International Academic School

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024

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Introduction

WELCOME LETTER FROM THE DIAS

CHAIR

Hello! I am Fatima Gazafi, and I'll be chairing for WHO at IASMUN 2024. It is my pleasure to guide you through the exhilarating world that is Model United Nations and watch what constructive policies, rigorous debates, and dynamic problem-solving will play out.

Welcome to WHO, delegates – we're proud of your journey so far!

CO-CHAIR

I hope this message finds you well. I'm Rahma, a sophomore at IAS and honored to be your co- chair for this year's conference.

As we gather to exchange ideas and enhance our public speaking skills, I extend a warm welcome to each of you. Your presence reflects a shared commitment to advancing our interests, and I look forward to the rich knowledge exchange during the conference.

Your enthusiasm contributes to the success and vibrancy of this event. Thank you for your vital participation. Let's ensure everyone leaves with collaborative and unforgettable memories. Excited to meet and engage in fascinating conversations with each of you.

Best wishes for a productive and rewarding conference!

PAGER

Hello everyone, my name is Saif Abdulkarim from grade 11b2. I'm glad to be a pager for IASMUN. I'll be assisting the delegates in sending a message to one another. Do not hesitate to reach out if you need anything. I hope you enjoy IASMUN 2023-2024.

Introduction
COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations (World Health Organization, n.da), established in 1948 to promote the attainment of the highest possible standard of health for all people. The WHO is responsible for coordinating and leading global efforts to improve health, prevent diseases, and address health emergencies. Its work encompasses a wide range of health issues, including communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, mental health, maternal and child health, nutrition, environmental health, and strengthening health systems.

The WHO plays a crucial role in addressing global health challenges (World Health Organisation, n.db). It focuses on promoting human well-being throughout life, preventing noncommunicable diseases, and advocating for mental health. In small island developing states, it tackles the health impact of climate change. The WHO actively fights against antimicrobial resistance and works towards eliminating major communicable diseases. The WHO also works to ensure that all people have access to essential health services and rights and that these services are of high quality.

In an increasingly interconnected world, the importance of the WHO's work cannot be overstated (WHO, n.dc). Health issues transcend national borders, and the WHO's efforts to promote global health security are essential to protecting the health of people around the world. As delegates of IASMUN, we encourage you to keep in mind the WHO's mission and the importance of its work as we engage in discussions and debates on global health issues.

Introduction
COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

CHAIR

The MUN Chair is responsible for initiating and guiding committee sessions. They enforce rules, moderate debates, facilitate negotiations, manage time, recognize speakers, maintain decorum, handle procedural points and motions, resolve disputes, and officially close the committee. Their role is crucial for the success of the MUN simulation.

CO-CHAIR

In an MUN committee, a Co-Chair supports the Chair by assisting in session management, addressing procedural matters, moderating debates, and supporting negotiations. They help with timekeeping, maintain decorum, recognize speakers, and provide assistance with logistical issues. In the absence of the Chair, Co-Chairs may assume responsibilities to ensure the committee's continuity. Overall, Co-Chairs play a vital role in facilitating a successful MUN simulation.

PAGER

In an MUN committee, Pagers assist with logistical tasks such as distributing documents, running errands, and setting up the committee space. They support the Chair and Co-Chairs, help maintain order, and provide general assistance to delegates. While their responsibilities may vary, Pagers play a valuable role in ensuring the smooth operation of the committee.

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Agenda 1: Addressing the Global Challenge of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and Ensuring Effective Use of Antibiotics

In a world where scientific leaps have taken us to the moon and unravelled the mysteries of atomic collisions, a new challenge looms large — Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). The COVID-19 pandemic is a stark reminder that infectious diseases can emerge or reemerge to cause harm – potentially to everyone. Infectious diseases that were previously under control may surge due to antimicrobial resistance, setting back progress. This isn't just a health threat; it's a force that could disrupt our global fabric, and like many dilemmas, urgent action is needed.

Consider antibiotics as contemporary miracles, combating infections and preserving lives. However, their misapplication, excessive utilization, and poor infection prevention and control, are transforming them into relics (World Health Organisation, 2020). Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is on the rise, where in 2019 alone, an estimated 4.95 million deaths were estimated be directly attributable to antimicrobial resistance, the majority in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, rendering once-treatable infections formidable (The Lancet, 2022). The urgency to combat AMR is also highlighted by the alarming prediction of over 10 million deaths annually by 2050, alongside an estimated economic toll of $100 trillion (The Review on Antimicrobial Resistance, 2014); and only 6 antibiotic classes marketed (World Health Organisation, 2023b)

The discovery of antibacterial treatments faces a significant gap, and innovative treatments are even more scarce; as Dr.Hanan Balkhy, WHO's Assistant Director-General on AMR, points out "This presents a serious challenge to overcoming the escalating pandemic of antimicrobial resistance and leaves every one of us increasingly vulnerable to bacterial infections including the simplest infections" (Cozier, 2022).

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This isn't merely a health crisis; it's an economic burden, prolonging hospital stays, amplifying medical expenses, and jeopardizing our capacity to undergo routine surgeries or cancer treatments securely (World Health Organization, 2023a).

SUBTOPICS

1. Research & Development of New Antibiotics:

- What initiatives has your country undertaken to promote research and development of new antibiotics, and how successful have they been?
- How does your country balance the economic interests of pharmaceutical companies with the public health imperative for new antibiotics?
- What international collaborations or partnerships has your country engaged in to collectively address the challenge of developing new antibiotics? How have these collaborations contributed to your country's efforts in this regard?

2. Public Awareness & Education:

- In cultivating public awareness, how has your country effectively engage diverse communities and overcome cultural barriers?
- Can you describe an approach your country has taken to educate the public on responsible antibiotic use and its impact on combating AMR? How did it go?
- Can you share any instances where public awareness campaigns have faced resistance or scepticism from the public, and how were these challenges addressed?
- In the context of public awareness and education, how does your country allocate financial resources to support campaigns and initiatives promoting responsible antibiotic use? How do you prioritize funding between different aspects of AMR prevention and control?

3. Surveillance and Reporting Systems:

- What steps has your country taken to establish surveillance systems for monitoring antibiotic use and resistance? Have there been any notable successes or challenges in this regard? how have these been received by the

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healthcare system and the public?
- How does your country manage the balance between sharing surveillance data for global cooperation and addressing concerns related to privacy and security?

4. Innovation in Drug Delivery Systems:
- What advancements or innovations in drug delivery systems has your country embraced to enhance the effectiveness of antibiotic treatments?
- Are there any unique challenges or opportunities related to the adoption of innovative drug delivery technologies in your country's healthcare system?
- In the context of innovative drug delivery systems, can you provide insights into any antibiotic stewardship programs your country has implemented to optimize the use of antibiotics in healthcare settings? How are the effectiveness and impact of these programs measured?

5. Social and Behavioural Factors in Antibiotic Use:
- How does your country address social and behaviouralfactors influencing antibiotic use, and what cultural considerations play a role in shaping public attitudes?
- Reflecting on social and behavioural factors, how has your country addressed the challenge of changing ingrained cultural practices related to antibiotic use?
- What initiative or policy has effectively influenced public behaviour regarding antibiotic consumption? What are the lessons learned from its implementation?

6. Technology in Diagnostics:
- How has your country integrated technology into diagnostic practices to improve the identification of microbial infections and guide antibiotic prescriptions? Any successes or challenges faced?
- In ensuring equitable access to diagnostic technologies, how does your country bridge the gap between urban and rural areas or different socioeconomic

groups?

7. *Crisis Response Plans for AMR Outbreaks:*

- Can you outline the crisis response plans your country has in place for addressing AMR outbreaks, and how effectively have they been implemented in practice?
- How does your country engage with neighbouring nations or regional alliances in joint crisis response efforts for AMR outbreaks?
- How do non-governmental organizations contribute to your country's crisis response plans for AMR outbreaks, and can you provide specific examples of successful collaboration and coordination between the government and NGOs in times of health emergencies related to AMR?

AGENDA 2: GLOBAL ACCESS TO CLEAN DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION IN AFGHANISTAN: A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT

In recent years, Afghanistan has faced significant challenges in providing global access to clean drinking water and sanitation, crucial components of the fundamental human right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being.

Before the political upheavals that began in the late 20th century, Afghanistan had a more stable infrastructure for water and sanitation. However, decades of conflict, starting with the Soviet invasion in 1979 (Humanities LibreTexts, 2023), and subsequent political unrest have severely affected the country's ability to maintain and improve water and sanitation facilities. After the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001 (Maizland, 2023), there were efforts by the international community, including NGOs and governmental bodies, to improve access to clean drinking water and sanitation in Afghanistan (Koch, 2009). Various projects aimed to construct wells, water treatment facilities, and sewage systems to address

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the pressing needs of the population (USAID, 2013).

Despite these efforts, progress was hindered by ongoing conflicts, political instability, and geographical challenges. Many areas, especially in rural regions, continued to lack adequate infrastructure, leaving communities vulnerable to waterborne diseases (TNH, 2010).

During the 2014-2021 period, initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlighted the importance of universal access to clean water and sanitation. Afghanistan, like other nations, is committed to achieving these goals. However, achieving these targets faced setbacks due to the deteriorating security situation, hindering the implementation of comprehensive and sustained programs (Maizland, 2023).

The situation in Afghanistan became uncertain due to the Taliban's return to power in August 2021 (Maizland, 2023). The geopolitical landscape and humanitarian efforts in the country were undergoing significant changes (Ruohomäki, 2016). The ability to ensure global access to clean drinking water and sanitation in Afghanistan as a fundamental human right was at risk, given the challenges posed by the political transition.

SUBTOPICS

1. *Current water and sanitation infrastructure in Afghanistan:*
   - How would your country assess the functionality, coverage, and maintenance of existing water supply systems in the country?
   - In what ways did your country promote and support community-led projects to enhance water and sanitation access?

2. *Climate change and water security:*
   - How did your country encourage diplomatic initiatives that prioritize

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collaborative solutions for water security in the region?
- In what way did your country and other countries collaborate to build resilience in water infrastructure against these events?
- What specific projects or initiatives has your country undertaken to assist Afghanistan in addressing its water-related challenges, considering both short-term relief and long-term sustainability?

3. Innovations and technology for water solutions:
- What is the current state of technological infrastructure for water management in Afghanistan?
- What role does your country play in the advocacy of the use of technologies for efficient water resource assessments?
- How can technology play a role in addressing immediate water challenges in the country?

4. Integration of traditional water management practices:
- What policies can your country propose to incentivize the use of traditional rainwater harvesting methods?
- What are some of the traditional water management practices that have historically been employed in Afghanistan?

5. Rural vs urban disparities in water and sanitation:
- What long-term strategies has your country implemented to ensure sustained improvement in water and sanitation services for both rural and urban populations?
- how has your country adovocated for initiatives that mitigate health risks associated with inadequate water and sanitation in rural areas?
- If applicable, how is your country engaging in transboundary cooperation with Afghanistan and neighbouring countries to address shared water-related challenges and ensure equitable access to water resources?

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6. Crisis communication strategies for water related emergencies:
- In what ways did your country support strategies that foster community engagement in crisis communication and response?
- What elements should be included in such legislation to ensure comprehensive crisis response?

7. Water quality monitoring and contamination issues:
- In what ways did your country support public health initiatives to address waterborne diseases resulting from poor water quality?
- What health risks are associated with contaminated water, and how do they impact communities in Afghanistan?

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Resources & References

LIST OF RECOMMENDED READINGS

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- Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis (19 January, 2022): https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(21)02724-0/fulltext

- Antimicrobial Resistance: A Growing Serious Threat for Global Public Health (2023): https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare11131946

- Water, sanitation and hygiene (Afghanistan): https://www.unicef.org/afghanistan/water-sanitation-and-hygiene#:~:text=And%20the%20scale%20of%20this,to%20basic%20drinking%20water%20today

ONLINE RESOURCES

1. The World Health Organization (.org)
2. National Institutes of Health (.gov)The Global Health Network (.org)
3. The Review on Antimicrobial Resistance (.org)
4. The United Nations Environment Programme (.org)
5. The United Nations Children's Fund (.org)

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SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Delegation from	Represented by
The Federal Republic of Germany	International Academic School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the United Nations (UN) General Assembly First Committee that has been responsible for maintaining international peace and security since 1945. Germany is a crucial member as it participates in initiatives on disarmament, non-proliferation, and arms control. The topics discussed are 'Militarization of Outer Space and the Possibility of a Space Arms Race' and 'Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance'.

I. Militarization of Outer Space and the Possibility of a Space Arms Race

Due to dramatic technological and scientific advancements in the past decades, nations have been interested in exploring outer space and retaining superiority over other countries through outer space militarization. After the lengthy competition between USSR and the US for paramount space exploration that started in 1957, the Anti-Satellite (ASAT) test being first executed by Russia, other countries have been building and developing more advanced technologies. Thus, due to its calamitous consequences, the UN placed numerous treaties, conventions, and agreements to cease any arms race or militarization in space. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) was established by the General Assembly in 1959 to govern the exploration and usage of space for the benefit of all humankind: peace, security, and development.

Germany is firmly devoted to terminating the arms race and establishing peace and security in outer space. To accomplish that, Germany has ratified The Partial Test Ban Treaty, the Outer Space Treaty, the Rescue Agreement, the Liability Convention, and the Launch Registration Convention to ensure concord. Forbye, Germany actively contributed to the work of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space (GGE PAROS). Germany is wholly supportive of a resumption of the substantive endeavours of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. It persists in actively contributing to the discussions and negotiations under the PAROS working group in multiple fora within the UN system.

Germany is open to initiatives to substantially advance arms control policy concerning menaces to space systems. During the forum of the draft resolutions on outer space in the First Committee (DISEC) on 29 October 2019, Germany was concerned about the increasing development of various counter-space capabilities. Germany then abstained due to the inadequate response to the long-term objective, ambiguities, and shortcomings which could raise the risk of conflict in space. Furthermore, a German representative stated, "Germany emphasizes that a future framework for arms control concerning outer space should involve comprehensive, practical, and verifiable legally binding instruments designed to eventually cover all relevant threats […]." Thus, there ought to be more than the current normative framework for outer space.

Further, Germany voted against the draft resolution L.58/Rev.1 because it was inadequate and restricted. Germany is seeking an approach that principally excludes the militarization of outer space, which is flawless, sufficient, and time-independent.

Germany calls for the continuation and strengthening of the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 to prohibit placing nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction in outer space and for all nations to ratify and adhere to the treaty. The UN should create a space confidence-building

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The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

measures (CBMs) mechanism to prevent misunderstandings that could lead to a space arms race, which would involve transparency through sharing information on space-related activities and developing a code of conduct for the peaceful use of outer space.

Establishing a joint international space research and development program would be open to participation by all nations and would promote collaboration and cooperation between developed and non-developed countries that require aid in exploring and using outer space. Lastly, promoting international cooperation for the peaceful use of outer space, including developing technologies for space exploration, satellite-based services, and space debris management.

II. Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance

One of the fundamental human rights is the right to life. This is one of the cornerstones of basic rights that should be guaranteed to any human being. However, this right is usurped by one of the world's prevalent issues: gun control. Even the international community has signed many treaties, such as the UN firearms protocol, the UN small arms programme of action, the UN Register of Conventional weapons, and the UN arms trade treaty. Despite all these measures, the availability of guns and their threat are still at large. This is quite evident by the recent statistic that shows 250,000 people died due to firearms worldwide.

Germany considers that firearm ownership, not a right but a privilege. Thus, Germany firmly believes that strict gun control policies effectively reduce gun crime and protect citizens' safety. This is evident by Germany's gun control laws that require all firearms to be registered; individuals must pass background checks and attend a firearms safety course. The effects of these strict laws are shown as Germany has one of the lowest numbers of deaths by firearms worldwide. Moreover, just from 1998-2018, Germany saw an almost 50% drop in deaths caused by gun violence. Despite this decrease in gun violence, Germany is one of the largest exporters of firearms. However, the government is enacting and has stated plans for measures to restrict firearm exports. This will reduce firearm exports to other nations, reducing firearm casualties in other nations. Furthermore, Germany has signed and ratified many UN and other international firearm treaties, such as the Arms Trade Treaty, UN Firearms Protocol, the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and development, and other EU treaties relating to firearms. Additionally, Germany has provided funds to other UN member states to aid in implementing UNPoA. It would enable other nations as well to reduce deaths by gun violence.

One solution is to increase funding for background checks and mental health evaluations for gun ownership. This will reduce the risk of firearms landing in the hands of mentally unstable individuals. Additionally, implementing an international buyback program for illegal firearms can help decrease the number of illicit firearms in circulation and increase penalties for unlawful possession.

Moreover, this can be coupled with measures such as restricting the sale of certain types of ammunition and increasing international cooperation to combat the illegal trade of firearms. Hence, implementing stricter regulations such as the import and export of weapons, developing technology to trace firearms and pinpoint their origin, and mandating an age limit and gun safety education programs before purchasing a firearm will result in awareness of the dangers posed by

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Delegation from	Represented by
The Federal Republic of Germany	International Academic School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

the mishandling of weapons. Following all these measures being integrated successfully will lead to a reduction in gun violence across the world.

In conclusion, the Federal Republic of Germany strongly believes that strict gun control policies can reduce gun crime and protect citizens' safety through the initiatives mentioned.

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II. Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance:

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https://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/region/germany

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General Assembly First Committee (Disarmament and International Security)
Main submitters: Russian Federation, Japan
Sponsors: Germany, Iran, Iceland
Signatories: Palestine, Libya, Algeria, Syria, Jordan, Bulgaria, Egypt, Nigeria, Iraq, Sweden, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Luxembourg, Hungary, Kuwait, Tunisia, Pakistan, France, Cuba, Poland, Colombia, South Africa, India, Bangladesh, Yemen, Turkey, Paraguay, Switzerland, New Zealand, Central Africa, United Arab Emirates, Bulgaria

Agenda: "Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance"

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the increasing gun violence across the world,

Bearing in mind every citizen has the right to their safety, security and self defense and that their right to live is their most important right,

Recognizing the need for effective gun control policies in order to prevent tragedies and mass shootings,

Concerned that illicit trafficking and diversion of arms and related material of all types undermine the rule of law and human rights, and has the potential to undermine the respect for international humanitarian law, can impede the provision of humanitarian assistance and have wide ranging negative humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences,

Emphasizing the need for proper implementation of measures to curb arms trafficking,

Noting with deep concern that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world continue to pose threats to international peace and security, cause significant loss of life,

Emphasizing the need for international cooperation on this issue,

1. *Recommends* for the establishment of rules and regulations internationally over the eligibility for obtaining firearm licenses of all kinds;
   a. These include a thorough testing process which includes;
      i. Background checks including mental health evaluations;
      ii. Must be over the age of Twenty-One;
      iii. Physical tests to make sure the person is capable of being responsible;

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SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

  b. These tests must be done every two years to renew one's license;

  c. Must have a rational reason or motive to own the firearm;
    i. hunting;
    ii. sport shooting;
    iii. collection;
    iv. tradition;
  d. Only one firearm is allowed for each license;

2. *Further recommends* alternative government initiatives such as buyback programs for illicit firearms;

3. *Condemns* the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons;
  a. Small arms refer to weapons designed for individual use, and light weapons are designed for use by several people serving as a crew;

4. *Calls for* mandatory gun safety education programmes for any who would like to wield a firearm;
  a. This teaches the responsibilities and consequences of using a firearm;
  b. Both physically and psychologically prepares citizens for the usage of a firearm;
  c. Furthermore, raises awareness by showing gun violence related statistics;

5. *Encourages* the use of lengthier punishments against transgressors of gun laws;
  a. Illegal gun ownership will entail a sentence of at least 5 years;
  b. Crimes committed with a firearm will entail a sentence of 7 years;
  c. Gun related homicides will result in 30 years in prison;

6. *Emphasizing* the creation and maintenance of a National Firearms Registry for each nation;

   a. Every citizen with ownership of a firearm must officially register it with the government;
   b. Any illicit ownership of firearms will face harsh punishment;

7. *Requests* the researching and implementing of smart gun technology;
   a. Includes features such as;
      i. Biometric recognition;
      ii. Personalized locks;
      iii. Gps tracking;
   b. This will help reduce:
      i. the number of accidental shootings;
      ii. theft-related gun violence;
      iii. unauthorized use of firearms;
      iv. reduce illicit firearm trafficking;

8. *Authorizing* the implementing of stricter regulations on the legal import and export of firearms;
   a. Working with trusted manufacturers that use high quality materials to prevent accidental malfunctions;
   b. Limiting a country's amount of firearm importing and exporting based on the impact of the limitation on the national economy;
      i. Special exceptions such as countries being at war will be considered;

9. *Requests* the prevention of 3d printed firearms;

   a. Regulating the sale and distribution of 3D printers capable of printing firearms;

   b. Enforcing laws that prohibit the production and possession of 3D printed guns;

   c. Tracking and removing illegal files used for printing firearms from the internet;

   d. Implementing background checks and licensing requirements for those who own or operate 3D printers;

   e. Incorporating technology such as radio-frequency identification (RFID) or fingerprint recognition to ensure that only authorized users can access 3D printers;

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10. *Solemnly affirms* modifications to the following treaties;
    a. The UN Arms Trade Treaty;
        i. Ammunition needs to appear included in the Arms Trade Treaty;
        ii. The recording of weapons should be under a central authority;

    b. The UN Firearm Protocol;

        i. Adopting this protocol universally and implementing all provisions;

        ii. Including enforcement mechanisms;

        iii. Modifying the protocols to track the movement of firearms and to identify their origin;

        iv. Criminalizing the illicit trade of firearm;

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RULES OF PROCEDURES CHEAT SHEET

POINTS & MOTIONS

- *Point of Information:* Ask a question to the committee or chair.
- *Point of Order*: Raise to address a rules violation.
- *Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:* Seek clarification on rules or procedures.
- *Point of Personal Privilege:* Used to address matters affecting a delegate personally, such as discomfort, technical issues, or other urgent concerns.
- *Motion to Set the Agenda:* A proposal made by a delegate to determine the order in which topics or issues will be discussed during the committee sessions.
- *Motion to Open the General Speakers' List (GSL):* It proposes to allow delegates to add their names to the speakers' list, indicating their desire to speak on a topic. Once approved, the GSL provides an orderly way for delegates to express their views during the discussion.
- *Motion for a Moderated Caucus:* Proposal to initiate a focused and time-limited discussion, allowing delegates to speak in an organized manner on a specific topic within the committee.
- *Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus:* Proposes a period of informal discussion without a chairperson, allowing delegates to collaborate freely on specific topics.
- *Motion to Move into Voting Procedure:* Proposal to transition from discussion or debate to the formal voting phase, signaling the conclusion of discussions and the initiation of the decision-making process.
- *Motion to Recess:* A motion to recess is a parliamentary procedure seeking a temporary break or pause in a session.
- *Motion to Adjourn the Meeting:* Propose to end the session.

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RULES OF PROCEDURES CHEAT SHEET

Speaking Time

- *Standard Speech*: Usually 1-2 minutes.
- *Moderated Caucus Speech:* Short, focused speech during a moderated caucus.
- *Unmoderated Caucus:* No speaking time limit; used for informal discussion.

Voting

- *Voice Vote:* Chair asks for approval; delegates respond verbally.
- *Division of the House:* Delegates physically stand for or against a motion.
- *Roll Call Vote:* Individual vote by each delegation.

Resolutions

- Resolution is the finalized and officially adopted document.
- Draft Resolution is a preliminary version that is subject to refinement and approval before it becomes a resolution.
- *Sponsor:* Delegates responsible for a draft resolution.
- *Signatory:* Delegates supporting a draft resolution.

Amendments

- *Friendly Amendment:* Accepted by the sponsors without a vote.
- *Unfriendly Amendment:* Requires a majority vote to pass.

General Etiquette

Appendices

RULES OF PROCEDURES CHEAT SHEET

- **Addressing Others:** Always use formal titles ("Delegate of Country X"), and refrain from using personal pronouns.
- **Respectful Language:** Maintain professionalism and courtesy.
- **Cell Phones:** Keep them on silent; use discreetly during unmoderated caucuses.
- **Position Papers:** Submit before the conference for preparation.

CODE OF CONDUCT

- **Respect:** Treat all delegates and chairs with respect.
- **Inclusivity:** Encourage diverse perspectives and participation.
- **Professionalism:** Uphold the integrity of the committee.

ADDITIONAL TIPS

- **Research:** Be well-prepared on your country and the agenda items.
- **Collaboration:** Work with others to build consensus.
- **Listening:** Actively listen to other delegates' perspectives.

Conclusion

Thank you for being a part of WHO. We wish you a wonderful and rewarding MUN experience at IASMUN 2024!

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024

GOOD LUCK!

GOOD LUCK!

GOOD LUCK!