

SISMUN 2022



Participant Booklet

AN APPROACH TO COMITY IN A RAPIDLY TRANSFORMING WORLD

14th - 16th October 2022

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SISMUN 2022

Participant Handbook

Prepared by the SISMUN 2022 Secretariat Team
sismun.org

Conference Theme: *An Approach to Comity in a Rapidly Transforming World*

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This is the official release for participants of the 3rd 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

“An approach to comity in a rapidly transforming world”

The world is rapidly transforming. A post-COVID world is faced with heightened discrimination against minorities. The global economy is threatened by the impacts of the pandemic and uncertainties intensified from conflict. As the world shifts towards further digitalization, inclusive development and the protection of privacy are becoming even more critical. Greater consideration of sustainability is being demanded, with hydrogen energy showing potential for a low emission future. The uncertainty of the future may result in greater division and conflict, and an approach to comity can bring nations together. When nations strive towards a common goal that is to the benefit of all, the chaos of the present can be overcome, and the world can move into a better future.

- SISMUN 2022 Secretariat



STUDENT OFFICERS

SECRETARIAT

Secretary General	Hedy KWON
Under-Secretary General	Yijung CHOI
Deputy Secretary General	Yelim LEE
Deputy Secretary General	Athena WANG

GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)

President of GA	Shanghim (Nadia) WOO
Deputy President of GA	Junseo (Noah) YOON

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (HRC)

President of HRC	Tia CHING
Deputy President of HRC	Jihyun (Emma) KIM

ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION (ENV)

President of ENV	Jaewon KIM
Deputy President of ENV	CiCi CHEUNG



STUDENT OFFICERS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

President of ECOSOC

Gamin KIM

Deputy President of ECOSOC

Nicole MENG

SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)

President of SC

Jane LI

Deputy President of SC

Elizabeth Van SLUYTMAN

SISMUN-YOUTH (SISMUN-Y)

President of SISMUN-Y

Gabin KIM

Deputy President of SISMUN-Y

YoonSeo (Jenny) KIM

Deputy President of SISMUN-Y

MyungJun (Tommy) KIM



COMMITTEE TOPICS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)

1. Assisting and accelerating the digitalization of developing nations
2. Fostering international cooperation for the protection of child refugees
3. Measures to address the increasing humanitarian crisis in Southern Africa

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (HRC)

1. Measures to mitigate the racial discrimination stemming from COVID-19
2. Measures to preserve the right to privacy in a digital age
3. Ensuring protection for youth in areas of armed conflict

ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION (ENV)

1. Addressing human subsistence in extreme climates
2. Promoting sustainable energy sources with a focus on hydrogen energy
3. Maintaining land sustainability as an impact of overpopulation in South-Asian regions

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

1. Mobilizing financial resources for least developed countries for sustainable development
2. Promoting inclusive and sustainable economic recovery for post COVID-19 pandemic
3. Improving economic and social repercussions in post-conflict areas

SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)

1. The situation in Haiti
2. The situation in Israel and Palestine
3. The situation in Sudan

SISMUN-YOUTH (SISMUN-Y)

1. Creating balance between the fishery industry and conservation of marine life
2. Addressing food insecurity caused by heat waves in the Indo-Pakistani region
3. Improving youth workforce employment and occupational mobility

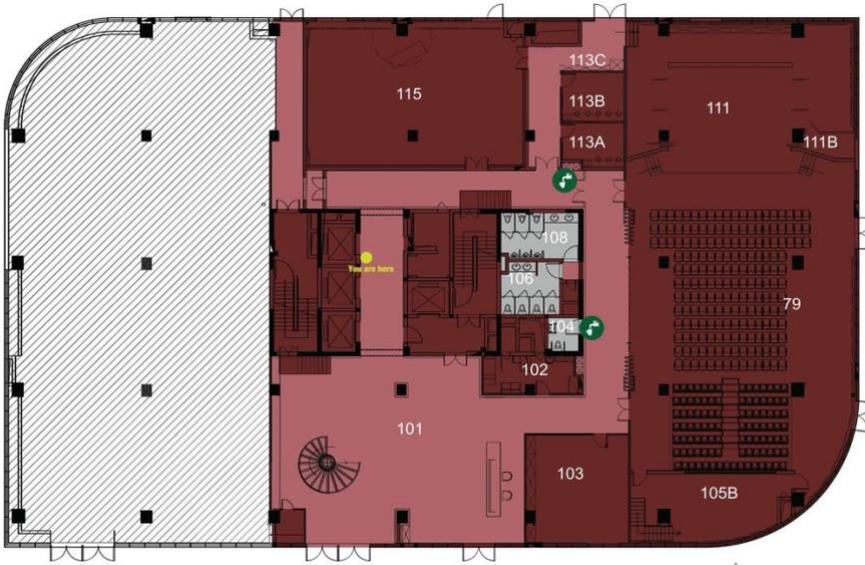


ROOM ASSIGNMENTS

211	General Assembly
217	Human Rights Council
207	Environment Council
317	Economic and Social Council
227	Security Council
L1 Theatre	SISMUN-Youth
203	Secretariat's Lounge
311	Approval Panel
309	Director's Lounge



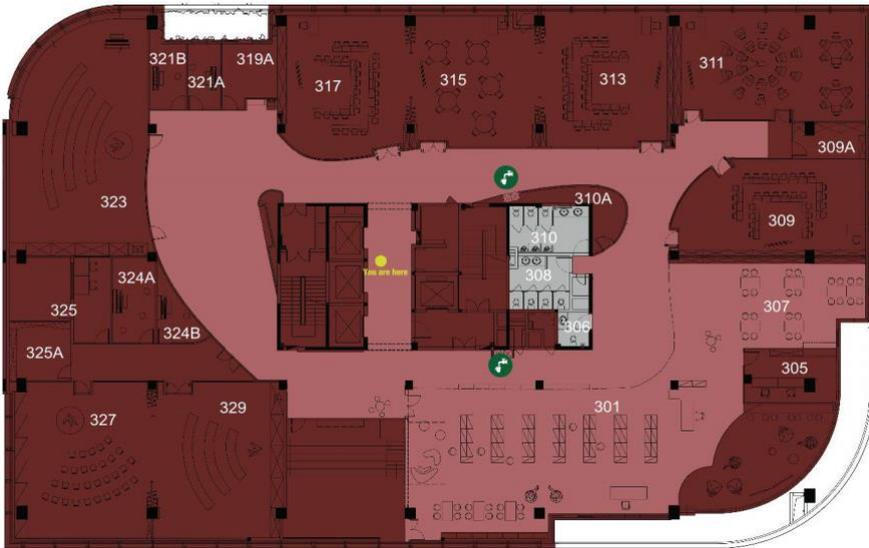
NET VALLEY MAP



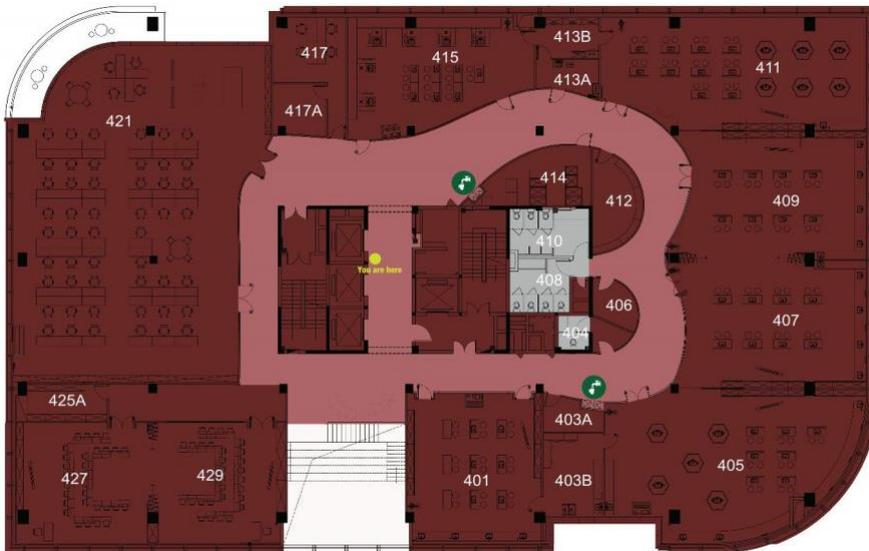
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2F



3F



4F



5F



6F

7F



SISMUN 2022 SCHEDULE

Friday, October 14th

16:00 – 16:30	Registration
16:30 – 17:30	Opening ceremony in the theater
17:40 – 18:30	Dinner in the cafeteria
18:30 – 20:45	Committee introduction
	Lobbying and merging
	Approval Panel opens
20:45 - 21:00	Delegates dismissed
	Student Officer debrief

Saturday, October 15th

09:00 - 12:00	Lobbying and merging resumes
	Submission to Approval Panel
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch in the cafeteria
13:00 - 16:00	Debate begins
	All committees in session
16:00 - 16:30	Snacks in the cafeteria
16:30 - 18:00	Debate begins
	All committees in session
18:00 – 18:15	Delegates dismissed
	Student Officer debrief



SISMUN 2022 SCHEDULE

Sunday, October 16th

09:00 - 12:00	All committees in session
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch in the cafeteria Student Officer lunch & debrief
13:00 - 16:00	Debate resumes
16:00 - 16:30	Snack in the cafeteria
16:30 - 17:30	Closing ceremony in the theater



RULES OF PROCEDURE

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 till 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** 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 if it gets too noisy** 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



Motion to Adopt Without a Vote (Friendly Amendment) The “Motion to adopt without a vote,” also known as the “Friendly Amendment”, is **not democratic**. It is, therefore, **out of order**. If minor, insignificant grammatical errors are present, it is put forward and hereby corrected at the Chair's discretion.

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 the official Amendment Sheet** 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 the official Amendment Sheet** 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

- Mobile phones must be **switched off at all times**.
- Laptops may not be used during debate.
- 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

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.



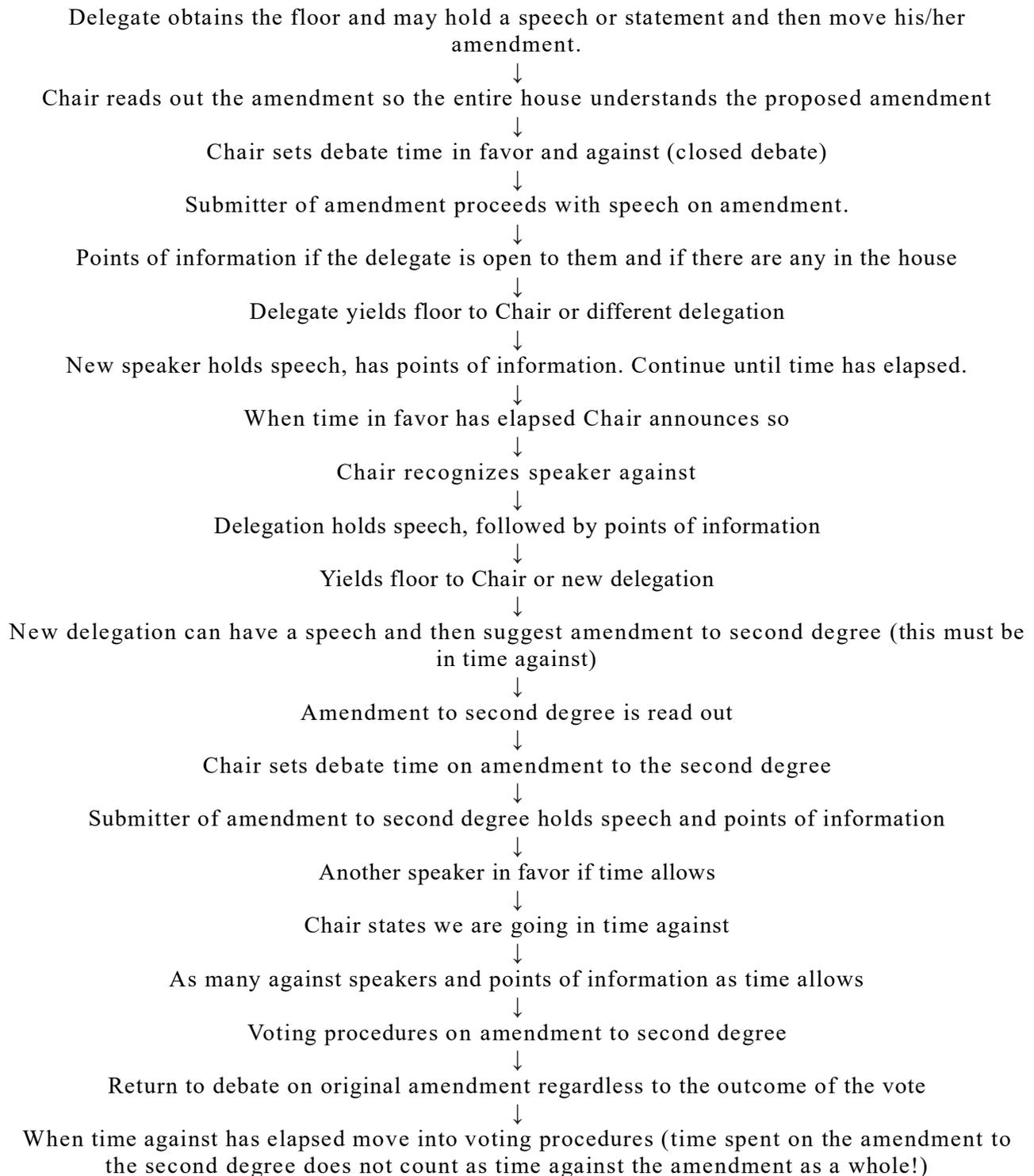
Once the floor is yielded back to the Chair, or to another delegate the process starts again
(speaker holds a speech and has points entertained).



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



AMENDMENT PROCEDURE OVERVIEW



LOBBYING PROCESS

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.
- 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

GENERAL OVERVIEW

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 Google Drive to their (preferably expert) chair.



Draft resolution 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.

Remember to tell the delegate clearly and coherently the problem(s) in the resolution and suggest how they may amend the draft to ameliorate the issue.



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



Here the resolution is given a Draft number (D = draft). Write the Draft number on the co-submitter sheet and save the resolution document with the D number.



Send delegate to Approval Panel with admin staff.



Resolution is read/corrected by Approval Panel in the presence of the main submitter. Approval Panel gives the resolution an A-number (A = approved).



President selects the order of resolutions to be debated.

Resolution is printed and delivered by admin staff with resolution number; copies will be given to the main submitter and the respective forums



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

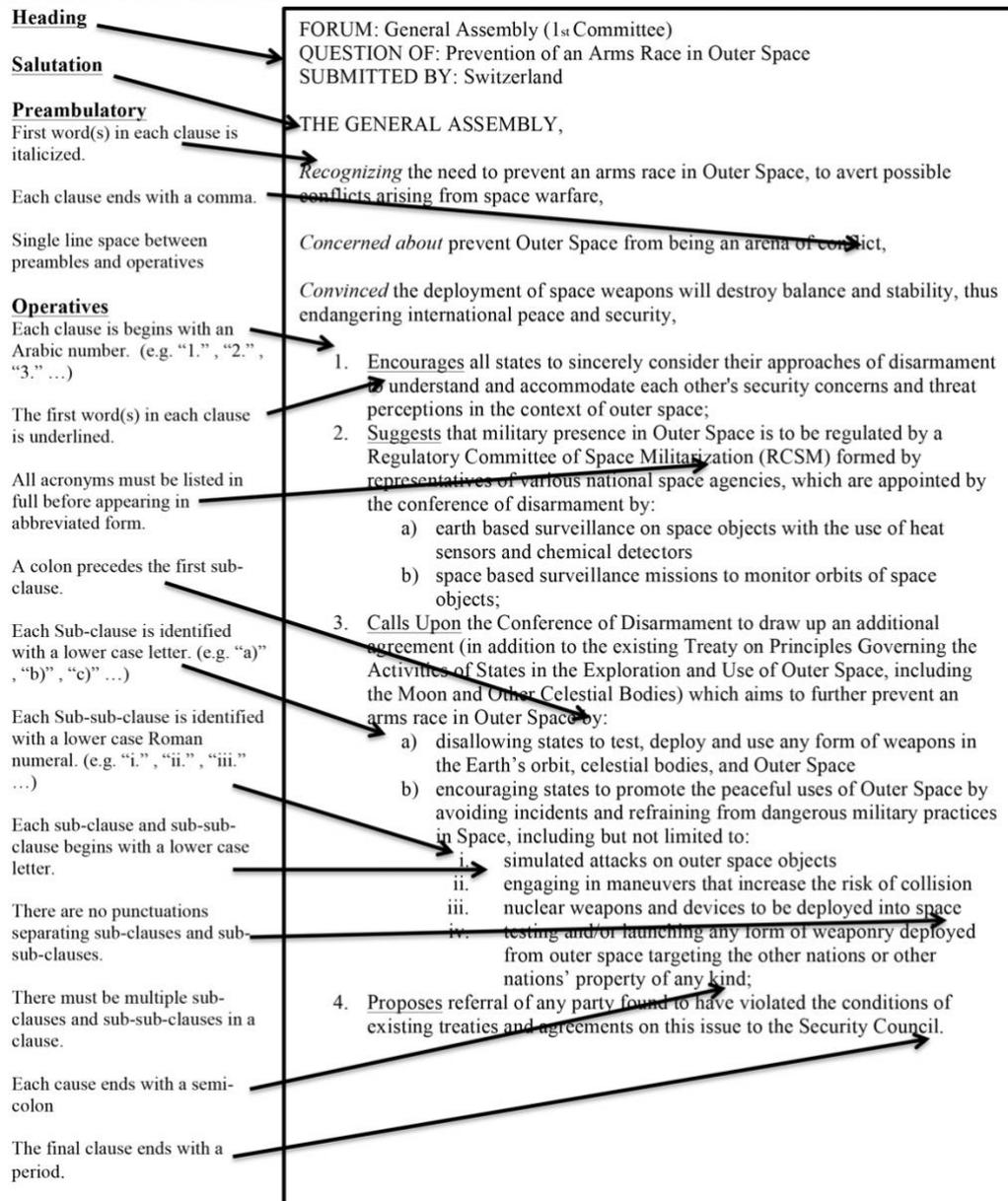


All resolutions passed in all the forums are later edited and published in the annual SISMUN Reports, Resolutions and Treaties Book.



RESOLUTION FORMATTING

The following is an example of a correctly formatted resolution:



RESOLUTION FORMATTING CHECKLIST

- 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

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

*"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

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.

