ACIMUN CONFERENCE HANDBOOK

Promoting Ethical and Transparent Progress in Global Entities

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Theme Letter

Honorable Advisors, Esteemed Guests, and Dear Participants,

Transparency, in essence, is about trust. It is the currency in the modern world and the foundation of sustainable development. To build a secure and peaceful world promoting ethical and transparent measures against global issues shouldn't only be achieved by the member states but also by global entities and non-governmental organizations. In order to achieve the objectives of the United Nations, transparency should be an accountability rather than an imposition. From ensuring freedom of speech in the media to improving anti-corruption strategies, the issue in hand reaches many aspects of the international community.

In the modern world, manipulation of information is what escalates armed conflicts. From the Ukrainian-Russo war in Europe to the Israel-Palestine War in the Middle East, the world is once again facing the challenge of getting ahold of correct and reliable information. In addition to already existing disputes, the danger of new conflicts, wars, and diplomatic challenges are arising with the spread of misinformation. Moreover, in the beginning of this decade the world has faced a global pandemic that affected human lives in terms of economy, politics, and social. Due to the spread of misinformation or unreliable information, the governmental and non-governmental bodies weren't able to respond as fast and efficiently as they should have. The pandemic led to a crisis that paused everyone's lives for more than a year. The absence of ethical and transparent progress would additionally lead to distrust in public consideration, unfair competition in global trade, setbacks to tackle climate change, and more.

ACIMUN 2024 seeks to be a step towards a world in which transparency and accountability won't be overlooked by the international community and would be a priority of the member nations. Achieving to promote both ethical and transparent progress in global entities must be discussed on national and international levels. However, our goal comes with issues alongside. Security considerations and political ideologies can prevent governments from fully adapting to the idea of transparency. The secretariat hopes participants will lobby and debate to resolve many of these issues in ACIMUN 2024.

Melis Süner
President of the General Assembly of ACIMUN'24

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General
Can Erol

President of the General Assembly
Melis Süner

Deputy Secretaries-General
Emir Tigin Bayhan & Sarp Rüzgar Susuzlu & Yiğit Seymen

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Head of Executive Team
Berra Mina Eroğlu

Conference Managers
Gülrana Özkaraca

Operations Managers
Kerem Efe Yenideniz & Ata Özenci & Can Erden

Liaison Managers
Tufan Doruk Yener & Ezgi Hacıyanlı

FAT Managers
Yunus Emre Özsoy

Heads of Admin Staff
Alp Durgun & Emir İlknur

President and Vice President of the International Court of Justice
Evren Sanlı & Zin Aladağ

Press Team
Onat Ayarman & Tan Aktan

Schedule

THURSDAY, April 18
- 14.00   Hatay Gate Opens
- 14.00-15.00   Registration (Hatay Gate)
- 14.30-15.00   StOff Briefing - Beacon 1
- 14.30-15.00   Press Briefing - Beacon 2
- 15.00-15.45   Opening Ceremony (Blake Auditorium)
- 15.45-16.00   Break
- 16.00-18.00   Committees in session
- 18.00-18.30   StOff Debriefing - Beacon 1
- 18.00-19.30   Welcome Dinner
- 19.30   Buses Leave

FRIDAY, April 19
- 8.30-9.00   StOff Briefing - Beacon 1
- 8.30-9.00   Press Briefing - Beacon 2
- 9.00-17.00   All Committees in Session
- 9.30-17.00   Approval Panel Open
- 12.00-12.45   GA1-2-3 and SDC Lunch
- 12.45-13.30   GA4-5, ICJ and SC Lunch
- 15.00-15.15   Break
- 17.00-17.30   StOff Debriefing - Beacon 1
- 17.30   Buses Leave

SATURDAY, April 20
- 8.30-9.00   StOff Briefing - Beacon 1
- 8.30-9.00   Press Briefing - Beacon 2
- 9.00-17.30   All Committees in Session
- 9.30-17.00   Approval Panel Open
- 12.00-12.45   GA1-2-3 and SDC Lunch
- 12.45-13.30   GA4-5, ICJ and SC Lunch
- 15.00-15.15   Break
- 17.00-17.30   StOff Debriefing - Beacon 1
- 17.30   Buses Leave

SUNDAY, April 21
- 8.30-9.00   StOff Briefing - Beacon 1
- 9.00-10.15   GA Committees in Session
- 9.00-15.30   ECOSOC, SC, SDC, ICJ, in session
- 10.30-12.00   Plenary Session (Blake Auditorium)
- 12.00-12.45   GA Committees Lunch
- 12.45 - 13.30 ECOSOC, SC, SDC, ICJ, Lunch
- 12.45-14.15   Plenary Session (Blake Auditorium)
- 14.35-16.00   Closing Ceremony (Blake Auditorium)
- 16.15   Buses Leave

Room Allocation

- Beacon 2 - General Assembly 1
- Beacon 3 - General Assembly 2
- Beacon 5 - General Assembly 3
- Beacon 6 - General Assembly 4
- Beacon 7 - General Assembly 5
- Beacon 8 - Sustainable Development Committee
- Beacon 9 - Economic and Social Council
- Beacon 12 - International Court of Justice
- Heritage Room - Security Council
- Registration and Welcome Dinner - Co-op
- Advisor Lounge Co-Op
- Beacon 7.5 - Secretariat Room

Committees and Agenda Items

GA1: Disarmament and International Security Committee
1. Redirecting military spending for socio-economic development
2. Applying sustainable strategies to prevent resource-related conflicts
3. The question of non-proliferating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs)

GA2: Social and Humanitarian Committee
1. Tackling the humanitarian crisis in Ethiopia
2. Promoting strategies to improve transparency in the distribution of humanitarian aid
3. Implementing measures to tackle the consequential spread of extremist ideologies in Europe as a consequence of the refugee crisis

GA3: Special Political & Decolonization Committee
1. Discussing the right to self-determination of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories
2. The question of Persian Gulf
3. Monitoring the conflict between Sudan and South Sudan

GA4: Environmental Committee
1. Addressing ways to enhance transparency and compliance in countries' climate action plans

2. Enhancing accessibility to responsible waste management systems
3. Mitigating the effects of the collapsing glaciers and the rising sea-level in high risk regions

GA5: Legal Committee
1. The question of legislative immunity
2. Addressing tax evasion and profit shifting practices in multinational corporations
3. Increasing transparency and accountability between parties in international treaties

SDC: Sustainable Development Committee
1. Seeking strategies to promote the transition into circular economy models
2. Pioneering ways to promote ethical and sustainable business practices based on fair labor standards and transparent supply chains
3. Measures to enhance global health emergency preparedness and transparency in information regarding healthcare

SC: Security Council
1. Mediating the conflict in West Bank and Gaza
2. Distribution of natural income in African Great Lakes
3. The aftermath of territories impacted by Boko-Haram

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):
1. Ensuring safety nets for vulnerable populations' uncertain economic incomes during times of natural disasters
2. Developing strategies to promote sustainable agriculture production and responsible land use
3. Promoting fair trade practices and transparency in international trade agreements

International Court of Justice (ICJ):

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro: Application of the convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide

Student Officers

GA1: Disarmament and International Security Committee		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Ali Altan Yılmaz	*Mustafa Emre Er*	*Bahri Toygar*
GA2: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Murat Yiğit Harzadın	*Eda Gönül*	*Nil Payaslı*
GA3: Special Political and Decolonization Committee		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Dora Sayıklıoğlu	*Ali Ege Solmaz*	*Erke Değerli*
GA4: Environmental Committee		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Erdinç Acar	*Nazlı Emre*	*Bartu Aslan*
GA5: Legal Committee		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Kyle Arda Jon Atay	*İrem Yürüdü*	*Emily Deveci*
Sustainable Development Committee		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Sarp Rüzgar Susuzlu	*Gökalp Elmas*	*İpek Ergeneci*
Security Council		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Berra Mina Eroğlu	*Elif Canseven*	*Emir Ilknur*
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)		
President Chair	**Deputy Chair**	**Deputy Chair**
Zeynep Turhan	*Berke Ballıel*	*Yağız Saraçoğlu*
International Court of Justice (ICJ)		

President	Vice President	Registrar
Evren Sanli	Zin Aladağ	Damla Çakır

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 amendments and resolutions, delegates can vote FOR, AGAINST, or ABSTAIN.
- Voting for procedural matters (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	Recognizing Declaring Having considered Referring Deeply concerned	Strongly condemns* Condemns* Demands* Congratulates	Accepts Encourages Recommends Affirms Endorses

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	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	Suggests Confirms Hopes Supports Invites Trusts Deplores Proclaims Transmits Designates Proposes Urges	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.

<u>Writing a Resolution</u>

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.

Notes

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).