ACIMUN CONFERENCE HANDBOOK

Augmenting the efficacy of international bodies in conflict resolution

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__Theme Letter__

Honorable Advisors, Esteemed Guests, and Dear Participants,

Throughout history, conflict has been an unfortunate yet persistent reality of human civilization. In an era of increasing geopolitical tensions, economic rivalries, and ideological divisions, the role of international organizations in mediating and resolving conflicts is more crucial than ever. However, the effectiveness of these institutions is often called into question due to bureaucratic inefficiencies, political deadlocks, and the evolving nature of modern warfare. It is essential that we rethink and strengthen the mechanisms through which international bodies operate to protect global peace and security.

The challenges of conflict resolution are evident in regions such as the **Sahel**, where insurgencies, terrorism, and political instability have led to humanitarian crises and regional insecurity. Despite international efforts, including peacekeeping missions and counterterrorism initiatives, violence continues to escalate, displacing millions and threatening the stability of West Africa. Meanwhile, in the **South China Sea**, territorial disputes between multiple nations over strategic waterways have heightened tensions, raising concerns about military confrontations and the effectiveness of international law. The responses of organizations such as the United Nations, the African Union, and ASEAN highlight the ongoing struggle to mediate disputes and enforce peace agreements in a world of complex geopolitical interests.

The ability of international organizations to mediate conflicts, enforce agreements, and facilitate long-term peace depends on their structural efficiency, neutrality, and responsiveness to the changing global landscape. It is necessary to explore reforms that enhance their credibility, decision-making processes, and enforcement capabilities.

As we convene for ACIMUN 2025, we invite all participants to engage in rigorous debate, constructive dialogue, and diplomatic negotiations with the goal of shaping a future where international bodies can serve as true mediators of peace. It is through collaboration, creativity, and commitment that we can work towards a more stable and secure world.

Emir Tigin Bayhan / Sarp Rüzgar Susuzlu
Presidents of the General Assembly of ACIMUN'25

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General
Yiğit Seymen

President of the General Assembly
Emir Tigin Bayhan & Sarp Rüzgar Susuzlu

Deputy Secretaries-General
Ezgi Haciyanlı & Emir İlknur

EXECUTIVE TEAM

Head of Executive Team
Gülrana Özkaraca

Conference Manager
Janset Selen

Operations Manager
Can Erden

Liaison Managers
İpek Ergeneci & Yağız Saraçoğlu

FAT Managers
Zin Aladağ & Erke Değerli

Head of Admin Staff
Mustafa Emre Er

President of the International Court of Justice
Zin Aladağ

Vice-President of the International Court of Justice
Defne Serdar

Press Team
Onat Ayarman & Tan Aktan

Schedule

THURSDAY, February 20

- 15:00 Hatay gate opens
- 15:00-16:00 Registration (Hatay Gate)
- 15.30:-16:00 Committee Chairs Meeting - Beacon 13
- 16:00-17:00 Opening Ceremony (Blake Auditorium)
- 16.:30-17:00 Press Conference - Taner Garaj
- 17:00:-18:00 Committees at the Meeting
- 18:00-20:00 Dinner
- 20:00 Buses leave

FRIDAY, February 21

- 8:30-9:00 Committee Chairs Meeting - Beacon 13
- 9:00-17:30 Committees in Meeting
- 9:30-17:00 Approval Panel opens
- 12:00-12:45 Group 1 Lunch
- 12:45-13:30 Group 2 Lunch
- 15:00-15:15 Break
- 17:00-17:30 Committee Chairs Meeting - Beacon 13
- 17:30 Buses leave

SATURDAY, February 22

- 8:30-9:00 Committee Chairs Meeting - Beacon 13
- 9:00-17:00 Committees in Meeting
- 9:00-14:00 Approval Panel opens
- 12:00-12:45 Group 1 Lunch
- 12.45 - 13.30 Group 2 Lunch
- 15.00-15.15 Break
- 17.00-17.30 Committee Chairs Meeting - Beacon 13
- 17.30 Buses leave

SUNDAY, February 23

- 8.30-9.00 Committee Chairs Meeting - Beacon 13
- 9.00-15.30 ECOSOC, SC, SDC, SPC1, SPC2 ICJ, Bilingual Forum in meeting ●12.00-12.30 GA Committees Lunch
- 12.30 - 13.30 ECOSOC, SC, SDC, SPC1, SPC2, ICJ, Bilingual Forum Lunch
- 12.30-15.30 General Assembly in Meeting (Blake Auditorium)
- 15.30-16:30 Closing ceremony (Blake Auditorium)
- 16:30 Buses leave

Room Allocation

- Beacon 1 - Secretariat
- Beacon 2 - General Assembly 1
- Beacon 3 - General Assembly 2
- Beacon 4 - General Assembly 3
- Beacon 5 - General Assembly 4
- Beacon 6 - General Assembly 5
- Beacon 7 - Sustainable Development Committee (SDC)
- Beacon 7.5 - French Forum
- Beacon 8 - Approval Panel
- Beacon 9 - ECOSOC
- Beacon 10 - Special Conference on Economic Instability and Inflation (SPC1)
- Beacon 11 - Special Conference on Immigration and Refugee Crisis (SPC2)
- Beacon 12 - International Court of Justice
- Heritage Room - Security Council
- Registration and Welcome Dinner - Co-op
- Advisor Lounge - Co-Op

Committees and Agenda Items

GA1: Disarmament and International Security Committee
1. Regulating the integration of AI technologies in defense systems to mitigate risks of misuse and escalation of conflicts
2. Strengthening early warning systems for conflict prevention
3. Restricting illicit arms trafficking to conflict regions and its impact on prolonging violence

GA2: Social and Humanitarian Committee
1. Tackling the crisis originating from climate-induced displacement in disadvantaged regions
2. Ensuring the right to asylum for those fleeing violence
3. Enhancing the coordination of humanitarian assistance in crisis situations

GA3: Special Political & Decolonization Committee
1. Resolving land disputes stemming from colonial borders
2. Monitoring the conflict in the West Bank and Gaza
3. Promoting the principle of territorial integrity in the face of secessionist movements

GA4: Environmental Committee
1. Rehabilitating war-damaged environments as part of peace processes
2. Enhancing accessibility to clean water systems in areas of conflict
3. Reducing the effects of radioactive decay including health, safety, and environmental implications

GA5: Legal Committee
1. Addressing legal challenges related to sovereignty and territorial disputes
2. Enhancing legal mechanisms for protecting civilian populations in warfare
3. Increasing collaboration among regional organizations and the United Nations

SDC: Sustainable Development Committee
1. Pioneering ways to promote social and economic equality in conflict-affected states
2. Promoting sustainable development goals (SDGs) via multi-stakeholder collaboration
3. Enhancing sustainable development through the utilization of information and communications technologies (ICTs)

SPC: Special Conference on Immigration and Refugee Crises
1. Improving access to education and healthcare for displaced people
2. Preventing discrimination and xenophobia against migrants and refugees
3. Integrating refugees while enhancing their economic opportunities

SC: Security Council
1. Addressing the role of veto power in hindering conflict resolution
2. Addressing methods for harmonious discussion and long-term administration of South China Sea territorial disputes
3. The aftermath of the political instability in Haiti

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):
1. Exploring transparent and sustainable job creation initiatives that protect human rights and promote long-term growth
2. Tackling trade inequalities and supporting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to integrate into global markets
3. Addressing the effects of employment of refugees on regional labor markets

French Forum:
1. Renforcement des mécanismes de contrôle des armes légères et de petit calibre en Afrique de l'Ouest
2. Question de la démilitarisation et de la souveraineté en Nouvelle-Calédonie

3. Traitement des préoccupations de sécurité maritime dans le golfe de Guinée

International Court of Justice (ICJ):
1. Sovereignty over Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks, and South Ledge (Malaysia v. Singapore)

Student Officers

GA1: Disarmament and International Security Committee		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Janset Selen	Deniz İpek Zeynioğlu	Aileen Aylin Hillhouse
GA2: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Zeynep Turhan	Ceyda Kuzucu	Can Kuzey Güner
GA3: Special Political and Decolonization Committee		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
İlke Biçeroğlu	Selen Arslan	Can Şentaşlar
GA4: Environmental Committee		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Erke Değerli	Deniz Ege Demirtaş	Ali Ege Solmaz
GA5: Legal Committee		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Zehra Desen Çelik	Cafer Demir Özalp	Damla Çakır
Sustainable Development Committee		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Efe Özgür	Talya Dedeköylü	Mina Yorgancılar
SPC		

President Chair	Deputy Chair	Deputy Chair
Kaan Şen	*Emir Akbülbül*	*Berke Ballıel*
Security Council		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Nazlı Emre	*Yağız Saraçoğlu*	*Deniz Kolukısaoğlu*
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Eda Gönül	*Efe Tatlıağaç*	*Başak Göç*
International Court of Justice (ICJ)		
President	**Registrar**	
Zin Aladağ	Defne Serdar	
Bilingual Forum		
President	**Vice President**	
Ali Altan Yılmaz	Su Arseven	

Code of Conduct for ACIMUN

The intention of ACIMUN (American Collegiate Institute Model United Nations) is to simulate bodies of the United Nations. Throughout the conference, delegates will represent the delegations they have been assigned to. Our main aim is to create an environment where collaboration is made regardless of one's gender, race, age, or nationality, and to produce a high-quality debate over issues that are surrounding the society.

The code of conduct is for setting expectations for professionalism in ACIMUN; therefore, all participants agree to abide by the Code of Conduct.

- Respectful spoken and written language at all times.

- Courteous behavior towards Student Officers, advisors, and others assisting the program.
- Positive behavior while collaborating with fellow delegates.
- No use of music or audio recordings during lobbying and debate.
- Remaining professional by consistently representing the policies of the country assigned. To act in character also entails displaying respect for the opinions and ideas of fellow delegates, even if these opinions and ideas conflict with a given delegate's own country's priorities.
- Not engaging in any type of bullying.
- Respect the participant dress code, portraying professionalism as expected in diplomatic settings.
- Be aware that sessions may be recorded, and all materials used are the property of ACIMUN, and can only be used for the purposes for which they were intended.
- All participants should appear in constructive messages; all messages and written material are moderated by admin/Stoff, archived, and can be made available on request to MUN advisors.
- Plagiarism is not tolerated in ACIMUN. If a resolution is found to be plagiarized in lobbying, a rephrase will be asked. If plagiarism is detected in the process of debate, the resolution or the clauses will be tabled.
- All participants are required to be in their committees for all sessions of the conference. Attendance will be taken and shared with MUN directors.

Conference Information

- ACIMUN 2024 will be held face to face in American Collegiate Institute.

- All participants are entitled to the costs associated with equipment, internet data, accommodation, transport and/or other fees.

- MUN Directors have access to all tally data.

- Delegates must pursue parliamentary and diplomatic jargon as well as use English at all times.

- All participants should respect the dress code at all times; imitating diplomats and professionals of the United Nations is not acceptable.

- To be awarded the participation certificate, delegates must attend at least 2 debate sessions during the conference. MUN Directors will be notified in case of absence by their delegates.

- All participants are expected to pre-research before the conference, have a general understanding of the agenda items in the committee, make use of chair reports published on the ACIMUN website thus represent the policies of their nations.

Rules of Procedure

ACIMUN follows the THIMUN procedure. See: [General Rules of THIMUN Procedure](#)

1) Debate
Open Debate: Delegates are allowed to take the floor to speak for or against a topic related to the resolution.
Closed Debate: Delegates are allowed to speak only in favor or against determined by the student officers.. A predetermined number and time of speeches will be set by the chair board. Closed debate occurs during amendments.
Ad-Hoc Debate: Security Council and the Advisory Panel debate on a clause-by-clause basis, thus building one resolution/joint communique.

2) Parliamentary Language
Referring to the…
Chair: "Most distinguished chair", "honorable chair"
Delegates: "Honorable delegate" (The use of he/she is discouraged during reference to other delegates) or "You" (Only appropriate when it applies to the whole delegation)
Speaker: "We" (Speakers should NEVER use "I" to refer to themselves) or "The delegation of…"

Always use the phrase, "Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs)" in the place of terms such as "poor" or "third world".
In the place of the term "rich", use the phrase "More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs)"

3) Points:
1. Point of Information to the Speaker:
A question directed to the speaker on the floor if the speaker has opened themselves to a point of information. The speaker asking the "Point of Information" may only speak if they are recognized by a chair. The point of information should be formulated with diplomatic jargon and constitute only one question. Points of information that have more than one question are out of order. Direct dialogue between speakers is not allowed between delegates. "Follow-ups" are not allowed in ACIMUN.

This point should be used when given the time by the chair, by raising the placard of the country.
Sample Point of Information Formats
- What/why/how does the delegate think/consider/ about …

- Is the delegate aware (of the fact) that…
- Would the delegate agree that…

"Could the delegate restate the point of information?" or "Could the delegate rephrase the point of information?" are questions to be asked depending on the context by the delegate on the floor. The question "Could the delegate restate the point of information?" may be asked by the speaker on the floor who couldn't hear the point of information asked by the other delegate. On the other hand, the question "Could the delegate rephrase the point of information?" may be asked by the speaker on the floor if the speaker heard the point of information but had a hard time understanding it.

2. Point of Order:
Delegates can rise to a point of order in the cases when the chair makes an error while maintaining the order in the debate. It is directed to the chair and raised to point out something that is out of order. It may not interrupt the speaker. This point can be asked by sending a message to Chair 2.

3. Point of Personal Privilege:
When delegates want to make a personal request, they can consult to this point to change something. As long as the point is a concern of audibility the delegate may interrupt the speaker however that is the only exception. It does not require any seconds. This point can be asked by sending a message to Chair 2.

4. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:
A point directed to the chair about rules of procedure. Delegates may use this point to seek clarification on a procedural matter. The difference between Point of Order and the Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is that the latter asks for explanation whereas Point of Order aims to point out something that is wrong and out of the debate order. This point can be asked by sending a message to Chair 2.

5. Point of Information to the Chair:
A question directed to the chair about topics that are not covered by other points. Delegates may ask chairs to clarify information, fact-check, ask for the schedule, or for the conference details. This point can be asked by sending a message to Chair 2.

4) Motions:
1. Motion to Divide the House: When the voting results are very close, delegates may call this motion. Delegations are individually called in order to declare their votes. It is not open to debate, the chair decides on the application of the motion. On the contrary to public opinion, abstentions are still applicable in this motion. This is essentially a revote by each delegate with the option to still abstain.

2. Motion to Move the Previous Question: A motion that calls for the end of the specific debate item. It requires a second by the House. If an objection is stated, the motion overrules, and the debate proceeds.
3. Motion to Refer the Resolution to Another Forum: A motion that asks to send the resolution to another committee. It is mostly used in order to give binding powers to a resolution by sending it to the Security Council. Chairs often overrule this motion.
4. Motion to Adjourn the Debate: A motion to suggest the temporary disposal of a resolution. Due to its destructive purposes, Chairs often overrule this motion. The procedure for the motion goes as follows: The motion submitter must make a speech on why the debate should be suspended, the forum puts the motion to vote, and if the motion passes the debate is adjourned. When results are tied the motion fails.

5) Amendments:

Strike out: Removing a part of the clause or the entire clause. It is not allowed to strike out more than one sub-clause or clause.
Add: Adding a new clause to the resolution or a new sub-clause to a clause.
Insert: Embedding a new phrase or clause into the clause or sub-clause.
Change: Adjusting the clause or a sub-clause with new phrasing. The delegates are allowed to change the entire clause's wording however the clause shouldn't become off-topic. The amendment is not an opportunity for the delegates to add their own clauses into the resolution via totally changing the phrasing.

Amendments to the First Degree:
A delegate has to ask the chair to entertain his/her amendment first; otherwise, it will not be in order. Chairs don't move the amendment, but always wait until the speaker proposes the amendment to be entertained. Short speeches before the speaker moves the amendment are in order. Amendments are debated on a close debate time set by the chair.

Amendments to the Second Degree:
Second Degree Amendments are amendments that are submitted to first degree amendments. These can only be submitted at against time in a closed debate, but the debate on Amendments to the Second Degree is not counted as a time against Amendment to the First Degree. It is not an opportunity to submit a completely new amendment to create a chain of amendments that would lock the debate.

-Amendment to the second degree passes, the whole amendment passes.
-Amendment to second degree fails, the debate resumes on the initial amendment.
-Friendly amendments are not accepted in ACIMUN, and constructive amendments are encouraged.

Amendments should be sent to Chair 3 via Zoom Chat. Chair 3 may ask delegates to send in amendments in the format they please (Google Doc link, Word doc. etc.).

6) Voting:

- All members of the committee have the right to vote.
- Voting for <u>amendments and resolutions</u>, delegates can vote FOR, AGAINST, or ABSTAIN.
- Voting for <u>procedural matters</u> (such as a motion to extend debate time), delegates can vote FOR or AGAINST. ABSTAINING is not in order.
- A resolution will pass if the number of votes for the resolution exceeds the number of votes against the resolution, which is a simple majority.
- Security Council arranges itself accordingly to the number of delegates present in the house and the presence of P5. ⅔ majority is required in the Security Council for a clause to pass. Procedural matters require a simple majority.
- During voting procedures, all points and motions are out of order except "Point of Order" if there is a procedural mistake regarding the voting procedure. This applies during the division of the house.

7) Preambulatory and Operative Phrases:

Preambulatory	Preambulatory	Operative	Operative
Acknowledging Expecting Noting with appreciation Affirming Expressing its appreciation Affirming Expressing Noting with approval Alarmed by Noting with concern Approving Fulfilling Noting with Regret Aware of Fully alarmed Noting with satisfaction Bearing in mind Fully believing	Recognizing Declaring Having considered Referring Deeply concerned Having considered Further reminding Seeking Deeply convinced Having examined Taking into account Deeply disturbed Having heard Taking into consideration Deeply regretting Having received Taking note Having studied	Strongly condemns* Condemns* Demands* Congratulates Suggests Confirms Hopes Supports Invites Trusts Deplores Proclaims Transmits Designates Proposes Urges	Accepts Encourages Recommends Affirms Endorses Regrets Approves Expresses its appreciation Requests Asks Expresses its hope Resolves Authorizes Further invites Seeks Calls upon

- Phrases such as "Strongly condemns", "condemns", and "demands" can only be used in the Security Council.

Writing a Resolution

A resolution can be defined as a suggestion proposed to solve an issue. In a resolution, delegates are expected to discuss and merge their ideas and make a statement for the solution of the agenda item at hand. The delegates are expected to showcase their political knowledge and diplomatically represent the point of view of the country that they are representing.

- A resolution is a single sentence that ends with a dot and has preambulatory clauses that are separated by commas and operative clauses by a semicolon.
- Preambulatory clauses only state background information on the agenda item, they are not to suggest.
- Operative clauses identify the suggestions of a resolution, they should follow a logical sequence.
- Operative clauses should not be divided into sub-clauses and sub-clauses should not be divided into sub-sub-clauses arbitrarily. Sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses should be used to facilitate the reading of the clause.
- Delegates must follow the parliamentary language. Security Council phrases cannot be used in other committees.

Sample Resolution

FORUM: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA2)
QUESTION OF: The question of governmental interference in the freedom of press
SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), and its conclusion - press freedom, which is deemed as a basic human right and a definite form of expression; the failure to open free flow of knowledge to the public interferes with the right to access information which is fundamental tenets of a democratic society,

Disturbed by crimes perpetrated against journalists reaching unprecedented levels according to the Reporters Without Borders (RSF), most notably substantiated by the killing of 1,340 journalists globally since 1992,

Reminding that as a key indicator of a democracy, unjust attacks on journalists degrade the fabric of global democratic institutions such as the UN,

1. <u>Strongly urges</u> the creation of UN Conference on Free Press and Journalist Rights held in Geneva which will aim to:

    a. create a consensus between the member states and observe delegates from NGOs such as but not limited to Reporters Without Borders with conferences held in every five years

    b. establish a Declaration on Protecting the Freedom of the Press which will be recommended by the member states

    c. set goals for each country that has signed the declaration for them to achieve until the next conference;

2. <u>Encourages</u> member states to create frameworks which will be approved and supervised by UN officials and constructed according to the Declaration of Protecting the Freedom of the Press, with objectives of:

    a. revising the laws which ensure the minimal intervention of political organs in media which will generate a safe environment for journalists by securing them from governments' pressure

    b. proposal for criterion which will consist of the freedom of the press and the safety of media workers such as but not limited to;

        i. internet freedom should be promoted without censorship and ahhah blocking on media platforms

        ii. upholding journalists' employment rights, especially the right to participate in unions which will foster them from mobbing or illegitimate termination of their jobs

        iii. regulation of law enforcement which includes police with oversight

    c. deciding upon the practices and the boundaries of governments' communication and implementations on the media in order to protect the reliability and ethic of media in exceptional and unlawful cases such as;

        i. illegal access to the privacy of individuals

        ii. data interference and data malpractices

        iii. entertaining content that includes harassment and oppression.

<u>Notes</u>

Using 3rd person pronouns
● the delegate
● delegation
● we
● our delegation

Avoid saying "you" or "Thank you" instead use "We thank the delegate."
Avoid saying "What do you think?" instead use "What does the delegate think?"
Use formal language: evade saying "kinda", "stuff"

Speech Format

Honorable delegates and the most esteemed chairs...

We, as the delegation of (insert delegation),...

We urge the house to vote in favor/against this resolution

We yield the floor to the chair/The floor is yielded/So yielded

General Speech Template

>You take the floor and make a speech.

- Introduction
- What you think
- Your points
- Conclusion

Whether you support the passing of this resolution

>The chair asks whether you like to take point of informations.

- No/Any and All/Only (#) (We highly recommend you to take points of information).

>Point of informations are asked if you accept to take them.

>You answer the point of informations.

>The chair asks for you to yield the floor.

>You yield the floor to the chair or another delegate (might not be always allowed).