



2022

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## WELCOME TO STMUN

Dear delegates, chairs, media, administrative staff, and MUN-directors; we are delighted to hereby welcome you to Struer Stats gymnasium's seventh annual Model United Nations conference.

The executive team and the whole conference management staff have been working hard to make this conference happen and are thrilled that you will be participating for these three days of fruitful debate.

This conference aims to bring together experienced and inexperienced delegates for the creation of an interesting, positive, and exciting forum for social engagement.

On behalf of the whole Model United Nations team of Struer Statsgymnasium, we wish you a wonderful and engaging conference, and we look forward to seeing you all participate to the best of your ability.

The very best regards,

Šárka Petrlíková

Co-Secretary General

Sara Villadsen

Co-Secretary General

Kirill Shevtsov

Vice Secretary General

Georgeta-Anastasia Ignat

Vice Secretary General

## STMUN SCHEDULE / ROOMS 2022

<b>Wednesday, November 2<sup>nd</sup></b>		
8:30 – 10:00	Registration	Folkets Hus Struer
10:00 – 12:00	Opening Ceremony	Folkets Hus Struer
12:00 – 12:30	Lunch	Boarding School
13:00 – 13:30	Chair briefing (Chairs only)	D101
13:35 – 15:00	Lobbying	In committees
15:00 – 18:00	Committees in session	In committees
18:05 – 18:30	Chair Debriefing (Chairs only)	D101
18:00 – 18:30	Formal Dinner	Boarding school
<b>Thursday, November 3<sup>rd</sup></b>		
07:00 – 08:00	Breakfast	Boarding school
08:00 – 08:30	Chair briefing (Chairs only)	D101
08:35 – 11:45	Committees in session	In committees
11:45 – 12:15	Lunch	Boarding school
12:30 – 18:00	Committees in session	In committees
18:00 – 18:30	Chair debriefing	D101
18:30 – 21:00	Social Event / Dinner	Vandrehallen
<b>Friday, November 4<sup>th</sup></b>		
07:00 - 08:30	Breakfast	Boarding school
08:00 – 08:30	Chair briefing (Chairs only)	D101
09:00 – 13:00	General Assembly	Festsalen
13:00 – 13:30	Lunch	Boarding School
13:30 – 15:00	Closing Ceremony	Festsalen

### Allocated rooms

1 <sup>st</sup> committee.....	D201
2 <sup>nd</sup> committee.....	D202
3 <sup>rd</sup> committee.....	D101
6 <sup>th</sup> committee.....	D301
Security Council.....	D302
General Assembly.....	Festsalen
Executive committee.....	D102

# **THE SECRETARIAT, CHAIRS AND PRESIDENTS**

## **Co-Secretary General**

Šárka Petrlíková

## **Co-Secretary General**

Sara Villadsen

## **Co-Vice Secretary General**

Kirill Shevtsov

## **Co-Vice Secretary General**

Georgeta-Anastasia Ignat

## **President of the General Assembly**

Hannah Loay Nielsen

## **Vice President of the General Assembly**

Simona Petržílková

## **Conference Managers**

Noa Pannark Jakobsen

Adina-Florentina Badea

## **Head of Administrative Staff**

Emilia Szpyra

## **Head of Media**

Camilla Tommasi

Beata Lapjan

## **Manager of Accommodation**

Petra Šípulová

Anna Neuerova

## **Manager of Entertainment**

Janni Jensen

Nickolai Ovtsarov

## **Manager of Finances**

Ema Pračková

## **MUN-Director**

Joseph Stanley DeVoir

## **Chairs of the 1<sup>st</sup> committee**

Main Chair: Caroline Aviaja Frøik Jønholt

Deputy Chair: Brigitte Bársony

## **Chairs of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Committee**

Main Chair: Diana Poplavska

Deputy Chair: Natalie Sekyrova

### **Chairs of the 3<sup>rd</sup> committee**

Main Chair: Daniela Krūmiņa

Deputy Chair: Janina Dmochowska

### **Chairs of the 6<sup>th</sup> Committee**

Main Chair: Andrejs Tupikins

Deputy Chair: Maija Kazaka

### **Presidents of the Security Council**

President: Akim Dyulger

Vice President: Sofia Melnikova

## **ISSUES ON THE AGENDA**

### **1<sup>st</sup> committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)**

- Nuclear energy as a green alternative
- Rules and regulations regarding the testing of nuclear weapons

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Committee: Economic and Financial Committee (ECOFIN)**

- Developing a response plan during the global energy crisis
- Using different economic approaches to decrease inflation

### **3<sup>rd</sup> committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)**

- Reduction of methane emissions from farming
- Humanitarian relief after natural disasters

### **6<sup>th</sup> committee: Legal and International Law Committee (LEGAL)**

- Violations of international law due to military operations globally
- Legal issues regarding arms trade

### **Security Council**

- Discussing upcoming sets of military aid for Ukraine to give an opportunity to get back the occupied territories and to protect the country from Russian aggression
- Working on possible tension increase between NATO and Russia due to joining of Finland and Sweden in the alliance

## **SOCIAL EVENTS**

### **Formal dinner**

During the first day of the conference, we will gather in the boarding of Struer STATSGYMNASIUM.

Formal dinners are in many instances diplomatic events held between governments in the world of international relations.

The purpose of our gathering will not necessarily be akin to that of the banquets held in the White House of the USA or the Kremlin Palace of the Russian Federation.

Nonetheless, there shall be plenty of food.

### **Social event / dinner**

On the second day of the conference, there will be a social event with dinner and a bar. STMUN is an academic experience, but it is also a social one.

All participants are encouraged to come socialize and share their experiences with one another and prepare for the final day of debate.

# RULES OF PROCEDURE

## GENERAL RULES

This is a short summary of the most relevant parts of the Rules of Procedure for Struer MUN. This is for you to use in case you are uncertain of what words and/or motions to use,

### **Dress code:**

Dressing professionally and appropriately is an important aspect of MUN preparations. The result of inappropriate dressing will be receiving a punishment within committees and general assembly respectively.

#### **For gentlemen**

Business attire recommendations:

- A matching suit with corresponding slacks.
- Dressing shoes / heels without open toes / flats.
- Formal pants / formal skirt (four finger rule).
- A button-down shirt accompanied with a tie.
- Cultural wear is allowed.
- Men's dressing shoes.

Casual wear of any kind is prohibited. (Four finger rule is described as placing your hand above your knee and counting four fingers up, that is where your skirt must end, even when sitting down)

Blazers are a requirement.

#### **For ladies:**

Business attire recommendations:

- Formal skirts (four finger rule).
- Blouse (four finger rule).
- Formal shirt.
- Formal dress (four finger rule).
- Dressing shoes / heels without open toes / flats.
- Cultural wear is allowed.
- Suits are allowed.

Casual wear of any kind is prohibited. (Four finger rule is described as placing your hand above your knee and counting four fingers up, that is where your dress and skirt must end, even when sitting down. As well as the width of a sleeve. Such as tank tops, the straps must be 4 fingers wide.)

Blazers are a requirement.

## Ambassadors:

All nations represented at the conference must have an ambassador who is responsible for:

- Making a speech at the opening ceremony
- The validity and character of any statement made by delegates of their country in session.

## Amendments; (friendly or formal)

While debating a resolution in *time against* or *open debate*, an amendment is defined as a proposal to change, strike out or add single words, clauses, or parts of clauses to the resolution.

- Amendments must be sent to the Chair on an official amendment paper, through ad-staff.
- The amendment must be raised by a *motion to make an amendment* by the submitter of the amendment and will thereafter be discussed according to appropriate debate procedure.
- Amendments are to be voted upon and will be passed by the simple majority.
- Abstentions are not in order when voting upon amendments.
- An amendment may only be amended once.
- If an amendment to the second degree passes, the initial amendment is passed instantaneously. However, if it does not pass, the debate returns to the initial amendment.
- A friendly amendment is used throughout a resolution when a delegation would like to correct the language or spelling used in a resolution, or punctuation used.
- A formal amendment is used to change, strike out or add information to the operative clauses.
- If the amendment passes the debating procedure with a simple majority, it will be edited into the resolution and must be considered throughout the rest of the debate. If not, it is scratched out.

## Official Language:

The official language of MUN is English, which means that any communication or working that is done must be done in English. Anyone caught communicating in the debate room with languages other than English will be suspended from debate for 10 minutes. If the offense is continued, you will be prohibited from debating for a session. Etc. The morning or afternoon session.

## Lobbying:

Lobbying is an informal procedure that will take place the afternoon of the first day of MUN, which is held prior to the debates, in which the delegates can exchange information about resolutions or discuss who they will be yielding the floor to in time for or against the resolution. The delegations are also allowed to use this time to scan resolutions and produce amendments. Formal debating rules, except speaking in the official language of English, do not apply to Lobbying.

## **Identification:**

All Struer MUN participants should identify themselves by wearing a badge during all the days of the conference. Badges will be provided to all participants by the Secretariat during the first day of the conference at the opening ceremony.

## **POINTS AND MOTIONS:**

- Points and motions are not in order while there is a delegation who has the floor or the chair, unless the motion or point says it is permitted.
- To second a motion, the delegates must clearly state “seconded.”
- The Chair can overrule points and motions that are irrelevant or incorrect at any point.

## **POINTS**

### **Point of Order:**

May be used to focus attention on any improper use of parliamentary procedure. A point of order may only interrupt a speaker delivering a statement in such a case that the statement does not follow the parliamentary procedure.

### **Point of Privilege:**

May be used to express any personal discomfort on behalf of the delegate.

“Point of privilege due to inaudibility” may interrupt a speaker on the floor. Or “Point of privilege due to offense”

### **Point of Information:**

Followed by the permission of the delegate on the floor, the Chair may grant point(s) to any other delegate wishing to address the speaker on the floor, regarding their last speech in form of a question.

### **Point of Information to the Chair:**

Enables the delegate to ask the Chair a question which does not regard the Rules of Procedure.

### **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:**

Enables the delegate to ask the Chair a question regarding the Rules of Procedure or the schedule for the day.

## MOTIONS

### **Motion to follow up:**

May be used immediately after a delegate on the floor has answered a Point of Information to ask a follow up question regarding the reply. May only be raised by the delegate with original Point of Information and may be overruled by the Chair.

### **Motion to make an Amendment:**

This motion is only in order during time against and in open debate when a delegate wishes to make an amendment to the resolution. The delegate must have submitted the Amendment paper to the Chair before making a motion. This motion may be overruled by the Chair. The amendment may pass with a simple majority.

### **Motion to make a Friendly Amendment:**

A friendly amendment is simply made to correct any grammar or spelling errors, once the amendment is proposed, the Chair will ask the submitter of the original resolution for agreement. The amendment may pass with a simple majority.

### **Motion to the Right of Reply:**

May be used when a delegate feels offended on behalf of their nation by a statement that has been made by another delegate. The Chair decides if this motion is in order.

### **Motion to Explain the Vote:**

May be used towards a delegate who took the floor during the debate, to explain their vote. This motion is only in order after voting procedure. May be overruled by the Chair. This also gives the chair an opportunity to ask a delegation how they voted and why, to make sure debate is being followed.

### **Motion to move into time against the Resolution/Amendment:**

May only be used during time in favor, and will immediately end the time in favor, if entertained. To pass, the motion must be seconded at least twice and without any objections. If any objections are made, the delegate who objected must take the floor and state their point.

### **Motion to move into voting procedure on the Resolution/Amendment:**

If entertained, will immediately end debating time and lead into voting procedure. To pass, this motion must be seconded at least twice. It may be overruled by the Chair, may be objected by any individual delegate. If objected, the delegate who objected must take the floor and state their point. The resolution may pass with a 2/3 majority vote.

**Motion to adopt by acclamation:**

Will lead to the Resolution/Amendment being passed without a vote. To pass, the motion must be seconded at least twice without any objections. If there is an objection the Chair cannot entertain the motion and the delegate who objected must take the floor.

**Motion to table the Amendment/Resolution:**

Will lead to the Amendment/Resolution being tabled without a vote. To pass, the motion must be seconded at least twice without any objections. If there is an objection the Chair cannot entertain the motion and the delegate who objected must take the floor.

**Motion to extend/limit debating time:**

May be used if a delegate wishes to extend or limit debating time upon the Resolution/Amendment. If entertained, the amount of time is decided by the Chair.

**Motion to move into open debate:**

Enables the committee to move into a time where delegates can freely speak against or in favor of the Resolution/Amendment. This motion can only be raised during time against. To pass, the motion must be seconded at least twice, and it may be overruled by the Chair or objected by individual delegates. If objected, the delegate who objected must take the floor and speak against the Resolution/Amendment

**Motion to move into moderated/unmoderated caucus:**

Enables the committee to move into unmoderated caucus. To pass, the motion must be seconded twice. If entertained the Chair must decide upon a time for the unmoderated caucus. May be overruled by the Chair.

**Motion to divide the House:**

Used when voting procedure upon a resolution has led to particularly close results; it results in a roll call vote, with no abstentions allowed. The motion must only be raised immediately after voting procedures have been completed and must be entertained by the Chair.

# PERAMBULATORY CLAUSES AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

## Perambulatory clauses

- Perambulatory clauses state the reason for which the commission is addressing the topic and highlights past actions on the issue.
- Each clause begins with a present participle (called a perambulatory phrase or initiating phrase)
- Perambulatory clauses can include:
  - References to the United Nations Charter.
  - Citations of past United Nations Resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion.
  - Mention of statements made by the Secretary General, a relevant United Nations body or agency.
  - Recognition of the efforts of a regional or Non-Governmental Organizations in dealing with the issue.
  - General statements on the topic, their significance, and their impact.

### Initiating phrases for Perambulatory Clauses:

Affirming	Desiring	Keeping in mind
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with deep concern
Approving	Expecting	Noting with satisfaction
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Noting further
Confident	Fulfilling	Observing
Contemplating	Fully aware	Reaffirming
Convinced	Further deploring	Realizing
Declaring	Further recalling	Recalling
Deeply concerned	Guided by	Recognizing
Deeply conscious	Having adopted	Referring
Deeply convinces	Having considered	Seeking
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking into consideration
Deeply regretting	Having received	Welcoming

## Operative Clauses

- Operative Clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution.
- They explain what the committee will do to address the issue.
- Each Operative Clause begins with a verb, called an Operative Phrase.
- Each Operative Clause ends with a semicolon.
- Operative Clauses should be organized in a logical progression, with each containing a single idea or proposal.
- They are always numbered
- If a clause requires further explanation, subclauses will be set off by letters.
- After the last operative clause, the Resolution ends with a full stop.

### Initiating phrases for Operative Clauses:

Accepts	Designates	Notes
Affirming	Draws the attention	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Endorses	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses	Reminds
Condemns	Further	Requests
Confirms	Further invites	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further recommends	Strongly
Considers	Further requests	Strongly condemns
Declares	Further resolves	Supports
Declares accordingly	Has resolved	Transmits
Deplores	Invites	Trusts

## USEFUL MUN TERMINOLOGY

Abstain: During voting a procedure a delegate may abstain on behalf of their country. This means not voting in favor nor against, which signals a neutral stance on the matter in question. Abstentions are not in order when voting on Amendments.

Moderated Caucus: An informal debate which doesn't require the usual formalities of debate such as speaking in 3<sup>rd</sup> person, speaker's orders, addressing the house, yielding, points of information's. It is however moderated by the chair for the sake of common order. This caucus is very useful for quick exchanges of views on subtopics of a resolution.

Unmoderated Caucus: The most informal debate, also known as lobbying, where delegates are free to roam the committee and mingling. This time is useful for creating and merging draft resolutions. The chairs will also be available to advise delegates on how to write a resolution in this period.

Chairperson: A student acting as the authority of the committee. The Chair moderates the debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions and uphold the Rules of Procedure.

Delegate: A student acting as a representative of a member state or observer in a Model United Nations committee.

Draft Resolutions: A document that through Operative Clauses seek to solve the issue on the agenda for its forum. If voted upon and passed it becomes a Resolution.

Formal debate: The standardized debate framework at a Model United Nations conference, in which delegates speak in a certain amount of time in accordance with a speakers list and the Rules of Procedure.

Member State: A country which has ratified the United Nations Charter and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and Security Council. Currently the United Nation has 193 sovereign member states.

Motion: A request made by a delegate. A motion always requires a statement of the specific motion and the delegate to raise their placard during statement.

Placard: A piece of cardstock which shows a nations name and flag. Delegates use their placard as a signaling tool to speak, vote or make a point or motion by raising their placards.

Resolution: A document which has passed by an Organ of the United Nations. A resolution aims to solve a particular issue.

Roll Call: The first order of business of a committee in session. All nations names shall be called and when called upon the nation shall respond with "present" while raising their placard high.

Second: Formally agreeing with a motion raised by another delegate. Seconding is performed by raising one's placard high and exclaiming "seconded".

Main submitter: The main submitter is the one proposing the introduction of the Draft Resolution in question. They are obligated to read out the Operative Clauses and make opening remarks in favor of the resolution.

Co-submitter: A country which officially agrees that the draft resolution should be debated. A co-submission is formally shown by the having the nation sign under the section for co-submitters. A co-submitter usually also has helped create the draft resolution.

Voting procedure: A procedure which ends the debate on an amendment or a draft resolution by having it either pass or be tabled. This is decided upon by simple majority. When called upon a country may express it's vote by holding their placard high. During voting procedure all doors to a forum must be locked, all nations must be present and note passing will be suspended.



STRUER STATSGYMNASIUM



STX - HHX - HTX - HF - EUD/EUX - IB - 10. KLASSE



KOSTSKOLE

FOLKETS HUS  
STRUER