OFFICIAL HANDBOOK FOR CSMUN 2023

11TH ANNUAL CSMUN CONFERENCE

CAMPION SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS | 14-15 OCTOBER 2023

Agenda 2023

GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE (GA 1)
1. Examining North Korea's nuclear arsenal in light of their recent tactical tests
2. Supporting the disarmament, rehabilitation, and reintegration of former child soldiers in Central Africa

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE – ECOFIN (GA 2)
1. Regulating over-speculation and high-frequency trading in the stock markets
2. Mitigating the housing bubbles to prevent recession

SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND HUMANITARIAN COMMITTEE (GA 3)
1. Promoting the integration of youth into governmental entities
2. Measures to reduce Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE (GA 4)
1. The issue of the attempts to quash South America's efforts to uphold democracy
2. Tackling Cyprus and Turkey's maritime zones dispute

LEGAL COMMITTEE (GA 6)
1. Discussing the Law of the Sea between Greece and Turkey
2. Examining China's actions in the South China Sea as a violation of international law

SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES

SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)
1. Combating piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Aden
2. The security of the Korean Peninsula

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
1. Mitigating the impact of antibiotic shortages on patient care and public health
2. The question of providing hormone supplements to trans youth
3. Addressing the impact of the rise of recreational or "party" drugs on youth

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)
1. Protecting NGO workers dealing with refugees
2. Establishing a necessary framework for the integration of the Metaverse at work
3. Enhancing safety mechanisms and infrastructure in underdeveloped public transportation systems

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION (EC)
1. The issue of greenhouse gas emissions from international shipping
2. Preventing the exploitation of natural disasters for urbanization
3. Examining alternatives for energy intensive industries to reduce the global carbon footprint

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (HRC)
1. The deteriorating situation of human rights in Iran
2. The impact of geoengineering on the rights of Indigenous people
3. Protecting the human rights of transgender individuals in the face of anti-transgender legislation

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)
1. Oil Platforms (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC)
1. The situation in the Republic of Mali (The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud)

SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON THE WORLD'S YOUTH
1. Measures to include teenagers in local governance
2. The impact of Digital Authoritarianism in the rise of extremist movements
3. Addressing the effects of digital education due to the COVID-19 pandemic on youth

YOUTH ASSEMBLY (YA)
1. The impact of Artificial Intelligence and "ChatGPT" on Education
2. Addressing mistreatment towards protesters during peaceful protests

General Rules

DIPLOMATIC BEHAVIOUR

CS MUN is a United Nations (UN) simulation; therefore, all student officers and delegates are expected to behave accordingly. Undiplomatic behavior will not be tolerated throughout the two days of the conference. The official rules of the conference are intended to facilitate debate and ensure that the procedure runs smoothly, as well as guarantee that all members of the committee are able to voice their opinion.

According to the official THIMUN handbook, each delegate has the obligation to:
- respect the decisions of the Chair at all times;
- obtain the floor before speaking;
- stand when speaking;
- yield the floor when required to do so by the Chair;
- be courteous at all times;
- avoid the use of insulting or abusive language.[1]

PLAGIARISM AND ACADEMIC HONESTY

"Plagiarism is presenting work or ideas from another source as your own, with or without consent of the original author, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgment."[2]

Plagiarism is strictly prohibited at CS MUN. Delegates are expected to create their own clauses and resolutions – consequently, there must be no use of already-existing clauses in their work. It must also be noted that the use of ChatGPT or any other AI-powered information engine is also forbidden if used for the production of clauses and resolutions. If there is due suspicion of a delegate plagiarising, the pupil's advisor(s) will be informed and disciplinary measures will be taken.

DRESS CODE

As previously mentioned, the conference is a simulation of the UN; consequently, student officers and delegates alike are expected to dress professionally, as if attending the real UN. Specifically, attendees should opt for business jackets, proper shirts and shoes, as well as formal trousers/dresses/skirts. Attendees should refrain from wearing sports shoes and denim. It must also be noted that wearing national costume or military attire is prohibited.

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[1] Williams, David L. "General Rules of Procedure at THIMUN Conferences - THIMUN the Hague." *THIMUN*, THIMUN Foundation,
    thehague.thimun.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Booklet-11-General-Rules-of-Procedure.pdf.
[2] "Plagiarism." *University of Oxford*, www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/guidance/skills/plagiarism.

Relevant Terminology

Lobbying: Time before debate when delegates are allowed to freely discuss amongst themselves their nation's stance on the assigned topic. During lobbying alliances/blocs are created and resolutions are drafted.

Debate: Time after lobbying when resolutions are discussed with the entire committee. During debate, every delegate can openly voice their opinion. In contrast to lobbying, debate follows a formal procedure and is overlooked by the Student Officers.

Student Officer/Chair: Individual overlooking lobbying and conducting debate.

The House: Everyone in the committee except the chairperson.

In Favour: Approving of a resolution/clause/amendment. Used during voting procedure.

Against: Disapproving of a resolution/clause/amendment. Used during voting procedure.

Abstaining: Choosing to remain neutral on a resolution/clause/amendment. Used during voting procedure.

To obtain the floor: To be given the right to speak by the chair of the committee during debate.

To yield the floor: To give up the right to speak when the delegate's speech is finished and all points of information have been answered. The delegate may yield the floor to the chairs or to another delegation. The floor may be yielded once consecutively and then to the chairs. BE CAREFUL! The correct terminology is "We yield the floor <u>to</u> the chairs." and not "We yield the floor <u>back to</u> the chairs.

Open Debate: Debate mode when discussing the resolution as a whole.

Closed Debate: Debate mode when discussing an amendment.

Amendments of the 1st Degree: Changes in the resolution as a whole. An amendment of the 1st degree may either introduce a new clause, modify an already existing clause or strike out a clause as a whole.

Amendments of the 2nd Degree: Changes to an amendment of the 1st degree. If an amendment of the 2nd degree passes, the entire amendment automatically passes.

- Personal pronouns are not in order in CS MUN, instead, delegates should always use the third person when referring to themselves (ex. "We are in favour of this resolution" or "The delegation of X wholeheartedly supports this amendment")

Points and Motions

Points/Motions	Description	Debatable	Votes Required	Chair's Discretion
Point of Personal Privilege	Used when delegate feels discomfort. (ex. Temperature is too low/high, audibility) This is the only point that may interrupt a speaker (only if due to audibility)	No	No	No
Motion to Approach the Bench	Used if a delegate wishes to talk to the chairs in private.	No	No	No
Point of Information	Used to question the speaker at the end of their speech. May only be used if the speaker opens themselves up to points of information.	No	No	No
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	Delegate may ask for clarification concerning the rules of procedure.	No	No	No
Point of Order	Question directed to the chairs by a delegate who believes that a mistake has been made in the order of debate. Refers only to procedural matters.	No	No	No
Right of Reply	May only be invoked if a delegate feels that their country's national integrity has been insulted during the speech of another delegate.	No	No	Yes

Motion to Extend Debate Time	Refers to allocating more time debating on a particular resolution.	Subject to objection	Requires a second	Yes
Motion to Introduce an Amendment	Amendments are used to modify, add or strike out a clause. This motion is used when the submitter of the amendment wishes to begin debating about it.	No	No	Yes (Chairs will typically favour constructive amendments)
Motion to Adjourn Session	If a delegate or the chairs wish to dismiss debate until the next day.	No	No	Yes
Motion to Move to Previous Question	Delegates may wish to move to voting procedures during debate time.	Subject to objection	Requires a second	Yes
Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic	If delegates wish to debate again about a topic already closed, they may use this motion.	No	Requires simple majority	Yes

Sample Resolution Structure

FORUM: Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1)
QUESTION OF: The threat of systematic corruption to international security
SUBMITTED BY: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
CO-SUBMITTED BY: United States of America, Mexico, South Korea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Norway

THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Fully aware of the fact that people and organizations involved in most cases of systematic corruption have massive power and influence over many aspects of their state,

Recognising the development in the field of information for systematic corruption with adapted resolutions, such as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2006/24 on the issue of "International cooperation in the fight against corruption", General Assembly resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003 United Nations on the "Convention against Corruption", Resolution 6/1 on the issue of "Continuation of the review of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption",

Observing the influence of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in this issue,

Having considered the implications of diplomatic affairs of member states in the process of combating corruption,

Deeply conscious of the problem of "systematic corruption" which affects the global as a whole and is not limited within a country,

1. <u>Trusts</u> that an anonymous body will carry out investigation about the presence of systematic corruption in all member-states of the UN, through representatives, observers and online monitoring of governmental servers and accounts;

2. <u>Suggests</u> preventive measures and policies, which will encourage each member state to:
   a) establish and enforce harmonized anti-corruption policies that promote the participation of the citizens and reflect the principles of the rule of law, proper management of public affairs, integrity, transparency and accountability
   b) endeavour to inaugurate and promote efficient practices aiming at the prevention of corruption
   c) venture to periodically evaluate relevant legal instruments and bureaucratic measures;

3. <u>Seeks</u> that every member state aims to apply, within its own institutional and legal systems, codes or standards of conduct for the correct, honourable and proper performance of public sectors;

4. <u>Emphasizes</u> that systematic corruption is linked to a country's increased vulnerability to terrorist attacks, originating both from the country itself and from external groups and individuals and therefore, finds it imperative that a global counter terrorism effort is made, which will include:
    a) measures addressing the issues of centralized and decentralized corruption, by limiting the possibility of government officials and public entities to orchestrate, instruct and/or be involved in networks of terrorism
    b) specific counter-terrorism practices, such as:
        i. criminalizing the financing of terrorists
        ii. immediately freezing any funds related to those involved in acts of terrorism;

5. <u>Considers</u> that the public is made aware of the dangers of corruption through:
    a) public lectures on the topic
    b) articles in mass media
    c) workshops
    d) informative reports when corrupt government officials are found guilty;

6. <u>Affirms</u> the need of aid from Transparency International in the form of technical assistance and anti-corruption measures for all states facing systematic corruption, such as:
    a) the use of online platforms to monitor and publish transactions.
    b) the enforcement of deportation of foreign nationals or companies that bribe government officials or corporation.

USEFUL PREAMBULATORY CLAUSE OPENINGS

Affirming	Expressing its	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	appreciation	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting further
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with approval
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Observing
Believing	Fully aware	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully believing	Realizing
Contemplating	Guided by	Recalling
Concerned	Having adopted	Recognizing
Conscious	Having considered	Referring
Convinced	Having considered further	Regretting
Declaring	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deploring	Having examined	Taking into account
Disturbed	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Desiring	Having received	Taking note
Emphasizing	Having studied	Viewing with appreciation
Expecting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming
	Noting with regret	

Note: Clause starters can be reused by adding "further" or "deeply". For instance, "Noting" could be reused as "Further noting" and "Concerned" could be reused as "Deeply concerned".

USEFUL OPERATIVE CLAUSE OPENINGS

Please note: All clauses that are marked with an asterisk (*) can only be used by the Security Council.

Accepts	Declares Accordingly*	Reaffirms
Affirms	Demands*	Recommends
Approves	Deplores	Regrets
Asks	Designates	Reminds
Asks for	Draws the Attention	Requests
Asks that	Emphasizes	Resolves
Authorizes	Encourages	Sanctions
Calls	Endorses	Solemnly Affirms
Calls for	Expresses its	Supports
Calls upon	Appreciation	Suggests
Condemns*	Expresses its Hope	Takes Note of
Confirms	Hopes	Transmits
Congratulates	Invites	Trusts
Considers	Notes	Urges
Decides*	Proclaims*	Wishes

Note: Clause starters can be reused by adding "further" or "strongly".
For instance: "Requests" could be reused as "Further requests" and "Asks" could be reused as "Strongly asks"