



HUSMUN 2020
Lockdown Edition

Delegate
Manual



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About HUSMUN

Hiranandani Upscale School Model United Nations is a three-day simulation where aspiring delegates are encouraged to embrace their creativity and devise pragmatic solutions to encompass issues that continue to torment the international community. In HUSMUN 2020, delegates coming from all over India and even the world will be able to participate, free of cost!

These unprecedented times have forced our conference to be conducted on a digital platform. We have ensured that the quality of debate will not be affected due to the digital nature of the committee. HUSMUN 2020 will be hosted on Zoom, and WhatsApp will be used alongside it to facilitate seamless communication between the executive board and the rest of the committee.

HUSMUN 2020 is being conducted by students of Hiranandani Upscale School. HUS has always strived to enforce a stimulating and inspiring environment to encourage students to showcase their talents to the highest potential. The Secretariat and the Organising Committee have striven these past few months to create a conference where young delegates will be placed in the positions of world leaders as they are relentlessly motivated to debate and negotiate with fellow members of committee. Happy researching!

Letter from the Secretary General

Dear delegates,

I would like to welcome you to this year's edition of HUSMUN. While we cannot debate as easily as one would hope, given the online nature of this MUN and an ongoing pandemic, I am certain that these barriers will be overcome.

Over the course of the past few months, the Secretariat has planned, iterated, adjusted and executed as much as possible to ensure that HUSMUN 2020 will be the best it possibly can. The agendas that will be debated upon are of importance to the world and we are eagerly awaiting your solutions to these.

Before you dive into the rest of this Delegate Manual and learn everything you need to know, I'd like to say one thing: thank you for joining us.

Sincerely,

Manas Sadasivuni

Secretary General, SOCHUM Chair



About the Committees

DISEC

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the first of the GA's six main committees. DISEC is concerned with "all disarmament and international security matters within the scope of the Charter... the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security... promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments."

Although resolutions passed by the GA are non-binding, many of those that have passed have had a significant influence on the world. Amongst some of the most well-known resolutions are the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 2000 Millennium Declaration, that have set an effective agenda for international relations going into the twenty-first century.

DISEC sessions are organized into three distinct stages. The first is the general debate, the second thematic discussions, and finally action on draft resolutions. In recent years, there has been a movement in DISEC towards the improvement of working methods, in particular with regards to rearranging its agenda and organization.

DISEC as a committee definitely contains a significant amount of debate and disagreement is not only expected but required to move forward, considering that DISEC addresses issues related to disarmament and security, which have remained a point of contention for countries throughout history. This, however, simply makes its role all the more relevant to creating a peaceful future for the world.

SOCHUM

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee is the third main committee of the United Nations General Assembly and has existed since the inception of the General Assembly in 1946. SOCHUM is responsible for passing resolutions to solve various social, humanitarian and cultural issues and has the widest range of topic under its mandate which includes "questions relating to the advancement of women, the protection of children, the treatment of refugees through the elimination of racism and discrimination, the promotion of fundamental freedoms and the right to self-determination, indigenous issues and a range of social matters such as issues related to youth, family, ageing, persons with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control."

Problems debated in this committee are more difficult to solve compared to other GA bodies as there are genuine ideological differences between countries. Due to this, a resolution must take into account all countries involved.



SOCHUM is also a symbol of the rising influence of developing nations as their membership count has increased significantly. In addition to this, debate has moved from areas of individual rights, a subject preferred by developed countries, onto group rights, preferred by underdeveloped and developing countries. On this note, we move towards the issue of LGBTQ+ rights, specifically their universalisation.

UNEP

The United Nations Environmental Programme was founded in 1972 consequently after the Stockholm conference on the human environment, which was conducted in the same year.

UNEP's work programme consists of six strategic areas:

1. Climate Change
2. Post Conflict and Disaster Management
3. Ecosystem Management
4. Environmental Governance
5. Harmful substances
6. Resource Efficiency/ Sustainable Consumption and Production

The purpose of this committee is to help provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations to improve their quality of life without compromising that of the future generations. UNEP is of great significance in today's world due to the fact that forest fires, droughts, floods, diseases, cyclones and acid rain are common. UNEP is currently a very crucial committee in the UN as each resolution passed could alter the lives of the future generations in a positive or negative way.

UNSC

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC), is one of the six established organs of the United Nations and has the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and stability. A key piece of information to remember is that while the other committees may make recommendations to UN member States, the UNSC has the power to make decisions that its Member States are obligated to carry out under international law.

Member States may bring forward complaints regarding threats to world peace to the Council. Initially, the Council may opt to set forth principles for the countries to reach an agreement,



send special envoys, or request the Secretary-General to use his good offices to achieve a peaceful end to the dispute.

IPC

The International Press Corps is a committee devoted to students interested in examining the issues discussed within committees through the lens of media.

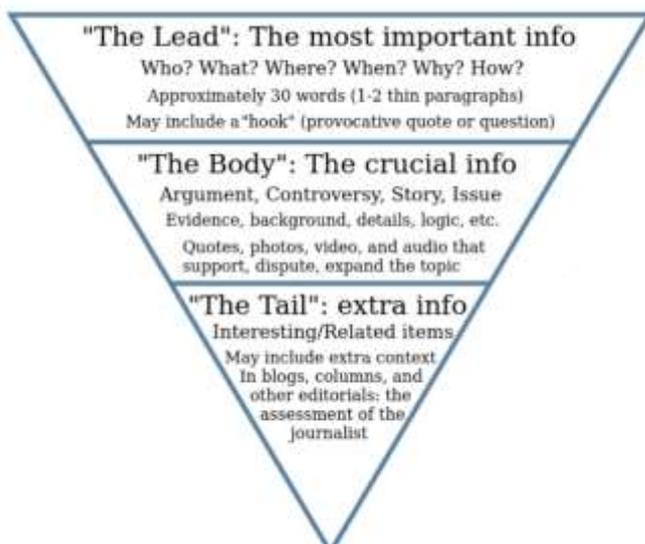
As reporters, delegates are in charge of depicting committee proceedings to the public. They have the freedom to evaluate the committees and comment on prevalent topics of discussion, report on blocs that have been formed, applaud countries for their productivity or even choose to criticize countries for their inefficiency, focussing to exercise their voice not with restraint but with integrity, sensitivity and an open mind without any presumptions.

Article format

Generally speaking, you may have your liberties in writing style. Be original but, do not try and be descriptive or aim to employ a style that does not suit the subject matter you're discussing. Everyone loves a good joke but if it is used in the context of a refugee crisis, it doesn't get too many laughs.

The format follows the same structure as any news article.

Furthermore, there is a triangle to be aware of when writing an article that helps you prioritise which information to present first and how much to talk about each kind.





So, that's pretty much it. Remember, at the end of the day, this is your work. So if you'd like to try new motifs, themes or explore niche topics, feel all the freedom to do so.

Interviews & Observation

As a member of the Press Corps, it is important not to detract from the setting you aim to encapsulate in your work. As such, silence and prudence in asking your questions is very important in establishing a presence and in maintaining the tone of the committee going on. Please don't barge in and try and assert your dominance by screaming at the top of your lungs.

To understand what is important and what isn't, be reminded of the structure of your article and the inverted triangle. The main proceedings are of the utmost importance, particularly the agenda, any new motions and of course the resolution. If someone makes an outlandish or brilliant statement that changes the course of the discussion, try and keep a note of it to ask them about it later.

When asking questions to delegates, time is of the essence. Keep your questions short and straight to the point, without description. Things like, "What is your stance on the refugee crisis? How would you defend your statements?"

Use the 12 AM rule. Just assume all your readers are opening up your work at midnight after a long day, trying not to fall asleep. You need to introduce new and interesting information whilst also maintaining a certain amount of credibility. This can be done by presenting relevant information with the appropriate vocabulary.

That's all you need to know. If you have any questions, feel free to ask.

Illustrations (Optional)

Illustrators use their artistic talent and incredible personalities to break the abstinence of debate. They are responsible for relaying committee proceedings to the reader in a light-hearted, entertaining manner.



And of course, most importantly, don't forget to have fun.

Preparation

Research

Researching information about the agenda to be debated is *essential* to have a voice in the committee sessions. It is highly recommended that you go through past UN actions on the agenda as well as other credible sources, such as government agencies or academic papers. The material provided in your study guides is intended to be a starting point for your research. It should not be the only reading you do about your agenda.

In addition to research relating to your agenda, you must have extensive knowledge about your country. This involves your allies, government policies, and economic status. In addition to this, you must infer or find out your country's view on the agenda. This can be done by looking at past actions taken by your country as well as speeches by your head of state.

Remember, you are not representing your personal beliefs. You are representing the beliefs of your country and must adhere to them even if they conflict with your personal beliefs.

Position Papers/Foreign Policy Statement (FPS)

A position paper is a short essay to be written by delegates prior to the start of HUSMUN. The position paper should describe the delegate's stance on the agenda as well as what they aim to achieve. The document shouldn't be longer than 2 pages in length. A well-written position will contain:

- A brief introduction of the country relating to the agenda
- The impact of the agenda on the country
- The country's policies regarding the agenda
- Statistics, quotes, and other data
- Past actions taken by the country
- Documents (conventions, treaties, agreements, resolutions, etc) that the country has ratified
- What the country would like to accomplish

Formatting

The position paper must begin with:



- Country name
- Committee
- Agenda

Other formatting rules to be followed are:

- The position paper should be written from the perspective of the country (using “Belgium” instead of “I” or “Delegate”)
- The position paper should be in the present tense
- The font should be Times New Roman, size 12
- The position paper must be split into multiple paragraphs
- Any factual data, statistics, quotes, etc must be cited

Rules of Procedure

General Rules

1. English will be the only language used in committee
2. Personal pronouns (I, you) are not allowed
3. You must vote for procedural matters
4. You may only speak when recognised by the Executive Board unless in an unmoderated caucus
5. You must be diplomatic
 1. If another delegate has offended your country, you may use a “right of reply”
 2. If a delegate has offended you personally, report their behaviour to the Executive Board which will then handle the situation accordingly
6. You must wear Western formals during the committee sessions
7. Documents that have been written prior to the MUN (such as working papers and draft resolutions) are not allowed
8. Documents must be the work of the delegates and cannot contain plagiarism. External material must be cited in the MLA 8 format
9. Any form of bullying or harassment (including aggressive behaviour and discrimination) will result in one verbal warning before banning the delegate from the committee
10. Delegates cannot record the committee sessions



11. Any informal communication (communication outside the designated WhatsApp group and the committee sessions) is at the risk of the delegates. This does not excuse misconduct and Rules 8 and 4b will still apply

Flow of Debate

Roll Call

Each committee session will begin with a roll call. Two stances can be taken: present or present and voting. Present simply means that you are in the committee session. Present and voting means that you are in the committee session and will vote upon a draft resolution (you will not abstain). If you have chosen to be present and voting, you are not allowed to change your stance to present. However, if you are present, you may change your stance to present and voting.

Observer countries are not allowed to vote upon draft resolutions and must choose present.

General Speaker's List (GSL)

During this, delegates will be allowed to make speeches to the rest of the committee on any topic of their choosing, provided it is relevant to the agenda. The order in which delegates speak is at the Chair's discretion. The recommended time for speeches is 90 seconds.

In this format, points of information and yields to questions are allowed.

Moderated Caucus

This format allows a set number of delegates to discuss a common topic. As points of information and yields to questions are not allowed, it is recommended that you send any questions to the delegate in the form of a private message.

Unmoderated Caucus

This format is informal and delegates can behave as such. Delegates must still be respectful. During this, delegates will be allocated to a breakout room to discuss with their bloc.

Introduction of Draft Resolutions/Working Paper

Committee will cycle between the GSL, moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus until draft resolutions/working papers have been prepared. These will then be presented to the committee by the bloc members and may be discussed in either a GSL, moderated caucus or unmoderated caucus. It is recommended that a GSL is used to allow for questions.

Voting Procedure

Once draft resolutions have been presented, they may be voted upon. There are three voting stances: for, against, and abstain. If you have chosen present and voting, you are not allowed to abstain from voting upon the draft resolution. If you have chosen present, you may choose



freely between the three options. If you represent an observer country, you are not allowed to vote and must abstain.

Points

There are four points and are listed in order of precedence. It is important to note that the number of points accepted is at the discretion of the EB.

Point of personal privilege

This point is used when you are physically uncomfortable and is usually to do with the physical conditions of the room in a physical MUN. Due to the digital nature of HUSMUN, your physical condition cannot be addressed by the chairs. This is the only point that can interrupt a speech and should only be used in this manner when the speech is inaudible or if you wish the delegate to repeat a specific part of their speech.

Point of information

This point may be raised after a speech has been made in the GSL. This is used to question the delegate; however, the question must be relevant to the current topic being discussed. Questions that are not relevant are likely to be annulled by the EB.

If you feel that your question was not answered properly, you may request to follow up by saying “The delegate requests to follow up”.

Point of order

This point is used in the event of an error in parliamentary procedure, be it by the EB or by a delegate.

Point of parliamentary inquiry

This is used to ask the EB about the procedure. This can be used to inquire about the current moderated caucus topic to the time the committee session is scheduled to end. These points should be sent to the EB via a private message.

Motions

Motion for an unmoderated caucus

An unmoderated caucus allows delegates to behave informally and lobby. This motion is used in the following format: “The delegate of ___ motions to move into an unmoderated caucus for a time period of ___ minutes”.

The caucus can be extended with the following motion: “The delegate of ___ motions to extend the unmoderated caucus by a time period of ___ minutes”. This caucus cannot be extended by more than half the original time length. For example, a 10-minute unmoderated caucus can be extended by a maximum of 5 minutes.



Motion for a moderated caucus

A moderated caucus allows delegates to speak about one specific topic. Delegates must behave formally during this caucus. This motion is used in the following format: “The delegate of ___ motions to move into a moderated caucus on the topic of ___ with a total speaker’s time of ___ and individual speaker time of ___”. You must ensure that the total speaker’s time is divisible by the individual speaker time.

An example motion: “The delegate of Belgium motions to move into moderated caucus on the topic of trans-Atlantic drug routes with a total speaker’s time of 10 minutes and individual speaker time of 1 minute”.

As with an unmoderated caucus, this can be extended by no more than half the initial time length.

Motion to begin debate

This motion is used at the start of each committee session and has a simple format: “The delegate of ___ motions to begin debate”. This motion is a formality and should not be voted against.

Motion to open the speaker’s list

This motion is used to open the GSL, usually after a motion to begin debate has passed or once a moderated or unmoderated caucus has elapsed. The format is “The delegate of ___ motions to open the speaker’s list”.

Motion to introduce a draft resolution/working paper

During the later stages of the committee, draft resolutions should be introduced and the following format is used: “The delegate of ___ motions to introduce the draft resolution/working paper of the ___ bloc”.

Motion to move into voting procedure

After a draft resolution has been presented, this motion may be used. It is recommended that all draft resolutions are presented before using this motion. The format is as follows: “The delegate of ___ motions to move into voting procedure”

Motion to suspend debate

This is used at the end of the committee sessions, usually to allow for a break or an overnight “pause” of the committee. The format is: “The delegate of ___ motions to suspend debate”

Motion to adjourn the committee

This is used at the end of the conference as a whole. The format is “The delegate of ___ motions to adjourn the committee”. This is largely a formality and should not be voted against.



Yields

Yield to questions

This yield may only be used in the GSL. In special circumstances, and with the permission of the Executive Board, this may be used in a moderated caucus as well. This yield is the most recommended as it allows delegates to say their point of view and allows for debate to flourish. To use this yield, ensure that there is sufficient time remaining at the end of your speech, such as 20 seconds, and say “The delegates yields to questions” as your final speech sentence.

Yield to the Chair

This is the default yield and allows the Chair to decide what should be done with the remaining time. This yield can be used by saying “The delegate yields to questions”.

Yield to another delegate

This allows you to give your remaining speaking time to another delegate and is useful when lobbying during the GSL or moderated caucus. It is best to notify the delegate ahead of time so that they can prepare a short speech. The format is: “The delegate of ___ yields their remaining time to the delegate of ___”

Resolutions

Submitted draft resolutions must use the following format:

- Committee name
- Agenda
- List of Sponsors
- List of Signatories
- Bloc name
- Preambulatory clauses (must be enclosed in a horizontal line and conclude with a comma: “;”)
- Operative clauses (must be enclosed in a horizontal line and conclude with a semicolon: “;”)
- Sub-clauses should conclude with the syntax of their main clause
- The draft resolution must end with a full stop/period “.”
- The full stop signifies the end of the draft resolution. Any material after the full stop will not be considered

A sample draft resolution is available at the bottom of this document.



Preambulatory Clauses

- Acknowledging
- Acting
- Affirming
- Alarmed by
- Alarmed
- Anxious
- Appreciating
- Approving
- Aware of
- Bearing in mind
- Believing
- Cognizant
- Concerned
- Confident
- Conscious
- Considering
- Contemplating
- Convinced
- Declaring
- Deeply concerned
- Deeply conscious
- Deeply convinced
- Deeply disturbed
- Deeply regretting
- Deploring
- Desiring
- Determined
- Emphasizing
- Encouraged
- Expecting
- Expressing appreciation
- Noting with approval
- Expressing concern also
- Expressing concern
- Expressing its appreciation
- Expressing its satisfaction
- Expressing satisfaction
- Firmly convinced
- Fulfilling
- Fully alarmed
- Fully aware
- Fully believing
- Further deploring
- Further recalling
- Guided by
- Having adopted
- Having considered
- Having considered further
- Having devoted attention
- Having examined
- Having heard
- Having received
- Having reviewed
- Having studied
- Having adopted
- Having approved
- Having considered
- Having decided
- Keeping in mind
- Mindful
- Noting
- Noting further
- Noting with deep concern
- Noting with regret
- Noting with satisfaction
- Observing
- Reaffirming
- Reaffirming also
- Realizing
- Recalling
- Recalling also
- Recognizing
- Recognizing also
- Recognizing with satisfaction



- Referring
- Regretting
- Reiterating
- Reiterating its call for
- Reminding
- Seeking
- Seized
- Stressing
- Taking into account
- Taking into consideration

- Taking note
- Taking note also
- Taking note further
- Underlining
- Viewing with appreciation
- Viewing with apprehension
- Welcoming
- Welcoming also

Operative Clauses

- Accepts
- Acknowledges
- Adopts
- Advises
- Affirms
- Also calls for
- Also recommends
- Also strongly condemns
- Also urges
- Appeals
- Appreciates
- Approves
- Authorizes
- Calls
- Calls for
- Calls upon
- Commends
- Concurs
- Condemns
- Confirms
- Congratulates
- Considers
- Decides
- Declares
- Declares accordingly
- Demands
- Deplores
- Reiterates

- Designates
- Directs
- Draws the attention
- Emphasizes
- Encourages
- Endorses
- Expresses its appreciation
- Expresses its hope
- Expresses its regret
- Further invites
- Further proclaims
- Further recommends
- Further reminds
- Further requests
- Further resolves
- Has resolved
- Instructs
- Introduces
- Invites
- Notes
- Notes with satisfaction
- Proclaims
- Reaffirms
- Recalls
- Recognizes
- Recommends
- Regrets



- Reminds
- Renews its appeal
- Repeats
- Requests
- Requires
- Solemnly affirms
- Stresses
- Strongly advises
- Strongly condemns
- Strongly encourages
- Suggests
- Supports
- Takes note of
- Transmits
- Trusts
- Underlines
- Underscores
- Urges
- Welcomes

Glossary

- **Abstain:** Delegates are provided with a third option whilst voting on a substantial topic. This is the neutral stance. If a delegate chooses this voting stance, they will not be considered for the majority.
- **Adjourn:** This is when the committee is suspended and the committee moves into an interval.
- **Agenda:** These are the topics the committee will be covering for debate. After roll call, the committee moves into setting the agenda.
- **Amendments:** Amendments provide the committee means to change and/or remove specific parts of a draft resolution. There are two types of amendments, friendly and unfriendly. If the sponsors of the draft resolution are in favour of the amendment, then it is considered friendly and changes are added without voting. But if they do not support the amendment, then the amendment is unfriendly and it will be voted upon by the committee as a whole.
- **Background guide:** A guide to an agenda which helps start a delegate's research, which is usually written by the chairs and/or conference organisers.
- **Binding:** This is a concept that applies to the security council, suggesting that certain parts of an agreement can be lawfully applied by the parties in question.
- **Bloc:** A group of countries with similar perspectives on a specific issue, that work together to find possible solutions and pass a draft resolution.
- **Caucus:** A segment of the committee where formal debate is suspended. In this session, delegates discuss a more specific or side issue related to the agenda.
- **Chair:** One of the members of the Executive Board. They will moderate the committee. The chairs enforce rules of procedure to ensure a debatable environment.



- The Executive Board: The governing members of the committee. Depending on the committee, the Executive Board comprises a combination of a Chair, Vice-Chairs, and a Director.
- Decorum: Basic committee etiquette delegates at the Model UN conference must exhibit. The members of the Executive Board will call for decorum whenever they feel that the committee is not displaying committee etiquette.
- Delegate: Representative of a member state or an observer nation in a Model UN conference.
- Delegation: The entire group of people representing a particular member state or observer nation in all committees at a Model UN conference.
- Director: A member of the Executive Board that helps enforce the rules of procedure. This member will also be responsible for ensuring decorum is maintained.
- Draft resolution: A document that seeks to resolve the issues addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee by voting, the draft resolution will become a resolution.
- Flow of debate: The procedural order of events in committee sessions. This involves the order of discussion, drafting and voting on draft resolutions.
- Foreign Policy Statement (FPS)/Position Paper: A summary of a country's position on a topic, written by a delegate before a Model UN conference to be submitted to the moderators of the committee.
- Formal debate: The type of debate observed at a Model UN conference involving proper procedure and format.
- Member State: A nation that has ratified the United Nations Charter and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Currently, there are 193 member states.
- Moderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated. This caucus is similar to the speaker's list. However, it is used for more specific or side issues relating to the agenda. Enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in a formal debate.
- Motion: An appeal made by a delegate for the committee to move into or execute a particular procedural action. Motions include: moving into a caucus, to introduce a draft resolution, to move into voting procedure
- Observer State: A state, national organization, regional organization, or non-governmental organization that is not a member of the UN but participates in its debates. Observers can vote on procedural matters but not substantive matters.



- On the floor: Term used to refer to an amendment or a draft resolution being open for discussion. After approval of the draft resolution by the Executive Board, the chairs may put the draft resolution “on the floor”. Calling for delegates to discuss and debate upon the draft resolution in committee.
- Operative clause: Operative clauses are actions that address the agenda. They are solutions to the problems which are in the form of actions. An Operative clause begins with a verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.).
- Sponsor: One of the writers of a draft resolution. A friendly amendment can only be made if all sponsors are in favour of it.
- Substantive: Having to do with the agenda being discussed. A substantive vote is a vote on a draft resolution or amendment already on the floor during a voting bloc. Only member states (not observer states or non-governmental organizations) may vote on substantive issues.
- Unmoderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates can leave their seats to lobby and speak freely. This enables the delegates to share ideas and work on documents together.
- Placard: A piece of cardstock that identifies the delegate to their respective member state or non- member state. The delegate will raise their placards if they wish to speak. However, they must be recognised by the chairs to speak. Raising your placard is equivalent to the “Raise hand” feature in Zoom.
- Point: An appeal raised by a delegate that requests for information or an action referring to the delegate. A point can be also raised, directed at another delegate. Examples include Point Of Order, Point Of Information, and Point Of Personal Privilege.
- Preambulatory Clause: Preambulatory clauses are clauses that highlight previous actions of the international community. These could include previous resolutions passed by the UN; actions taken by NGOs; as well as particular actions taken by member states.
- Procedural: Has to do with the way a committee is run. For example, being opposed to discussing a topic. All delegates present must vote on procedural matters and cannot abstain.
- Quorum: This the minimum number of delegates that are required to be present for a committee to initiate debate.
- Resolution: A document that has been passed by an organ of the UN that aims to address a particular issue.
- Right of Reply: Is used when a delegate feels that a comment or statement made by another delegate offended the delegate.



- **Roll Call:** The first procedure in formal session, in which the Executive Board reads aloud the names of the countries present at the committee. Delegates may respond "present" or "present and voting" when their countries' names are called. A delegate responding "present and voting" may not abstain on a substantive vote.
- **Rules of Procedure:** The rules by which a Model UN committee is run.
- **Second:** Seconds are required for most motions to pass. To second a motion a delegate believes the motion should be passed.
- **Secretariat:** The staff of a Model UN conference.
- **Secretary-General:** A hella cool dude who carries a MUN.
- **Signatory:** A country that wishes to place the respective draft resolution up for discussion. A signatory need not agree with all the clauses the draft resolution presents.
- **Simple majority:** 50 plus one vote of the number of delegates in a committee. The amount needed to pass most votes.
- **Speakers' List:** A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a new topic is opened for discussion, the Chair will create a speakers' list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time in the order of recognition. During the debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers' list by sending a note to the Executive Board. Speaking freely to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently, an unmoderated caucus is used to form blocs and create draft resolutions.
- **Working Paper:** A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed. Frequently the precursor to a draft resolution.
- **Veto:** This a procedure empowerment that is limited to only the Security Council, it is the ability held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States to prevent any draft resolution in the Security Council from passing by voting against. Also known as an anti-vote.
- **Vote:** A time at which delegates indicate whether they are in favour or against a proposed action for/by the committee. There are two types: procedural and substantive.
- **Voting procedure:** The period at the end of a committee session during which delegates vote on proposed amendments and draft resolutions. Nobody may enter the committee when voting procedure is observed.

Guide to Zoom

Introduction



While it is possible to attend a Zoom meeting through your browser, it is highly recommended that you attend HUSMUN through the desktop application. This can be downloaded at from Zoom’s website, <https://zoom.us>.

Entering the meeting

You will be emailed a meeting link which can be used to access the meeting directly. If you are unable to use the link, you should open the Zoom application and click the “Join” button. From here, enter the relevant meeting code along with your full name as shown below. After this, you will be asked to enter the meeting password which will be included in the email sent to you.

You must join the meeting with your full name 15 minutes prior to the start of each committee session so the Executive Board can verify the identity of all delegates attempting to enter. You can rename yourself to the country you represent once in the committee session.

Join Meeting

123 4567 8910

Your Name
Manas Sadasivuni

Do not connect to audio

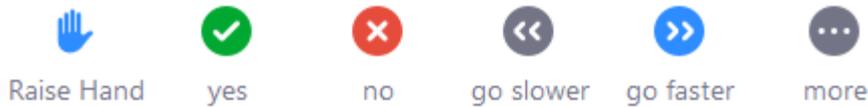
Turn off my video

Join Cancel

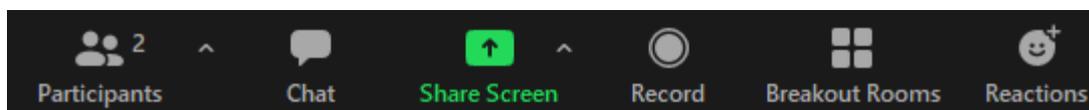
During the meeting

You are expected to have your video **on** during all committee sessions. If you have a poor internet connection or another technical issue, you must inform the Executive Board at the start of the session.

You are not allowed to speak unless recognised by the Executive Board. To do so, raise your hand using the leftmost button. While voting on procedural motions and upon a draft resolution, use the “Yes” or “No” button to indicate your choice. These options can be seen by opening the “Participants” button.



While an unmoderated caucus is taking place, you will be moved into a breakout room with your bloc members. A popup asking you to join will appear but you can also join by clicking the “Breakout Rooms” button at the bottom of your screen.



You will be allowed to send private chats to other delegates, but you are not allowed to send **any** message to the committee as a whole, just as in a physical MUN, you would not be allowed to shout something to all delegates during formal debate.

If you have any points of privilege or parliamentary inquiry, you should send these to the Executive Board via private chat.

Sample Documents

Draft Resolution

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Agenda: Online Drug Trafficking

Sponsors: Belgium, France, Germany

Signatories: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, DPR Korea, Greece, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America

Deeply concerned by the EU Drug Report 2019: Trends and Developments by the EMCDDA,



Guided by the Drugs and the Darknet (2017) joint publication between the EMCDDA and Europol,

Guided by the Guidelines for Governments on Preventing the Illegal Sale of Internationally Controlled Substances through the Internet by the INCB,

Keeping in mind the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 which limits the possession and use of drugs to medical and scientific purposes,

Underlining that the issue of illicit drugs trafficking is a global problem and must be treated as such,

Deeply conscious of the victims of drug abuse whose lives are affected by the use of psychotropic substances,

Recalling the CND Resolution 50/11,

1. **Recommends** all member states to introduce policies that incentivise cryptocurrencies to be registered with a governmental body upon creation and to be inspected by the said governmental body:
 1. Cryptocurrencies will still maintain their decentralisation;
 2. Cryptocurrencies created with the ability to raise finance for a firm, commonly known as ICOs, will be subject to the same regulations as an IPO;
2. **Expresses its hope** that member nations:
 - a. Increase punishments awarded to border patrol officers who are found to indulge in bribery;
 - b. Intensify maritime security in countries which have access to the coastline through means such as but not limited to;
 - i. Increasing patrol stations;



- ii. Increasing the building of physical fences to make it harder to illegally enter the country;
 - iii. Increasing border patrol and security patrol at official ports to increase the capacity of thorough checks;
 - c. Increase deployment of sniffer dogs to:
 - . identify suspicious packages;
 - i. identify open wounds through the scent of blood to detect body packing;
 - d. Increase investment in customs infrastructure to scan suspicious packages;
 - e. Increase the quality of training given to border security personnel by:
 - . Making continuous training on the development of various drug transportation methods mandatory;
 - i. Making specific courses mandatory such as but not limited to “How to effectively approach suspects” and “How to properly pat down” and “How to identify unique hiding places”;
3. **Encourages** member nations to better their healthcare facilities by:
- a. Intensifying needle exchange programs all around the world with the help of the WHO to decrease the number of HIV cases;
 - b. Improving the quality of mental health counselling for drug abuse victims to cope with mental health problems;
4. **Encourages** the reduction of demand for drugs by:
- a. Holding awareness classes and running campaigns to educate citizens on the hazards of drug intake;
 - b. Emphasizing the need for educational institutions to discourage drug abuse among students by methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. Teaching the disadvantage of drugs as part of the school curriculum;
 - ii. Encouraging students to take part in anti-drug campaigns.

Position Paper/Foreign Policy Statement (FPS)

Country: Kingdom of Belgium

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)



Agenda: Online Drug Trafficking

The Kingdom of Belgium has acknowledged the issue of drugs since the start of this millennium and has pushed for “An integrated approach, in which all the competent players work in a coordinated manner while respecting the finality and the specific characteristics of each”^[1]. This has not only been demonstrated at a national level but also at an international level by Matilde Ceravolo asking Belgium, as a maritime nation, to “spearhead the fight against drug trafficking”^[2].

Unfortunately, Europe’s market for cocaine has continued to grow, causing significant strain on European healthcare systems^[3], with Belgium accounting for a third of all cocaine seized in 2017^[3]. On the topic of the darknet, Belgium is a member of Europol, the organisation that raided 9 darknet marketplaces as part of Operation Onymous^[4]. Despite this effort, darknet marketplaces have proven to be resilient^[4]. This is likely due to the fact that buying drugs via the darknet is considered “safer” as the possible violence of meeting face-to-face is removed and that buyers do not consider themselves affected by a closure^[5]. In addition, there are multiple ways to reduce the risk of detection and fraud via services such as bitcoin tumbling and escrow systems^[4].

Belgium calls for support from other European countries, the United States of America, and other countries with significant technological expertise to form an international task force aimed specifically at the investigation of darknet marketplaces. In addition to this, demand reduction efforts must be conducted across Europe and North America which, in tandem with efforts to reduce the production of drugs in countries such as Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, aim to reduce the volume of drugs being sold.

A significant challenge that will be faced is the coordination of activity between countries to ensure a darknet task force is able to work effectively^[4], this may be solvable via creating secure and robust platforms for confidential information to be shared however the specifics of such a solution are undecided as of yet. Another likely challenge will be how to prevent organised crime groups from maintaining a foothold in drug-producing countries^[3]. This issue is unlikely to be solvable in the short term and will require cooperation from the concerned countries to actively seek out these groups and to prevent them from rising to power.

The solutions to the above challenges require input from the concerned countries. That being said, Belgium strongly believes that common international standards must be put in place to ensure the success of any subsequent action and urges other countries to promise their support.

Bibliography

[1] Belgium, “Communal Declaration of the Interministerial Drug Conference.” *Communal Declaration of the Interministerial Drug Conference*, 2010.



[2] “CRIM JUST Organizes Investigative Case Forum between the Republic of Ecuador, the Republic of Colombia and the Kingdom of Belgium.” *United Nations: Office on Drugs and Crime*, www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/crimjust/news/crimjust-organizes-investigative-case-forum-between-the-republic-of-ecuador--the-republic-of-colombia-and-the-kingdom-of-belgium.html.

[3] European Union, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, “European Drug Report 2019: Trends and Developments.” *European Drug Report 2019: Trends and Developments*.

[4] European Union, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, “Drugs and the Darknet: Perspectives for Enforcement, Research and Policy.” *Drugs and the Darknet: Perspectives for Enforcement, Research and Policy*.

[5] United Nations, Office on Drugs and Crime, “World Drug Report 2019.” *World Drug Report 2019*, UNODC, 2019.

