

CHEMUN

DELEGATE GUIDE



American International School Chennai

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WELCOME

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

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization which was established on October 24th, 1945, after World War II came to an end. It was created as a replacement of the League of Nations, however, it follows the same objective- to prevent conflict from occurring again. The League of Nations was constructed under the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 to prevent future wars through disarmament and collective security. Due to various structural issues, the League of Nations dissolved itself in 1946 and transferred its mission to the UN. The term 'United Nations' was created by US President Franklin Roosevelt to refer to the World War II Allies. Initially, UN membership was restricted to those who sided with the Allies and agreed (by signing the Declaration) to declare war upon the Axis powers. This restriction on membership was abandoned subsequent to the war. The UN started off with 51 member states and now has 193.

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

« Our aim is to bring about unity amidst diversity and offer today's youth a possibility to be involved in

debates and discussions about international concerns in order to shape them to be the leaders of tomorrow's world. »

MUN ROLES

The following list encompasses the different roles at MUN, excluding the leadership team. Delegates are advised to read about other roles as well on their own in order to fully understand what takes place in committee and at the conference.

Delegate

Participants in the MUN conference are referred to as **delegates**. Each delegate will be assigned a country or organization to represent and a **committee** (General Assembly SOCHUM, General Assembly SPECPOL, Special Conference, Security Council, Human Rights Council, Economic, and Social Council, Disarmament and Security Council, Historic Security Council 1991, or Advisory Panel Question of) to work under. Delegates are presented with the topics of their committee in advance and are expected to come to the conference with thorough knowledge and research on these topics. Most importantly, delegates must formulate a position on each of the issues based on the policies of their assigned country. They will then go through the different stages of general procedure (explained later) to create resolutions that they will formally debate for the majority of the conference. Delegates are not permitted to communicate with each other directly during the session unless one is making a speech or point of information.

Chair / Student Officer

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

delegates in order to clarify procedures or answer questions regarding the conference, committee, and topics.

Main Submitter

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

Co-Submitter

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

Administrative Staff

Admin staff are important in keeping CHEMUN organized, focused and on time. Admin staff are students who can pay attention, follow rules, and keep the conference moving. The primary job of admin staff is to assist the CHEMUN Student Officers and Secretariat, who will be responsible for communicating their needs to the Admin. Admin staff must wear the CHEMUN Admin staff shirts that will be distributed prior to the conference. Shifts, assignments and breaks can be found on the Admin Schedule.

CHEMUN Press

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

RESOLUTIONS

What is a resolution?

A **resolution** is essentially a compilation of recommended solutions to which the majority of the committee has agreed upon. It is one long statement, divided into clauses using punctuation such as colons, semicolons, and a period to end the resolution. With the exception of the Security Council, which can *demand* certain actions, resolutions are recommendations on how a committee believes an issue should be addressed. These recommendations can come in the form of sanctions, policies, and the condemnation of certain action.

All delegates should come to the conference prepared with a **draft resolution**, also known as a resolution that has not been voted on. During caucusing on the first day of the conference, delegates will be able to compile a resolution, make edits to complete resolutions, or work with other delegates to create one. Although never enacted in real life, resolution writing functions as a way to collaborate, share ideas and get to know other countries' perspectives on the issue at hand.

Format of a Resolution

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

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

COMMITTEE: [insert committee name here]
QUESTION OF: [inset topic name here] SUBMITTED
SUBMITTED BY: [insert main submitter delegation
here]

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

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

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

Preambulatory clauses can:

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

The following is an example of a preambulatory clause:

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

Useful Prefix List for Preambulatory Clauses

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

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

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

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

The following is an example of an operative clause:

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

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

Sub-sub clauses follow the same process but are denoted by lowercase Roman numerals (ex. i, ii, iii, iv...) with no punctuation after it. In the sub-clauses and sub-sub

clauses, details for the solutions and recommendations should be discussed. This can include how that action will be executed, who will be involved, and examples of resources needed.

After the final operative clause, use a period (.) to end the resolution.

Useful Prefix List for Operative Clauses

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

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

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

Post Resolution Writing

Once resolutions have been shared with the chairs to correct formatting through google document, they are sent to the **Approval Panel** which chooses the best resolutions which will then be discussed in the committee. The members of the Approval Panel may contact the main submitter to discuss the submitted resolution. The chairs will send the link for the Approval Panel Airmeet meeting to the main submitter. After resolutions have been selected, they are sent back to the committee where the main submitters will justify their solutions and recommendations.

The rest of that day and part of the next are devoted to delegates making speeches and **amendments** either opposed or in favor of the resolution. Amendments can be made during the debate of the resolution by submitting an amendment sheet (these are provided by the chairs). After this has been done, the resolution is voted on by the whole committee.

Useful Resources

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

- Resolution Background
 - http://www.thimun.org/images/downloads/sample_resolution.pdf
<http://web.utk.edu/~modelun/resolutions.htm>
 - <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions>
- Major Formatting Ideas
 - <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/sample-resolution>
 - <http://www.sandi.net/page/32199>
 - <http://www.uw-mun.org/delegate-resources/resolution-writing>
 - <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/preambulatory-and-operative-clauses>

RULES OF GENERAL PROCEDURE

This year, due to Covid-19 pandemic, the conference will be proceeded in an online format using the Airmeet application. Each committee will consist of delegates and chairs in a single group video call. The video must be turned on throughout the committee in session, and delegates are strictly from the access to mobile phones tabs other than those relevant to debate.

Online Debate Procedure

Roll Call

Prior to the conference, all delegates in the committee must change their username to their delegation. The Chair announces **roll call** at the beginning of each session to register the present countries. All the committee's delegations will be called one by one and the delegates will be expected to answer '**present and voting**'. Instead of raising the physical country placards, delegates may use a thumbs-up button on Zoom. Delegates that happen to miss roll calls must send a note (private chat or an email) to the Chairs to let them know of their presence in the room.

Opening Speeches

As the committee begins, all the delegates will be asked to make an **opening speech**. This speech should be simple, clear, and less than a minute long. The purpose of the opening speech is to **share the delegate's view** on the topic(s) being discussed in the committee.

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

suggested first steps to solving the problems presented in the topics and state what the country expects from the other member nations.

Lobbying (Informal Caucusing)

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

In the setting of an online conference, the lobbying will take place in virtual tables in the lounge, administered by chairs in the committee. The committee will divide into smaller groups according to the topic that each delegate wishes to focus on, and delegates can find and collaborate with other delegates to produce a resolution.

Approval Panel

The **approval panel** is composed of the leadership team of CHEMUN and is in charge of judging if the resolutions sent by the different delegates from the conference can be debated in their committees. The approval panel checks if the resolutions contain **plagiarism, proper grammar, and correct formatting** - the panel reserves the right to reject a resolution that does not meet these criteria. If everything is correct, the resolution will be **approved** for debate and sent back to the chairs.

FORMAL DEBATE PROCEDURE

The following are the steps of formal debate procedure when the committee is in session and moves into debating a resolution.

Roll Call

Roll call will take place at the beginning of every session — that is, initially in the morning and after every break in proceedings. The chairs will call out the delegation of all delegates present in the house in alphabetical order. The delegates must respond with the phrase “present and voting” by typing it in the Live Message. Please keep in mind that debate will proceed only if two-thirds of the house is present, and arrive in a timely manner. If delegates are late or miss roll call for any reason, a note must be sent to the head table notifying the chairs of their presence and reason for absence.

Main Submitter Involvement

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

For Speech

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

Against Speech

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

Amendment

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

Amendments must be submitted in the form of a document to the expert chair on the topic, shared by the email. Then, the chair will recognize the submitter of the amendment who will be called up to make a speech addressing their reasoning behind the amendment. The amendment will then be debated and delegates may make speeches either for or against it. Finally, the amendment will be voted upon.

Moderated Caucus

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

Voting

Voting procedures will take place after the time allotted for the debate of a resolution or an amendment has elapsed. All gates will be secured and note-passing will be suspended at this time. In case of a resolution, delegates may:

- Vote in favor, indicating that they agree with the proposed solutions
- Vote against, expressing that they do not want these solutions to

be implemented

- Abstain, stating that the delegate has no particular position on the resolution

Signatories are not required to vote in favor, but main submitters typically do. This process will be done with the 'raise hand' function on the Airmeet.

Special Committee Procedures

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

COMMUNICATION IN MUN

Personal Pronouns

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

Addressing the Committee

Before addressing the committee in any speeches at the podium, it is a protocol for the delegates to begin with “Esteemed chairs and honorable delegates”, or something to the same effect. Both the house and the chairs must be addressed formally.

Cross-Talk

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

Point of Order

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

Point of Personal Privilege

This is a motion used to let the chair and the speaker know that something is uncomfortable. This could be related to the speaker (too loud/quiet, too fast/slow, too unclear) or the conditions in the room (too cold/hot). When wishing to bring across a point of personal privilege, the delegate may type in the phrase “Point of Personal Privilege” to chairs through Direct Message. These points will only be entertained while a speaker is talking if it affects the house’s ability to comprehend - in this case, the speaker need only state the following: “Point of Personal Privilege, audibility”. The chair will automatically request the speaker to speak louder.

Point of Information

This is a question a delegate might have for the speaker after he/she has finished his/her speech. A Point of Information can only be brought forth once the chair has asked for them, and can never interrupt a speaker. When the chair has authorized points of information, raise hand and wait to be called on. When recognized and invited to the stage, rise and ask ONE question to the delegate about the content of their speech. Be respectful and follow delegate conduct while asking a question. If the delegate has not answered the question or the delegate wishes to ask another question, the delegate may request a follow-up. To do so, simply ask the chair by saying “Request a follow-up”, after the speaker has finished answering the first question. It is at the chair’s discretion to recognize this and if he/she does, state the new question following the above procedure.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

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

Motion to Move into the Previous Question

This motion is directed to the chair. If whatever is being debated appears redundant or pointless to entertain, such as highly obvious statements, a delegate can call out the following: “Motion to Move into the Previous Question”. This is the delegate’s

way of stating that the house should move directly into voting procedure on either the amendment or the resolution as a whole, If the house agrees, at least one other delegate must second this motion. If someone disagrees, just one objection is enough to overrule the motion. If there are no objections, the chair can move into voting procedures unless they wish to prolong debate time.

Motion to Approach the Head Table

This motion is directed to the chair. Originally, if the delegate would like to approach the chairs for clarification of content or procedure, they may raise their placard when the floor has been yielded to the chair. If the chair finds this appropriate, the delegate may approach the table and speak with the chair. However, in the virtual setting, any doubts or clarifications can be asked to the chair directly using the Direct Message. This motion does not need to second by the house.

Voting for Resolutions

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

Voting for Amendments

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

Yielding

Once any speaker is finished speaking at the podium, he/she must yield the floor. If the speaker would like to yield the floor to another delegate, when the chair asks the delegate if they yield the floor back to the chair, the speaker must then say that he/she would like to yield the floor to another delegate. The floor can only be yielded to another delegate once. Once the speaker has finished, before leaving the podium they must yield the floor to the chair.

CONFERENCE DAY

Since the CHEMUN conference will take place virtually, and considering the current situation of COVID-19 pandemic, the delegates are allowed to wear formal or semi-formal attire. The committees will be held in different Aimeet meetings that will be shared to the delegates.

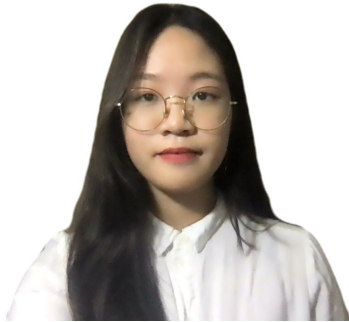
Male Attire

For males, a formal suit and tie are expected, along with neat dress shoes such as loafers. The jacket is optional but recommended. However, this year, shirts without ties or blazers will be accepted, and formal shoes are not expected. Please refer to the examples on the CHEMUN website.



Female Attire

For women, shirts, blouses, dresses are accepted. Blouses should be conservative and cleavage should not be visible. Jackets are optional. Clothes may be any color, but black, blue, brown, grey, or white/beige are preferred. Please refer to the examples on the CHEMUN website.



Conference Timeline

Day 1

Day one of CHEMUN will commence with opening ceremonies in their respective committees. There, attendance will be taken, as is done at the beginning of every session. Delegates will then proceed to deliver their opening speeches. After this is concluded, the unmoderated caucus will occur. During this time delegates will merge resolutions, which will be submitted to the approval panel by the end of the day. There will be a 45 minutes lunch break as well as several shorter breaks throughout the proceedings.

Day 2

Day two of CHEMUN is when the debating of resolutions begins. Usually, 4 resolutions will be debated on this day (covering the 1st and 2nd agenda) but this may vary depending on how time is managed in each committee. There will be small breaks after every session and a 45 minutes lunch break in the middle of the day.

Day 3

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

CHEMUN COMMITTEES

Security Council (SC)

The Security Council is the smallest and most powerful committee in the United Nations. The Security Council has 15 members - five permanent members and ten non-permanent members. The five permanent members - China, France, Russia, the UK, and the USA - all have veto power, the power to deny the passing of any resolution without question or further voting activity. The other ten members are dependant upon what global issues are occurring around the world, and would rotate every two years. The Security Council is the only committee that has the power to “demand” or “require” an action to be taken by a sovereign nation. The Security Council focuses on immediate action, so topics usually regard the events occurring around the world.

Historical Security Council (HSC)

Historic Security Council is a reenactment of sorts of the Security Council from the past. Following the Security Council procedure, delegates will debate issues that were of the utmost importance in the past. At CHEMUN XIV, the Historic Security Council will be set in 1978, and delegates will debate the pertinent issues from the time. There are 15 seats, and in addition to the P5 nations, the other seats will be the countries represented in the Security Council in 1978.

Advisory Panel on Question of (APQ)

The Advisory Panel is a special committee that consists of a panelist of experts instead of delegates. Experts are individuals who are knowledgeable in the foreign policy of their representation; hence they simply advise on behalf of their delegation instead of affirming an action or standpoint. The panelists consist of representatives of bodies as diverse as countries, the UN, and other organizations. The committee aims to reach consensus for both individual clauses and to adopt a joint communique, which is the final outcome of the committee. The rules and regulations are akin to those of the Security Council; however, apart from voting on each clause, the panelists must seek consensus. The Advisory Panel (APQ) focuses on specific topics and in CHEMUN XIII, we will be focusing on Advanced Technologies.

UN4MUN

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

General Assembly (GA)

The General Assembly is the largest committee in the United Nations as all delegation attending the conference will be present in the General Assembly. It serves as the UN's principal policy-making organ for multilateral discussion. The General Assembly regards topics on a very wide spectrum, including disarmament, human law, international rights, and peace among nations. General Assembly IV focuses on Special, Political, and Decolonization issues, and General Assembly VI focuses on legal issues.

Disarmament and Security Council (DISEC)

The Disarmament and Security Council focuses on worldwide security, proliferation, and arms. This might include cyber warfare, nuclear arms, and weapons of mass destruction. This includes sovereign relations among nations and how the international community operates under the implications of different countries.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

The Economic and Social Committee focuses on creating economic and social solutions. The main focus of the Economic and Social Committee is sustainable development and how to execute that successfully. The Millennium Development Goals of 2015 closely tie into the essence of ECOSOC.

Human Rights Council (HRC)

The Human Rights Committee focuses on bringing justice to minorities

discriminated against in the past. The topics will regard those that promote the welfare of humans and creating sustainable solutions. The Human Rights Committee may focus on those in a specific country as they believe that their welfare will benefit the whole world. The committee attempts to address the issue on hand and develop a resolution, in which the rights of the minorities are sustained in a longitudinal period.

Special Conference (SPC)

The Special Conference is the committee that focuses on the theme of the conference: Equity Amidst Turmoil. The topics of this committee will relate directly to the theme and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is also a relatively small committee compared to the others. This year in CHEMUN XIV, the committee will focus on SDG 10, which concentrates on imperative issues related to inequality and inequities within and among countries.

Environment Council (EC)

The Environmental Committee focuses on topics such as natural resources, animal rights, global warming, and how to create an environmentally sustainable world. The Environment Council considers what natural events or problems are occurring in our world today. This committee ensures there is a collaboration between environmentalists and manufacturing industries to develop and fabricate things that are aligned with the committee's mission.