUN2023

SCHEDULE

Wednesday, November 1 st		Location
8:30-10:00	Registration	Folkets Hus Struer
10:00-12:00	Opening Ceremony	Folkets Hus Struer
12:00-12:50	Lunch	Boarding School
12:40-13:00	Chair briefing (Chairs only)	D101
13:00-15:00	Lobbying	Allocated rooms in School
15:00-18:00	Committees in session	Allocated rooms in School
18:00-18:20	Chair debriefing	D101
18:00-19:00	Dinner	Boarding School
19:30-22:00	Social activities	School, Boarding School

Thursday, November 2 nd		
7:00-8:30	Breakfast	Boarding School
8:10-8:30	Chair briefing (Chairs only)	D101
8:30-12:00	Committees in session	Allocated rooms in School
12:00-12:50	Lunch	Boarding School
13:00-18:00	Committees in session	Allocated rooms in School
18:00-18:10	Chair debriefing	D101
19:00-21:00	Social Event (Formal Dinner)	School Vanderhallen

Friday, November 3 rd		
7:00-8:30	Breakfast	Boarding School
8:10-8:30	Chair briefing	D101
9:00-13:00	General Assembly (GA committees)	School Festsalen
13:00-13:45	Lunch	Boarding School
13:45-14:30	General Assembly (GA committees)	School Festsalen
14:30-16:00	Closing Ceremony	School Festsalen

THE SECRETARIAT AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Secretary General

Diana Poplavska

Co-Vice Secretary General

Andrei Ceaglei

Aleksandra Klara Kalinowska

Conference Manager

Petra Sipulová

Vice Conference Manager

Sofia Daria Burca

President of the General Assembly

Janina Dmochowska

Vice President of the General Assembly

Paula Jurado Corrales

Head of Administrative Staff

Ela Malovcová

Marek Starka

Head of Media

Betija Freimane

Bogna Jedziniak

Manager of Accommodation

Anastasija Podlesnaja

Manager of Entertainment

Zoran Alexandre Kriek

Lukrecija Bartuskaite

Valeria Taran

Manager of Finances

Berenika Jirková

MUN-Director

Joseph Stanley DeVoir

CHAIRS AND PRESIDENTS:

Chairs of the 1st committee

Main Chair: Maija Kazaka

Deputy Chair: Freya Éowyn Kobberø Chapman

Chairs of the 2nd Committee

Main Chair: Laura Guritanu

Deputy Chair: Georgi Petrov

Chairs of the 3rd committee

Main Chair: Elisej Isaja Raskind

Deputy Chair: Aleksandra Rudnicka

Chairs of the 4th Committee:

Main Chair: Janina Dmochowska

Paula Jurado Corrales

Chairs of the 6th Committee

Main Chair: Brigitte-Antonia Bársony

Deputy Chair: Elizabete Marcinkus

Presidents of the Security Council

President: Santa Graholska

Vice President: Dana Baranova

TOPICS

1st committee:

- The role of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, cyberwarfare, and lethal autonomous weapons systems, in enhancing or undermining international peace and security.
- The proliferation of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its implications for regional and global security.

2nd committee:

- The promotion of sustainable tourism as a driver of economic growth, social development, and environmental protection, especially in the context of the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The challenges and opportunities of digital transformation and e-commerce for developing countries and the role of trade facilitation and digital connectivity.

3rd committee:

- The promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in different regions of the world and the challenges they face in the context of rising intolerance, hate speech, and violence.
- The impact of climate change on human rights, especially the rights of vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, women, children, persons with disabilities, and migrants.

4th committee:

- International cooperation and regulation of space exploration and exploitation.
- The role of nuclear energy in achieving sustainable development goals.

6th committee:

- Legal challenges and opportunities of artificial intelligence and biotechnology.
- The prevention and repression of crimes against humanity and genocide.

Security Council:

- Peacekeeping in Africa with emphasis on collaboration and long-term solutions.
- The implications of the Israeli annexation of the West Bank and the Russian annexation of Crimea for the international law and order.

Foreword

Most distinguished participants of the conference, Executive Team, directors, and guests,

This booklet was created to serve as a guide to get you acquainted with the procedure of Struer MUN and provide you with all the necessary information required for the Conference and a recourse to refer to during debates if any questions or concerns arise. Every participant is responsible for reading this booklet beforehand and knowing how to navigate it. For the conference to run as smoothly as possible and for you to feel comfortable during debates and speaking publicly, this booklet will be provided for you on the Opening Ceremony of STMUN 2023.

MUN conferences are not just simple debates. A conference like this academically challenges young minds and pushes our future politicians to broaden their view and critically evaluate situations of global scale. It is a chance for you to get a view into international relations and politics by discussing issues that scar each and every one of us. It is a chance for you to speak your mind and see if politics is the answer for your future. While the Conference is a serious event, there will still be time for fun and joyful moments, as after all you and your peers will need each other's support in overcoming their fears and achieving their ambitions.

During MUN each participant gets to be a delegate of an appointed country and is required to represent the country's views and policies in one of the 6 available committees:

- 1st committee (Room: D301)
- 2nd committee Room: D202)
- 3rd committee (Room: D101)
- 4th committee (Room: B210)
- 6th committee (Room: D201)
- Security Council (Room: D302)

MUN far exceeds one's ability to debate, almost immediately triggering instincts that simply cannot be described in words. Every delegate must do their research on every topic that will be discussed in their committees to make sure they respect their country's position, perspectives and policies while trying to find viable solutions for the given issues as well as present and defend their set of solutions.

Keeping all that in mind, I truly wish you a fruitful conference and it's important to not forget that everything that happens during three days of active debates will not only serve as a valuable lesson for you and your future, but also an unforgettable experience that will reveal new sides of your characters, so do not be intimidated by the formality of this event, but let it be a place to train yourself to act as an adult and retrieve crucial life skills.

Diana Poplavska
Secretary General of STMUN 2023

General Rules of Conduct

Participants of STMUN are expected to be respectful towards others in the interest of productive discussion and learning. They are also representatives of themselves, their schools, place of origin and country that they represent during the conference. Therefore, participants will be held to the highest standards of behaviour, inclusive of the following rules and procedures of the Conference.

1. The official language of STMUN is English and all delegates are expected to communicate during the Conference in English, without exception.
 - I. During committee in session delegates are required to refer to themselves in 3rd person – use of personal pronouns is forbidden.
Example:
~~I strongly agree with the point that the he made.~~
The delegate of China strongly agrees with the point that the delegate of India made.
 - II. Profane language is strictly prohibited and insults against other participants (direct or otherwise) are forbidden.
2. The Dress Code for the Conference is strictly formal (with the exception of social events and/or in case of cultural wear that belongs to the country represented).
 - I. Skirts/dresses strictly no less than four fingers above the knee
 - II. Casual wear is prohibited.
 - III. Bow ties prohibited (with the exception of social events)
 - IV. Blazer has to be buttoned while speaking at the stand and unbuttoned when the delegate yields the floor and takes their seat.
3. Smoking is prohibited on the school premises.
4. Alcohol consumption, use, as well as being under the influence of alcohol or other substances which cause a state of ebriety is strictly forbidden during the Conference.
5. Delegates are expected to be familiar with the rules of procedure of StruerMUN.
6. Delegates are expected to participate in the debates, failure to do so will result with:
 - I. an oral warning from the Chair.
 - II. a passed note from the Chair.
 - III. a punishment appointed by the Chair.
7. Use common sense and treat the Conference space/rooms respectfully.

NOTE:

- I. Misconduct of rule 2 can and will result in a punishment.
- II. Misconduct of rule 3 and 4 can and will result in the immediate dismissal of the participant from the Conference.

The Powers and Responsibilities of a Chairperson

Chairpersons are responsible for interpreting the rules and procedures in their Committee. Moreover, Chairs are used as intermediaries when it comes to communication between delegates during debate or Moderated Caucus.

Chairpersons have the following responsibilities and powers:

1. Setting debate time, speech time and number of Points of Information (also their order);
2. Extending or reducing debate time;
3. Conducting and counting votes;
4. Rejecting amendments on the grounds of redundancy or lack of substance;
5. Overrule motions at their own discretion;
6. Clarifying Points of Information;
7. Issuing warnings and dismissing delegates;
8. Managing Administrative Staff when the Head of Administrative Staff is absent;
9. Break any tie-votes (tie-votes are later discussed in this document).

The Powers and Responsibilities of a Delegate

Delegates represent the country they are assigned in a specific Committee while following its perspectives and policies so as to find the best solutions for the given topics.

Once Debate (either Closed or Open) or Moderated Caucus is declared in session, delegates must:

- a. Use the 3rd form, instead of using the 1st person singular pronoun ("I"), when talking about themselves **or** when addressing another delegate (e.g. "The delegate of X");
- b. Yield the floor back to the Chairs before the debate or Moderated Caucus can continue (use the phrase: "This delegate yields the floor back to the chairs.").

During a Committee Session, a delegate may raise the following points and motions:

POINTS

Point of Information:

- i. May be addressed to the delegate who has the floor and has finished holding their speech only if they clearly state they are open to Points of Information;
- ii. Must be a question and must directly refer to the amendment/resolution being debated;
- iii. If a delegate has asked their Point of Information and wishes to ask another, they can ask their Chairperson for a “Motion to Follow-Up” (can be denied or granted by the Chairperson);
- iv. At least one point of information has to be entertained in time against.
- v. Delegates need to raise their placard to ask a Point of Information;
- vi. May not interrupt a Speaker.

Point of Information to the Chair:

- i. Should be addressed to the Chairs to ask a question regarding the debates;
- ii. May not interrupt a Speaker.

Point of Personal Privilege:

- i. Should be used only when there is a problem with audibility or comfort (i.e. the room is too hot, the delegate of X is not speaking loudly enough);
- ii. May interrupt a Speaker.

Point of Order:

- i. Should be used if the delegate believes any delegate/Chairs made a mistake in following the procedure;
- ii. May interrupt a Speaker.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:

- i. Should be used if the delegate is uncertain regarding a technical aspect concerning the Rules Of Procedure or the schedule for the day;
- ii. May not interrupt a Speaker.

Point of Personal Inquiry:

- i. Is used to ask a question that is not appropriate for any other point or motion;
- ii. May not interrupt a Speaker.

MOTIONS

Motion to Make a Speech

- i. Enables a delegate to take the floor and make a speech;
- ii. Can be made both in time in favour and against;
- iii. The Chair decides if it's in order, and can overrule this motion due to various reasons.

Motion to Introduce a (Draft) Resolution:

- i. Should be proposed, after The Quorum has been verified, if there are any resolutions to be debated (cannot be used on the first day);
- ii. Must also include the topic and main submitter of the resolution being proposed to be debated;
- iii. This motion requires a second and a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Move into Open Debate:

- i. Enables the committee to move into a time where delegates can freely speak against or in favor of the Resolution/Amendment.
- ii. This motion can only be raised during time against.
- iii. To pass, the motion must be seconded at least twice, and it may be overruled by the Chair or objected by individual delegates.
- iv. If objected, the delegate who objected must take the floor and speak against the Resolution/Amendment

Motion to Move into Moderated/Unmoderated Caucus:

- i. May be used at any point in the debate if a delegate feels that it is necessary to discuss with other delegates to write an amendment or re-organise support/opposition against the resolution;
- ii. Delegates must also state the duration of the proposed Caucus;
- iii. This motion requires a second and a simple majority.

Motion to Extend Debate/Caucus Time:

- i. May be used at the end of debate/caucus time if a delegate believes there needs to be more debate on the given resolution;
- ii. Must also state the duration by which debate/caucus should be extended;
- iii. The extended time cannot exceed the initial time;
- iv. This motion requires a second and a simple majority in order to pass.

Motion to Move into Voting Procedure:

- i. May be used at any point during the debate of an amendment/resolution as a whole (as long as at least one For Speech and one Against Speech have been held) if a delegate feels that further debate will not change the outcome of the vote;

- ii. This motion requires a second and a two-thirds majority in order to pass.

Note: Delegates may vote in **favour/against/abstain**. Abstentions are not in order when voting on amendments.

Motion to Split the House:

- i. Used when voting procedure upon a resolution has led to particularly close results;
- ii. it results in a roll call vote, with no abstentions allowed.
- iii. The motion must only be raised immediately after voting procedures have been completed and must be entertained by the Chair.

Motion to Vote by Roll Call:

- i. This motion can only be raised prior to the start of the voting procedure;
- ii. This motion can pass automatically, should the Chairs allow it;
- iii. This motion is **not** voted upon and is **not** debateable.

Motion for the Suspension of the Meeting:

- i. Requests the Suspension of the Meeting for a given period of time;
- ii. Is used when it is time to go into the Lunch Break or Coffee Break;
- iii. This motion can automatically pass at the discretion of the Chairs.

Motion to make an Amendment:

- i. This motion is only in order during time against and in open debate when a delegate wishes to make an amendment to the resolution;
- ii. The delegate must have submitted the Amendment paper to the Chair before making a motion;
- iii. This motion may be overruled by the Chair;
- iv. The amendment may pass with a simple majority.

Motion to make an Amendment to the second degree:

- i. Made to alter the original amendment made before;
- ii. This motion is only in order during time against a discussed amendment;
- iii. The delegate must have submitted the Amendment paper to the Chair before making a motion;
- iv. This motion may be overruled by the Chair;
- v. The amendment may pass with a simple majority unless other motions are proposed.

Motion to make a Friendly Amendment:

- i. A friendly amendment is simply made to correct any grammar or spelling errors;
- ii. Once the amendment is proposed, the Chair will ask the submitter of the original resolution for agreement;
- iii. The amendment may pass with a simple majority;
- iv. Can only be raised in time against.

Motion to the Right of Reply:

- i. May be used when a delegate feels offended on behalf of their nation by a statement that has been made by another delegate;
- ii. Cannot interrupt the Speaker;
- iii. The Chair decides if this motion is in order.

Motion to Explain the Vote:

- i. May be used towards a delegate who took the floor during the debate, to explain their vote;
- ii. This motion is only in order after voting procedure;
- iii. May be overruled by the Chair;
- iv. This also gives the chair an opportunity to ask a delegation how they voted and why, to make sure debate is being followed.

Motion to move Into Time Against the Resolution/Amendment:

- i. May only be used during time in favor, and will immediately end the time in favor, if entertained;
- ii. To pass, the motion must be seconded at least twice and without any objections;
- iii. If any objections are made, the delegate who objected must take the floor and state their point.

Motion to Adopt by Acclamation:

- i. Will lead to the Resolution/Amendment being passed without a vote;
- ii. May only be raised in time against;
- iii. To pass, the motion must be seconded at least twice without any objections;
- iv. If there is an objection the Chair cannot entertain the motion and the delegate who objected must take the floor.

Motion to Table the Amendment/Resolution:

- i. Will lead to the Amendment/Resolution being tabled without a vote;
- ii. May only be raised in time against;
- iii. To pass, the motion must be seconded at least twice without any objections;
- iv. If there is an objection the Chair cannot entertain the motion and the delegate who objected must take the floor.

Motion to Declare this an Important Question:

- i. Enables the delegate to declare the proposed Draft Resolution/Amendment a matter of such importance that the forum has to vote for it with a two-thirds majority instead of the simple majority (51%) in order for it to be passed;
- ii. May only be raised in time against;
- iii. Must be voted upon.

Motion to Close Debate:

- i. Used if the delegates feel that the debate is going nowhere.
- ii. May be raised in time in favor to close the debate, skip time against and move directly into voting;
- iii. May be overruled by the Chairs.

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Perambulatory clauses

- Perambulatory clauses state the reason for which the commission is addressing the topic and highlights past actions on the issue.
- Each clause begins with a present participle (called a perambulatory phrase or initiating phrase)
- Perambulatory clauses can include:
 - References to the United Nations Charter.
 - Citations of past United Nations Resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion.
 - Mention of statements made by the Secretary General, a relevant United Nations body or agency.
 - Recognition of the efforts of a regional or Non-Governmental Organizations in dealing with the issue.
 - General statements on the topic, their significance, and their impact.

Initiating phrases for Perambulatory Clauses:

Affirming	Desiring	Keeping in mind
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with deep concern
Approving	Expecting	Noting with satisfaction
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Noting further
Confident	Fulfilling	Observing
Contemplating	Fully aware	Reaffirming
Convinced	Further deploring	Realizing
Declaring	Further recalling	Recalling
Deeply concerned	Guided by	Recognizing
Deeply conscious	Having adopted	Referring
Deeply convinces	Having considered	Seeking
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking into consideration
Deeply regretting	Having received	Welcoming

Operative Clauses

- Operative Clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution.
- They explain what the committee will do to address the issue.

- Each Operative Clause begins with a verb, called an Operative Phrase.
- Each Operative Clause ends with a semicolon.
- Operative Clauses should be organized in a logical progression, with each containing a single idea or proposal.
- They are always numbered
- If a clause requires further explanation, subclauses will be set off by letters.
- After the last operative clause, the Resolution ends with a full stop.

Initiating phrases for Operative Clauses:

Accepts	Designates	Notes
Affirming	Draws the attention	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Endorses	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses	Reminds
Condemns	Further	Requests
Confirms	Further invites	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further recommends	Strongly
Considers	Further requests	Strongly condemns
Declares	Further resolves	Supports
Declares accordingly	Has resolved	Transmits
Deplores	Invites	Trust

DEFINITIONS

1. An **MUN Conference** is an academic simulation of the United Nations where students play the role of delegates from different countries and attempt to solve real world issues with the policies and perspectives of their assigned country. Technically speaking, an MUN is like an improvised play, where everyone has to play a different role.
2. **Lobbying** is an informal procedure that will take place the afternoon of the first day of MUN, which is held prior to the debates, in which the delegates produce draft resolutions and discuss the issues on the agenda. The delegations are also allowed to use this time to scan resolutions and produce amendments. Formal debating rules, except speaking in the official language of English, do not apply to Lobbying.
3. A **Committee** is the assembly of countries whose delegates are debating specific topics, while being moderated by a Chairperson.
4. A **Delegate** represents the Member State in the Committee they are assigned to and follows their country's policies and perspectives in finding a solution to the given topics.
5. **The Quorum** signifies the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to open the Committee Session for debate. The Quorum is met when at least one-third of all delegates in the Committee are present at the Committee Session.
6. **Chairpersons (abbr. Chairs)** are the people in charge of moderating the committee debates, setting debate times, asking for motions, writing the topics for their committees, assigning countries to delegates and helping delegates write draft resolutions and the person to contact in committees if there are to be any inquiries.
7. **Co-Chairpersons (abbr. Co-Chairs)** are the people in charge of editing the Resolution, retrieving notes and amendments and being the right hand to Co-Chairs in time of debate.
8. A **Resolution** represents the set of solutions proposed for a specific topic. A resolution can address only one topic. There must be one resolution per topic, depending on the committee. More information regarding resolutions and how to write them will be provided later in this booklet.
9. A **Signatory List** is the document representative of one resolution that must be signed by at least a simple majority of delegates in order to make the Chairpersons recognise that resolution and have it eligible for debate.
10. A **Main Submitter** is the delegate who has helped the most in writing the clauses of a resolution and whose country is most interested in solving the issue. They are obligated to read out the Operative Clauses and make opening remarks in favor of the resolution.
11. **Co-submitters** are assistants of the main submitter and are equally as in favour of the resolution as the main Main Submitters.
12. An **Amendment** is a modification, for the resolution being debated, suggested by a delegate. Amendments will be discussed more in-depth further in this document.
13. **Notes** are (private) messages that can be sent from a delegate to another or from a delegate to a chair (and vice versa in both cases) which *should* have the main subject be the debate or the Conference itself. They are expected to be written in English and can be sent *only if* the chair(s) stated that "**Note passing is in order**".
14. A **Caucus** is (short for) when the Committee discusses a particular issue or wishes to work together towards a common goal:

- **Unmoderated Caucus** is the Caucus in which delegates are allowed to stand up, walk in the Committee Room and speak informally with other delegates or Chairs;
- **Moderated Caucus (abbr. Mod)** is the Caucus in which every delegate who has something to say takes the floor and holds a speech regarding their country's view for the issue discussed in that specific Moderated Caucus, without being able to entertain Points of Information.

15. A **Point** is a right that a delegate may exert upon themselves.
16. A **Motion** is a proposal made by a delegate for all other delegates to decide what will happen in the Committee. (*Note:* A motion may only be raised if the Chair states that the floor is open to any motions.)
17. The **General Assembly (abbr. GA)** – taking place during the last day of the Conference – is the meeting of all Committees (and the Security Council) for the purpose of debating on every resolution that had passed (to the GA) the prior day. Delegates who have the same country, but who are from different Committees, will form a delegation and will sit together during the entire GA.
18. **Roll Call** is the first order of business of a committee in session. All nations names shall be called and when called upon the nation shall respond with “present” while raising their placard high.
19. **Second** – formally agree with a motion raised by another delegate. Seconding is performed by raising one's placard high and exclaiming “seconded”. (*Note:* every motion has to be seconded twice by any delegate in the committee.)