

I A S A S
MUN



BANGKOK
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International School Bangkok
is delighted to welcome

International School of Kuala Lumpur

International School Manila

Jakarta Intercultural School

Singapore American School

Taipei American School

American Embassy School New Delhi

American International School Dhaka

The American School of Bangkok

American School in Japan

Bangkok Patana School

Concordia International School Shanghai

Harrow International School Bangkok

Hong Kong International School

NIST International School of Thailand

United World College of Southeast Asia - Dover

United World College of Southeast Asia – East

Yokohama International School

To the 32nd Annual
IASAS Model United Nations Conference

Visit the ISB IASAS MUN website:

<http://inside.isb.ac.th/isbmun2015/>

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SPECIAL THANKS



WELCOME FROM DR. ANDREW DAVIES

ISB HEAD OF SCHOOL

Dear Delegates, Advisors and Guests,

On behalf of the International School Bangkok, I extend a very warm welcome to Thailand - the Land of Smiles. We are sure that your stay here will be an enjoyable and memorable one as the Thai people are renowned for their friendliness and hospitality. ISB is honored to be hosting this Model United Nations and we will do our very best to provide a successful and memorable convention.

Model United Nations and the international schools movement have much in common in that both strive to promote greater understanding and appreciation of the various cultures of the world, both strive to promote world peace, and both seek to instill a commitment to ending suffering. In many respects, our international schools are microcosms of the United Nations as we bring so many cultures together in pursuit of common goals.

The MUN experience also has much in common with the educational objectives of international schools. We have an imperative to ensure that students at international schools are aware of the world around them, have an appreciation of history, and are committed to democratic processes of problem solving. To this end, the topics to be addressed this year include many pressing issues including the dilemmas of Boko Haram and the Rohingya in Myanmar, the regulating of Private Military Companies, the question of regulating militarization of space, the preservation of culturally significant sites in areas of conflict, freedom of the press, inclusion of women, and many more.

In previous Model United Nations events that I have attended, I have been incredibly impressed with the learning opportunities provided by the MUN experience. I am confident that this event will be no different as delegates tackle complex, real world problems of a most serious nature. Delegates will be involved in authentic problem solving situations where they will be asked to apply the knowledge and skills acquired in preparatory work. The learning that takes place throughout the MUN process will be of the highest caliber and transferable to all kinds of situations in the future.

We are also privileged to have Anthony Giles overseeing this event, ably assisted by a dedicated organizing committee. ISB's MUN advisors, Jonathan Eales and Patience Soule, have also been incredibly helpful. Thank you all for your assistance. On behalf of ISB, I wish you all a successful conference. If there is anything we can do to make your time more enjoyable, please let us know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Davies', written in a cursive style.

Dr. Andrew Davies
Head of School



WELCOME FROM MR. PHILIP BRADLEY ISB HS PRINCIPAL

Dear Delegates, Advisers and Guests

On behalf of the International School Bangkok, the hosts of this year's MUN conference, it is my pleasure to welcome all participants, advisors, and guests to Thailand - the Land of Smiles. We are sure that in the next few days you will be mentally stretched, emotionally challenged and physically drained - you will return home a changed person.

As I consider a mental provocation at the start of your conference two quotes came to my mind.

History is a race between education and catastrophe (H.G. Wells 1920)

You must NOT treat others...with cruelty...you must fight others BUT through peace, through dialogue and through education... (Malala Yousafzai 2014)

It is not just 100 years of history that separates these two quotes. One was made by a classically educated, Englishman in a scholarly publication towards the end of his career. The other was made on an American talk show by a teenage Pakistani girl who survived a brutal assassination attempt. (Malala holds a Nobel Peace Prize – Herbert does not!)

Both have shared and articulated nightmare visions of humanity; one fictional, at the hands of invading aliens (War of the Worlds 1898) the other is the reality of the present day where religious extremism and terrorism blights her home in the Swat Valley. As different as these individuals and their circumstances are I firmly believe their message is essentially the same – that is, the pivotal role Education has in ensuring a sustainable and humane future for humankind.

I will not attempt to define or justify the essential ingredients of a “good education”. Rather I would remark that when I review the tasks and issues your committees will be addressing over the coming days, I know with certainty that you are all taking an important step in the right direction to being educated by any definition. Well done!

In closing let me briefly recognize and thank the people who have helped us to make

this conference a reality. Anthony Giles, our arts & activities director, who has worked tirelessly on the logistics and also our MUN advisors, Jonathan Eales, Patience Soule, whose work on the conference is unsurpassable. Thank you all for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'P.N. Bradley'.

Philip Bradley
High School Principal



WELCOME FROM TOBIAS WERTIME SECRETARY GENERAL

Delegates, Chairs, Faculty Advisors, Guests;

My name is Tobias Wertime, and I am proud to serve as this year's IASAS Model United Nations Secretary General. On behalf of the ISB community, I am thrilled to welcome all of you to beautiful (but often, far too hot) Bangkok! I hope that Thailand provides you with a welcome stay. Having been born and mostly raised in Bangkok, I would be more than happy to provide a restaurant recommendation. Feel free to ask at any point during the conference.

Four years ago, I began my Model United Nations career whilst attending the American School in Japan. I decided to put my name down because of my interest for international policy, and to have the ability to explore the often complex relationships that repel nations from one another. In this process, I was more than able to fulfill this goal. I have met numerous interesting people, developed an affinity for ties, and have discovered a love for the podium and the gavel. I can quite easily say that MUN has played an integral part in my life and has aided my view of the world.

Many of you share these experiences. As students of international schools, we are, on a day-to-day basis, provided with the opportunity to interact with people of different cultures and backgrounds. This exposure allows us to better understand the inner workings of interaction between different nations. In the near future, our generation will be expected to rectify many of the issues that we talk about today. Through the skills developed here at Model United Nations, it is important that we tackle such challenges and become future leaders. It is vital that we remember the ideals of the United Nations and its charter to delve into the future with optimistic minds, knowing that our actions hold great consequences.

There are various aspects of this year's conference that are new to the typical IASAS MUN model. This year, we will be facilitating an International Court of Justice (ICJ), entertaining four cases over the course of two days. While different to the rules of a typical Model United Nations, the ICJ holds similar aims in finding reasonable solutions to issues that affect the agenda of member states. We are also very fortunate this year to have access to the United Nations Convention Center, located at the UNESCAP Headquarters in the heart of the Bangkok. This facility is actively used by member states to find common solutions. While I urge all of you to take advantage of this experience, I also ask all of you to treat this facility with respect.

I would like to leave you with this: Whether you are a seasoned veteran, or a relative new-comer to MUN, I urge all of you in the following days to expand your Model United Nations capacity. Do not forget, that with every conference or in-school MUN debate, you are provided with the opportunity to improve various aspects of the vast amount of skills that MUN provides you. Whether it be through writing resolutions, giving persuasive speeches, or asking poignant questions, find areas to improve on and take necessary risks. I can assure you, if you do this, IASAS will be a worthwhile experience.

I am excited to meet all of you in the coming days. If you would like to ask any questions or raise any concerns please feel free to address them to me. This conference is the culmination of months of hard work by the ISB community. I would like to give a special thanks to Anthony Giles and Marianne Derowe, both of whom have helped tremendously in the planning of this conference. I would also like to thank ISB's lovely MUN advisors Patience Soule and Jonathan Eales for working incredibly hard to make this experience possible. On behalf of the leadership team which also includes Austin Gallagher and Aditi Mahesh, acting as the Parliamentarian and Deputy Secretary General respectively, I wish you a wonderful conference.

Tobias Wertime
ISB Class of 2016
Secretary General
IASAS MUN, Bangkok 2015

ISB PERSONNEL CONTACT INFORMATION

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Visiting MUN Advisors	Royal Princess Hotel	02-281-3088	-

MEDICAL EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Location	Location	Phone No.
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Mission Hospital Bangkok	430 Pisanulok Rd., Dusit, Bangkok, Thailand	02-282-1100
The World Medical Center	44 M.4 Chaengwattana Road. Pakkred. Nonthaburi, Thailand	02-836-9999

SCHOOL LOCAL CONTACT INFORMATION

School	Phone No.
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American International School Dhaka	(0)62-649-1832
American School in Japan	(0)62-649-1865
Concordia International School Shanghai	(0)62-649-1885
Hong Kong International School	(0)62-649-1894
International School Manila	(0)94-821-2406
International School of Kuala Lumpur	(0)94-821-3091
Jakarta Intercultural School	(0)94-820-3286
Singapore American School	(0)94-820-3960
Taipei American School	(0)94-820-6103
United World College of Southeast Asia - Dover	(0)93-010-4537
United World College of Southeast Asia - East	(0)93-009-4763
Yokohama International School	(0)93-009-4617

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SCHOOL PICTURE ORDER

Thursday, November 13 @ 7:30 am

American Embassy School New Delhi

American International School Dhaka

The American School of Bangkok

American School in Japan

Bangkok Patana School

Concordia International School Shanghai

Harrow International School Bangkok

Hong Kong International School

International School Bangkok

International School of Kuala Lumpur

International School Manila

Jakarta Intercultural School

NIST International School of Thailand

Singapore American School

Taipei American School

United World College of Southeast Asia - Dover

United World College of Southeast Asia - East

Yokohama International School

IASAS MUN 2015

MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Position	School	Name
Secretary General	ISB	Tobias Wertime
Dep. Secretary General	SAS	Aditi Mahesh
Parliamentarian	ISB	Austin Gallagher

SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)

Security Council Location

Meeting Room E, Level 1

ABOUT THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL

- The question of combatting Boko Haram
- The question of the situation of Rohingya in Myanmar
- The question of restoring stability in Yemen

Position	School	Name
Chair	SAS	Ashley Shin
Chair	TAS	Justin Rhee
Angola	AES	Soham Dharmadhikary
Chad	UWCD	Arinjay Singhai
Chile	ISB	Sofia Meisburger
China	ISM	Daniel Jachim
France	SAS	Vibhav Jagwani
Jordan	AISD	Olivia Chaudhury
Lithuania	HIS	Ing Vorakitcharoe
Malaysia	ISB	Riddh Bedi
New Zealand	YIS	Morgan Baxter
Nigeria	ASIJ	Tamar Kahanoff-Osherovitz
Russia	JIS	Hyun Jin Cha
Spain	UWCE	Varun Jain
UK	TAS	Jimmy Choi
US	ISKL	Gloria Lopez
Venezuela	NIST	Kengo Shigeta

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

ICJ Location

Meeting Rooms C and D, Level 1

ABOUT THE COURT

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946. The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies. The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. It is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ.

CASES TO GO BEFORE THE COURT

- Territorial Dispute concerning the Liancourt Rocks (Japan vs. Republic of Korea)
- Obligation to Negotiate Access to the Pacific Ocean (Bolivia Vs. Chile)
- Obligations concerning Negotiations Relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race (Marshall Islands vs. United States)
- Territorial Dispute concerning Nagorno-Karabakh (Azerbaijan vs. Armenia)

Position	School	Name
ICJ President	ISB	Kun-Woo Song
ICJ President	BPS	Sebastian Walter Young
Advocates: Armenia	ISM	Shanelle Samtami
		Jeffrey Zach Bui
Advocates: Azerbaijan	SAS	Hyun Do Cha
		Se Hwan Jeon
Advocates: Bolivia	JIS	Emanuella Wong
		Nirhan Nurjadin
Advocates: Chile	ISB	Paola Lindo
		Josh Upadhyay
Advocates: Japan	TAS	Sarah Chin
		Bonna Yi
Advocates: Marshall Islands	BPS	Labeeb Hussein
		Pirawat Pounyagupta
Advocates: Republic of Korea	HKIS	Yashvardhan Bardoloi
		Jeffrey He
Advocates: US	ISKL	Oscar Beighton
		Nishanth Selvalingam

COMMITTEES

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE (DISEC)

Committee Location

Meeting Room A, Level 1

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Disarmament and International Security Council deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime. It considers all disarmament and international security matters and the promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments.

COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

- The question of the use of unmanned mobile machines in conflict situations
- The question of regulating the militarization of space
- The question of the use of Private Military Companies (PMCs) by member state governments

DISEC COMMITTEE DELEGATES

Position	School	Name
Chair	ISKL	Min Woo Ji
Chair	ISB	Benjamin Eales
Afghanistan	SAS	Ishaan Madan
Albania	TAS	Brent Lin
Belgium	ASIJ	An-Chi Tsai
Canada	SAS	Richard Law
China	ISM	Angelo Manaloto
Colombia	CISS	Christine Qian
Cuba	TAS	David Wang
Dominican Rep.	AES	Kailash Jayaraman
DPR Korea	SAS	Sun Jay Yoo
Ecuador	HKIS	Julia Woodruff
Egypt	ISKL	Katherine Gumal
Ethiopia	ISM	Siddarth Joshi
Germany	JIS	Chantelle Tani
India	ASIJ	Keito Ido
Iraq	HIS	Pete Sukanjanajtee
Israel	NIST	Paul Keen
Italy	AES	Adela Chelminski
Jordan	AISD	Mikhail Huq
Libya	NIST	Soravit Kitsiriboon
Mali	HIS	Saranya Barthe
Mexico	YIS	Gethin Davies
Morocco	UWCE	Cian Tan
Myanmar	ISKL	Rida Haq
Peru	AISD	Ayush Mahajan
Rep. of Korea	HKIS	Vedika Vishweshwar
Russia	JIS	Kilian Druggan

Position	School	Name
Slovenia	BPS	Joshua Murphy
South Africa	UWCE	Ninad Mukherjee
Sudan	ASB	Runn Viranuvatti
Switzerland	UWCD	Arunava Moondra
Syria	YIS	Thomas Barrett
Thailand	YIS	Hemanth Aroumougam
Turkey	ISM	Anugraha Babuji
Ukraine	ISB	Anthony Faseler
US	ISKL	Nicholas Chew
Venezuela	NIST	Hithalli Chawla
Vietnam	ASIJ	Ryan Fernando
Yemen	AES	Sam Goldrup

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

Committee Location

Meeting Room H, Level 1

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the United Nations' central platform for reflection, debate, and innovative thinking on sustainable development. It is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals. It serves as the central mechanism for activities of the UN system and its specialized agencies in the economic, social and environmental fields, supervising subsidiary and expert bodies.

COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

- The question of transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources
- The question of the protection and preservation of cultural and religious sites in conflict areas
- The question of increasing response capability in epidemic endangered regions

ECOSOC COMMITTEE DELEGATES

Position	School	Name
Chair	ISM	Devesh Rai
Chair	UWCD	Jacklin Kwan
Albania	TAS	Ryan Chen
Angola	AES	Vir Narula
Argentina	ISKL	Vincent Hansson
Australia	BPS	Saloni Kothari
Bahrain	SAS	Patrick Clifford
Brazil	HKIS	Boyang Huang
Canada	SAS	Apurva Ashok
DR Congo	TAS	Gordon Ryoo
France	SAS	Mark Schoen
Greece	ISM	Cesar How-Pan-Hie-Meric
Guinea	ISKL	Trym Berge
Haiti	JIS	Matthew Ong

Position	School	Name
Hungary	UWCE	Akshaj Garg
Iceland	ASB	Minsoo Kang
Indonesia	AISD	Theodore O'Donnell Meale
Iran	JIS	Anant Matai
Iraq	HIS	Proud Tuksinwarajarn
Kenya	BPS	Jonathan Broadbent
Liberia	ISB	Katrina Francis
Nepal	JIS	Kevin Sisjayawan
Nigeria	ASIJ	Pino Gei
Pakistan	UWCD	Jungwoo Park
Panama	HIS	Natalie Parr
Papua New Guinea	AISD	Shubh Punj
Philippines	AES	Jurin Flores
Poland	CISS	Rebecca Shin
Saudi Arabia	ISB	Chloe Duval
Sierra Leone	YIS	Hee Won Choi
Spain	UWCE	Ananya Jain
Sri Lanka	HIS	Finlay Prout
Sweden	NIST	Mihir Patel
Thailand	YIS	Danial Lee
Turkey	ISM	John Michael Hadaway
UAE	TAS	Jeremiah Hsu
Ukraine	ISB	Rodrigo Chavez de la Vega
Uzbekistan	CISS	Moon Jeong Lee
Vietnam	ASIJ	Mirei Karasawa
Zimbabwe	HKIS	Tianren Ye

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (HRC)

Committee Location

Conference Room 1, Level 2

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them. It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year.

COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

- The question of freedom of the press and the fostering of extremist views
- The question of increasing the economic, social and political inclusion of women
- The question of treatment of protesters by security forces

HRC COMMITTEE DELEGATES

Position	School	Name
Chair	SAS	Alexis Mountcastle
Chair	JIS	Josh Zabin
Argentina	ISKL	Zarina Angell
Australia	BPS	Dillon Rajakarier
Bosnia	ISKL	Alexis Vaillaud
Brazil	HKIS	Austin Lew
Costa Rica	UWCD	Anjolie Arora
Croatia	UWCD	Dhea Bengardi
Cuba	TAS	Ashley Lin
Czech Rep.	AISS	Harsh Chakhaiyar
Dominican Rep.	AES	Nidhi Rao
DPR Korea	SAS	Robert Ostrom
Ecuador	HKIS	Maxwell Sheremeta
Egypt	ISKL	Stephanie Vesel
Ethiopia	ISM	Diego Jose Proano Granizo
France	SAS	John Tanasijeovich
Germany	JIS	Dhiraj Narula
Greece	ISM	Francis Benjamin Acevedo
Hungary	UWCE	Takamitsu Shirono
India	ASIJ	Varsha Shankar
Ireland	ISB	Angglid Nanthayapirom
Israel	NIST	Shreyans Sethi
Japan	TAS	Felicity Lin
Kazakhstan	UWCE	Vaidehi Ramanarayanan
Lebanon	BPS	Suyash Kothari
Liberia	ISB	Colin Vanelli
Morocco	UWCE	Sidhant Singh
Nigeria	ASIJ	Elina Garone
Panama	HIS	Phoebe Farley
Papua New Guinea	AISS	Quaji Rashik Intesar
Qatar	NIST	Harshita Mahendra

Position	School	Name
Russia	JIS	Kanha Prasad
Saudi Arabia	ISB	Genie Pakvisal
Sierra Leone	YIS	Emily DeRuyver
Sri Lanka	HIS	Jing Jing Piriyalertsak
Sudan	ASB	Rigo Charfauros
Sweden	NIST	Claire Gerrand
Switzerland	UWCD	Yoseop Hong
Syria	YIS	Ashab Ahmad
Uganda	ASB	Kannapat Pattaranavakul
UK	TAS	Jenny Jang

SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE (SPECPOL)

Committee Location

Conference Room 3, Level 2

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL) deals with a variety of subjects which include those related to decolonization, Palestinian refugees and human rights, peacekeeping, mine action, outer space, public information, atomic radiation and University for Peace.

COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

- The question of combatting transnational drug trafficking
- The question of the political representation of minority populations
- The question of national sovereignty when dealing with terrorist groups

SPECPOL COMMITTEE DELEGATES

Position	School	Name
Chair	ISKL	Sonja English
Chair	AES	Ankit Prasad
Afghanistan	SAS	Saif Kureishi
Belgium	ASIJ	Emma Cattell
Brazil	HKIS	Aiyush Mohta
Chad	UWCD	Advik Jain
China	ISM	Aparna Mohan
Colombia	CISS	Helen Zhang
Croatia	UWCD	Anika Kowald-Linsley
Czech Rep.	AISD	Patrick Laske
DR Congo	TAS	Hellen Jang
Germany	JIS	Roel Walravens
Haiti JIS	JIS	Gabriella Wong
India ASIJ	ASIJ	Eko Hirota
Indonesia	AISD	Amer Waseem Islam
Iran	JIS	Callum Murphy
Italy	AES	Om Arvind
Jamaica	SAS	Sheyna Cruz

Position	School	Name
Kazakhstan	UWCE	Alexandra Lindqvist
Kenya	BPS	Mark Comer
Kuwait	ISM	Matthew Jin Rong Seet
Libya	NIST	Theeranai Charaschanya
Lithuania	HIS	Jessica Chung
Mali	HIS	Peem Ladavalya
Mexico	YIS	David Klein
Myanmar	ISKL	Kris Jeong
New Zealand	YIS	Markus Mui
Nicaragua	ASB	Emma Turner
Pakistan	UWCD	William Klein
Peru	AISD	Jazilah Nahar Salam
Poland	CISS	Jarita Chen
Qatar	NIST	Alessandro Pruegel
Saudi Arabia	ISB	Damien Friedman
Slovenia	BPS	Nafis Mahboob
South Africa	UWCE	Rohan Ahuja
Turkey	ISM	Sameer Ali
Uganda	ASB	Amy Won
UK	TAS	Janice Yang
Uzbekistan	CISS	Naomi LaDine
Yemen	AES	Yash Pande
Zimbabwe	HKIS	Samira Saran
Iceland	ASB	Pabi Mohlala

DELEGATIONS BY SCHOOL

*=4 Year IASAS Delegate

Name	Committee	Country
International School Bangkok (ISB) - 16 Delegates		
Tobias Wertime	Secretary General	
Austin Gallagher*	Parliamentarian	
Paola Lindo	ICJ	Chile
Josh Upadhyay	ICJ	Chile
Sofia Meisburger	SC	Chile
Kun-Woo Song	ICJ President	Ireland (GA)
Benjamin Eales	DISEC Chair	Malaysia (GA)
Angglid Nanthayapirom	HRC	Ireland
Katrina Francis	ECOSOC	Liberia
Colin Vanelli	HRC	Liberia
Riddh Bedi	SC	Malaysia
Chloe Duval	ECOSOC	Saudi Arabia
Genie Pakvisal	HRC	Saudi Arabia
Damien Friedman	SPECPOL	Saudi Arabia
Anthony Faseler	DISEC	Ukraine
Rodrigo Chavez de la Vega	ECOSOC	Ukraine
Singapore International School (SAS) - 16 Delegates		
Alexis Mountcastle	HRC Chair	Bahrain (GA)
Ashley Shin	SC Chair	Jamaica (GA)
Ishaan Madan	DISEC	Afghanistan
Saif Kureishi	SPECPOL	Afghanistan
Hyun Do Cha	ICJ	Azerbaijan
Se Hwan Jeon	ICJ	Azerbaijan
Patrick Clifford	ECOSOC	Bahrain
Richard Law	DISEC	Canada
Apurva Ashok	ECOSOC	Canada
Aditi Mahesh	Deputy Secretary General	
Sun Jay Yoo	DISEC	DPR Korea
Robert Ostrom	HRC	DPR Korea
Mark Schoen	ECOSOC	France
John Tanasijevich	HRC	France
Vibhav Jagwani	SC	France
Sheyna Cruz	SPECPOL	Jamaica

Name	Committee	Country
International School Kuala Lumpur (ISKL) - 14 Delegates		
Min Woo Ji*	DISEC Chair	Bosnia (GA)
Sonja English*	SPECPOL Chair	Guinea (GA)
Vincent Hansson	ECOSOC	Argentina
Zarina Angell	HRC	Argentina
Alexis Vaillaud	HRC	Bosnia
Katherine Gumal	DISEC	Egypt
Stephanie Vesel	HRC	Egypt
Trym Berge	ECOSOC	Guinea
Rida Haq	DISEC	Myanmar
Kris Jeong	SPECPOL	Myanmar
Nicholas Chew	DISEC	US
Oscar Beighton	ICJ	US
Nishanth Selvalingam	ICJ	US
Gloria Lopez	SC	US
International School Manila (ISM) - 14 Delegates		
Devesh Rai	ECOSOC Chair	Kuwait (GA)
Shanelle Samtami	ICJ	Armenia
Jeffrey Zach Bui	ICJ	Armenia
Angelo David Manaloto	DISEC	China
Daniel Jachim	SC	China
Aparna Mohan	SPECPOL	China
Siddarth Joshi	DISEC	Ethiopia
Diego Jose Proano Granizo	HRC	Ethiopia
Cesar How-Pan-Hie-Meric	ECOSOC	Greece
Francis Benjamin Acevedo	HRC	Greece
Matthew Jin Rong Seet	SPECPOL	Kuwait
Anugraha Babuji	DISEC	Turkey
John Michael Hadaway	ECOSOC	Turkey
Sameer Ali Siddiq	SPECPOL	Turkey

DELEGATIONS BY SCHOOL

*=4 Year IASAS Delegate

Name	Committee	Country
Jakarta Intercultural School (JIS) - 14 Delegates		
Josh Zabin	HRC Chair	Nepal (GA)
Emanuella Wong	ICJ	Bolivia
Nirhan Nurjadin	ICJ	Bolivia
Chantelle Tani	DISEC	Germany
Dhiraj Narula	HRC	Germany
Roel Walravens	SPECPOL	Germany
Matthew Ong	ECOSOC	Haiti
Gabriella Wong	SPECPOL	Haiti
Anant Matai	ECOSOC	Iran
Callum Murphy	SPECPOL	Iran
Kevin Sisjayawan	ECOSOC	Nepal
Kilian Druggan	DISEC	Russia
Kanha Prasad	HRC	Russia
Hyun Jin Cha	SC	Russia
Taipei American School (TAS) -14 Delegates		
Justin Rhee	SC Chair	UAE (GA)
Brent Lin	DISEC	Albania
Ryan Chen	ECOSOC	Albania
David Wang	DISEC	Cuba
Ashley Lin	HRC	Cuba
Gordon Ryoo	ECOSOC	DR Congo
Hellen Jang	SPECPOL	DR Congo
Felicity Lin	HRC	Japan
Sarah Chin	ICJ	Japan
Bonna Yi	ICJ	Japan
Jeremiah Hsu	ECOSOC	UAE
Jenny Jang	HRC	UK
Jimmy Choi	SC	UK
Janice Yang	SPECPOL	UK

Name	Committee	Country
American Embassy School New Delhi (AES) - 10 Delegates		
Ankit Prasad	SPECPOL Chair	Philippines (GA)
Vir Narula	ECOSOC	Angola
Soham Dharmadhikary	SC	Angola
Kailash Jayaraman	DISEC	Dominican Rep.
Nidhi Rao	HRC	Dominican Rep.
Adela Chelminski	DISEC	Italy
Om Arvind	SPECPOL	Italy
Jurin Flores	ECOSOC	Philippines
Sam Goldrup	DISEC	Yemen
Yash Pande	SPECPOL	Yemen
American International School Dhaka (AISD) - 10 Delegates		
Harsh Chakhaiyar	HRC	Czech Rep.
Patrick Laske	SPECPOL	Czech Rep.
Theodore O'Donnell Meale	ECOSOC	Indonesia
Amer Waseem Islam	SPECPOL	Indonesia
Mikhail Huq	DISEC	Jordan
Olivia Chaudhury	SC	Jordan
Shubh Punj	ECOSOC	Papua New Guinea
Quaji Rashik Intesar	HRC	Papua New Guinea
Ayush Mahajan	DISEC	Peru
Jazilah Nahar Salam	SPECPOL	Peru
American School Bangkok (ASB) - 7 Delegates		
Minsoo Kang	ECOSOC	Iceland
Pabi Mohlala	SPECPOL	Iceland
Emma Turner	SPECPOL	Nicaragua
Runn Viranuvatti	DISEC	Sudan
Rigo Charfauros	HRC	Sudan
Kannapat Pattaranavakul	HRC	Uganda
Amy Won	SPECPOL	Uganda

DELEGATIONS BY SCHOOL

*= 4 Year IASAS Delegate

Name	Committee	Country
American School in Japan (ASIJ) - 10 Delegates		
An-Chi Tsai	DISEC	Belgium
Emma Cattell	SPECPOL	Belgium
Keito Ido	DISEC	India
Varsha Shankar	HRC	India
Eko Hirota	SPECPOL	India
Pino Gei	ECOSOC	Nigeria
Elina Garone	HRC	Nigeria
Tamar Kahanoff-Osherovitz	SC	Nigeria
Ryan Fernando	DISEC	Vietnam
Mirei Karasawa	ECOSOC	Vietnam
Bangkok Patana School (BPS) - 10 Delegates		
Sebastian Walter Young	ICJ President	Lebanon (GA)
Saloni Kothari	ECOSOC	Australia
Dillon Rajakarier	HRC	Australia
Jonathan Broadbent	ECOSOC	Kenya
Mark Comer	SPECPOL	Kenya
Suyash Kothari	HRC	Lebanon
Labeeb Hussein	ICJ	Marshall Isl.
Pirawat Pounyagupta	ICJ	Marshall Isl.
Joshua Murphy	DISEC	Slovenia
Nafis Mahboob	SPECPOL	Slovenia
Concordia International School Shanghai (CISS) - 6 Delegates		
Christine Qian	DISEC	Colombia
Helen Zhang	SPECPOL	Colombia
Rebecca Shin	ECOSOC	Poland
Jarita Chen	SPECPOL	Poland
Moon Jeong Lee	ECOSOC	Uzbekistan
Naomi LaDine	SPECPOL	Uzbekistan

Name	Committee	Country
Harrow International School Bangkok (HIS) - 10 Delegates		
Pete Sukanjanajtee	DISEC	Iraq
Proud Tuksinwarajarn	ECOSOC	Iraq
Ing Vorakitcharoe	SC	Lithuania
Jessica Chung	SPECPOL	Lithuania
Saranya Barthe	DISEC	Mali
Peem Ladavalaya	SPECPOL	Mali
Natalie Parr	ECOSOC	Panama
Phoebe Farley	HRC	Panama
Finlay Prout	ECOSOC	Sri Lanka
Jing Jing Piriyalertsak	HRC	Sri Lanka
Hong Kong International School (HKIS) - 10 Delegates		
Boyang Huang	ECOSOC	Brazil
Austin Lew	HRC	Brazil
Aiyush Mohta	SPECPOL	Brazil
Julia Woodruff	DISEC	Ecuador
Maxwell Sheremeta	HRC	Ecuador
Vedika Vishweshwar	DISEC	Rep. of Korea
Yashvardhan Bardoloi	ICJ	Rep. of Korea
Jeffrey He	ICJ	Rep. of Korea
Tianren Ye	ECOSOC	Zimbabwe
Samira Saran	SPECPOL	Zimbabwe
NIST Int'l School Thailand (NIST) - 10 Delegates		
Paul Keen	DISEC	Israel
Shreyans Sethi	HRC	Israel
Soravit Kitsiriboon	DISEC	Libya
Theeranai Charaschanya	SPECPOL	Libya
Harshita Mahendra	HRC	Qatar
Alessandro Pruegel	SPECPOL	Qatar
Mihir Patel	ECOSOC	Sweden
Claire Gerrand	HRC	Sweden
Hithalli Chawla	DISEC	Venezuela
Kengo Shigeta	SC	Venezuela

DELEGATIONS BY SCHOOL

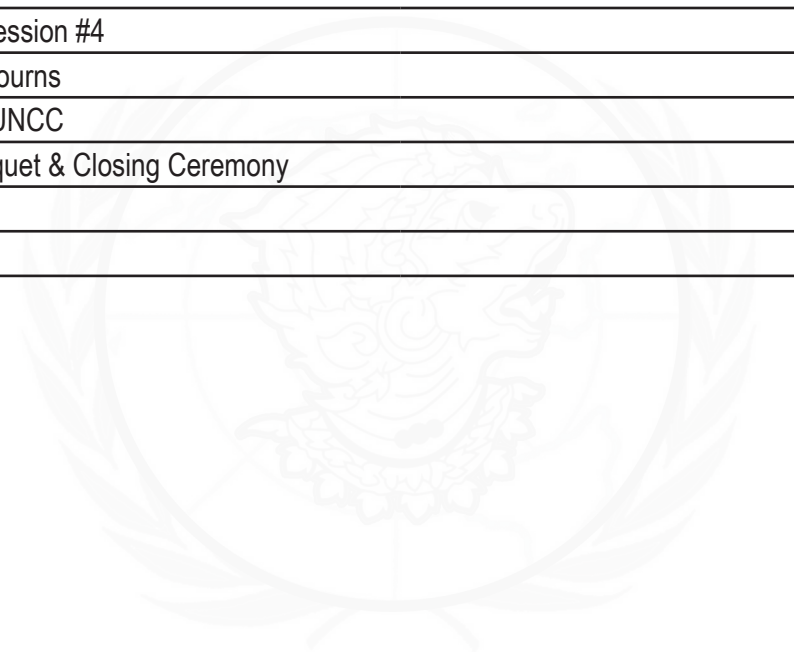
*= 4 Year IASAS Delegate

Name	Committee	Country
United World College Dover (UWCD-Dover) - 10 Delegates		
Jacklin Kwan	ECOSOC Chair	Costa Rica (GA)
Arinjay Singhai	SC	Chad
Advik Jain	SPECPOL	Chad
Anjolie Arora	HRC	Costa Rica
Dhea Bengardi	HRC	Croatia
Anika Kowald-Linsley	SPECPOL	Croatia
Jungwoo Park	ECOSOC	Pakistan
William Klein	SPECPOL	Pakistan
Arunava Moondra	DISEC	Switzerland
Yoseop Hong	HRC	Switzerland
United World College East (UWCE-East) - 10 Delegates		
Akshaj Garg	ECOSOC	Hungary
Takamitsu Shirono	HRC	Hungary
Alexandra Lindqvist	SPECPOL	Kazakhstan
Vaidehi Ramanarayanan	HRC	Kazakhstan
Cian Tan	DISEC	Morocco
Sidhant Singh	HRC	Morocco
Ninad Mukherjee	DISEC	South Africa
Rohan Ahuja	SPECPOL	South Africa
Ananya Jain	ECOSOC	Spain
Varun Jain	SC	Spain
Yokohama International School (YIS) - 10 Delegates		
Gethin Davies	DISEC	Mexico
David Klein	SPECPOL	Mexico
Morgan Baxter	SC	New Zealand
Markus Mui	SPECPOL	New Zealand
Hee Won Choi	ECOSOC	Sierra Leone
Emily DeRuyver	HRC	Sierra Leone
Thomas Barrett	DISEC	Syria
Ashab Ahmad	HRC	Syria
Hemanth Aroumougam	DISEC	Thailand
Danial Lee	ECOSOC	Thailand

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

ARRIVAL DAY – Wednesday November 11	
6:00-7:00 PM Chair Meeting & Dinner at ISB	
7:30-9:00 PM Advisor’s Dinner and Meeting at Royal Princess Lan Luang Hotel	
DAY ONE – Thursday November 12	
6:15 AM Delegates arrive at ISB	
6:20 AM Load Busses	
6:30 AM Busses leave ISB	
7:20-7:30 AM Arrive at the UNCC	
7:30-8:30 AM Delegate Team Photos	
8:30-9:00 AM Opening Ceremony in Conference Room #1	
Schedule for Committees	Schedule for ICJ
9:15-10:15 AM Formal Convening of Committees	9:10-11:20 AM Opening & Presentation of Case 1
10:15-10:45 AM Debate Session #1	11:20-11:35 AM Break #1
10:45-11:15 AM Break #1	11:35- 12:35 PM Rebuttal & Witness: Case 1
11:15-12:45 PM Debate Session #2	12:35-1:35 PM Lunch
12:45-1:45 PM Lunch for delegates	1:35-4:00 PM Witness, Rebuttal, Closing of Case 1, Judges Deliberate
1:45-2:45 PM Debate Session #3	
2:45-3:00 PM Break #3	
3:00-4:00 PM Debate Session #4	
4:00 PM Recess for the day	
4:15 Busses leave UNCC	
5:15-5:30 Busses arrive back at ISB	
9:00 PM Curfew	
DAY TWO – Friday November, 13	
6:15 AM Delegates arrive at ISB	
6:20 AM Load Busses	
6:30 AM Busses leave ISB	
7:20-7:30 AM Arrive at the UNCC	
Schedule for Committees	Schedule for ICJ
7:45-9:15 AM Debate Session #1	7:50-10:00 AM Opening & Presentation of Case 2
9:15- 9:30 AM Break #1	10:00-10:15 AM Break #1
9:30- 11:00 PM Debate Session #2	10:15-12:45 PM Rebuttal, Witness, Rebuttal: Case 2
11:00-11:15 AM Break# 2	12:45-1:45 AM Lunch
11:15-12:45 PM Debate Session #3	1:45-3:05 PM Closing Statements, Judges Deliberate all cases.
12:45- 1:45PM Lunch	3:05-3:20 PM Break #2
1:45- 2:45 PM Debate Session #4	3:20- 4:00 PM Judges deliver verdicts
2:45-3:00 PM Break #3	
3:00- 4:00 PM Debate Session #5	

4:00 PM Recess for the day
4:15 Busses leave UNCC
5:30-5:45 Busses arrive back at ISB
9:00 PM Curfew
DAY THREE – Saturday Nov. 14
6:45 AM Delegates arrive at ISB
6:50 AM Load busses
7:00 AM Busses leave ISB
7:45-7:50 AM Arrive at the UNCC
8:00-10:00 AM Opening of GA/Debate Session #1
10:00-10:15 PM Break #1
10:15- 12:45 AM Debate Session #2
12:30-1:30 PM Lunch
1:30- 3:15 PM Debate Session #3
3:15-3:30 PM Break #2
3:30- 4:45 PM Debate Session #4
4:45 PM Conference Adjourns
5:00 PM Busses Leave UNCC
6:00-8:00 PM MUN Banquet & Closing Ceremony
8:00-8:30 PM Goodbyes
9:00 PM Curfew



**UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION CENTER
COMMITTEE ROOM ASSIGNMENTS
MAP & FLOOR PLANS**

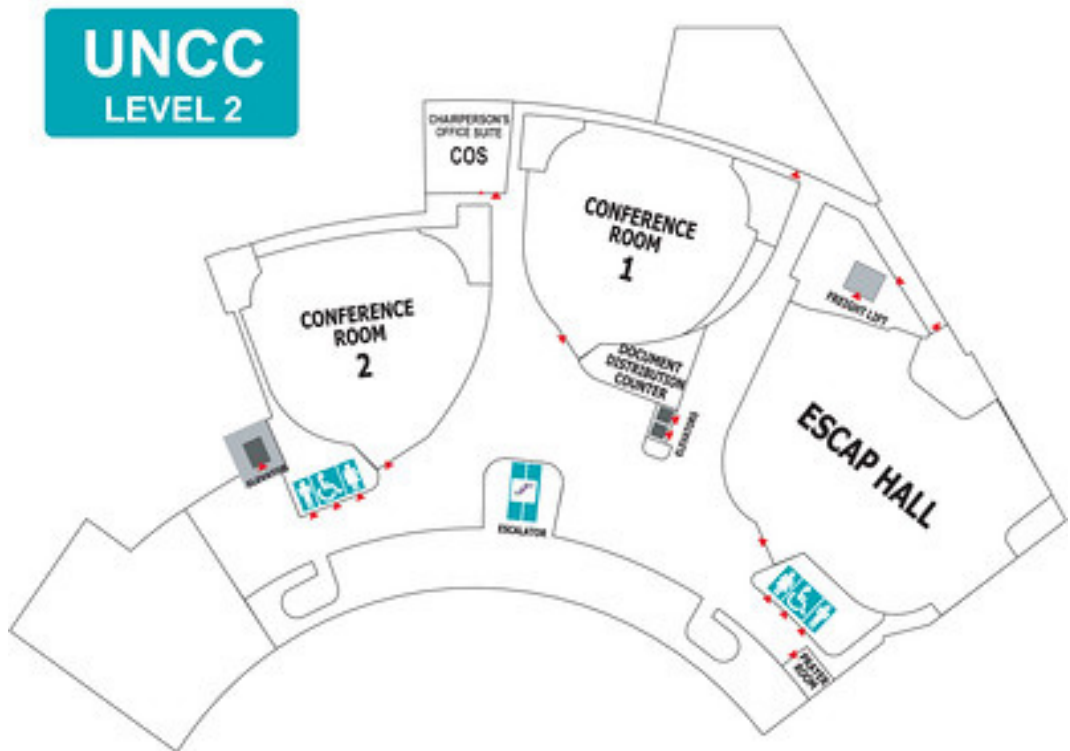
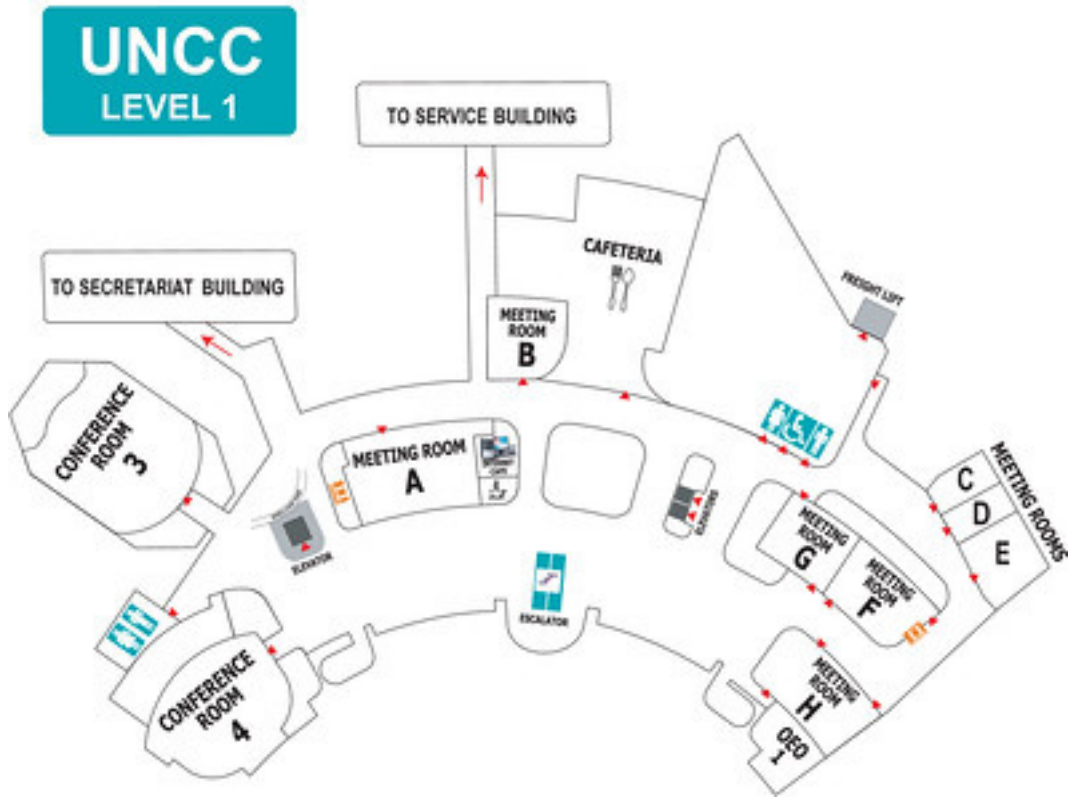
COMMITTEE ROOM ASSIGNMENTS

Security Council	Meeting Room E, Level 1
International Court of Justice	Rooms C & D, Level 1
SPECPOL	Conference Room 3, Level 1
DISEC	Meeting Room A, Level 1
ECOSOC	Meeting Room H, Level 1
HRC	Conference Room 1, Level 2
General Assembly	Conference Room 1, Level 2
Advisors' Lounge	COS, Level, 2
Pages & Security Lounge	Meeting Room G, Level 1

UNCC MAP



UNCC FLOOR PLAN



IASAS MUN 2015
SCHEDULED DEPARTURES

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14

SCHOOL	FLIGHT	DEPARTURE TIME	DROP-OFF TIME @ (ISB)
YIS (YOKOHAMA)	TG 682	2315	2000

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15

SCHOOL	FLIGHT	DEPARTURE TIME	DROP-OFF TIME @ (ISB)
AES (NEW DELHI)	AI 333	0850	0545
SAS (SINGAPORE)	SQ 973	0945	0630
ASIJ (TOKYO)	JL 032	0955	0630
AISD (DHAKA)	TG 321	1055	0745
UWC – DOVER (SINGAPORE)	FD 357	1105	0800
TAS (TAIPEI)	CI 834	1115	0800
HKIS (HONG KONG)	CX 750	1140	0830
UWC – EAST (SINGAPORE)	TR 2015	1155	0830 (FROM HOTEL)
ISM (MANILA)	PR 731	1330	1015
JIS (JAKARTA)	GA 867	1410	1100
ISKL (KUALA LUMPUR)	MH 785	1415	1100
CISS (SHANGHAI)	MU 542	1650	1100

VETTING PROCEDURES AND SCHEDULE

Vetting Process for IASAS MUN 2015

The Vetting at IASAS MUN 2015 will be done within Committee Rooms by Teachers assigned to that Committee. There will be no central "Vetting Room". All Resolution vetting, revision, and approval will be done electronically.

1. When a resolution is ready for vetting, the Main Submitter will share the Resolution with the Committee Chair. The Chair is responsible for shepherding Resolutions through the Vetting and Approval process.
2. The Chair will review the Resolution and, if accepted, will share the Resolution with the Vetting Teacher present in the Committee Room.
3. The Chair will inform the Main Submitter that the Resolution is ready for Vetting.
4. The Main Submitter may then approach the Vetting Teacher in the Committee Room to review the Resolution, correcting all issues identified by the Vetting Teacher.
5. When all issues have been resolved to the satisfaction of the Vetting Teacher, the Vetting Teacher will add a comment indicating that the Resolution has been approved.
6. The Vetting Teacher will then inform the Chair that the Resolution has been approved.
7. The Chair will then determine if and when the Resolution will be debated, and arrange for the distribution of the Resolution to all delegates.

IASAS MUN Vetting Guidelines

What specifically is the Vetting Teacher looking for?

The Vetting Teacher will check that the Resolution follows the standard format and basic language expectations. Ensuring clarity and correct format of the resolution is the purpose of vetting.

It is not the job of the Vetting Teacher to judge the quality of a resolution. Nor does the Vetting Teacher need to correct or comment upon the factual accuracy, level of specificity, or degree to which they feel the resolution is realistically able to achieve its aims. In other words, resolutions should not be rejected because of questions about the quality of arguments or proposals. This judgment should be left to the delegates who debate the resolution!

Specific Jobs of Vetting Teachers

The Vetting Teachers work with the Submitters of a Resolution to ensure:

1. Correct spelling, grammar and punctuation
2. The numbering of lines and of operative clauses is accurate
3. Pre-ambulatory Clauses are indeed Pre-ambulatory (do not suggest an action), not Operative (do suggest an action) and vice versa
4. Resolutions are not offensive or otherwise inappropriate

What not to do:

1. Don't make judgments (and alterations) on the political / factual accuracy of a Resolution. The Committee Chairs and delegates will deal with this.
2. Don't decide which resolutions should be debated. It is the function of the Vetting Teacher only to approve resolutions based on the criteria noted above, and return them to the chairs. The chairs will choose which resolutions, from those approved by the Vetting Teacher, will be considered.

Schedule for Schools' Advisors Assigned to Committee Supervisory/Vetting Duties

International School Bangkok, as the host school, is responsible for all delegates while they are at the conference. In order to ensure the security of the delegates, and to ensure a safe and healthy environment for all delegates, it will be required that an Advisor be present in all committee rooms at all times during conference sessions. To accomplish this, we will need all Advisors from all schools to help. The schedule below details the times and committees to which each school's Advisors have been assigned. An Advisor from the assigned school is **required to be present in the assigned committee rooms** during the periods indicated below, whether or not there are resolutions to be vetted.

Thursday, Nov. 12

Committee	9:15-10:00	10:00-10:45	11:15-12:00	12:00-12:45	1:45-2:45	3:00-4:00
SC	ISM	AES	NIST	HKIS	ISKL	ASIJ
ICJ	ISB	ASB	CISS	AES	ISM	NIST
DISEC	JIS	AISD	UWCE	ASB	ISB	CISS
ECOSOC	TAS	BPS	UWCD	AISD	JIS	UWCE
HRC	SAS	HIS	YIS	BPS	TAS	UWCD
SPECPOL	ISKL	HKIS	ASIJ	HIS	SAS	YIS

Friday, Nov. 13

Committee	7:45-8:30	8:30-9:15	9:30-10:15	10:15-11:00	11:15-12:00	12:00-12:45	1:45-2:45	3:00-4:00
SC	HIS	YIS	SAS	BPS	TAS	AISD	UWCE	JIS
ICJ	HKIS	ASIJ	ISKL	HIS	SAS	BPS	UWCD	TAS
DISEC	AES	NIST	ISM	HKIS	ISKL	HIS	YIS	SAS
ECOSOC	ASB	CISS	ISB	AES	ISM	HKIS	ASIJ	ISKL
HRC	AISD	UWCE	JIS	ASB	ISB	AES	NIST	ISM
SPECPOL	BPS	UWCD	TAS	AISD	JIS	ASB	CISS	ISB

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE/FORUM: The General Assembly

QUESTION OF: The role of the UN in Rebuilding Iraq.

MAIN SUBMITTERS: Iraq, Egypt

CO-SPONSORS: Ethiopia, Mozambique, Syria, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- (1) **Reminding** that the United Nations has a vital responsibility in the reconstruction and administration
- (2) of Iraq,
- (3) **Believing** that the International Community and the neighboring Arab countries should participate in
- (4) the reconstruction and administration of Iraq,
- (5) **Aware** of the need for rehabilitation of public services,
- (6) **Approving** the work undertaken to establish a permanent Iraqi constitution,
- (7)
- (8) 1. Requesting direct support from the League of Arab States and the United Nations for
- (9) helping Iraq's sovereignty by:
 - (10) a.) Governing council be given to Arab observers designated by the delegates of the
 - (11) League of Arab States to protect the administration process, especially elections,
 - (12) constitution, and government body from becoming biased,
 - (13) b.) Aiding with funds raised by the League of Arab States to assist the formation of
 - (14) Iraqi government in terms of elections, especially the advertisement of education of
 - (15) elections;
- (16) 2. Urges the coalition authority and Iraqi governing council to allow a greater role for the UN
- (17) and the international community in the following areas:
 - (18) a.) More multinational forces for reconstruction, designated by the UN, especially in
 - (19) the area of engineering,
 - (20) b.) To secure and to enhance the situation of Iraq's stagnant domestic economy,
 - (21) c.) Control over all international funds by a special committee designated by the UN to
 - (22) insure the proper distribution of funds;
- (23) 3. Suggests regular international conferences held under US auspices to recognize the
- (24) international community's role by:
 - (25) a.) Seeking investment opportunities in Iraq to expand foreign money reserves,
 - (26) b.) Providing humanitarian aid by raising funds, and distributing it to meet civilian needs;
- (27) 4. Urges the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to continue to:
 - (28) a.) Improve water and sanitation sector by supporting the rehabilitation of sewage
 - (29) treatment plants, repairing pumping stations and assisting in the clearance of
 - (30) wastes and cleaning of the sewage system,
 - (31) b.) Building and improving water distillation plants,
 - (32) c.) Improve electricity sector by rebuilding and maintaining power services in major
 - (33) cities of Iraq,
 - (34) d.) Encourage hospital rehabilitation by improving hospital facilities and equipment,
 - (35) as well as improve public health and environmental conditions around hospital areas;
- (36) 5. Reminds of the importance of rebuilding the Iraqi civilian police force by the donation of funds
- (37) efficiently used for Iraqi police training;
- (38) 6. Requests the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) in Iraq to ensure the
- (39) nationwide elections may take place by the January 31st, 2005 deadline by:
 - (40) a.) Ensuring all nominations are received by the new Iraqi election commission,
 - (41) b.) Revising and updating the current electoral framework,
 - (42) c.) Guaranteeing that all candidates are not to be intimidated and that the elections will
 - (43) remain free and fair,
 - (44) d.) Providing technical assistance to the Iraqis by:
 - (45) i. Registering voters,
 - (46) ii. Budgeting funds provided for the election,
 - (47) iii. Reviewing the electoral framework,
 - (48) iv. Training election officials,
 - (49) v. Improving infrastructure such as polling stations to ensure that voting is fair,
 - (50) accurate, and effective,
 - (51) e.) Screening all candidates to avoid the selection of candidates that will invoke violence
 - (52) and turmoil in Iraq,
 - (53) f.) Publicizing information about registering and the elections through the means of but
 - (54) not limited to TV, radio, posters, and the internet;
- (55) 7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

NOTE: Since we will be sharing all resolutions on googledocs, line numbers will not be required on resolutions, since google docs does not support this function.

SAMPLE CHECKLIST

Assumptions and Suggestions: *Good resolutions....*

- are focused on one issue – they don't try to cover too many issues superficially.
- should be a plan of action which represents the voice and flavor of your country.
- suggest **REALISTIC** (economically feasible and politically viable) solutions to a problem.
- show evidence of research .
- attempt to strike a balance between specificity and generality – should not be too general so that the resolution has no clear actions, but should not be specific enough to be inflexible or unsupportable.
- avoid discussion of specific monetary figures.
- should provide suggestions for new solutions rather than re-stating actions or methods which have already been tried.
- should realistically represent the views of the country that submits and co-submits the resolution.

Checklist: *The submitter/resolution should...*

- utilize pre-ambulatory clauses that provide the audience with a brief overview of the background and context for the proposed actions - including a references to any relevant UN actions in the past.
- utilize operative clauses which describe the actions/measures to take to **solve** the problem
- include name of the main submitter *plus* names of any co-submitters who support the resolution
- place the following information at the top of the resolution
- keep clauses relatively short and simple to ensure clarity
- use formal, 3rd person, diplomatic language
- include a space before and after the words "THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY".
- try to limit the number of pre-ambulatory clauses to between 3-5
- number the lines of the resolution **beginning with the pre-ambulatory clauses**
- include a space before starting the operative clauses
- indent all operative and sub-clauses
- note that the entire resolution should be ONE long sentence
- refer to relevant organizations, past conventions, resolutions and treaties when possible
- italicize, bold, underline, and capitalize the first word of the pre-ambulatory clause
 - ... main clauses should end with a colon if
 - sub-clauses follow
 - ... sub-clauses should end with a comma
 - ... final sub-clause under each main clause should end with a semi-colon
- follow this outline format:

1. **Requests**

a) Establishing

i. Calls for

1. Provision of
- *To have a sub-clause, a minimum of TWO sub clauses (or sub-sub clauses) must be provided - single sub clauses are not allowed
- check for spelling or grammar mistakes before submitting
- use 10 point Arial font
- not exceed 80 lines in length (quality not quantity!)

COMMITTEE: Economic and Social committee
 QUESTION OF: The role of the UN in Rebuilding Iraq
 MAIN SUBMITTERS: Iraq, Egypt
 CO-SPONSORS: Ethiopia, Qatar, Syria, Yemen, Jordan, UAE, Libya, Indonesia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1 **Reminding** that the United Nations has a vital responsibility in
 2 the reconstruction and administration of Iraq,
 3 **Believing** that the International Community and the neighboring
 4 Arab countries should participate in the reconstruction and
 5 administration of Iraq,
 6 **Aware** of the need for rehabilitation of public services,
 7 **Approving** the work undertaken to establish a permanent Iraqi
 8 constitution,
 9

10 **1. Requests** direct support from the League of Arab
 11 States and the United Nations for helping Iraq's
 12 sovereignty by:

13 a.) Governing council be given to Arab observers
 14 designated by the delegates of the League of Arab
 15 States to protect the administration process,
 16 especially elections, constitution, and government
 17 body from becoming biased,
 18 i. Calls for funding for this council to be acquired
 19 from the League of Arab States,
 20 ii. Recommends that the monitoring of the activity
 21 of the above committee is carried out by
 22 representatives of the UN,
 23 b.) Aiding with funds raised by the League of Arab
 24 States to assist the formation of Iraqi government in
 25 terms of elections, especially the advertisement of
 26 education of elections;

27 **2. Urges** the coalition authority and Iraqi governing council to
 28 allow a greater role for the UN and the international
 29 community in the following areas:

30 a.) More multinational forces for reconstruction,
 31 designated by the UN, especially in the area of
 32 engineering,
 33 b.) To secure and to enhance the situation of Iraq's
 34 stagnant domestic economy,
 35 c.) Control over all international funds by a special
 36 committee designated by the UN to insure the
 37 proper distribution of funds;

SAMPLE PHRASES & DIALOGUE

SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Affirming	Deeply regretting	Having considered	Realizing
Alarmed by	Desiring	Having considered further	Reaffirming
Approving	Emphasizing	Having devoted attention	Recalling
Aware of	Expecting	Having examined	Recognizing
Believing	Expressing its appreciation	Having studied	Referring
Bearing in mind	Expressing its satisfaction	Having heard	Seeking
Confident	Fulfilling	Having received	Taking into account
Contemplating	Fully aware	Keeping in mind	Taking into consideration
Convinced	Fully alarmed	Noting with regrets	Taking note
Declaring	Fully believing	Noting with satisfaction	Viewing with Appreciation
Deeply concerned	Further deploring	Noting with deep concern	Welcoming
Deeply conscious	Further recalling	Noting further	
Deeply convinced	Guided by	Noting with approval	
Deeply disturbed	Having adopted	Observing	

SAMPLE OPERATIVE CLAUSES

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

SAMPLE DIALOGUE BETWEEN CHAIRS AND DELEGATES

[Delegate 1 raises placard.]

Chair: Delegate of _____, to what point do you rise?

OR

Delegate of _____, you have been recognized. To what point do you rise?

[Delegate 1 rises and remains standing during exchange.]

Delegate 1: The delegate of _____ rises to a point of information.

Chair: Please proceed.

Delegate 1: Could the delegate of _____ please explain/elaborate/confirm, etc.....

[Delegate 1 remains standing while delegate answers.]

Delegate 2: [Answers question through the Chair, although specific language is not required to direct the answer

through the Chair (e.g., there is no need to say, "Would the Chair please inform the delegate of _____ that...")]

[Delegate 1 takes seat.]

RULES OF PROCEDURE

These rules have been adapted for the special needs of the IASAS Model U.N. Conference. Though some adjustments may be contrary to what specifically happens in the United Nations itself, they are made in consideration of time, and to expedite debate. Nonetheless, the IASAS MUN Conference conveys the essence of the procedure, promise, drama, and problems of the World Body.

1. Scope:

These rules are self sufficient and shall be considered adopted in advance of the session. No other rules of procedure are applicable.

2. Language:

English shall be the official and working language of the session.

3. Statements by the Secretariat:

The Secretary-General, or a member of the Secretariat designated by them as their representative, may at any time address the session.

4. Delegations:

Each member nation shall be represented by one voting delegate.

5. Courtesy:

All representatives will be expected to show courtesy and respect to those speaking. Those who refuse may be dealt with at the Chair's discretion.

6. Responsibilities of Delegates:

Each delegate has the responsibility of conducting him/herself in a diplomatic manner. Undiplomatic conduct will be looked upon with extreme disfavor by the Secretariat. Violation of this rule may lead to immediate expulsion from the current function.

7. Phraseology:

The phraseology of the Model United Nations shall be formal so as to accurately simulate diplomatic interaction. Thus, a delegate should say "The delegate of ____ moves that..." and not "motion to..." A delegate should also say "The delegate of ____ rises to a point of..." instead of "point of ..."

8. Credentials:

The credentials of all delegates have been accepted prior to the opening session. Any representative to whose admission a member objects shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives. Each delegate must, at all times, have his placard in full view or else may lose possession of speaking and voting rights for that session. Any member who wishes to challenge the credentials of a fellow delegate must follow this procedure. A motion for a Change of Agenda calling for a Change of Status must be submitted to the Secretary-General with the signatures of twenty-five (25) nations in the General Assembly, or ten nations in Committee. If the delegates receive written approval for the Motion concerning the Change of Status and the Motion for Change of Agenda has been passed by a 2/3 majority, then the Change of Status Motion must be considered. There should be two speakers For and two speakers Against. This Motion must also receive a 2/3 majority. In the interests of facilitating the agenda, a Change of Status passed in any committee will be considered binding on the General Assembly, and will only be voted on in the General Assembly if two different committees have passed opposing Changes.

9. Agenda:

The agenda for each session of the General Assembly shall be determined by the Secretary General prior to the session. Each resolution will be given a number in order of submission to the General Assembly. This number will not be changed unless the Sponsor is absent at the time of debate. Then it will be put at the end of the agenda. If in Committee debate preceding General Assembly all resolutions failed, the Committee Chairs will inform the Secretary General of the votes for each resolution in order to determine which had the highest vote "for." The second determining factor in this situation is a resolution's written quality and inspiration for healthy debate.

10. Changes in the Agenda:

Should a delegate wish to entertain an important issue, such as voting rights after one resolution has finished and before the next is considered, the delegate may motion to 'Change the Agenda'. However, this may only be done after a resolution has been voted upon, and before a new resolution is debated. (05/06) Motions to Change the Agenda are in order only when a main motion is not under consideration. It will require a 2/3 vote in General Assembly. In Committee, the Motion to Change the Agenda must be signed by ten (10) nations and twenty-five (25) nations in General Assembly. After one speaker For and one speaker Against the Motion (except as above), the Motion shall be put to a vote.

11. Minute of Meditation:

Immediately after the opening of the first plenary session and immediately before the closing of the final plenary session, the Chair shall invite all members to observe one minute of meditation.

12. Quorum:

The Chair may declare a session open and permit debate when at least one quarter of the members are present. The presence of a majority shall be required for any substantive decision to be taken. A quorum shall be assumed present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent.

13. General Powers of the Chair:

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon the Chair elsewhere in these rules, the Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct discussions, accord the right to speak, put all questions to a vote, and announce decisions. He or she may also recess or adjourn the session. The chair shall ensure and enforce observance of these rules, and subject to them, he shall rule on Points of Order. He or she shall have complete control of the proceedings, at all sessions. In the exercise of these functions, the Chair is at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the General Assembly.

14. Special Rights and Privileges of the Secretary General and Chairs:

The Secretary General AND CHAIRS may at any time suspend or otherwise change any part of the Rules of Procedure in order to ensure smooth functioning of the Model United Nations.

15. Powers of the Secretariat:

The Secretariat shall interpret these rules and their ramifications according to the session. They may also advise the delegates on the possible course of the debate.

16. Warning System:

The Chairman of the session may at any time at his or her discretion place warnings on countries for acts considered undiplomatic.

The Chairs should be as consistent as possible in enforcing these rules. These warnings may not be appealed. The penalty system follows as such:

1st Warning	No penalty
2nd Warning	No speaking or voting privileges up to the completion of one resolution/(5/03)
3rd Warning	Removal of delegate from the room

17. Appealing the Decision of the Chair:

Any decision of the Chair, with the exception of those matters which are herein explicitly designated unappealable, may be appealed immediately by a delegate. The delegate may speak on behalf of the appeal, and the Chair may speak in defense of the ruling. The appeal shall be put to a vote and the Chair's decision shall stand unless overruled by 2/3 of the members present and voting. A placard vote must be used. A Chair's ruling that an amendment is Out of Order because it "drastically" alters a resolution's clear intent may be appealed. There shall be one speaker in favor of the appeal and the Chair may speak against. The appeal shall then be put to a vote, and the Chair's decision shall stand unless overruled by a 2/3 majority of those members present and voting.

18. Caucusing:

There will be a separate area provided for the purpose of caucusing. It has been suggested that a set of placards be provided for committee caucusing areas, in blocs, in each committee room. No caucusing shall be tolerated in General Assembly. Members who wish to call for caucus may rise to a point of Personal Privilege, or motion for a recess at any time other than when another member has the floor.

19. Resolutions:

Delegates may propose Resolutions for Committee consideration in any of the designated topic areas. Authors of a Resolution shall be called its Co-submittees. The names of the Co-Submittees of a Resolution shall appear in the heading of the printed Resolution; as do Sponsors and Co-Sponsors. To reach the floor, Resolutions must be typed in the correct form, but line numbers may be written in ink. Questions pertaining to financial issues should not appear in Resolutions, or be raised in Points of Information.

20. Procedure for Debating Resolutions in Committee:

During the lobbying/caucusing session, a Resolution must obtain support before it can be forwarded to the Faculty Vetting Committee. The Chairs will determine the number of co-sponsors, co-submitters required based on the size of the Committee, which will be communicated to the Committee by the Committee chairs on the first day of the conference (04/10). Once a Resolution has been vetted (passed, and stamped), copied, and the copies distributed to the appropriate Committee Chair, the Chair shall then decide in which order Resolutions will

be debated in the Committee. The Chair will make this determination based upon the degree to which the Resolution can be debated, and the Chair may wish to alternate Resolutions which argue very different points of view. Once the Chair has decided the order of Resolutions, the chief Co-Submitter of the first Resolution will be notified without delay. The chief Co-Submitter is identified by the name of the first country on the Resolution's Co-Submitters list. When debate on this Resolution opens, the Chair will invite the chief Co-Submitter to read its Operative Clauses, then to answer Points of Clarification from other delegates, then to make a two minute Opening Speech. On completion of the chief Co-Submitter's speech, s/he may then either Yield the Floor to Chair.

21. Amendments:

In session, a delegate may move to amend any Resolution which has been introduced. All amendments must be in writing. If the original Sponsor of the resolution accepts the amendment, it is considered a friendly amendment and is immediately incorporated into the body of the Resolution. The acceptance of a friendly amendment shall be announced to the session during the course of debate on the Resolution either from the floor or in a substantive speech. If the Subcommittee of a Resolution does not approve of a proposed amendment, it is considered non-friendly. Before being considered on the floor, nonfriendly amendments must receive eight (8) signatures. Only extremely lengthy amendments must be duplicated. A non-friendly amendment to any Resolution may be introduced when the Resolution is under consideration and the floor is open. Amendments dealing with other Resolutions introduced or Resolutions not relevant to the topic area are out of order. When a Motion for an Unfriendly Amendment is made (to a Resolution presently under debate), debate on the Resolution temporarily halts, while debate on the Unfriendly Amendment takes place. The Chair calls for a Speakers List, consisting of one speaker "For" and one speaker "Against" the Unfriendly Amendment. After these two speeches, the Chair will call for a vote on the Unfriendly Amendment. A simple majority is required for the Unfriendly Amendment to pass (abstentions are not counted in determining a majority). (05/04) Only two (2) amendments per Resolution will be allowed in General Assembly. The Chair may rule any amendment Out of Order if, in his or her opinion, it drastically alters the clear intent of the Resolution. This decision is appealable. Should a delegate believe that an Amendment drastically alters the Resolution's clear intent, s/he may appeal to the Chair, claiming that the Amendment is Out of Order (see Rule # 32, Appealing the Decision of the Chair, for further details).

22. Withdrawal of Motions:

A motion may be withdrawn by its Sponsor at any time before voting on the motion has commenced, provided that it has not been amended by the body. A motion thus withdrawn may be re-introduced by any member. If a motion has more than one Sponsor, all must agree on the decision to withdraw. Those nations who have signed a substantive motion but who are not considered Sponsors have no voice in a decision to withdraw the motion.

23. Motions in Writing:

In Committee, the Chair may require at any time that all motions, with the exceptions of Point of Order and Points of Personal Privilege, be submitted in writing before they are recognized. Requests to be placed on the Speakers List on any substantive issue shall be submitted in writing, unless the Chair specifically suspends this right.

24. Tabling for Incompetence

If a delegate believes that a Resolution being presently debated is incoherent, or in some other way quite inappropriate for debate, that delegate may raise a motion entitled "Tabling for Incompetence". A delegate should be cautious before taking this step, as the inference is that the Co-Submitters have been incompetent in drafting the Resolution, a serious slur to make on other delegates. Once such a motion has been made to the Chair, the motion is debatable to the extent of one speaker "For" and one speaker "Against". Passage of the motion requires a simple majority of delegates present and voting (abstentions are not counted when determining a majority). Tabling for Incompetence is permissible within Committee, but not permissible in the General Assembly (as any Resolution reaching the GA has already met with the prior approval of the Committee).

25. Means of Determining Speakers:

A. In Committee and the General Assembly, speakers will be determined by placard recognition from the Chair. After the Resolution's Operative Clauses have been read out by the chief Co-Submitter, that delegate will respond to Points of Clarification, and then give the first "For" speech and respond to Points of Information. The delegate then has the right to Yield the Floor to another delegate, (See Rule 30) or back to the Chair (except as in the General Assembly, see Rule 25-C). The Chair will call for a show of placards from those delegates who wish to speak "Against" the Resolution, and will select a speaker. Following the "Against" speech, the Chair will call for those who wish to speak "To" the resolution, and after that speech, the Chair will again call for "For" speakers. The Chair will follow the "For, Against, To" sequence until completion of debate.

B. "To" speakers are those who wish to remain neutral regarding the Operative Clauses of the Resolution under debate, but who nevertheless wish to express their country's point of view on the general issue. "To" speakers must be careful to make no direct reference to any Operative Clause, and should they err and make reference, they may be challenged by another delegate, or by the Chair, by means of a Point of Order.

C. Yields in General Assembly In General Assembly, the procedure is the same, except in the case of Yields. Once the chief Co-Submitter has concluded, s/he has the option of Yielding the Floor to a political ally, or of Yielding the Floor to the Chair (SG). Once one Yield has occurred, all subsequent speakers will be chosen by the Secretary General by a show of placards. That is to say, Yielding to another delegate can only be done in the GA by the chief Co-Submitter of the Resolution. The purpose here is to give all speakers a chance of

gaining the floor.

26. Speeches:

No representative may address the General Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

27. Time Limit on Speeches:

Speeches in both Committee and General Assembly are set at two minutes. The Chair/Secretary General will reduce speeches to one minute duration if the assembly has moved into Informal Debate / Moderated Caucus (see Rule 44). Speech time limits should be adhered to strictly by the Chair. Should a speaker exceed the time allotted, the Chair shall call the speaker to order without delay. In the interests of consistency and equality, the Secretary General shall not change the time limit of speeches in substantive debate in the General Assembly. Speeches are set at two minutes. An exception to this rule is if the GA moves into Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus, for all speeches are then automatically of one minute duration.

28. Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus:

When confronted with a "time crunch" under which it would not be possible to complete the Speakers List, and in the interests of including participation in debate from as many delegates as possible, a delegate may motion the Chair to move into Informal Debate, or Moderated Caucus. Should the Chair perceive this motion to be of merit, s/he will ask for a Second to the Motion, then conduct a quick placard vote to determine if the assembly is in support of the motion. A simple majority is required to pass the motion. Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus consists of one minute speeches that contain information or arguments not yet mentioned in the debate. Using Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus to restate points already made earlier in the debate is Out of Order. Speakers will be chosen by the Chair by a show of placards, and in the interest of time, speakers will deliver their speeches from their seats. Points of Information shall not be entertained, again, accelerating the rate of speeches. Informal Debate/Moderated Caucus may be used both in Committee and in the General Assembly.

29. Equal Debating Time Per Issue:

In the General Assembly, debate time per issue will be allotted equally. That is to say, that if the GA debates four issues, each from a different Committee, then the amount of time allotted to each issue will be the same. This rule provides delegates from different Committees equal opportunity to speak in the GA. However different Resolutions, each dealing with the same issue, may be debated for varying lengths of time.

30. Yields

In committee, any delegate who has been granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield that right to any other delegate. There cannot be more than one consecutive yield (i.e. if one delegate has yielded to another delegate, the second delegate may not yield to another delegate). For example, a delegate giving a two minute speech may yield one minute of that speech to another delegate. The procedure is that delegate 'A' informs the Chair prior to beginning his/her speech that s/he will yield the floor after one minute to delegate 'B'. Delegate 'B' will be at the podium, waiting to speak, in order to save time. Therefore, delegates 'A' and 'B' will speak for a combined total of two minutes. In the General Assembly, only the chief co-submitter of a resolution, and thus the first person to speak, has the right to yield.

31. Right to Reply:

All requests for "Right to Reply" will be dealt with in the following manner:

- A. Any delegate whose personal or national integrity has been insulted should immediately stand as soon as the offensive statement has been made.
- B. The delegate should not speak.
- C. Upon completion of the speech in which the perceived insult occurred, the Secretary General will then recognize the delegate to speak at his/her discretion. The delegate will speak from his desk.
- D. In General Assembly the right to reply is limited to 30 seconds.

32. Right to Statement:

Each country, immediately following the Roll Call, or at a time no Resolution is on the floor, will have the Right to Statement. This Statement may be on any topic, not related to those under debate. It must be under one minute. All requests for Right to Statement must be in writing with the topic indicated. The Chair will grant four (4) prior to opening debate on a new Resolution. There will be no Points of Information granted. (Model UN Directors must review and sign these speeches to ensure appropriate content. If students use inappropriate language or innuendo, the Chairs reserve the right to a) stop the speaker, b) issue warnings and/or c) remove speaking privileges.

33. Point of Personal Privilege:

In Committee, whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to follow the proceedings, that delegate may rise to a Point of Personal privilege in the hope that the source of discomfort will be corrected or removed. While a Point of Personal Privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this prerogative with the utmost discretion.

34. Points of Clarification:

This process occurs immediately after the chief Co-Submitter of the Resolution has read aloud the Operative Clauses. Points of Clarification are questions from delegates seeking clearer explanation of the meaning of words or phrases in the Operative Clauses. Points of Clarification are akin to seeking dictionary definitions, and are not to be confused with Points of Information (which seek further information about a delegates viewpoints or information pertaining to the Resolution).

35. Point of Information:

A Point of Information is a request for information from a delegate to the speaker. A delegate may rise to a Point of Information after a speaker has finished but still has the floor. The Chair will ask the speaker if s/he is open to Points of Information, and if the reply is in the affirmative, the Chair will then ask the assembly if indeed there are any Points of Information. Delegates respond to this question by raising their placards. The Chair then asks: "To what point do you rise?", to which the delegate replies: "The delegate of _____ rises to a Point of Information. The Chair then informs the delegate to proceed with the question. A question should be worded diplomatically, such as: "Can the honorable delegate please explain ...". Good questions are brief and clear and should not summarize research; rather, they should ask a specific, concise question. The Chair has the right to limit the number of Points of Information, and delegates may motion to extend that number if they feel a need. Final word on the number of Points that may be asked rests with the Chair.(04/10) If the questioner believes that the question has not been answered adequately, the questioner may appeal to the Chair by asking: "The delegate of _____ believes the delegate has not answered his/her question." An alert Chair will then determine whether the question has indeed been answered or not, and will request the speaker to answer again if the Chair was dissatisfied with the original answer.

36. A Leading Question

A Leading Question is one form of a Point of Information. Leading Questions are encouraged if they enhance the discussion under debate, a judgment that resides with the Chair.

37. Follow-Up Questions:

A delegate may request from the Chair a Follow-Up Question after having asked a Point of Information. A Follow-Up Question is designed to elicit further information on the same point. It should not be a completely different question. One tactic is for a delegate to ask a Leading Question, requiring a brief answer, and then request a Follow-Up to seek expansion on the answer just provided. It is up to the discretion of the Chair as to whether a Follow-Up Question is granted. A skillful Chair will likely grant a Follow-Up if s/he believes that the dialogue will lead to greater understanding of the issue.

38. Point of Order: (Accusations and Complaints)

After the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to complain of improper parliamentary procedure by the Chair or other delegates. The Point of Order shall be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these rules. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under consideration. The Chair may, without subject to appeal, rule Out of Order those points which in his or her judgment are dilatory or improper. Points of Information and Points of Parliamentary Procedure may be raised in the General Assembly. Points of Personal Privilege must be in writing. Points of Order, do however, apply in the General Assembly.

39. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: (True Inquiries)

In Committee, during the discussion of any matter, when the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a direct Point of Inquiry to the Chair concerning parliamentary procedure. The Chair shall answer the Inquiry in accordance with the rules of procedure. A point of Parliamentary Inquiry may not interrupt a speaker.

40. General Assembly Procedure:

Points of Personal Privilege, Parliamentary Inquiry and Parliamentary Procedure shall not be raised in the General Assembly. However, Points of Order do apply. If the Secretary General (SG) believes that Points of Order are detracting from substantive debate, the SG may require that future Points of Order be submitted in writing. A skillful SG will be amenable to legitimate Points of Order, but will be firm in refusing illegitimate ones.

41. Note Passing:

Delegates will be permitted to pass notes during session, but only through one of the pages. Notes must be signed on the inside by the country sending the note and properly addressed to the country which is to receive it on the outside. There will be no note passing during voting or speeches. If sent to the Chair, any notes ruled Dilatory, Absurd or Frivolous will be sent to the adult room supervisor and the sender may lose his/her note-passing privileges (04/10). Notes will during formal speaking. Tearing of note paper during session may result in a one session suspension of privileges. A faculty member may be consulted by the pages.

42. Dilatory, Absurd, or Frivolous Acts:

The Chair Presiding Officer may rule a member Out of Order as Dilatory, Absurd, or Frivolous. That member alone may appeal the ruling of the Chair. If this appeal is not able to receive the support of 2/3 of the members, that member will be Out of Order and shall be denied all privileges to address the body or move any motion while that item of the agenda under consideration remains before the body. That member

shall be accorded the right to vote on motions under consideration.

43. Motions to Extend:

Delegates may make Motions such as: "The delegate of ____ rises to a Motion to Extend Points of Information," There is no vote on this Motion. The Motion is decided at the discretion of the Chair or the Secretary General. The decision is not subject to Appeal.

44. Closure of Debate:

During debate on a Resolution, a motion to close debate is in order only when the General Assembly has heard at least two speakers For and two Against, or all speakers on one side and at least two on the opposing side. Motions for Closure of Debate require one speaker For and one speaker Against and the votes of 2/3 of the members present and voting. Any item upon which debate has been closed shall be brought to an immediate vote. Closure of Debate is automatic on procedural motions when the specific number of speakers has been heard. The matter upon which debate has been closed shall be brought to an immediate vote. If delegates challenge a chair unsuccessfully, they may be penalized by losing speaking or voting privileges.

45. Voting:

Each member nation shall have one vote. "Members present and voting" shall be defined as those members casting an affirmative or negative vote. A simple majority is needed to pass Resolutions in Committee and General Assembly. Members who abstain from voting shall not be considered in reckoning the totals needed to determine the results of the vote. Procedural matters and amendments shall be determined by a placard vote. (05/04) Placard votes shall be taken on substantive matters unless a motion from the floor calling for a Roll Call vote is seconded by twelve (12) members. If after a revote, the outcome of a placard vote on a substantive issue is unclear, the Chair may call for a Roll Call vote, or such a motion may be made from the floor, seconded by twelve (12) members.

46. Roll Call Votes:

A. A Roll Call vote shall only be taken under the following circumstances:

- i. when a placard vote is within five (5) votes, thus creating concern as to the accuracy of the placard count ;
- ii. when a motion from the floor, seconded by 12 delegates, calls for such action.

B. During a Roll Call vote, delegates will answer the Roll Call with "For", "Against", or "Abstain".

47. Division of the Question:

After the debate on any Resolution or amendment has been closed, a delegate may move, in written form with eight (8) signatures, that operative clauses of the proposal be voted upon individually or grouped in any manner. If objection is made to the request for division, the Motion for Division shall be voted on. It is debated by one speaker For and one speaker Against. Division requires a majority of the members present and voting. If the Motion passes, those parts of the substantive proposals which are subsequently passed shall be put to a vote as a whole.

48. Explanation of Vote:

This is a very serious maneuver that requires careful thought. Basically, should a Delegate feel that another Delegate has seriously misrepresented their foreign policy, they may ask the Chair for an Explanation of Vote. This is formally begun in this fashion: Immediately after the vote, there must be a verbal communication to the Chair or the Secretary General (through a Point of Order) announcing the intent, followed directly by a note to them. Should the Chair or the Secretary General deem the request reasonable, they may ask the particular Delegate if they wish to reconsider or change their vote. This decision by the Chair or Secretary General is not subject to Appeal.

49. Security Council:

Any nation may request in writing that a Resolution that has been passed by a committee be submitted as a resolution to be brought before the Security Council. This motion must have the signature of at least eight (8) countries and be approved by the Chairs of the Committee, the Security General, and the Chairs of the Security Council. If passed, the Resolution will become a Security Council Resolution.

50. Adjournment and Recess:

"Adjournment" means cessation of all committee functions for the duration of the conference. "Recess" means suspension of these functions until a time designated by the body. A motion to Adjourn is Out of Order prior to the lapse of ½ of the time allotted for the last meeting of the body. At any time, a delegate may move to recess the session. The Motion shall immediately be put to a vote; a majority is necessary for passage. The Chair may rule a Motion to Recess as Out of Order. A Motion to Recess should contain the amount of time proposed for the recess. The delegates are reminded that recess is different from adjournment.

SECURITY COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. The IASAS Rules of Procedure will be considered the protocol of the Security Council at all times, unless otherwise specified in the Security Council Rules of Procedure.
2. Security Council proceedings will commence with the Formal Roll Call of Delegates.
 - If any Delegate(s) are not present during the Formal Roll Call, it will be understood that they will have waived their right to vote. Those Delegates not present during Formal Roll Call, may request reinstatement of voting privileges by means of a note to the Chairs.
3. In addition to the General Powers of the Chair, the Security Council Chairs shall have the power to coordinate the following activities:
 - Set the Agenda in the Security Council,
 - Make statements to the Security Council, of any nature, at any time, as they deem necessary,
 - Call for a Recess for Caucusing as they see fit,
 - Facilitate negotiations between Security Council Delegates, and
 - Modify the Security Council Rules of Procedure, as they deem necessary.
4. Once the Agenda has been set, and at the commencement of Debate on the first topic, the Security Council Chair, or his or her designee, will present an introductory overview presentation of that topic.
5. After the introductory presentation, all Delegates of the Security Council will be given the opportunity to make a one minute Opening Statement on that topic. They will not be open to Points of Information.
6. After the Opening Statements, two Delegates from the Committees, chosen by the Security Council Chairs, will each be given the opportunity to make a two minute statement and will each be open to five Points of Information. The two Committee Delegates will not be allowed to take part in Debate in the Security Council beyond their individual statements, responses to Points of Information, and participation during Caucusing time. Once these invited Committee Delegates have finished their statements, as well as responses, and after involvement in Caucusing, they will be requested to leave the Security Council and return to their respective Committees.
7. A Resolution, from another United Nations body, may be passed to the Security Council, Debated, and voted on under the following conditions:

“For a Resolution from the General Assembly to be passed to the Security Council, it must first be passed in the General Assembly by a majority vote or “The Resolution, from any United Nations body, has fulfilled the requirements as stated in Statement 43 of the General Rules of Procedure.
8. Once all introductory statements on topics or Resolutions have been presented, the Security Council will begin its deliberations.
9. After a Resolution has been presented to the Security Council, the Chair will recognize Delegates wishing to make statements.
10. All statements in the Security Council will either be ‘For’ or ‘Against’ the Resolution.
11. The Delegates of the Security Council may Motion in writing a Recess for Caucusing to the Chair for his or her consideration.
12. Each Delegate of the Security Council shall have one vote. The permanent Security Council members of: the People’s Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, shall each have the power to veto a Resolution with a negative vote.
13. A Resolution is passed in the Security Council by an Affirmative vote of at least nine Security Council Delegates and all five permanent members.
14. The Security Council is to have completed its agenda at the same time as the Committees, and is to be present and participating for the opening of the General Assembly. The Security Council will report on its actions to the Assembly, and remain to participate for the rest of the session. However, should the need arise, the Security Council reserves the right to reconvene to address special additional issues.

THANK YOU

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