THISMUN 2022

Tsinghua International School
March 18th to 20th, 2022 **|** Beijing

THISMUN

2022 THIS

Invitation

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INVITATION LETTER

Tsinghua International School's Modern United Nations club is hosting our first ever interschool conference in March 2022, on the theme: **"Fostering Global Ethics in an Age of Post Truths"**!

According to Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, global ethics are "a set of common moral values and ethical standards" that humanity shares. In this definition, the word "common" implies that every delegatesshould aim to strengthen common grounds between various countries and organizations, while simultaneously resolving, clarifying, and dissecting differences between conflicting political entities. A conference focusing on global ethics is all about the most fundamental principles of understanding, diversity, and peace.

What is an age of post truths? In short, it is a time where facts and evidence are being obscured to deceive. Granted, there have always been ridiculous lies told by global leaders, but recent dishonesty on all sorts of platforms–radio and television and social media and many others–have catalysed conflict. The people affected are no longer in one small community; the people affected are scattered all around the world. Conflict is now accessible at the press of a button, often one that says "Tweet". It's time for us to clarify the facts.

Delegates interested should register at https://www.thismun.com/register. This page contains information about fees and deadlines, and has a Microsoft form for easy registration. The deadline for registration is December 25th, 2021, and the early-bird deadline is September 25th, 2021. Delegates who sign up before the early-bird deadline will receive a ¥150 discount!

Information on the conference's schedule and location will be released later on our website, www.thismun.com. If there are any additional inquiries, contact thismun@126.com or visit our website!

Sincerely,
Organizers of THISMUN & Director of THISMUN, Dr. Benita Sumita

COMMITTEES, TOPICS & CHAIRS

UNESCO

Chair: Wenny Wang
Cochair: Ken He

Topic A: Era of Inequality led by Increasing Socioeconomic Gaps in Education
Topic B: Impact of Different Levels of Education on Employment

UNODC

Chair: Charlotte Wang
Cochair: William Shan

Topic A: Policing the Injustice in Police Brutality
Topic B: Combatting Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants

UNEP

Chair: Jiangshan Gao
Cochair: Andrew Li

Topic A: Balancing Arctic Shipping and Environmental Protections
Topic B: Arctic Biodiversity Protection

WHO

Chair: Jane Ma
Cochair: Zack Sui

Topic A: Development of Tobacco Control within States
Topic B: Control and Prevention of AIDS

THIS CORE VALUES

With the motto of 'Self-Discipline and Social Commitment' and the spirit of 'Actions Speak Louder than Words,' Tsinghua University and its affiliate schools are dedicated to the well-being of China and, in extension, the world. Tsinghua International School (THIS) is a community of joyful learners—students, parents, teachers and staff—who cultivate this joy through our Core Values:

Collaboration – Sharing our gifts, strengths and perspectives, and working together to solve problems and achieve goals.

Discovery – Pursuing ideas and topics that pique our curiosity, and developing creative responses to challenges and opportunities.

Engagement – Nurturing meaningful learning experiences that require active participation and critical thinking, lead to deep understanding, and foster lifelong learning.

Tsinghua Spirit – Promoting independence, care, courage and integrity.

Cultural Diversity – Respecting ourselves and others, welcoming difference, and embracing the richness of Chinese culture.

CLUB DESCRIPTION

Model United Nations is a platform for students to engage in global issues from diverse points of view. Students discover the ins and outs of interstate relations through negotiation, unpack international conflicts, and hone diplomacy skills. We are also committed to working on global sustainability projects all year round; our clubs four Sustainability Officers ensure that THIS gradually becomes a sustainable and responsible community.

CONFERENCE POLICIES

1.   Expulsion from Conference
Delegates who act inappropriately during the conference through means including but not limited to physical assault, verbal harassment, sexual harassment, andhazing are subject to expulsion from the conference at the discretion of the THISMUN Secretary-General. Delegates who face expulsion are not eligible for a refund.

2.   Awards
THISMUN provides three levels of awards to delegates: one "best delegate", a few "outstanding delegates", and a handful of "honorable mentions". Delegates who act in accordance with their national stance and objectives, work collaboratively with their fellow delegates, adhere to the conference's code of conduct, actively participate in debate, contribute to the working paper and draft resolution, and express fluent, clear, and cohesive ideas to the committee will have the highest chance of being selected for an award.

3.   Photography and Video
Pictures and videos of delegates may be taken during the conference, which may be used in videos or articles written by THISMUN.

RULES OF PROCEDURE   CODE OF CONDUCT

1.   Language – English is the conference's sole working language.

2.   Civility – Delegates must treat all participants and staff with respect and courtesy. During all committee sessions, delegates must pay attention to those who have the floor. Delegates who do not follow this rule may be silenced by the Chair.

3.   Dress Code – Delegates are expected to wear business attire during the conference. Failure to do so will be seen as inappropriate and delegates may be excluded from their committee sessions until they change into more appropriate clothing.

4.   Note Passing – Passing of notes is permitted during the conference as an alternative to verbal communication between delegates.

5.   Electronic Devices – Electronic devices are permitted during the conference and can be used for research and writing documents (e.g working papers, draft resolutions). However, they can be disallowed if delegates are found to be misusing them.

6.   Plagiarism – Delegates who plagiarize their position paper, working paper, or any other document, will be disqualified from any awards.

DUTIES & POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. **Statements by the Executive Committee** – Any member of the Executive Committee, including the Secretary-General, may address the committee at any time.

2. **Committee Dais Duties and Powers** – The committee dais comprises a Chair and a Cochair. Each session will be opened and closed by the Chair, who will also set the speaking time, limit the number of speakers, and determine the appropriateness of any procedural motion. The chair also has the final say on all committee matters, both substantive and procedural. The chair is responsible for directing debate, granting the opportunity to speak, posing questions, announcing rulings on points of order, and ensuring that proper parliamentary procedures are followed. Delegates may seek advice from the Chair and the Cochair on the committee's work and the course of debate.

QUORUM AND ROLL CALL

1. **Quorum and Roll Call** – A round of roll call will be conducted to ensure that there is a quorum. When at least one-quarter of the members are present, the chair may open the floor to discussion. If the presence of a quorum is in doubt, any delegate may request for a quorum, at which point a placard count of delegates is taken. The presence of a quorum must be determined by a roll call at the outset of each session.

COURSE OF DEBATE

1. **Observers** – Representatives of accredited observers have the same rights as members except for the ability to vote on resolutions and amendments. Only with the Chair's permission may a representative of a state or organization who is not an accredited observer nor a member of the United Nations speak before the committee.

2. **Debate and the Speakers' List** – A single continuously open speakers' list shall be formed for the purpose of debate on the subject at hand. Except when supplanted by informal sessions and speakers' lists on procedural motions and amendments, the speakers' list shall be used for all debates on a topic area. When a delegate submits a written request to the dais, it may be added to the speakers' list if not already on the list.

3. **Motions** – Motions and points are accepted once the floor is open and can be brought up by delegates by:
    1. Raising the delegate's placard high for the Chair to see
    2. Wait for the Chair's recognition
    3. Stand up and state the delegate's motion
    4. Respond to any inquiries from the Chair
    5. Sit down

4.   Speeches – No delegate may speak to the committee until the Chair has recognized them. If a speaker's statements are not pertinent to the topic or issue at hand, the chair may rule their speech out of order.

5.   Speaking Time – The Chair will keep track of each speech's time. If a a speaker goes over their allotted time, the Chair will stop the speaker.

6.   Postponement of Debate – A delegate may postpone debate on an amendment at any time after it has been introduced. A delegate may propose to postpone debate on a topic area if at least one resolution on that topic has failed. The motion for delay comprises one speaker in favor and one against and must be passed by a two-thirds majority. If the motion passes, the amendment or topic area is postponed, and it cannot be addressed until a move for resumption of debate is made. If an issue is postponed, the committee promptly goes on to the next issue.

7.   Resumption of Debate – Delegates may resume debate on an amendment or topic area that was previously postponed. This motion is debatable, with one speaker in favor and one in opposition, and requires a simple majority to pass. If the motion is approved, the item on which the debate was postponed will be brought back to the floor.

8.   Closure of Debate – After the required debate has taken place, a delegate may close debate on an amendment, resolution, or setting of the agenda. The chair will decide if a debate should be closed, and their judgment will be final. The motion requires two speakers in favor and two speakers against, each with a speaking time of 30 seconds. A two-thirds majority is required to pass this motion.

9.   Yields – A delegate who has been given the right to speak on a topic or amendment may yield any remaining time by passing it to another delegate, questions, or to the Chair. Delegates speaking on procedural matters are not required to yield, and if they do, comments are not permitted. A yield may be halted at the Chair's discretion.

PARLIAMENTARY POINTS

1.   Point of Personal Privilege – If a delegate is uncomfortable, they may raise a Point of Personal Privilege to alleviate that discomfort. This may cause a speech to be interrupted.

2.   Point of Order – A delegate may raise a Point of Order if they believe that the parliamentary process is not being followed. Only when a speaker's discourse is out of order may this point interrupt them. The Chair shall rule on a Point of Order immediately, in accordance with Parliamentary Procedure, and may dismiss dilatory or inappropriate points.

3.   **Point of Inquiry** – If the floor is open, a delegate may raise a Point of Inquiry with a procedural question. The Chair will respond to the question promptly.

4.   **Right of Reply** – A delegate may request a Right of Reply if another delegate's speech has seriously harmed his or her personal or national identity. All requests must be submitted to the dais in writing, and the Chair's decision is final. If approved, the length of the response is likewise at the Chair's discretion.

CAUCUSES, WORKING PAPERS, DRAFT RESOLUTIONS & AMENDMENTS

1.   **Pre-written Resolutions** – Pre-written resolutions are **disallowed** in THISMUN.

2.   **Unmoderated Caucuses** – Delegates may motion for an unmoderated caucus at any point during debate when the floor is open. The motioning delegate must give the unmoderated caucus a time limit and a brief explanation of its objective. The chair is in charge of approving it and he must give his consent to the motion to convene an unmoderated caucus. For passage, a simple majority is required.

3.   **Moderated Caucuses** – Delegates may motion for a moderated caucus at any point during debate when the floor is open. The motioning delegate must provide a time limit and a speaking time for individual remarks, as well as a brief description of the caucus' objective. The time limit must be approved by the Chair. To pass, a simple majority is required.

4.   **Working Papers** – Working papers are a display of delegates' ideas. At the Chair's discretion, working papers may be distributed; the Chair may also demand any number of signatories for this reason. A working document cannot be formally introduced to the committee and therefore cannot be publicly modified. Instead, delegates can choose from a variety of options. During unmoderated caucuses, they combine and edit papers on their own. The committee will not vote on the working papers.

5.   **Resolutions** – Resolutions reflect a committee's final ideas and propose a remedy to the committee's dilemma. A simple majority in favor is required to pass a draft resolution. All draft resolutions must follow the guidelines in the Draft Resolution Guidelines. Speeches may not mention draft resolutions until they have been properly adopted. Unless an amendment or procedural debate takes precedence, or debate on the draft resolution is postponed or closed, a draft resolution remains on the floor while the issue area it belongs to is on the floor.

6. **Draft Resolutions** – A delegate may introduce a draft resolution on the issue at any moment when the floor is open. When a draft resolution is offered, no special substantive remarks are required and the resolution will immediately be debated.

7. **Amendments** – Amendments allow for the committee to change any section of a previously proposed draft resolution. All amendments must be written, have a specified number of signatories set by the Chair, and get the Chair's approval before being introduced. Amendments interrupt the general debate on the current topic. Two speaker lists, one comprising proponents and the other comprising opponents, will be created for each amendment. The Moderator will recognize speakers by shuffling between the two lists. Because the speeches in favor and against the proposal are both substantive, comments and yields are appropriate. The amendment will be debated until a motion to end debate is made. When at least two speakers from both lists have been heard, such a motion is appropriate. The amendment requires a simple majority to pass. The changes made by the amendment are incorporated into the draft resolution if it passes. Following the voting, the broader discourse on the subject will resume.

8. **Introducing Amendments** – Before being introduced to the committee, amendments must be signed by a certain number of members and get the Chair's approval. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may propose an amendment to any draft resolution in the current issue area. Amendments that have not been accepted by the Chair or that deal with draft resolutions that have not yet been introduced are out of order. It is not appropriate to make adjustments to amendments.

VOTING

1. **Voting** – Only delegates who were listed as present in the most recent roll call are eligible to vote. A motion usually needs only a simple majority to pass—that is to say, there are more people in favor than people against it; if the number of delegates voting for and against the motion is equal, the motion fails. A motion requiring a two-thirds majority passes only if the number of delegates voting in favor is at least twice that of those voting against it. Abstentions will not be taken into account when assessing the outcome of the vote. Members can vote on both procedural and substantive matters (those relating to the topic area directly), whereas accredited observers can only vote on procedural issues. All qualifying delegates shall have an equal vote. Abstentions are only permitted on important votes. Proxy votes are not permitted.

2. **Roll Call Votes** – Any delegate may request a roll call vote after debate on a draft resolution or amendment has ended. This motion is accepted at the Chair's discretion, and his decision is final. Only substantive votes require a roll call vote, which must pass with a simple majority.

3.   Recount – A delegate who believes that a placard vote on a substantive issue was incorrectly counted may request a recount, either through a second placard vote or a roll-call vote. The motion is adopted at the Chair's sole discretion and does not go to a vote. It is not possible to appeal the Chair's decision in this case.

4.   Meeting Suspension – If the floor is open and the current session has less than 15 minutes left, a delegate may suspend the meeting. This concludes all committee functions till the next session begins. Suspension is not controversial and, if warranted, will be put to a placard vote right away. This motion is accepted at the Chair's discretion and is not subject to appeal. For passage, a simple majority is required.

5.   Meeting Adjournment – If the floor is open, the conference is in its final session, and there are less than 15 minutes left, a delegate may adjourn the meeting. This proposal temporarily ends all committee activities. Adjournment is not debatable, and if it is in order, it will be put to a placard vote right away. This motion is accepted at the Chair's discretion and is not subject to appeal. For passage, a simple majority is required.

POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Position Papers are the manifestation of a delegate's national stance on a particular topic that includes the country's official position and its plan to address the problem. Although delegates have leeway in terms of the paper's content, papers are usually structured in three sections, all of which usually constitute a separate paragraph.

1st section: Background information about the topic (what is the country's history with the issue? Beware that the background information should be a reflection of how the delegate's country views the problem, not the delegate's personal opinions)

2nd section: Delegate country's official stance (what has the country alreaady done? What UN actions has the country voted on? Are there any similar problems that the country has faced; how have they responded?)

3rd section: Workable solutions (how does the delegate's country plan to address the issue? What actions does the delegate wish to see? What solutions does the delegate oppose?)

Note in mind that delegates are speaking on behalf of a country, so it is necessary to use **a country's official pronouns**. For example, say "The Kingdom of Spain believes...", rather than "I think". Position papers do not have to be long: one single-spaced page in a standard-sized font is enough. Please cite any references; any citation format, such as MLA, APA, or Chicago, will suffice. At the top of the page, include the committee and topic name, as well as the delegate's school, country, and name.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Committee: DISEC
Topic: Responsible State Behavior in Cyberspace in the Context of International Security
Country: Japan
School: THIS

War and espionage have played a significant role in human society. They are the ramifications of politics, and so despite living in an epoch of technological revolution, these have continued till now, though not only in a physical form but also in a cyber form. There have happened many cyberattacks globally, such as the Stuxnet Worm on Iran in 2010 and Phishing in the US Presidential Election in 2016. To forestall such cyberattacks and potential cyber warfare, two UN-mandated working groups, the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) and the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG), have been established. Regional organizations have also contributed significantly to the development and implementation of confidence-building measures. As a member state of both the UN Group of Governmental Experts and the UN Open-ended Working Group, Japan sees cyber-security as of critical importance, especially in the context of the upcoming Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, which would debilitate Japan's cyber-defense front. Such worriment over a rise in the frequency of cyberattacks, as well as Japan's comparative shortage of adequate cyber experts and security engineers and backwardness in cybersecurity capability, places Japan in a cooperative position with other nations. Moreover, Japan favorably concurs with developing confidence-building measures and cooperating on capacity building and sees them as the priority for Japan at this moment.

In the past five years, Japan has actively participated in both the GGE and the OEWG and established its three pillars of cybersecurity diplomacy: promoting the rule of law in cyberspace, developing confidence-building measures, and cooperating on capacity building. Notwithstanding these efforts, however, Japan is overall unprepared for the cyber challenges due to its lack of attention to such danger before the previous five years. In August 2011, for example, "hackers targeted classified defense information at Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and 20 other defense and high tech firms. Also in August 2011, emails and documents were stolen from 480 Diet members and staff" (The Diplomat). Moreover, in April 2012, "a hack at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries resulted in the exfiltration of 3,000 documents, including 20 classified documents on TPP negotiations" (The Diplomat). Therefore, to tackle such grave issues, Japan has not only formulated a "robust national cyber policy", as said by Mr. Takeshi Akahori, ambassador in charge of cyber policy, but also strived to cooperate with private actors and other countries, adhering to the policies of the GGE. It has opened an inter-sessional meeting on cybersecurity with Singapore and Malaysia, established several bilateral cybersecurity discussions with other countries, and initiated long-term cooperation with ASEAN countries in cyber capacity-building. These efforts are all signs of Japan's intense focus and readiness to continue its three pillars of cybersecurity diplomacy.

Bearing such a focus in mind, Japan advocates establishing a platform for countries based on their geographical location and/or technology (in this case, technology means the difference of technological capabilities in different countries) to tackle cyberattacks cybersecurity. Japan also wishes to illuminate a clear definition of cyber warfare and draw a stark line between a legitimate reprisal and an abrupt counterattack, and to establish a standard treatment for individuals who hack into state property, that they should be extradited to whichever country the convicted individual is from and be reheard in the court of that country. Japan also wishes the UN to consider formulating a standard for cyberattack attribution, revising the international law's implementation in cyberattacks and cyberwarfare, emphasizing the importance of national internet security to both the older adults and students and criminalizing cyber espionage.

WORKING PAPERS & DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

1.   Overview
After several rounds of discussion and conference, delegates will start to compile their ideas into a single document—a working paper—which will be shared later in the committee.

Working papers are recommended to be written in the resolution format from the start, as it avoids the hassle of reorganizing it when it becomes a draft resolution and renders it easier for other delegates to peruse. A delegate can propose a written proposal and formally submit it to the committee after it has been properly structured.

The working paper becomes a draft resolution after it is presented, and it can only be amended by formal amendments. Formal amendments can be friendly or unfriendly, both of which must be submitted by writing a motion; however, although friendly amendments do not require a vote to pass, unfriendly amendments do.

The proposed resolution is voted on after all amendments have been accepted or rejected. It becomes a resolution if the committee adopts it. The proposed resolution is voted on after all amendments have been accepted or rejected. It becomes a resolution if the committee adopts it.

2.   Structure

There are three sections of working papers and a draft resolutions: a header, preambulatory clauses, and operative clauses. A resolution begins with the name of the committee, such as THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Header

A header includes the committee's name, the topic, the signatories, the sponsors, and the version and time of submission when there is more than one working paper.

Preambulatory Clauses

Preambulatory clauses hint at the problems the resolution seeks to solve. While preambulatory clauses are less important than the operative clauses, they are still important, as they map out an "outline" of the rest of the resolution. Start with a -ing verb (e.g emphasizing, acknowledging, reaffirming), followed with a clause and a comma.

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses are the resolution's proposed solutions written with an underlined operative phrase (e.g., urges, calls upon, suggests) and ends with a semicolon (for the last operative clause, replace the semi-colon with a period). A colon, on the other hand, is used to separate operative clauses with sub clauses and sub-sub clauses. Note that every operative clause is numbered, while sub clauses and sub-sub clauses are lettered and numbered with Roman numerals, respectively.

Amendments

An amendment to a draft resolution is a written statement that adds, deletes, or modifies an operative clause. Amendments are divided into two categories:

1. A friendly amendment is a revision to a draft resolution that is agreed upon by all signatories. The amendment will be automatically incorporated into the resolution once it has been signed by all signatories to the draft resolution and approved by the committee chair.

2. An unfriendly amendment is one that some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors oppose and requires a committee vote. The committee votes on all adverse amendments before voting on the proposed resolution. To write an amendment, write the location of amendment, the proposed operative clause, and note whether the amendment adds, deletes, or alters the original clause.

3.   Miscellaneous

1.   Use **12pt Times New Roman** and 1.0 spacing throughout the resolution.

2.   Acronyms are spelled out **after** they have been mentioned.

3.   The introductory word/phrase of each preambulatory clause is *italicized.*

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Registration

https://thismun.com/register