CHEMUN

DELEGATE GUIDE

American International School Chennai

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WELCOME

Welcome, delegates, to the Chennai Model United Nations (**CHEMUN**) conference! The **Delegate Guide**, created by the CHEMUN leadership team and the student officers, is a document that thoroughly describes the CHEMUN conference, including procedures, important roles, expectations, and objectives. The guide is meant to prepare delegates for the conference and ensure that they are well-informed and ready for committee activities. It is highly recommended that all delegates, especially those who are new to CHEMUN, go over the guide and familiarize themselves with the various aspects of the Chennai conference.

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

The **United Nations** is an intergovernmental organization which was established on October 24th, 1945, after the end of the second World War. While it was created as a replacement of the **League of Nations**, it follows the same objective: Working to create a more sustainable, peaceful, and conscious world. Initially, UN membership was restricted to those who sided with the Allies and agreed to declare war upon the Axis powers. This restriction on membership was abandoned subsequent to the war. The UN started off with 51 member states and now represents 193 countries.

According to the **UN Charter**, the purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, promote human rights, strengthen universal peace, encourage social and economic development, provide humanitarian aid when needed, and protect the environment. The UN is broken down into six principal organs, each of which focuses on one or more of the above issues. In addition, various specialized agencies and organizations are part of the UN System.

Similarly, **MUN** is composed of various committees operating under similar procedures and situations to their respective UN counterparts. Conferences such as CHEMUN introduce people from all over the world as they work with their own set of beliefs, ideologies, and ideas. Once again, this draws stark resemblance to the diversity

found in the United Nations. In this conference, hundreds of delegates are allocated to 12 committees where they propose solutions to a varied set of issues. The rest of the Delegate Guide focuses on the MUN experience at CHEMUN from start to finish.

« Our aim is to bring about unity amidst diversity and offer today's youth a possibility to be involved in debates and discussions about international concerns in order to shape them to be the leaders of tomorrow's world. »

MUN ROLES

The following list encompasses the different student roles at MUN, excluding the leadership team. Delegates are advised to read about their own and other roles to become familiar with the different positions that allow the functioning of committees and the conference as a whole.

Delegate

Participants in the MUN conference are referred to as **delegates**. Each delegate will be assigned a country or organization to represent and a **committee** (See Page 23 for specific committees) to work under. Delegates are presented with the topics of their committee in advance and are expected to come to the conference with a thorough understanding and adequate research on these topics. Most importantly, delegates must formulate a position on each of the issues based on the policies of their assigned country and not their personal beliefs. They will then go through the different stages of general procedure to create resolutions that they formally debate for the majority of the conference. Delegates are not permitted to communicate with each other directly (excluding notes passed by admin) during the session unless one is making a speech or point of information.

Chair / Student Officer

Each committee will have three to four **chairs**. A chair is responsible for ensuring that their committee runs smoothly. With a thorough knowledge of the rules and topics, the chair will keep the committee under control, make sure the delegates understand the procedures, move the debate forward when needed, and keep track of delegate engagement. Prior to the conference, all chairs will have written **research reports** about the committee-specific topics (found on the CHEMUN website), which will serve as guides for the delegates to follow during their research. The chairs can be approached by delegates in order to clarify procedures or answer questions regarding the conference, committee, and topics.

Main Submitter

The **main submitter** of a resolution (refer to the 'What is a Resolution' section of the guide for specifics) is established during **lobbying/caucus**. This individual is usually chosen due to their vast contributions to the written resolution and will be expected to argue for, defend, and answer questions regarding their resolution during the formal debate. Each resolution will be discussed and the main submitter will be called upon first to present it to the committee, make a '**for speech,**' and respond to **Points of Information** (POIs). When the allotted time to discuss the resolution comes to an end, the main submitter will make a closing speech prior to the voting procedure. The main submitter is not permitted to 'abandon' or vote against their resolution. A delegate can only main submit one resolution and cannot co-submit any other resolutions.

Co-Submitter

Co-submitters are the other delegates who have contributed their ideas to a resolution. Though they are not main submitters, co-submitters play an equally important role in supporting their resolution through speeches, amendments, etc. Like the main submitter, delegates can only co-submit one resolution. There is a maximum of two co-submitters for each resolution. Co-submitters are welcome to make 'for speeches' and defend the content of their resolutions in a similar manner to the main submitter.

Administrative Staff

Admin staff are important in keeping CHEMUN organized, focused and on time. Admin staff are students who can pay attention, follow rules, and keep the conference moving. The primary job of admin staff is to assist the CHEMUN Student Officers and Secretariat, who will be responsible for communicating their needs to the Admin. Admin staff must wear the CHEMUN Admin staff shirts that will be distributed prior to the conference. Shifts, assignments and breaks can be found on the Admin Schedule. Admin are also responsible for note-passing within individual committees. Delegates are only permitted to communicate with each other through the admin when committee is in session.

CHEMUN Press

The **CHEMUN Press** delivers news to all conference participants through the CHEMUN newspaper, which will be posted on the official Instagram page and dedicated website. Members of the press team are in charge of picking up stories and highlights throughout the conference and documenting them for the targeted public. A member of the press should expect to conduct brief interviews with leadership members, chairs, and delegates, collect screenshots (eg. of a delegate making a speech), and write about the highlights of a particular day.

RESOLUTIONS

What is a resolution?

A **resolution** is a compilation of recommended solutions to which the majority of the committee has agreed upon. It is one long statement, divided into clauses using punctuation such as colons, semicolons, and a period to end the resolution. With the exception of the Security Council, which can *demand* certain actions, resolutions are

recommendations on how a committee believes an issue should be addressed by involved parties. These recommendations can come in the form of sanctions, policies, and the condemnation of certain action.

All delegates should come to the conference prepared with a **draft resolution**, which reflects their proposed solution in accordance with their country policies. During caucusing on the first day of the conference, delegates will be able to compile a resolution, make edits to complete resolutions, or work with other delegates to create one. In MUN, resolution writing functions as a way to collaborate, share ideas and get to know other countries' perspectives on the issue at hand.

Format of a Resolution

A **resolution** is comprised of three main sections: the header, the preambulatory clauses, and the operative clauses. Details of resolution formatting can differ in each conference, but each resolution should have these main parts. In CHEMUN, we follow the THIMUN procedures which also apply to resolution writing.

Headers give basic information about a resolution. They tell the committee and the reader which committee is discussing the issue, the issue being discussed, the main submitter, co-submitters, and signatories. Below is an example of a resolution header:

COMMITTEE: [insert committee name here]

QUESTION OF: [inset topic name here]

SUBMITTED BY: [insert main submitter delegation here]

Keep in mind that after the heading of a resolution, there must be an address to the committee. Do this by writing the name of the committee and follow it with a comma and a space between the address and the preambulatory clauses.

Preambulatory clauses function as the introduction of the resolution and provide scope to the issue. It specifically justifies why particular measures should be carried out based on examples from history or actions from past resolutions.

Always begin a preambulatory clause using a phrase from the useful prefix-list at the end of this section **in italics**. End each preambulatory clause with a comma (,) and use full names of organizations, bodies of government, and so forth before using abbreviations (e.g. first state "World Health Organization" before using "WHO").

Preambulatory clauses can:
   a) give examples of past resolutions, statistics, and policies for context
   b) give reasons why the issue should be discussed
   c) briefly outline difficulties from past actions and
   d) acknowledge and/or congratulate past actions by UN bodies or other NGOs.

The following is an example of a preambulatory clause:

> *Expressing with satisfaction* the African Women's Decade (2010-2020) launched by African Union to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through expediting the implementation of the relevant regional and global decisions and commitments,

Useful Prefix List for Preambulatory Clauses
(**Note**: must be *italicized* in resolution)

Affirming	Expecting	Having examined	Further recalling
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Having received	Reaffirming
Approving	Expecting	Keeping in mind	Deeply
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Noting	Guided by
Believing	Fulfilling	Deeply concerned	Realizing
Confident	Fully aware	Deeply convinced	Disturbed
Declaring	Further deploring	Observing	Recognizing
Regretting	Referring	Having adopted	Recalling

Operative clauses are statements offering or suggesting solutions to the topic of discussion. This is the most significant part of the resolution. Operative clauses also set the tone and sort of actions that should be carried out by the UN; for example, this can be seen in the difference between the tone created by a phrase such as "suggests" versus "strongly affirms".

These clauses are the foundation of the resolution. Begin an operative clause by denoting it first with a number and **underlining** the operative prefix being used. End each clause with a semicolon (;).

The following is an example of an operative clause:

> 1. <u>Calls</u> <u>for</u> all relevant member states to sign and ratify the KPCS as created in 2003 by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly which will help to promote cooperation and awareness of the illicit diamond trade;

If using **sub-clauses**, use phrases like "such as but not limited to…" or "by…" to demonstrate that the clause has more specifics that need to be discussed. Press *Enter* and continue to the next line, hit *Tab*, and begin the sub-clause with a letter (ex. a, b, c…). Leave a space between each clause.

Sub-sub clauses follow the same process but are denoted by lowercase Roman numerals (ex. i, ii, iii, iv…) with no punctuation after it. In the sub-clauses and sub-sub clauses, details for the solutions and recommendations should be discussed. This can include how that action will be executed, who will be involved, and examples of resources needed.

Sub-sub-sub clauses are not in order in CHEMUN. After the final operative clause, use a period (.) to end the resolution. The next page includes useful prefixes for operative clauses.

Useful Prefix List for Operative Clauses

(**Note**: must be underlined in resolution)

Accepts	Affirms	Approves	Authorizes
Calls	Calls upon	Condemns	Confirms
Congratulates	Considers	Declares accordingly	Deplores
Designates	Draws the attention	Emphasizes	Encourages
Endorses	Expresses its appreciation	Expresses its hope	Further invites
Deplores	Designates	Draws the attention	Emphasizes
Encourages	Endorses	Suggest	Expresses its hope
Further invites	Further proclaims	Further reminds	Further recommends
Further requests	Further resolves	Has resolved	Notes
Proclaims	Reaffirms	Recommends	Regrets
Reminds	Requests	Solemnly affirms	Strongly condemns
Supports	Takes note of	Transmits	Trusts

When creating a resolution, always be mindful of the specific format used by the conference. It is also imperative that your resolution is clear, concise, and coherent. If, for example, you decide it is important to lower income disparity, make sure you can say: [1] who will be affected, [2] what measures will be taken to do this, [3] the time frame in which it will take place, [4] where it will be done, [5] and ways to hold parties accountable. To augment your credibility in the committee, you should propose realistic goals based on your country's social, political, and economic background. Never contradict your representative country's stance.

Post Resolution Writing

Once resolutions have been shared with the chairs to correct formatting through Google Docs, they are sent to the **Approval Panel** which chooses the best resolutions which will then be discussed in the committee. The members of the Approval Panel (secretariat and directors) may contact the main submitter to discuss the submitted resolution and any respective concerns. After resolutions have been selected, they are sent back to the committee where the main submitters will justify their solutions and recommendations in formal debate.

The rest of that day and part of the next are devoted to delegates making speeches either opposed or in favor of the resolution. **Amendments** can be made during the debate of the resolution by submitting an amendment sheet (these are provided by the chairs). If the amendment is considered **friendly** (all sponsors agree), it is not voted on, but if it is **unfriendly**, the amendment (or second degree amendment) is voted upon. If the vote passes, the resolution is amended accordingly. After this has been done, the resolution as a whole is voted on by the committee.

Useful Resources

The following websites are good sources of information about resolutions in general, tips specific to THIMUN regulations, and example resolutions.

- Resolution Background
  - [THIMUN Resolution Writing Guide](#)
  - [ODU MUN - Overview of Resolution Drafting and Amendments](#)
  - [What Goes in a Resolution?](#)
  - [Overview of Amendments in MUN](#)

- Major Formatting Ideas & Example Resolutions
  - [THIMUN Qatar Resolution Template](#)
  - [THIMUN Example Resolution](#)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Policy

Participating in a Model United Nations (MUN) conference offers a valuable learning experience. However, relying on artificial intelligence (especially GPTs) for writing or research can potentially hinder this learning process. Delegates must conduct research in order to be knowledgeable about their topics; for this reason, the use of any AI in the writing of the position paper, resolution, and the opening speech is strictly prohibited.

Due to the unreliable nature of AI detectors, the secretariat will not be using such tools to determine if a delegate illicitly uses AI. Instead, it is required that all delegates use Google Docs so that the Secretariat can view the editing history of all documents submitted by delegates, making visible the research and writing process.

However, while AI can be used to provide feedback and assist in the editing and formatting process, the initial ideas should still originate from the delegates. Please note that any use of such tools will have to be cited in your bibliography.

Delegates must maintain standards of integrity throughout the research and writing process. This will lead to a more productive, fruitful, and provocative conference.

RULES OF GENERAL PROCEDURE

Roll Call

The Chair announces **roll call** at the beginning of each session to register the countries present. All the committee's delegations will be called one by one and the delegates will be expected to raise their placards and answer either **'present'** (delegation is allowed to abstain in a vote) or **'present and voting'** (abstentions not allowed). Delegates that happen to miss roll calls must send a note to the Chairs to let them know of their presence in the room.

Opening Speeches

As the committee begins, all the delegates will be asked to make an opening speech. This speech should be simple, clear, and no more than a minute long. The purpose of the opening speech is to <u>share the delegate's view</u> on the topic(s) being discussed in the committee.

The first thing the delegate should do before starting the speech is to address the chairs and the other delegates by saying, **"Esteemed Chairs and Honorable Delegates," "Honorable chairs and fellow delegates,"** or something of the sort. Background information about the Member State the delegate belongs to should be provided. The main problems the country is facing regarding the problems discussed in the committee must be addressed. The speech should also include the position of the country regarding these topics and mention why they are important problems. Eventually, the delegate should mention past actions taken by the United Nations or Non-Governmental Organizations to address the various issues. The speech can also discuss the suggested first steps to solving the problems presented in the topics and state what the country expects from the other member nations.

Lobbying (Informal Caucusing)

Lobbying, or informal caucusing, is when the committee breaks to allow the delegates to meet with each other and discuss their point of view on the topics. The committee at this point is not technically in session; therefore the chairs do not take part in the discussions. This is an opportunity for the delegates to find and collaborate with delegates that share similar opinions on the topics evaluated. The delegates can then **merge** resolutions with various Member States to eventually produce a proper **resolution** to be reviewed by the Student Officers and the Approval Panel.

Approval Panel

The **approval panel** is composed of the leadership team of CHEMUN and is in charge of judging if the resolutions sent by the different delegates from the conference can be debated in their committees. The approval panel checks if the resolutions contain **plagiarism, improper grammar, or incorrect formatting**. The panel reserves

the right to reject a resolution that does not meet these criteria. If everything is in order, the resolution will be **approved** for debate and sent back to the chairs.

FORMAL DEBATE PROCEDURE

The following are the steps of formal debate procedure when the committee is in session and moves into debating a resolution. Once again, before a debate session can begin, roll call is taken by the student officers to register all present countries.

Main Submitter Involvement

At the start of the debate for a resolution, the main submitter will be invited to take the stage and read out only the operative clauses of his or her resolution. Following this, the chair will allow the delegate to make a speech; this should try and encourage delegates to vote in favor of the resolution in consideration and provide points as to why. This is essentially the main submitter's argument for why their proposed solutions are viable. At the end of the speech, the main submitter may take points of information (refer to "*Communication in MUN*") and/or yield the floor to an ally or back to the chair. At the very end of the debate, the main submitter has the opportunity to make a final speech on why the house should vote in favor of their resolution. Unlike the opening speech, the final speech is optional (yet highly recommended).

For Speech

For speeches are made in two instances — when a delegate is in favor of an amendment or when a delegate is in favor of the resolution as a whole. It must, like the main submitter speech, encourage the house to vote in favor of the resolution/amendment being debated as well as outline the delegation's reasoning for that stance. The purpose of this speech is to sway the house in favor of the writing in question and show support for the main submitter's proposed solutions. Delegates may accept points of information afterward.

Against Speech

An **against speech** is made in order to convince the house to vote against either an amendment or a resolution as a whole. The time allotted for speeches is at the chair's discretion, and in that time, delegates must present their stance as well as their reasoning for wishing to reject parts of or the whole resolution. Such a position is quite strong and must be presented and defended as such. After the speech, the delegate is allowed to yield back to the chair or another delegate.

Amendment

An amendment is an alteration made to a resolution in order to enhance its quality. This can range from the addition or deletion of a clause to changing the content of a clause. Amendments to the second degree, or an amendment to an amendment, are in order at CHEMUN. However, amendments to the third degree are not.

Amendments must be submitted as a note to the expert chair on the topic. Then, the chair will recognize the submitter of the amendment who will be called up to make a speech addressing their reasoning behind the amendment. If the amendment is agreed upon by all the sponsors of the resolution, it is considered friendly and not debated. If it is unfriendly, the amendment will then be debated and delegates may make speeches either for or against it. Finally, the amendment will be voted upon.

Moderated Caucus

The moderated caucus, also known as informal debate, takes place directly voting procedures on the resolution as a whole. During this, delegates may make very short speeches mentioning their stance on the topic at hand and present their final arguments - this can also bring up points that should have ideally been earlier addressed. Please note that the points of information will not be in order for these speeches.

Voting

Voting procedures will take place after the time allotted for the debate of a resolution or an amendment has elapsed. All gates will be secured and note-passing will be suspended at this time by the admin staff present.

In case of a resolution, delegates may:

- *Vote in favor*, indicating that they agree with the proposed solutions

- *Vote against*, expressing that they do not want these solutions to be implemented

- *Abstain*, stating that the delegate has no particular position on the resolution (This is only applicable if the delegation did not respond 'present and voting' during roll call)

Signatories are not required to vote in favor, but main submitters typically do.

Special Committee Procedures

The Security Council, Advisory Panel Question of, Historical Security Council, and International Court of Justice have different procedures to the standard procedure for most committees GA, DISEC, ECOSOC, HRC, SPC, and EC). The detailed procedure for each committee can be found on the CHEMUN website under Resources - Documents and Files.

COMMUNICATION IN MUN

Personal Pronouns

In MUN debate, delegates should refrain from using personal pronouns such as "I," "you," and "we". Instead, they should refer to themselves and other delegates as "The delegate of (country name). For example, one can say "The delegate of Canada wishes to support the delegate of South Korea in this decision." The delegates should only refer to the chair as "chair."

Addressing the Committee

Before addressing the committee in any speeches at the podium, it is a protocol for the delegates to begin with "Esteemed chairs and honorable delegates" or

something to the same effect. Both the house and the chairs must be addressed formally.

Cross-Talk

As part of MUN protocol, delegates should refrain from cross-talk, also known as direct speech, with other delegates during the debate. After asking a point of information, if a delegate is not satisfied with the speaker's reply or wishes to ask another question, the asking delegate should request the chair for a follow-up and not address the speaker directly. If the speaker cannot understand a point of information from another delegate, the speaker should request the chair to ask the delegate to rephrase their question and not the delegate directly.

Point of Order

This is a point used when the delegate wants to bring the Chair's attention to the current speaker or another delegate's mistake in or violation of parliamentary procedure. In order to voice a point of order, the delegate should wait for the speaker to finish his or her speech. Then, the delegate may raise hand to say "Point of Order" The chair will ask the delegate to rise and state his or her point, after which the delegate should explain what the problem is. The chair may determine whether this is appropriate or not, and address it accordingly.

Point of Personal Privilege

This is a motion used to let the chair and the speaker know that something is uncomfortable. This could be related to the speaker (too loud/quiet, too fast/slow, too unclear) or the conditions in the room (too cold/hot). These points will only be entertained while a speaker is talking if it affects the house's ability to comprehend - in this case, the speaker need only state the following: "Point of Personal Privilege, audibility". The chair will automatically request the speaker to speak louder.

Point of Information

This is a question a delegate might have for the speaker after he/she has finished his/her speech. A Point of Information can only be brought forth once the chair has asked for them, and can never interrupt a speaker. When the chair has authorized points of information, raise your placard and wait to be called on. When recognized

and invited to the stage, rise and ask ONE question to the delegate about the content of their speech. Be respectful and follow delegate conduct while asking a question. If the speaker has not answered the question or the delegate wishes to ask another question, the delegate may request a follow-up. To do so, simply ask the chair by saying "Request a follow-up", after the speaker has finished answering the first question. It is at the chair's discretion to recognize this and if he/she does, state the new question following the above procedure.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

This is a question directed to the chair concerning parliamentary procedures with regard to time and related issues. This cannot interrupt a speaker and may be asked by stating "Point of Parliamentary Inquiry" after the floor has been yielded to the chair. Avoid asking questions about procedures that are obvious, unless there is reason to believe that the chair has made a mistake. Remember to be respectful and continue to use the formal register.

Motion to Move into the Previous Question

This motion is directed to the chair. If whatever is being debated appears redundant or pointless to entertain, such as highly obvious statements, a delegate can call out the following: "Motion to Move into the Previous Question". This is the delegate's way of stating that the house should move directly into voting procedure on either the amendment or the resolution as a whole. If the house agrees, at least one other delegate must second this motion. If someone disagrees, just one objection is enough to overrule the motion. If there are no objections, the chair can move into voting procedures unless they wish to prolong debate time.

Motion to Approach the Head Table

This motion is directed to the chair. Originally, if the delegate would like to approach the chairs for clarification of content or procedure, they may raise their placard when the floor has been yielded to the chair. If the chair finds this appropriate, the delegate may approach the table and speak with the chair.

Voting for Resolutions

Once the chair or the house feels like the resolution is ready to be voted upon, the chair will move the committee into voting procedures. If the delegate is in favor of a resolution passing, simply raise your placard when the chair addresses delegates wishing to vote in favor of the resolution. Similarly, if the delegate is against a resolution, the delegates may do the same when the chairs request for delegates wishing to vote against the resolution. If the delegate does not want to vote for or against a resolution, the delegate can abstain from voting. To do so, simply raise your placard when the chair calls for abstentions.

Voting for Amendments

Once the chair or the house feels like the amendment is ready to be voted upon, the chair will move into voting procedures for the amendment. If the delegate is in favor of the amendment passing, simply raise your placard when the chair requests it. If the delegate is against a resolution passing, simply raise your placard when the chair requests it. Note that <u>abstentions are not in order for amendments</u>.

Yielding

Once any speaker is finished speaking at the podium, he/she must yield the floor. If the speaker would like to yield the floor to another delegate, when the chair asks the delegate if they yield the floor back to the chair, the speaker must then say that he/she would like to yield the floor to another delegate. The floor can only be yielded to another delegate once (no yielding to the second degree) and will only be yielded if the delegate accepts. If the delegate is done with their speech/POIs, before leaving the podium, they must yield the floor to the chair.

CONFERENCE DAY

The CHEMUN Conference will take place at the American International School of Chennai. The committees will be held in different rooms around the school, you will be informed of their location at your arrival on campus.

Male Attire

For males, a formal suit and tie are expected, along with neat dress shoes such as loafers. A blazed is optional but highly recommended. On the left is a good example of what can be worn at a conference. Any color is accepted, but blue, black, brown, and gray are preferred.

Female Attire

For women, knee-length skirts and dresses, as well as female suits are accepted. Blouses should be conservative and cleavage should not be visible. Short skirts should be accompanied with stockings. Shoes should be slightly heeled or flat. Clothes may be any color, but black, blue, brown, gray, or white/beige are preferred. These are two examples of female outfits for MUN.

Conference Timeline

Day 1

Day one of CHEMUN will commence with opening ceremonies before delegates are dismissed to their respective committees. There, attendance will be taken, as is done at the beginning of every session. Delegates will then proceed to deliver their opening speeches. Afterwards, the unmoderated caucus will occur, where delegates will work amongst one another to form blocs and merge resolutions (to be submitted to the approval panel by the end of the day). There will be a 45 minute lunch break as well as several shorter breaks throughout the proceedings.

Day 2

Day two of CHEMUN is when the debating of resolutions begins. Usually, four to five resolutions will be debated on this day (covering the 1st and 2nd agenda) but this may vary depending on how time is managed in each committee. There will be small breaks after every session and a 45 minutes lunch break in the middle of the day.

Day 3

During day 3 of CHEMUN, the remaining resolutions will be debated. Again, this will be interjected with several short breaks and one lunch break. After the end of the debate, there will be a closing ceremony to conclude the conference. CHEMUN is adjourned!

CHEMUN COMMITTEES

Security Council (SC)

The **Security Council** is the smallest and most powerful committee in the United Nations. The Security Council has 15 members - five permanent members and ten non-permanent members. The five permanent members - China, France, Russia, the UK, and the USA - all have veto power, which gives them the ability to deny the passing of any resolution without question or further voting activity. The other ten members are dependent upon what global issues are occurring around the world, and rotate every two years. The Security Council is the only committee that has the power to "demand" or "require" an action to be taken by a sovereign nation. The Security Council focuses on immediate action, so topics usually regard the events occurring around the world. In MUN, the SC doesn't just debate resolutions, but instead follows clause-by-clause debate procedure. For more information, SC protocol can be found in the 'Special Committee Procedure' section under 'Document and Files' in the CHEMUN website.

Historical Security Council (HSC)

The **Historic Security Council** is a reenactment of sorts of the Security Council from the past. Following the Security Council procedure, delegates will debate issues that were of the utmost importance in the past. Similar to SC, there are the P5 nations (depending on the year, Russia could be switched for the Soviet Union) in addition to 10 non-permanent members. HSC topics are set at specific dates in history, and thus, delegates must debate issues as though they are situated at that specific time. All of the HSC topics will cover the same year in history, although the exact dates might vary from topic to topic. HSC procedures can be found in the 'Special Committee Procedure' underneath SC procedure.

Advisory Panel on Question of (APQ)

The **Advisory Panel** is a special committee that consists of a panelist of experts instead of delegates. Experts are individuals who are knowledgeable in the foreign policy of their representation; hence they simply advise on behalf of their delegation instead of affirming an action or standpoint. The panelists consist of representatives of

bodies as diverse as countries, the UN, and other organizations. The committee aims to reach a consensus for both individual clauses and to adopt a joint communique, which is the final outcome of the committee. The rules and regulations are akin to those of the Security Council; however, apart from voting on each clause, the panelists must seek consensus (all vote in favor).

UN4MUN

UN4MUN is a program that was introduced in 2009 by the United Nations Department of Global Communications. It aims to bridge the gap between the inner-workings of the United Nations and protocols instituted in Model United Nations. The rules of procedure that are adhered to within UN4MUN were created to accurately reflect the decision-making process of a real United Nations committee. The UN4MUN procedure can be found under the Document and Files section of the CHEMUN website.

ICJ

The **International Court of Justice** is one of the six principal organs of the UN. Its purpose is to settle disputes between states in accordance with international law. The court also advises on all international legal issues. At CHEMUN, the ICJ committee will stimulate this court, where participants will assume one of two roles: an advocate or a judge. The student officers for ICJ are the President and Vice-President, both of whom are responsible for ensuring that protocol is maintained. Two pairs of advocates, one representing the applicants and one representing the respondents will provide evidence and international statutes that back their positions; advocates must submit an evidence packet, memorandum, stipulations, and other documents in addition to summoning trained witnesses. The final verdict will be given by the panel of judges and announced during the CHEMUN closing ceremony.

General Assembly (GA)

The **General Assembly** is the largest committee in the United Nations as all delegations attending the conference will be present in the General Assembly. It serves as the UN's principal policy-making organ for multilateral discussion. The General Assembly regards topics on a very wide spectrum, including disarmament, human law, international rights, and peace among nations. General Assembly III (**GA3**) focuses on Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues (**SOCHUM**), and General Assembly IV (**GA4**) focuses on Special, Political, and Decolonization (**SPECPOL**) issues.

Disarmament and Security Council (DISEC)

The **Disarmament and Security Council** focuses on worldwide security, proliferation, and arms. This extends to include cyber warfare, nuclear armory, and weapons of mass destruction. This committee puts additional emphasis on sovereign relations among nations and how the international community operates under the implications of different countries.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

The **Economic and Social Committee** focuses on creating effective and efficient solutions to modern economic and social problems. The main focus of the Economic and Social Committee is sustainable development and how to execute that successfully. The Millennium Development Goals of 2015 and the **Sustainable Development Goals** (**SDGs**) are closely tied into the essence of ECOSOC.

Human Rights Council (HRC)

The **Human Rights Committee** focuses on bringing justice to minorities discriminated against in either the present or past. The topics will regard those that promote the welfare of humans and creating sustainable solutions. The Human Rights Committee may discuss specific minorities if they believe that serious human rights violations are present, but may also address issues that impact a wider range of minorities with convergent issues. HRC attempts to recommend solutions to presented issues by developing a resolution in which the rights of the minorities are both protected sustainably.

Special Conference (SPC)

The **Special Conference** is the committee that focuses on the theme of the conference: Global Partnership and Inclusion. The topics of this committee will relate directly to applications of the theme and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) put forward by the UN. It is a relatively small committee compared to others, but no less important.

Environment Committee (EC)

The **Environmental Committee** focuses on topics such as natural resources, animal rights, global warming, and how to create an environmentally sustainable world. The EC considers the current natural events or problems in our world today before debating on methods and solutions to alleviate the issues at hand. This committee ensures there is a collaboration between environmentalists and traditional industries to develop global consciousness in a realistic and progressive manner.