

# SISMUN 2024



## Participant Handbook

**GOING BEYOND BORDERS TO  
ACHIEVE SUSTAINABILITY  
AND LASTING PEACE**

18th - 20th October 2024

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# **SISMUN 2024**

## **Participant Handbook**

Prepared by the SISMUN 2024 Secretariat Team

Conference Theme: *Going beyond borders to achieve sustainability and lasting peace*

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This is the official release for participants of the 5th SISMUN Conference.

Details are subject to change.

Please save paper by NOT printing this booklet!

This guide was adapted from the BEIMUN Participant Booklet.



# CONFERENCE THEME

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## *“Going beyond borders to achieve sustainability and lasting peace”*

In an area defined by interconnectedness and drastic changes, the urgency to overcome boundaries – both physical and ideological – has never been more pressing. The 21<sup>st</sup> century presents a society where the definition of sustainability is far beyond environmental concerns, but, rather, about maintaining stability, harmony, and lasting peace. The endeavor for lasting peace has become ever so important with the issues such as the Russian-Ukrainian war, the Gaza conflict, the threat of artificial intelligence, gender-based violence, and the environmental impacts of nuclear power reminding us of the fragility of peace and our environment.

Today, sustainability embodies the multifaceted areas of our society. From preserving ecosystems to empowering marginalized communities, from fostering inclusive economics to ensuring access to education and healthcare for all. This definition is continually evolving to reflect the dynamic changes and needs of our world.

Going beyond borders to achieve sustainability, and lasting peace beckons humanity to have a unified approach to our challenges and emphasizes the importance of the interconnectedness of our world. We need to have a shared commitment to pave a path toward a world where borders are not barriers but bridges that transcend our differences to achieve sustainability and lasting peace.

- SISMUN 2024 Secretariat



# STUDENT OFFICERS

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## SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General	Gamin KIM
Under Secretary-General	Chirag JADHAV
Deputy Secretary-General	Jihyun (Emma) KIM

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)

President of GA	Aiden JUNG
Deputy President of GA	Owen Euijin LEE

## HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (HRC)

President of HRC	Shian JOO
Deputy President of HRC	Xi Wen LIM

## WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY (WHA)

President of SC	Morgane Leonie OTTMANN
Deputy President of SC	Chi Ho (Leo) PARK





## **ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION (ENV)**

President of ENV Tracy Hsi CHEN

Deputy President of ENV Rachel CHEW

## **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)**

President of ECOSOC Hector HE

Deputy President of ECOSOC Jaemin PARK

## **DISARMAMENT COMMISSION (DIS)**

President of DIS Sung Won PARK

Deputy President of DIS Henry James DOTTA

## **SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)**

President of SC Elizabeth Van SLUYTMAN

Deputy President of SC Isaac ZENKO

## **SISMUN-YOUTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1 (SISMUN-Y GA1)**

President of SISMUN-Y GA1 Sarah KIM

Deputy President of SISMUN-Y GA1 Baris SIMAYI

## **SISMUN-YOUTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2 (SISMUN-Y GA2)**

President of SISMUN-Y GA1 Irene LEE

Deputy President of SISMUN-Y GA1 Eunsol KIM



# COMMITTEE TOPICS

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## GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)

1. Reexamining the role of the United Nations as a facilitator in global collaboration and promoting reform
2. Combating gender-based violence facilitated by digital platforms
3. Measures to strengthen resistance systems in climate-vulnerable communities

## HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (HRC)

1. Eradicating torture, and other cruel, inhumane punishments (ill-treatment) worldwide
2. Addressing the human rights of civilians violated by armed conflicts
3. Addressing the digital divide in education

## WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY (WHA)

1. Ensuring access to healthcare in LEDCs
2. Mitigating the negative impacts of climate change on health
3. Combating health consequences of ageism

## ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION (ENV)

1. Addressing the issue of e-waste
2. Mitigating the environmental impacts of nuclear energy
3. The question of cobalt mining on crop contamination

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

1. Addressing gender disparities in unemployment worldwide
2. Adapting to the global economic impact of artificial intelligence
3. Reducing income inequality whilst boosting economic growth



**DISARMAMENT COMMISSION (DIS)**

1. Combating aerial policing and warfare
2. Reevaluating the role of regional organizations in resolving national armed conflicts
3. Addressing the issue of space debris in space exploration and human safety

**SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)**

1. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict
2. The challenges for interfaith dialogue and cooperation in conflict-affected countries

**SISMUN-YOUTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1 (SISMUN-Y GA1)**

1. The question of examining the role of AI in educational institutions
2. Combating child labor in Sub-Saharan Africa
3. Measures to ensure rights to bodily autonomy

**SISMUN-YOUTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2 (SISMUN-Y GA2)**

1. Addressing the issue of social media's impacts on mental health and wellbeing
2. Reexamining the role of NGOs while combating climate change
3. The question of protecting the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons



# ROOM ASSIGNMENTS

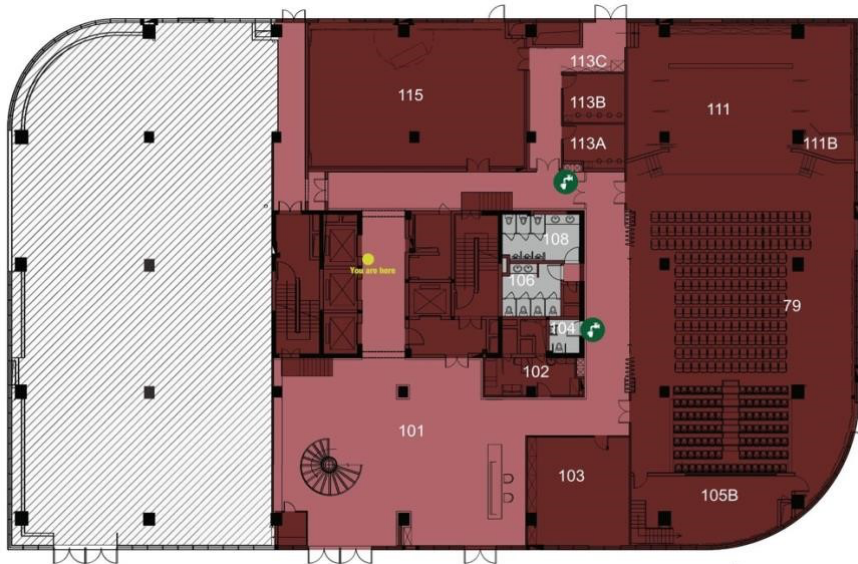
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207	General Assembly
209	Human Rights Council
317	World Health Assembly
315	Environment Council
213	Economic and Social Council
219	Disarmament Commission
225	Security Council
323	SISMUN-Youth GA1
327 & 329	SISMUN-Youth GA2
203	Secretariat's Lounge
311	Approval Panel
421	Director's Lounge



# NET VALLEY MAP

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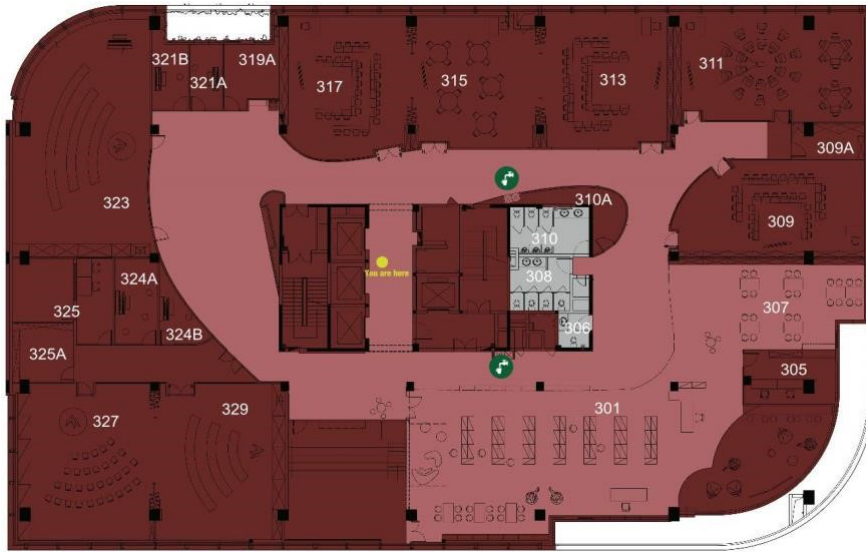
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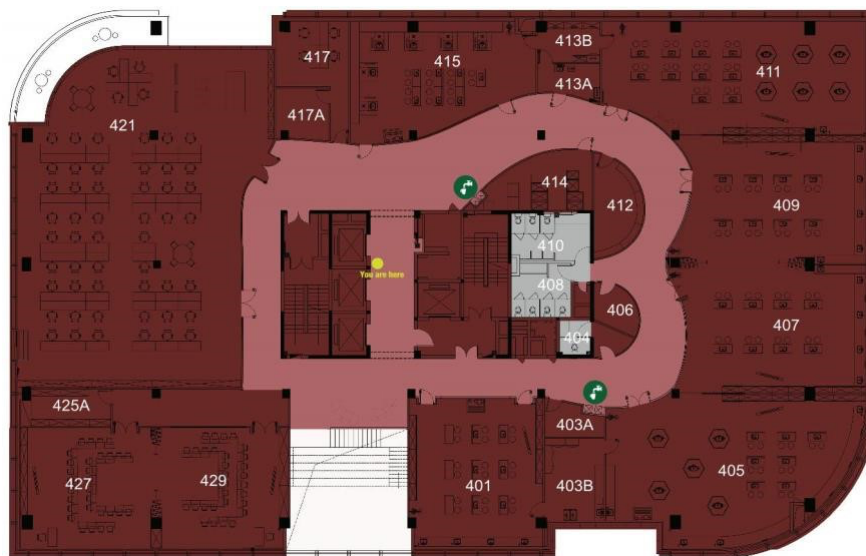
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3F

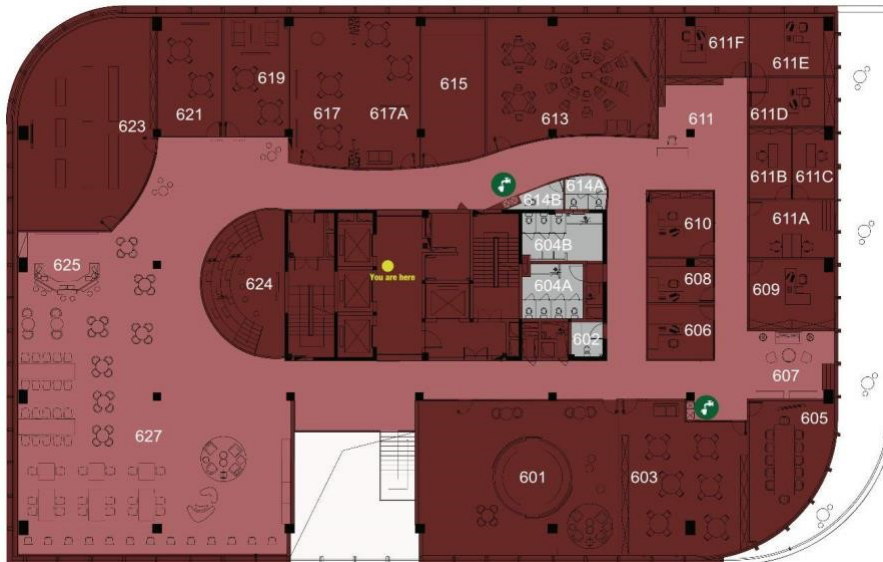


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# 5F



# 6F





# 7F



# SISMUN 2024 SCHEDULE

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## Friday, October 18th

<b>14:30 - 15:20</b>	Registration at 2F  Chair training at 3F  (Only directors and STOFFs are allowed to come before 15:30)
<b>15:30 - 16:00</b>	Registration at 2F  (For schools with no STOFFs)
<b>16:00 - 17:00</b>	Committees in session
<b>17:00 - 17:15</b>	Snack Break  (Drink and snack provided)
<b>17:15 - 18:20</b>	Committees in session
<b>18:30 - 19:30</b>	Opening ceremony in the theater
<b>19:30 - 21:00</b>	Social dinner  (Provided)
<b>21:00 - 21:10</b>	Delegates Dismissal  Student Officer debrief



**Saturday, October 19th**

<b>8:00 - 8:20</b>	Arrival time
<b>8:20 - 10:15</b>	Committees in session Approval Panel Opens
<b>10:15 - 10:30</b>	Snack break
<b>10:30 - 12:00</b>	Committees in session Approval Panel Opens
<b>12:00 - 13:00</b>	Lunch (Provided)
<b>13:00 - 15:00</b>	Committees in session Approval Panel Opens
<b>15:00 - 15:15</b>	Snack break
<b>15:15 - 17:30</b>	Committees in session
<b>17:30 - 17:40</b>	Dismissal Student Officer debrief





**Sunday, October 20th**

<b>8:00 - 8:20</b>	Arrival time
<b>8:20 - 9:20</b>	Committees in session
<b>9:20 - 9:30</b>	Snack Break
<b>9:30 - 11:30</b>	Committees in session
<b>11:30 - 12:30</b>	Lunch  Student Officer lunch & debrief  (Provided)
<b>12:30 - 13:30</b>	Committees in session  (Committee photos)
<b>13:30 - 15:00</b>	Closing ceremony in the theater



# RULES OF PROCEDURE

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## ROLL CALL

**Roll call will be taken every time delegates collectively return to the committee.** Usually, roll call is taken once in the morning before debate, and once in the afternoon after lunch. When their delegation is called, delegates must answer with **“present”** or **“present and voting”**. Note that, by saying “present and voting”, you are not allowed to abstain when voting on a resolution.

## DUTIES OF EACH DELEGATE

- Speakers need to address each other in the **Third Person** at all times. Always "honorable speaker" or "fellow delegates", never "You" or "I".
- Delegates should **stand when speaking or being spoken to** and should not sit down until after the speaker has finished answering the delegate's question.
- Delegates must **wait until the Chair has finished speaking** to raise their placards.
- When raising their placards, delegates must do so properly (**elbow-high**) in order to aid the admin(s) and the Chair's work.
- Men must **wear a jacket when they are speaking** - ladies do not.
- Delegates must **not insult** any member of the house, guest, and member of the Administrative Staff or Student Officer physically or verbally.
- Delegates **cannot converse directly with each other** during debate (no direct dialogue).
- Additionally, delegates must **not pass notes between themselves on MUN Command** unless and until they have been screened by an Admin.
- Delegates must **yield the floor when required to do so** by the Chair.
- Delegates may yield the floor to another delegate, but only **with the Chair's consent**.
- Delegates should **address the Chair and the house** before presenting their speech (Example: "Good afternoon fellow delegates, honored Chairs, and distinguished guests.")



## NOTE PASSING

- Note passing between delegates is allowed, as long as the message **pertains to the question at hand**.
- Notes can only be written in **English**.
- The Chair may **suspend note passing on MUN Command** if it gets too distracting in the house. However, notes to and from the Chair are always in order.
- Only Student Officers may pass notes to other commissions.

## DEBATE TIME AND DEBATE MODE

- **Open Debate**: SISMUN's main debate mode when debating **resolutions**.
- **Closed Debate**: Used during discussions on **amendments**.
- After the main submitter of a resolution has read out the operative clauses, the chair will set a **total open debate time** on the resolution in minutes.

## POINTS

- Points during debate **may not interrupt a speaker, except for a Point of Personal Privilege**, which refers to audibility.
- All other points will be dealt with only when there is a **debating pause**, such as when the speaker yields to points of information, to another delegation, or to the Chair.
- Delegates cannot immediately state their Point; they must **wait until the Chair recognizes them and repeats their Point to the house**.
- Delegates must be **standing during the raising of a Point**. For example, during a Point of Information, a delegate must be standing until the speaker has answered the delegate's Point.



## **The following are recognized Points at SISMUN.**

### *Point of Personal Privilege*

*Refers to the comfort and well-being of the delegate.*

- May only interrupt a speaker if it refers to audibility, but should not be rude or disruptive
- Does not have to relate to the content of a speech.
- Is not debatable
- Does not require a second

*Example: "Can the windows please be opened? It is very hot in here."*

### *Point of Order*

*Refers to procedural matters only, such as when the Chair makes an error in the order of debate or in the setting/observing of debate time.*

- May not interrupt a speaker
- Is not debatable
- Does not require a second
- Can only refer to something that just happened (direct referral); otherwise, it is out of order

*Example: "Is it in order for the delegate to yield the floor to another delegation since the floor was previously yielded to him by Saudi Arabia?"*

### *Point of Information to the Speaker*

*A question directed to the delegate having the floor, and who has indicated that he/she is willing to yield to points of information*

- Should be in the form of a clear and concise question to save time repeating and/or rephrasing the point
- Any delegates wishing to ask a Point of Information may only speak if recognized by the Chair



- A short and concise introductory statement is allowed, but it must be immediately followed by the delegate's question
- Only one question can be asked during a Point of Information to the Speaker.
- There can be no direct dialogue between the speaker and questioner after their Point of Information has been answered

*Example: "Can the honorable delegate, as she is the main submitter of this resolution, please explain to the house what she is implying in clause 3?"*

### *Point of Information to the Chair*

*A question to the Chair, referring to anything that does not fall under the category of Point of Parliamentary Enquiry (procedural matters), the Point of Order (when a Chair makes a mistake) or the Point of Personal Privilege (audibility or general comfort).*

- May not interrupt a speaker
- Delegates are to always remain standing when the Chair is replying to their Point of Information.

*Example: "At what time do we adjourn for lunch?"*

*Example: "Can we please have a 5 minute un-moderated caucus so delegates can write amendments?"*

*Example: "Could the Chair please explain to the house, whether the Darfur Liberation Army has signed the Darfur Peace Agreement?"*

### *Point of Parliamentary Enquiry*

*Point of information to the Chair concerning Rules of Procedures*

- May not interrupt a speaker
- Delegates are to always remain standing when the Chair is replying to their Point of Parliamentary Enquiry

*Example: "Can the Chair please explain to the house what is meant by closed debate?"*





## MOTIONS

Motions are used to help facilitate the flow of debate. When motions are moved, the motion (if in order) should be recited by the Chair (to the house), since delegates may not understand all the motions, especially when spoken through the microphone.

### Motion to Move to the Previous Question

*Calls for the house to proceed to the next course of debate (not necessarily to a vote on the resolution or amendment pending)*

- Formerly known as the: "Motion to move directly into voting procedures"
- When discussing an amendment (during time in favor): Move to time against the amendment.
- When in time against or in open debate: Take a vote on the amendment/resolution.
- May be moved by the Chair or a delegate but may not interrupt a speaker.
- **Requires a "second" from the house and** is quickly voted upon if multiple objections are voiced.
- If only one objection is voiced, the Chair will ask the delegate to state his objection from his seat, and then decide if the delegate should be given 30 seconds for a speech or if his objection should be dismissed.
- **May be overruled by the Chair if time needs to be filled.**

### Motion to Adjourn the Debate / Motion to Table the Resolution

*Calls for the temporary disposal of a resolution until a committee has finished its agenda for the session.*

- The submitter of a motion to table a resolution will give a short speech on why the debate should be adjourned.
- The Chair will then recognize two speakers for and two speakers against this motion.
- The Chair may limit the time of the speakers, but time for and against should be consistent.
- The forum will then put the motion to vote.



- If the motion fails: Debate will continue.
- If the motion passes: Debate on the resolution will come to an immediate end but **can be restarted by any member of the forum, if a two-thirds majority of the forum supports this.**
- For this motion to pass, a simple majority is needed. **Tied results, however, mean that the motion has failed.**
- In most situations, however, **passing this motion means the death of a resolution**, as it can only be rediscussed after all other resolutions have finished being debated, which is unlikely to happen due to the lack of time.

### *Motion to Reconsider a Resolution*

*Calls for a re-debate and a re-vote of a resolution that has already been discussed.*

- Can only be raised at the end of a forum's agenda.
- Only necessary if no other draft resolutions on the issue are present.
- Needs a 2/3 majority in order to pass.
- Not debatable.

### *Motion to Refer Resolution to Another Forum*

*Moves a resolution to another forum, such as the Security Council.*

- **Is discouraged**, as all councils and committees have enough on its agenda for the week (the Chair should encourage re-wording or amendments) and it can easily be avoided.
- This motion can be expected when a resolution includes operative phrases, such as: "Condemns, Demands, Imposes, Decides, Authorizes, and Deploys, among many others (refer to *Resolution Format*)", with no reference to the mandate of the forum.
- This motion can also be expected if the resolution includes actions that can only be issued by the Security Council, such as imposing sanctions, embargoes, and sending peacekeeping troops (military force).
  - Example: "The General Assembly decides to send peacekeeping troops into Kosovo" **is not in order** as it is not within the mandate of the GA.



- Example: "The General Assembly decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled 'Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty' ***is in order as it is within the GA's mandate.***
- Can be avoided by **amending operative clause terms** only allowed to be used by the Security Council/Advisory Panel to operative clauses allowed to be debated by all other forums.
- Needs a simple majority in order to pass.

### *Motion to Divide the House*

*Made after a vote where there were a large number of abstentions.*

- Is not debatable
- Delegates can **only vote for or against** when this motion is moved (no abstentions)
- Objections are not recognized; the decision is at the discretion of the Chair.

### *Motion to Withdraw a Resolution*

- Can be done at any time before voting has commenced, if all submitters and co-submitters agree on the withdrawal
- Can be reconsidered by any member of the forum.

### *Motion to Extend Debate Time*

- Made at the Chairs' discretion (not debatable)
- Requires a “second”, if proposed from the floor
- Unless denied by the Chair (due to lack of time or a guest speaker), this motion needs a simple majority to be adopted



## YIELDING

- The floor may be yielded from one delegation to another **only once, consecutively**.
- The floor cannot be yielded twice or more.
- Where delegations consist of more than one member, **delegates from the same delegation may not yield the floor to each other**.
- Points of Information are in order, even after yielding the floor to another delegation.

## AMENDMENTS

### Amendments to the First Degree

An amendment is only in order if it is **submitted to the Chair on MUN Command** before the delegate takes the floor and must be legible.

1. The Chair reads the amendment out slowly and clearly for all delegates to note down.
  2. The amendment will be debated and will be put to a vote (never adopt an amendment without a vote; there are no "friendly amendments" at SISMUN.)
  3. Delegates can **only vote for or against** an amendment; no abstentions are allowed.
  4. If an amendment proposes a simple change of phrase, the Chair may propose to vote on grammatical changes to the amendment directly without debate. This can be done by simply asking if there are any objections (e.g. are there any objections to changing "continuous" to "continual?")
- Closed debate is the mode of debate for amendments.
  - **Only one amendment** (maximum - replacing one entire clause) **per amendment sheet** will be in order. The only exception would be if the amendment affects multiple clauses.
    - Example: If a clause that calls for the creation of a UN organization named "The UN Council for Waste Disposal" is amended to be called "The UN Commission for Responsible Waste Disposal," and multiple clauses refer to this organization, **it is in order to change the organization name to the amended state in multiple clauses**.
  - Amendments to previously amended clauses should only be sustained if the amendment refers to an element in the clause that has not previously been discussed, or if it is necessary to make the clause compatible with later changes to the resolution.



## Amendments to the Second Degree

An amendment is only in order if it is **submitted to the Chair on MUN Command** before the delegate takes the floor and must be legible.

- Will only be entertained if the speaker having the floor moves the amendment. No Chair should ever move an amendment. They must always wait until the speaker themselves moves the amendment.
- Short speeches before the delegate moves the amendment are in order.
- Can only be submitted in **time against the Amendment to the First Degree**. Debate on this amendment does not count as time against the Amendment of the First Degree.
- Debate on the Amendment of the First Degree will **always be continued**, whether the Amendment of the Second Degree passes or fails.
- Abstentions are not in order.
- An Amendment to the Third or further Degree is **not in order**. This rule applies to the Security Council as well.

## VOTING

- All member states of the UN and non-member delegations may vote on amendments and resolutions
- Delegations voting on a resolution or an amendment may vote in favor or against.
- During voting procedures, **all points are out of order**, except for points of order connected with the actual conduct of voting; there needs to be silence
- A resolution passes if the number *for* exceeds the number *against* regardless of the number of abstentions; abstentions do not count either *for* or *against* the adoption of a resolution.
- A resolution or an amendment with a tied vote **fails**. Close votes should be followed, upon request through a motion, by a re-count (they have to vote the same way) or a roll-call vote (through the Motion to Divide the House).
- There are no informal votes at SISMUN; **all votes count!**





## FUNDING

The discussion of funding often creates confusion among delegates. Funding may be discussed and included in SISMUN resolutions, but bear Article 107 in mind: **No resolution shall include either financial amounts or names of specific financial resources.**

- Example: "Asks the IMF to fund the above-mentioned proposal," *is in order*.
- Example: "Asks the UN to pay \$ 50 million out of their Rapid Reaction Fund, and the IMF to sponsor the remaining \$ 359,545,623 million out of their developing nations fund," *is not in order*.
- At SISMUN, you can assume that the UN or other well-funded organizations will find the money to fund the proposal.
- Keep details about funding general and **do not go into specifics**. Stop endless debates about funding immediately.

The reason this is discouraged is because it distracts from more substantial and diplomacy-related discussion (which is often a prioritized purpose of the United Nations, and is certainly prioritized in MUN)



# MISCELLANEOUS

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- Mobile phones must be **switched off at all times**.
- Laptops may only be used for debate purposes. Committee admins will monitor for any personal or inappropriate use of laptops during the debate sessions, and any violations will be reported directly to the secretariat.
- Do not wear a delegation's advertising propaganda.
- Sunglasses and other props (e.g. Mao's Red Book, toy guns, hats, and military badges) are **not permitted**.
- **Smoking in the school is strictly prohibited**; smokers must leave the campus entirely. At SISMUN Shenzhen, this behavior is not in order.
- Singing, informal jokes, stripping, clowning, and ripping paper, among other things, are out of order and any such incident will be **marked and described on the roll call sheet**.
- Delegates are not allowed to make up facts and national policy on the spot (e.g. "The Delegate of China has just received intelligence that we must go to war with the USA").
- All placards are property of SISMUN, and damage or writing on them will result in being fined.
- Eating an/or drinking during debate is not in order. Water is an exception.
- Men should always wear a jacket and a tie; only in exceptional circumstances can jackets be taken off (debating in a hot room: 26-28°C). Male delegates must also wear their blazer when speaking.
- Ladies' attire must be appropriate as well. When holding their arms at their sides straight down, they must not be able to reach the end of their skirt.
- Refer to Less Economically Developed countries as LEDCs, not "Third World".
- Delegates should not raise their placards before the Chair has asked them to do so.



# GENERAL DEBATE OVERVIEW

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Call the house to order.



Reminders and further comments.



State the issue of the debate.



Call upon the Main Submitter to read out the operative clauses.

Set the debate time and state that there will be an open debate.



The Main Submitter has the floor. He/she will make a speech.



Once the Main Submitter has finished ask him/her whether she is open to any points and questions.



Should he/she open himself/herself to an undefined number of points, you will determine it.  
Should he/she specify a number, then you should only recognize that number of points.



Once the floor is yielded back to the Chair, or to another delegate the process starts again  
(speaker holds a speech and has points entertained).

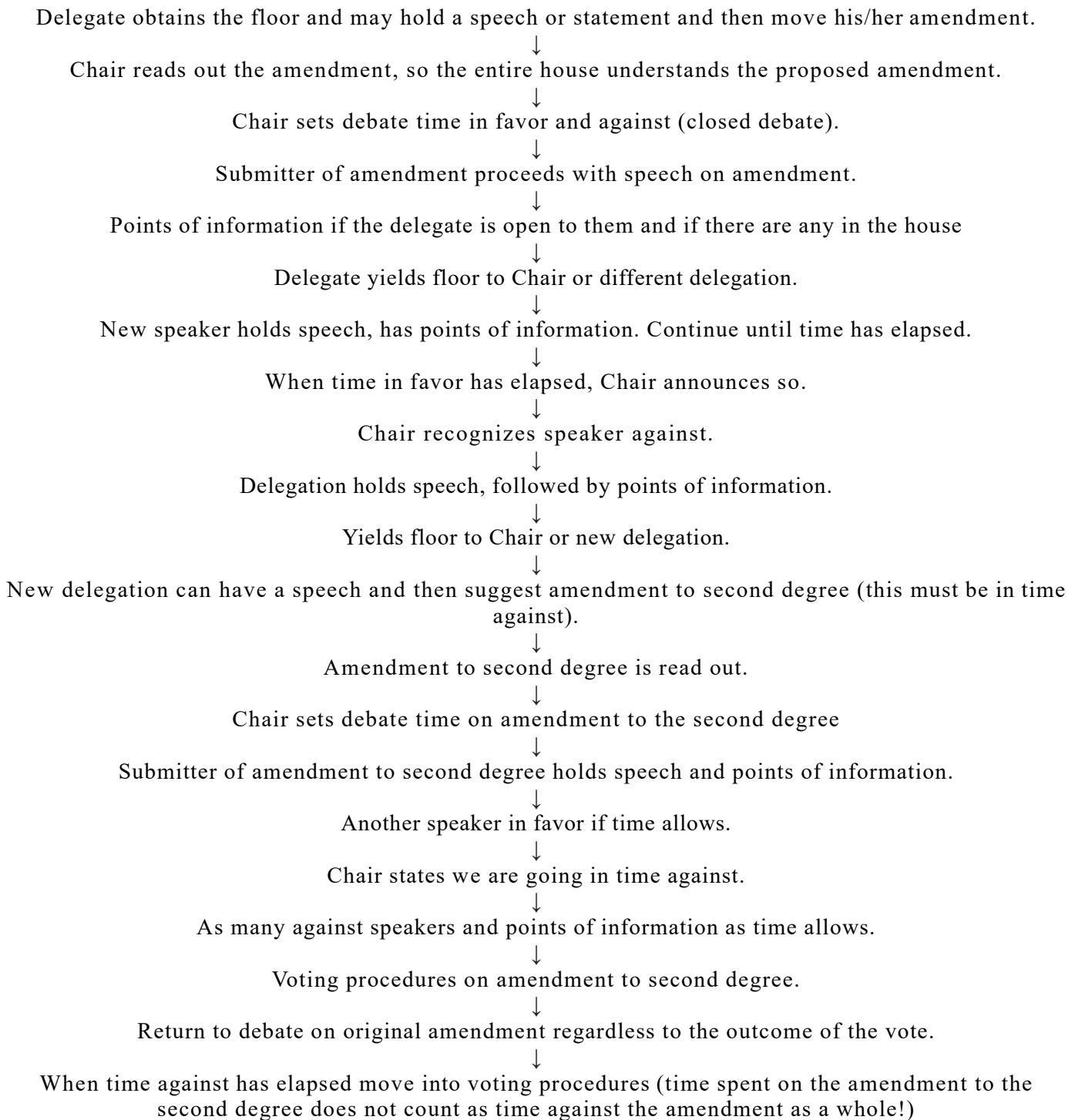


Once the set time for the resolution elapses, you will move into voting procedures.



# AMENDMENT PROCEDURE OVERVIEW

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# LOBBYING PROCESS

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Lobbying is, perhaps, the most important part of the SISMUN conference. It is the time for editing and merging draft resolutions, and for finalizing resolutions.

**Your Chairs will often be involved in the lobbying process by:**

- Setting the correct tone during the preparatory meeting and lobbying.
- Welcoming and answering all administrative questions by delegates.
- Knowing exactly how many resolutions are being circulated and adjusting groups according to available debate time.
- Thinking ahead and planning when each resolution needs to be passed through the Approval Panel, in order to remind delegates of recommended timing markers.
- Checking for plagiarism to the best of their ability and reminding delegates of the consequences of plagiarism.
- Being helpful, friendly, cooperative, and on top of things.
- Supporting the delegates in their lobbying efforts and actively helping delegates.
- Acting as a mediator between parties in case of diplomatic issues during lobbying.
- Answering all questions raised by delegates on relevant topics.
- Being in touch with all different merger-groups and being aware of their progress.

**Note:** Though delegates should call the presidents / deputy presidents “Chair” during lobbying and debate, delegates and Chairs are not required to speak in third person during lobbying.



# RESOLUTION PROCESS

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Draft resolution is brought to the conference. Here delegate lobbies, merges, resolution and (re)types merged resolution with personal laptops.



Delegate will get Co-submitter sheet (10 signatures minimum) from their chairs.

Main Submitter brings copy of resolution via Microsoft OneDrive to their (preferably expert) chair.



Draft resolution is checked and signed by Student Officer if it has the right format, complies with the UN Charter and contains no plagiarism. If this is not the case, the Resolution will be rejected until necessary changes have been made.



If delegate has enough co-submitters, he/she registers draft resolution at Approval Panel.



Here the resolution is in the Unapproved section in MUN Command.



Send delegate to Approval Panel with admin staff.



Resolution is read/corrected by Approval Panel in the presence of the main submitter.

Approval Panel can approve the resolution through MUN Command.



President selects the order of resolutions to be debated.

Delegates can view the resolution through MUN Command.



Resolutions are debated and amended in the forum. Student Officer amends the passed resolutions in digital form. These amended resolutions are then uploaded onto MUN Command.



All resolutions passed in all the forums are later edited and published in the annual SISMUN Reports, Resolutions and Treaties Book.



# RESOLUTION FORMATTING

The following is an example of a correctly formatted resolution:

<b>Heading</b>	FORUM: General Assembly (1 <sup>st</sup> Committee)
<b>Salutation</b>	QUESTION OF: Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space SUBMITTED BY: Switzerland
<b>Preambulatory</b> First word(s) in each clause is italicized.	THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Each clause ends with a comma.	<i>Recognizing</i> the need to prevent an arms race in Outer Space, to avert possible conflicts arising from space warfare,
Single line space between preambles and operatives	<i>Concerned about</i> prevent Outer Space from being an arena of conflict,
<b>Operatives</b> Each clause is begins with an Arabic number. (e.g. "1.", "2.", "3." ...)	<i>Convinced</i> the deployment of space weapons will destroy balance and stability, thus endangering international peace and security,
The first word(s) in each clause is underlined.	1. <u>Encourages</u> all states to sincerely consider their approaches of disarmament to understand and accommodate each other's security concerns and threat perceptions in the context of outer space;
All acronyms must be listed in full before appearing in abbreviated form.	2. <u>Suggests</u> that military presence in Outer Space is to be regulated by a Regulatory Committee of Space Militarization (RCSM) formed by representatives of various national space agencies, which are appointed by the conference of disarmament by:
A colon precedes the first sub-clause.	a) earth based surveillance on space objects with the use of heat sensors and chemical detectors
Each Sub-clause is identified with a lower case letter. (e.g. "a)", "b)", "c)" ...)	b) space based surveillance missions to monitor orbits of space objects;
Each Sub-sub-clause is identified with a lower case Roman numeral. (e.g. "i.", "ii.", "iii." ...)	3. <u>Calls Upon</u> the Conference of Disarmament to draw up an additional agreement (in addition to the existing Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies) which aims to further prevent an arms race in Outer Space by:
Each sub-clause and sub-sub-clause begins with a lower case letter.	a) disallowing states to test, deploy and use any form of weapons in the Earth's orbit, celestial bodies, and Outer Space
There are no punctuations separating sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses.	b) encouraging states to promote the peaceful uses of Outer Space by avoiding incidents and refraining from dangerous military practices in Space, including but not limited to:
There must be multiple sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses in a clause.	i. simulated attacks on outer space objects
Each clause ends with a semi-colon	ii. engaging in maneuvers that increase the risk of collision
The final clause ends with a period.	iii. nuclear weapons and devices to be deployed into space
	iv. testing and/or launching any form of weaponry deployed from outer space targeting the other nations or other nations' property of any kind;
	4. <u>Proposes</u> referral of any party found to have violated the conditions of existing treaties and agreements on this issue to the Security Council.



# RESOLUTION FORMATTING CHECKLIST

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- ☐ Times New Roman, Size 12
- ☐ Heading in **BOLD** capital letters: FORUM: , QUESTION OF: , SUBMITTED BY:
- ☐ A Line Space placed between the Heading and the Salutations
- ☐ The name of the forum, typed in CAPITAL letters  
e.g. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

# RESOLUTION CONTENT CHECKLIST

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## PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

- ☐ All clauses state facts that outline the problem at hand and express urgency in resolving it.
- ☐ A comma separates each clause.
- ☐ All clauses begin with a pre-ambulatory verb or adjective that is *italicized*.
- ☐ All acronyms must appear in full before in abbreviated form.

## OPERATIVE CLAUSES

- ☐ All clauses suggest ways to solve the problem, instead of stating facts
- ☐ Main clause numbered with Arabic numerals. (e.g. “1.” , “2.” , “3.” ...)
- ☐ All clauses begin with an operative verb that is underlined.
- ☐ All acronyms must appear in full before in abbreviated form.
- ☐ A colon precedes the first sub / sub-sub-clause.
- ☐ Sub-clauses are identified with a lower case letter (e.g. “a)” , “b)” , “c)” ...)
- ☐ Sub-sub-clauses are identified with a lower case Roman numeral (e.g. “i.” , “ii.” , “iii.”)
- ☐ There must be multiple sub-clauses
- ☐ No punctuations separating sub-clauses, or sub-sub-clauses
- ☐ Each operative clause ends with a semi-colon, while the final ends with a period.





# PLAGIARISM

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*"To copy another person's ideas, words or work and pretend that they are your own." (Oxford Dictionary)*

At SISMUN, we expect delegates to create and develop their own new ideas and actions. Thus, **plagiarized clauses from previous resolutions are not accepted at SISMUN**. The only exceptions are 'common' clauses, often used as the introduction or the last clause.

Even if someone rephrases information and ideas he found in a book or on the Internet, this is plagiarism. Correct quotations are **not a problem**.

Self-plagiarism, referring to the usage of one's published material in an unpublished report, is in order **as long as one acknowledges the source of material, cites it, and introduces new material that is original**. This form of plagiarism, while usually unobserved, should be dealt with in the aforementioned way if pointed out.

## ACCEPTABLE AND UNACCEPTABLE PARAPHRASES

**Original:** *Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict are specifically integrated into all peace processes, peace agreements, post-conflict recovery, and reconstruction planning programs.*

**Unacceptable phrase of plagiarism:** *Urges all member nations to ensure that the rights, protection, and well-being of children affected by armed conflict are particularly integrated into post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning, as well as all peace programs, peace processes, and agreements.*

**Why is this plagiarism?** The writer has only changed around a few words and phrases of the original's sentence. If any delegate does this, they are copying the ideas and work of another, which is plagiarism.



**Acceptable phrasing:** *Stresses that all children affected by violent engagements must be protected by all member states, and should be particular integrated into post-conflict recovery, reconstruction planning and special rehabilitation programs, to further improve their reintegration into social life;*

**Why is this acceptable?** Although it has some components of the original clause, which we do not encourage, it also states new ideas that the delegate has created. This would not count as plagiarism because while the ideas are similar, the way in which they are presented is different.

## PLAGIARISM POLICY AT SISMUN

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**During the lobbying process:** If plagiarized clauses or entire resolutions are discovered, the Chair(s) will demand the main submitter to develop their own ideas and completely rephrase their clauses. Otherwise, their resolution will not be debated. It is often helpful to use websites, such as: <http://www.plagiarismdetect.com/> to check resolutions and any other material for plagiarism during lobbying time. SISMUN will provide access to plagiarism checkers, as draft resolutions are sent to the approval panel.

**During the debate:** If a delegate can prove that clauses have been plagiarized from another UN or SISMUN document, a 5-minute indoor recess will be called, where both the main submitter and the accuser approach the Chair.

**Depending on the gravity of the situation, there are two possibilities:**

- **One clause plagiarized:** Main submitter and accuser approach the Chair, who calls for a five-minute indoor recess. If the accusations are correct, it is up to the Chair's discretion on what to do. The Chair can either withdraw the plagiarized resolution, or give the main submitter the chance to rephrase the clause through an amendment (this is only applicable when dealing with minor, fixable instances of plagiarism)



- **More than one plagiarized clause:** The Chair will ask the main submitter to withdraw the resolution.

If a clause has been plagiarized from another delegate, this will cause some trouble, since it is a statement against a statement. It is quite possible that a delegate left a merging group to join another, leaving the same clause with both groups. Again, it is up to the Chair's discretion on what to do, and their decision must be explained to the house.

**Note:** If clauses from a resolution that was already debated but failed are now being put into another resolution on the same topic as amendments, those are not seen as instances of plagiarism. Only passed resolutions become copyrighted. Hence, this is in order.

