



ANAVRYTA MODEL LYCEUM MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE



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REVIEWED BY ADVISOR N.P. FOR THE 4TH AMLMUN SESSION



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SECRETARY GENERAL'S OPENING LETTER

Honorable MUN Director, Advisor, Student Officers, Delegates,

It is with great honor and immense pleasure that I welcome you all to 4th Anavryta Model Lyceum Model United Nations Conference, to be held from 22nd-23rd November, in the city of Athens. Serving as your Secretary-General, I am humbled to witness the gathering of bright young minds, united by a shared passion for diplomacy, dialogue, and the pursuit of solutions to the challenges our world faces.

The theme for this year's AMLMUN is "Democracy, Good Governance and Civil Society". It reflects the pressing need to reimagine and reinforce the foundations upon which just and inclusive societies are built. Around the globe, democracy is being challenged, governance is under scrutiny, and the voice of civil society is becoming ever more crucial and that is why each committee's agenda includes topics tied to this central theme. At AMLMUN, we seek not only to debate these issues, but also to critically examine how cooperation, accountability, and respect for human rights can shape a fairer world.

AMLMUN is much more than a simulation of the United Nations. It is a platform to cultivate leadership, empathy, and a sense of global responsibility. Moreover, it offers students the opportunity to participate in in-depth discussions and to take on the role of an experienced diplomat who stands up for his beliefs and the ideals of our world. For this reason, we provide 9 committees to help students select issues that align with their interests and express their thoughts.

I, therefore, urge you to participate in the 4th AMLMUN Conference and take advantage of the opportunity to use your voice and become an advocate for Human Rights!

Looking forward to seeing you at our Conference in November.

Sincerely,

Charalampos Gavouras

Secretary-General

DELEGATES MANUAL



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DELEGATES' PREPARATION

Each delegate is signed upon a country which they will represent in their assigned committee. Research about the country as well as the agenda of the committee is necessary. Firstly, you must know the fundamental facts in order to place the country in a global context. A historical background of your country is useful to know so as to understand the impact that the topics of your committee have on your country but also what stance you should take. Also important to explore is how your country perceives other countries and the other way around. Knowing foreign policy is always helpful and can assist in working well with other member states. It is best to gain an insight on the relations that your country has with the rest of the international community so as to know with which Member States you can cooperate with during lobbying.

The research of the agenda may include an explanation of the problem and its international importance, relevant facts, statistics, previous UN resolutions, documents, treaties and prior attempts at solutions. Things to consider are the country's policy on the issue, how they have (if they have) taken any measures to resolve it, as well as the view of other member states.

The best way to start one's research is by carefully reviewing the Study Guides that will be posted on the AMLMUN website. It is also beneficial to check the bibliography of the study guide, as it often contains useful websites.

POLICY STATEMENTS

A policy statement is a short speech, in which you express your country's point of view on the issues of the committee. It may concern all of the topics in the agenda of your committee as only one policy statement will be read by each delegate in the very beginning of the lobbying. It should be as brief as possible, as it should not exceed the time length of one minute (~one paragraph). It is essential to prepare one as it will facilitate the forming of alliance for lobbying as well as debate.

LOBBYING

During lobbying delegates are allowed to rearrange the sitting and form alliances with other Member States that their policies align with on the topics of the agenda and on political matters generally. Each alliance drafts a resolution and chooses a main submitter for the resolution who then will be called upon to present the resolution to the rest of the delegates-the House.

Plagiarism will not be tolerated! To add to that, all resolutions will be checked for use of Artificial Intelligence writing tools. Delegates are expected to create clauses and resolutions based on research and country policy. Thus, original work is expected. Excessive use of AI, or the presentation of AI- produced material will not be tolerated.



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RULES OF PROCEDURE

Open debate is the mode followed in AMLMUN when debating resolutions. This means that a member of the House can deliver a speech and take any appropriate stance against a resolution. However, upon debating amendments the mode changes to Closed Debate, meaning that there is separate and set time for speakers in favor and speakers against.

Note that every delegate may refer to themselves using the pronouns **“we/our/etc.”** or the **name of their country** or say **“the delegation of Switzerland”** for example when referring to themselves as they represent a whole delegation and the personal pronouns **“I/my”** are prohibited.

POINTS AND MOTIONS

A detailed guide on every point and motion, on their purpose and their use, can be found in our website.

AMENDMENTS

An amendment is a formal note that the delegate sends to the Chairs which contains alterations to the resolution. Each amendment can contain only one alteration and can only be submitted during debate time on the according resolution. Every delegate that wishes to submit an amendment will submit it in an online form that the Chairs control. Further instruction will be given inside the committee. When debating an amendment we follow the close debate mode.

An amendment of the second degree is an amendment on the amendment and can only be entertained in time against of the amendment of the first degree (though it should be sent to the Chairs earlier). The same procedure followed in the debate of Amendments of the first degree also applies here. The debate time on this amendment does not count as time against the Amendment of the first degree and the discussion on the initial amendment will be continued, regardless of the result of the voting on the amendment of the second degree.

There are no third- and further-degree amendments.

YIELDING

When a delegate is asked to yield the floor, they can either yield it to the chairs saying **“We yield the floor to the chair”** and not **“yield back”** as yield means give back,



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or they can yield it to another delegation. If the delegate accepts and so does the Chair then the floor is obtained by the next delegate. The second delegate may now only yield the floor to the chairs and points of information are allowed.

VOTING

All delegations can vote on resolutions and amendments. When voting for resolutions and amendments, the members of the house can vote in favor, against or abstain from voting. When voting on procedural issues there are no abstentions from voting. During the voting procedure all points are out of order, except for the point of order, when it refers to the actual voting procedure. A resolution with a tied vote fails.

NOTE-PASSING

Note-passing is allowed between the delegates. All notes passing through the House will be read by members of the Administrative Staff. Note-passing between Committees is not allowed. Please keep in mind that Notes are only for diplomatic discussions and Notes with inappropriate content will be delivered to the Student Officers.

FUNDING

There is common confusion on whether a committee whose focus is not financial, has to include methods of funding the measures mentioned in the resolution. You should keep in mind that it is in order to include possible funding methods, without however explicitly referring to sums (e.g. Asks the World Bank to provide ~~11 million US dollars~~ funds to...).

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

FORUM: Legal Committee (GA6)

QUESTION OF: Reforming the criminal justice system to improve rehabilitation and develop alternatives to imprisonment



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SUBMITTED BY: China

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Sweden, Norway, Spain, USA, Germany, Belgium, Canada, Russia, France

THE LEGAL COMMITTEE,

Alarmed by the constantly raising reoffending rates around the world,

Acknowledging the importance of maintaining order in society through the criminal justice system,

Being fully aware of the efforts of the UN and EU to improve the living conditions in prisons,

Keeping in mind the practical difficulties hampering the proper rehabilitation of imprisonments,

1. **Proposes** imprisonment alternatives that target the decrease over-incarceration and promotes rehabilitation and positive mental development, solutions include:

- a. *Monitoring* mechanisms to prevent torture and/or ill-treatment,
- b. Hiring security staff that takes into consideration both the physical and the mental well-being of the prisoners and halts whatever action goes against the health of the imprisoned population,
- c. Choosing rehabilitation over brutal forms of punishment;

2. **Requests** mental treatment to be provided in all prisons, ensuring the proper rehabilitation of convicts for them to be able to readapt to the society, when they are released:

- a. Provide psychologists, who can provide services such as:
 - i. group therapy
 - ii. crisis counseling,
- b. Rehabilitation programs, guided by specialists and experts, for substance abusers, to help prisoners prepare for the transition back to society,
- c. To provide education programs for inmates, specifically non-violent inmates, to finish school, or even university programs to gain more skills or to continue their studies from prison, so once they are released back into society, they can continue with their lives,
- d. For non-violent inmates, community work so that can ease the way back to society.



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WORDS AND PHRASES TO INTRODUCE PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

Acknowledging	Expecting	Noting
Affirming	Expressing its appreciation	Alarmed by
Approving	Aware of	Bearing in mind
Fully aware of	Observing	Believing
Pointing out	Confident	Reaffirming
Recalling	Realizing	Guided by

WORDS AND PHRASES TO INTRODUCE OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Accepts	Emphasizes	Proposes
Affirms	Encourages	Recommends
Endorses	Asks	Requests
Calls	Invites	Suggests
Declares	Hopes	Supports
Trusts	Deplores	Urges

STUDENT OFFICERS MANUAL

QUORUM

A Chair requires a Quorum in order to start the debate, as well as vote upon resolutions. The Quorum is set at 1/3 of the House for any session to be declared open.



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In order for voting to take place simple majority, more votes in favor than the votes against is required. Student Officers are therefore encouraged to keep track of their Roll-Call list. Please note that delegations abstaining to vote are not considered as part of the number of voting delegations, thus for a resolution or amendment to pass there must be more votes in favor than those against, disregarding the abstentions. Student Officers are also encouraged to explain to delegates the aforementioned, as well as the status of “Present and Voting”, which if stated obliges a delegation to either vote in favor or against, meaning that the said delegation may not abstain in any of the voting procedures.

ROLL CALL

Roll Call allows the Student Officers to keep track of all the delegations missing and it should be taken before every session and after each break. All countries that have not been present during the Roll Call, will be noted down and the Secretariat members will be informed about their absence. At the end of each Roll-Call, Student Officers may ask if any delegations have not been called out.

USEFUL CHAIRING PHRASES

- Could the house please come to order and show the speaker the necessary respect? (This phrase is used when the chair is asking the house to remain quiet.)
- The next resolution to be debated will be on the topic of ... The chairs would like to call upon the main submitter to read out the operative clauses of the resolution. (This phrase is used at the beginning of the debate.)
- The chairs set debate time at X minutes. (This phrase is used in order to be clarified the approximate time of the debate)
- Delegate of ... you have been recognized/ you have the floor. (This phrase is used to indicate that the delegate that has been recognized has the floor in order to deliver a speech.)
- There has been a point of... Delegate of ... please rise and state your point (This phrase is usually used after a point of order or parliamentary enquiry or information to the chair.)
- Your point was well/not well taken. Could the delegate please rephrase/repeat his question? (When the question is not clearly stated and the delegate that obtains the floor has not comprehended the point.)
- Is the speaker open to any points of information? (This phrase is used in order to be clarified if the speaker is willing to answer any questions. Appropriate answers are “Up to 1”, “Up to 2”, “To any and all”)



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- Could the speaker please come to his concluding remarks? (This phrase is used when it is time for the speaker to conclude his speech.)
- Since debate time has elapsed, we will now move on with the voting procedure. (This phrase is used when debate time expires.)
- All the delegates wishing to vote in favor/against/abstain please rise your placards high now. (This phrase is used during voting procedure.)
- Could the delegate please yield the floor to the chairs? (This phrase is used when the delegate has concluded with his speech.)
- Are there any delegates wishing to obtain the floor?
- The chair stands corrected (used after a point of order that has been stated by a delegate due to the fact that the chair has made a mistake.)
- Due to time constraints this point/motion has been overruled.
- Delegates the chairs encourage you to participate. (This phrase is used when the committee has not been very active.)
- An Amendment has been proposed by... It is in order. The Chair will read it out. (This phrase is used when an amendment is proposed.)
- The delegates may refrain from using the first person/unparliamentarily language.
- Could the Admin Staff take their voting positions and the Security Staff shield the door? And note passing is suspended. (This phrase is used when having the voting procedure.)
- With X votes in favor, Y against and Z abstentions this resolution passes/fails. (Used to announce the outcome of the voting procedure.)
- Clapping is out of/in order.



SECURITY COUNCIL MANUAL

JURISDICTION

The Security Council (SC or UNSC) is one of the 5 main organs of the United Nations. It aims at resolving issues threatening international peace and security. Therefore, it deals not only with matters of security, but also with social and economic issues impacting international equality and stability. Its decisions are mandatory and all UN Member States are obligated to abide by them. In order to enforce these decisions, the UNSC Members have the right to decide on the deployment of peacekeeping operations and interventions as well as the imposition of sanctions on States and parties violating international law.

MEMBERS

The Security Council consists of 15 members, which are UN Member States, 5 permanent with veto power, also referred to as “the P5” (Permanent 5)—namely People’s Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States of America—and 10 non-permanent Member States. The latter are elected by the General Assembly for two year-terms based on geographical criteria, in order to ensure that views of all geographical regions are involved in decision making.

LOBBYING AND DEBATING

The SC lobbies in same manner as the rest of the committees. Each alliance is to draft a resolution with the difference that they may not choose a main-submitter of the resolution but instead decide on submitter for each operative clause of the resolution. The submitter will be written in the end of each clause in this manner: **(Submitted by Germany)**.

All the clauses from all the resolutions will be then merged into one resolution for each topic after they have been checked by the approval panel. All 15 of the members of the SC will be submitters to the resolution.

The debate in the Security Council is a clause-by-clause debate. More specifically, clauses are submitted, debated and voted separately, so that a common resolution of the Council including all the passed clauses will have been formed by the end of the session. It is advisable that clauses are clear and effective enough, while they are supposed to include a certain measure that is to be explained thoroughly, but is not to be accompanied by any kind of explanation of the motives for each clause. The clauses are introduced by the submitting Member State through a short introductory speech. In general, the typical Rules of Procedure concerning the debate mode apply to the Security Council as well. For instance, the debate mode for



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discussing clauses is an open debate; however, when debating amendments, the debate mode is a closed debate. Amendments of the first and second degree to a clause can only be entertained during the debate time on the relevant clause. Amendments seeking to insert new clauses are debated after all clauses have been debated upon, and only as long as time constraints allow it.

After all clauses and amendments have been debated separately, it is time for the House to debate and vote on the resolution as a whole as it is in its final form. Open debate mode is to be used.

VOTING AND VETO POWER

For a decision to be made, a minimum number of 9 votes in favor (or 3/5 majority if the delegates are less than 15) is needed. One of the special characteristics of the SC is the “veto power” of the P5-Members. When a P5 State votes against, this constitutes a veto and leads to the automatic rejection of the clause/amendment. When a delegate is to veto, they need to inform the Chairs beforehand by passing them a note stating they wish to veto, namely the “veto threat”. However, veto is rarely used. Thus, delegates must respect it.

Abuse of the veto power is a threat to the well-functioning of the council and as a result a warning can be issued. Vetoes need to be avoided as much as possible. Therefore, delegates are requested to try to amend anything that they do not agree to. In addition, in a case of a veto threat, there is the so-called “P5 caucus” between the P5 and one of the Presidents of the Council, which is a private talk that aims at finding a solution and preventing a veto. So, delegates are encouraged to avoid vetoing frequently and do so only if the policy of their country is strongly offended. This, however, does not mean that P5 nations are “forced” to agree with everything.

Should a P5 member want to vote against or at least not support a clause or amendment, then they are encouraged to abstain. Obviously, an abstention does not count as a veto, rather as non-participation in the voting procedure, and thus should be preferred. As stated, a veto is used only and if a country’s national benefits are critically threatened.



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INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE MANUAL

THE ICJ

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial tribunal of the United Nations. It was established in 1945 by the UN Charter and is considered to be the successor of the Permanent Court of International Justice. It constitutes one of the six principal organs of United Nations. An informal alternative name of ICJ is World Court. Its function is to consider and resolve disputes between states, that have brought the case to the court, in accordance with international law. The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. It is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ.

TERMINOLOGY

Memorandum

Before the conference each couple of advocates has to write and present a Memorandum to the members of the court and to the opposing advocate team. The memorandum consists of four main sections: the introduction, the historical background, the legal grounds and the judgment requested (prayer).

Stipulations

Before the conference, both teams of advocate have to discuss and agree on common grounds and facts of the case. These agreements are called stipulations, and they can't be changed from the moment that they have been presented to the members of the Court.

Evidence

Evidence can be divided into two categories, the real evidence and the testimony. Real evidence is any material object, e.g. documents, articles and conventions. Parties can initially bring up to 10 pieces of evidence to the Court. Upon questioning by the Presidency and the Judges, the Advocates are given the chance to present 5 extra pieces of evidence, which are called Rebuttals.

Testimony

Testimony is the statement made by a witness who is under oath. Each party presents three witnesses.

Burden of Proof



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The Burden of Proof is based on the generally accepted principle of *actori incumbit probatio*, which means that the claimant has to prove his claim. This means that the Applicant part has to persuade a simple majority (51%) of the judges, 8 of the 15 judges. If at the end of the case the Applicant party has met the burden, it wins automatically.

ROLES

Presidency

The President and the Deputy President are elected every three years. The President presides at all meetings of the Court and he/she is responsible to organize the whole procedure of the trial. During judicial deliberations, the President has the right to a second vote in case of a tie in the votes. The Deputy President replaces the President in his/her absence.

The Registry

The Registry is the permanent administrative organ of the Court. Head of this administrative organ is the Registrar who is not responsible only for helping in the administration of justice and acting as an international secretariat. Its activities are both judicial and diplomatic, as well as administrative. The Registrar is not allowed to vote.

In AMLMUN the role of the Registrar will be held by the Deputy President who will indeed hold the right to vote.

Advocates

In the ICJ there are four advocates, two for each party. The advocates are independent lawyers and they try to support their clients. There is the Applicant Party, which is the party bringing the case before the Court and there is the Respondent Party, namely the party that “responds” to the allegations by the Applicant.

Judges

The judges are independent lawyers just like the advocates, but their role is very different. The Judges rule each case on the ground of International Law. During the conference Judges must remain as objective as possible and they must never pre-judge until the final deliberation.

The judge may not research the case or the verdict before the conference and their first viewing of the case will be when presented with the Memorandum prepared by the advocates of each party.



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PROCEDURE OF THE COURT

Before the conference

Before the conference the **advocates** must submit the following documents:

- 1) Memorandum by each party
- 2) Evidence list by each party
- 3) Witness list by each party
- 4) Stipulations by both parties

During the conference

The program of the ICJ is the following:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Reading out the Stipulations
- 3) Opening Statements by the Applicant Party
- 4) Opening Statements by the Respondent Party
- 5) Presentation of Evidence by the Applicant Party
- 6) Presentation of Evidence by the Respondent Party
- 7) Deliberation: During this deliberation, judges examine the pieces of evidence that advocates submitted during the presentation of evidence.
- 8) Questioning: During this questioning, judges ask questions to the advocates concerning all the pieces of evidence that they have evaluated.
- 9) Examination of witnesses of the Applicant Party
- 10) Examination of witnesses of the Respondent Party
- 11) Deliberation: During this deliberation, judges examine the testimonies of the witnesses.
- 12) Questioning: During this questioning, judges ask questions to the advocates concerning the answers of the witnesses and their testimonies
- 13) Presentation of Rebuttal Evidence by the Applicant Party
- 14) Presentation of Rebuttals Evidence by the Respondent Party
- 15) Deliberation: During this deliberation, judges examine the rebuttals and the overall case up until this point
- 16) Questioning: During this questioning, judges ask questions to the advocates concerning the rebuttals and anything else related to the case
- 17) Closing Statements by the Applicant Party
- 18) Closing Statements by the Respondent Party
- 19) Final Deliberation: During this deliberation, judges discuss everything that have been brought to the court in order to reach the verdict



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20) Verdict

EXPLANATION OF THE PROCEDURE

Opening Statements

During the opening statements advocates will briefly introduce the case and present to judges their point of view. They will present all the important parts of their memorandum, which means they will refer to the historical background, their policy and the judgment requested (prayer).

Presentation of Evidence

During the presentation of evidence, advocates will submit only real pieces of evidence to support their case. Each opposing party can object on specific grounds during the presentation of evidence (objections).

Witnesses

Advocates will try to fill all the aspects of the case by witnesses' examination. There are both direct and cross examination to every witness by each party. Each opposing party can object on specific grounds during witnesses' examination (objections)

Direct Examination: The party who called the witness is doing the direct examination. During the direct examination the advocates cannot make a leading question unless the witness is qualified as an expert.

Cross Examination: The opposing party is doing the cross examination. During the cross examination all members are encouraged to make leading question, in order to discover the truth. During cross examination, the questions may only be relevant to something that the witness referred to, in his previous answers. Thus, in cross examination all questions might be relevant to direct examination.

Examination of Evidence

This is a very difficult part of the case because the judges are called to decide which pieces of evidence were actually important to the case and are going to be proven beneficial when reaching the verdict. During the deliberation of the evidence, each judge is responsible to investigate the source, author, date and the content of the evidence he/she was assigned. It also has to be checked on the grounds of relevance, reliability and authenticity. After the independent examination, the judge has to briefly analyze his/her piece of evidence and refer to all the important parts that were discovered during the examination. Lastly, all judges after discussion will need to decide upon the evidence's importance and to how much consideration the court is going to take it under.



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Closing Statements

During the closing statements advocates will point out and explain some facts of the whole trial. Also, they will try to answer any questions and solve any misunderstanding that judges might still have.

Objections

During the presentation of evidence:

The **Advocates** can object on the grounds of:

- authenticity: it implies that the piece of evidence has been subject to alterations of the evidence by adding, removing or changing information,
- reliability: it implies that the source or the author of the piece of evidence is not reliable,
- relevance: it implies that the piece of evidence is irrelevant to the case,

During the testimony of the witnesses:

The **Advocates** can object on the grounds of:

- Hearsay: when the witness says something that someone else, who is not present, said,
- Leading Question: when the advocate tries to lead the answer of the witness during the direct examination, or when the question made by the advocate is answered with a yes or no manner,
- Relevance: when someone during the Cross Examination asks the witness something that it has not brought up by the advocates during the Direct Examination,
- Badgering: when the advocates intimidate the witness on purpose,
- Lack of competence: when the witness is asked a question which requires an expertise on a specific field,
- Non-responsive answer is the only objection that is related to the witness' answers. This objection is raised when the witness did not answer the question posed to him by the Advocates or that the answer was irrelevant to the question asked.