

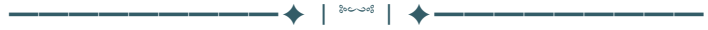
DOVERMUN



“Hope, Harmony and Humanity”

Conference Booklet

March 2024



DOVERMUN

is delighted to welcome



Australian International School

American International School Dhaka

Chatsworth International School

German European School Singapore

North London Collegiate School Singapore

National Public School International

Nexus International School

Overseas Family School

Stamford American International School

Tanglin Trust School

United World College of South East Asia - Dover

United World College of South East Asia - East



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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear DOVERMUN 2024 Delegates, Officers and Directors,

It is my sincere pleasure to welcome you to UWCSEA Dover's annual MUN conference!

Model United Nations continues to be an excellent avenue for students to fully engage in thoughtful and diplomatic collaboration. Our conference theme this year echoes the key virtues upheld across a range of cultures and philosophies, representing all facets of Justice. Hope inspires, harmony unites, humanity flourishes. This sets the stage to uphold the dignity of all human beings and to find ways to ensure security and happiness for all.

I would like to thank our DOVERMUN Exec team for all the hard work they put into the planning and running of this conference. This is our fourth iteration of Dovermun, and each year the Exec team outdo themselves through their remarkable dedication, organization and thoroughness.

Please find in this Conference Handbook all pertinent information about the conference including the procedures for special committees.

I wish all delegates and chairpersons an enriching and enjoyable experience at DOVERMUN 2024!

With warmest regards,

Althea Besa

HS MUN Director

UWCSEA Dover



LETTER FROM THE SECRETARIAT

Dear Delegates, Chairs, Directors and Guests,

We would like to extend a warm welcome to everyone to our annual DOVERMUN conference.

The theme for this year's conference is Hope, Harmony and Humanity. We believe this encapsulates the motivation that drives the diplomatic efforts of today's world, and wish to inspire the same sentiment in all debates during this conference.

We have close to 250 delegates from schools across Singapore and South East Asia attending this year. We are honored to host such a diverse, enthusiastic and passionate group of people, and hope that everyone has the opportunity to take away something special from this conference.

Throughout the year, we have worked immensely hard to make this conference the best it could be. The journey would not have been so successful without the countless people supporting us to make DOVERMUN 2024 possible.

We'd like to express our immense gratitude to everyone involved. To the delegates, for your continued passion and commitment to MUN. To our chairs, for your hardwork and dedication in the days leading up to the conference. And last, but definitely not least, to all the members of our executive committee, and Althea, our wonderful director. The teamwork displayed by the people on this team not only made this journey smooth-sailing but also memorable.

Once again, a very warm welcome to our campus. We hope you have an enjoyable weekend ahead.

The Secretariat of DOVERMUN '24: Hope, Harmony and Humanity.

Kaira Mittal

Secretary-General DOVERMUN '24

Gerald Kang

Deputy Secretary-General DOVERMUN '24



MEET THE EXECUTIVE TEAM

Secretary General Kaira Mittal	Deputy Secretary General Gerald Kang
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Head Club Manager Ahmet Deriner	Co-Head of Logistics Arshad Shiju	Head of PR Elena Krefft
Deputy Club Manager Max Boag	Co-Head of Logistics Kavya Venkatesh	Deputy Head of PR Myra Dhingra
Secretary Meredith Chang	Head of Procurement Ishaan Patel	Grade 10 Representative Vidit Bagaria

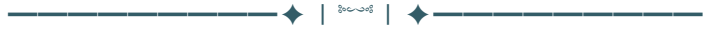


SCHEDULE

DAY ONE – Friday, March 15	
1:15-1:45 pm	Arrival of Delegates
1:45-2:30 pm	Opening Ceremony
2:45-4:15 pm	Committee Session #1
4:15-4:30 pm	Break
4:30-6:00 pm	Committee Session #2
6:00-6:15 pm	Chair Meeting

DAY TWO – Saturday, March 16	
8:45-9:00 am	Arrival of Delegates
9:00-10:45 am	Committee Session #3
10:45 - 11:00 am	Break
11:00 am - 12:45 pm	Committee Session #4
12:45-1:45 pm	Lunch
1:45-3:15 pm	Committee Session #5
3:15-3:30 pm	Break
3:30-5:00 pm	Committee Session #6
5:00-5:15 pm	Chair Meeting

DAY THREE – Sunday, March 17	
9:15-9:30 am	Arrival of Delegates
9:30-11:15 am	Committee Session #7
11:15 - 11:30 am	Break
11:30 am - 1:15 pm	Committee Session #8
1:30 - 2:00 pm	Closing Ceremony



LOCATIONS

ROOM ASSIGNMENTS

[ALL COMMITTEES ARE LOCATED IN THE HIGH SCHOOL BLOCK]

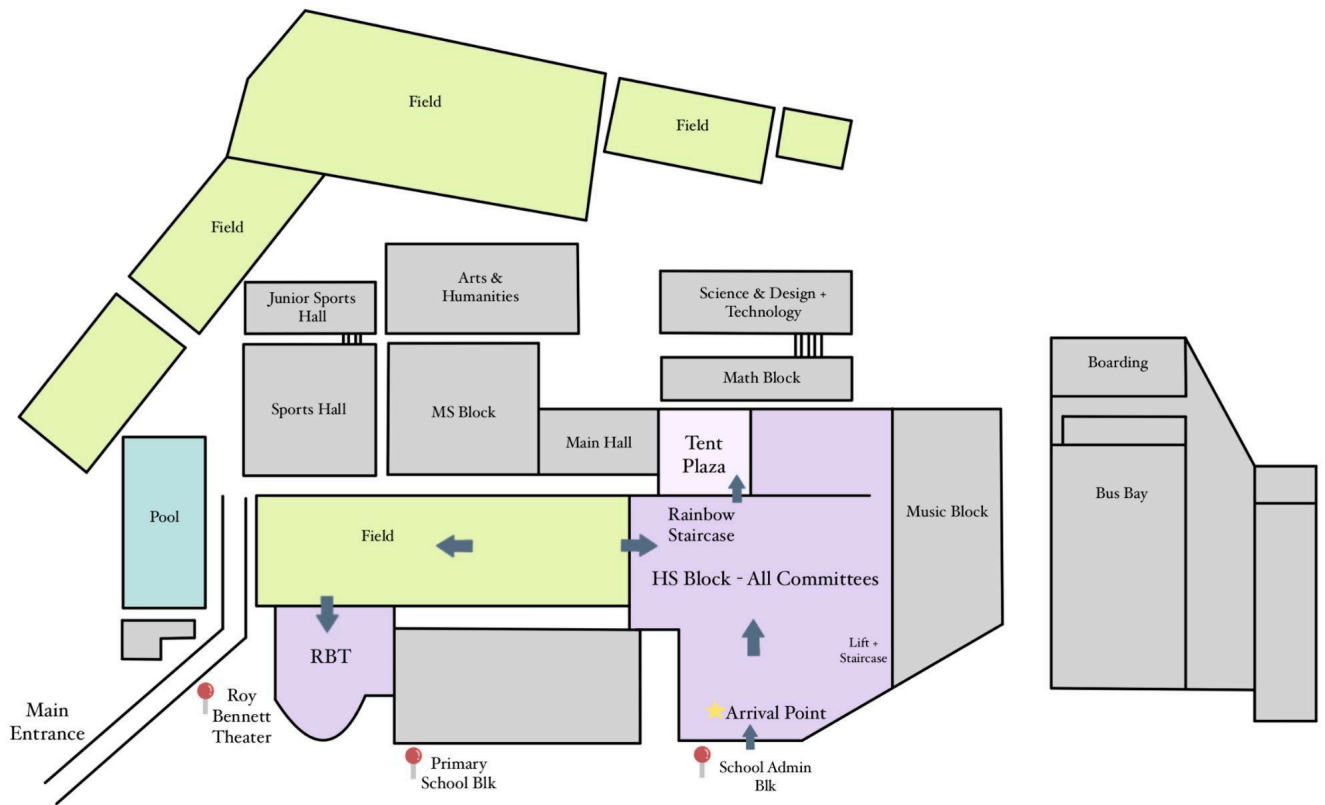
COMMITTEE / EVENT	ROOM	FLOOR
Opening & Closing Ceremony	RBT	[L2]
SC	Boardroom	[L3]
APQ	Conference Center 1	[L4]
IOC	Conference Center 2	[L4]
HECC	Conference Center 3	[L4]
HJCC	Conference Center 5 + 6	[L4]
DISEC	HS 407	[L4]
UN4MUN	HS 413	[L4]
ECOSOC	Exam Hall 1	[L5]
ENV	Exam Hall 2	[L5]
HRC	Exam Hall Foyer	[L5]
Directors Room	HS 421	[L4]
Exec Room	HS 410	[L4]
Level 4 Breaks	Conference Center Foyer	[L4]
Level 5 Breaks	Black Box Foyer	[L5]
Saturday Lunch	Tent Plaza	[L2]

Wifi Details

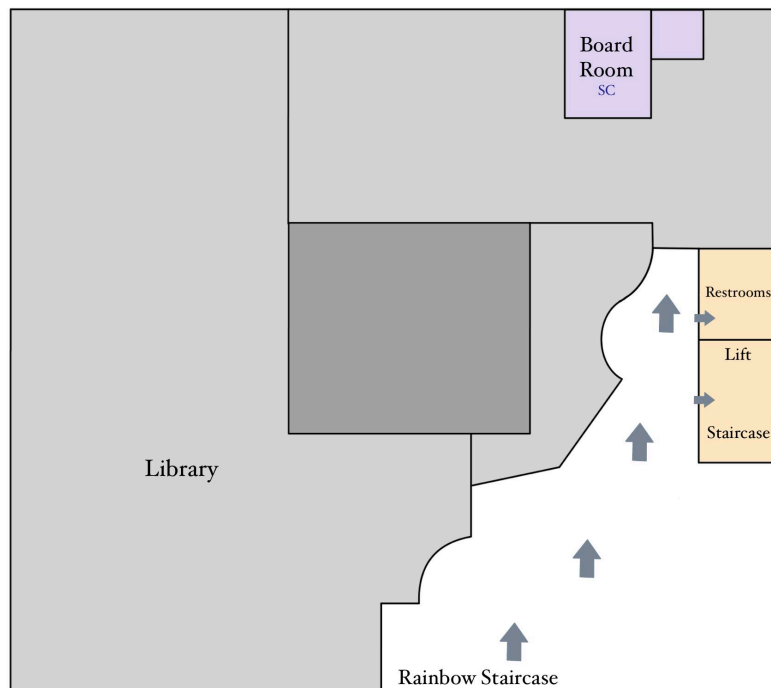
SSID: DOVERMUN@UWCSEA

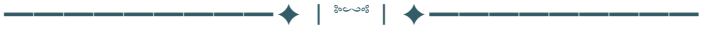
Password: h5n4qVD?Mx*c



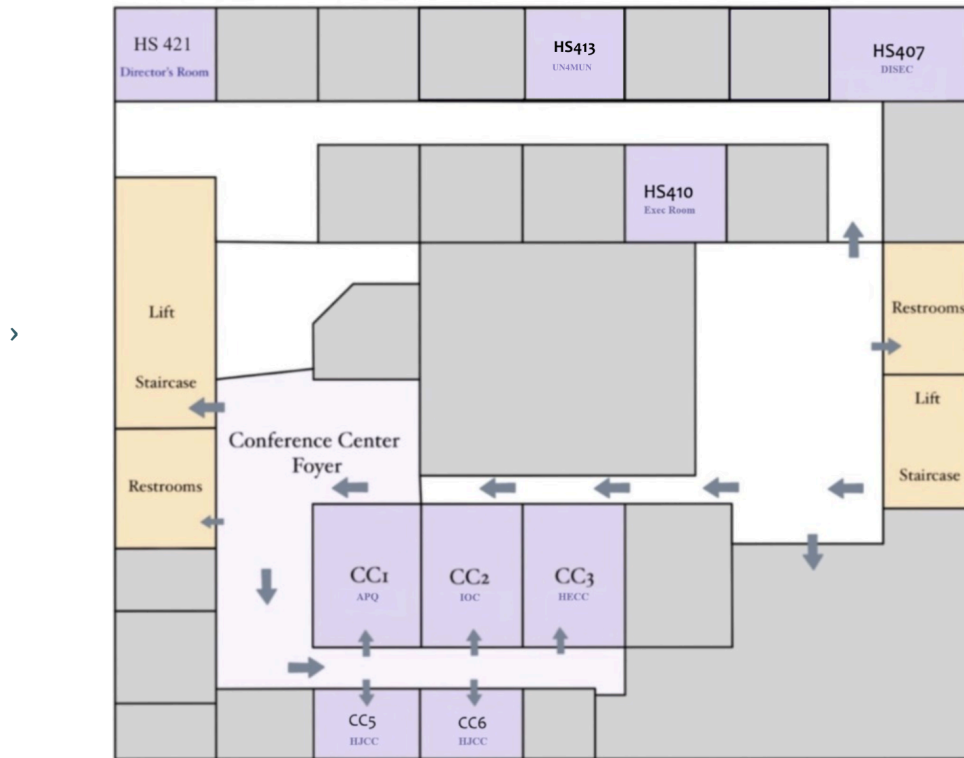


Level 3 - HS Block

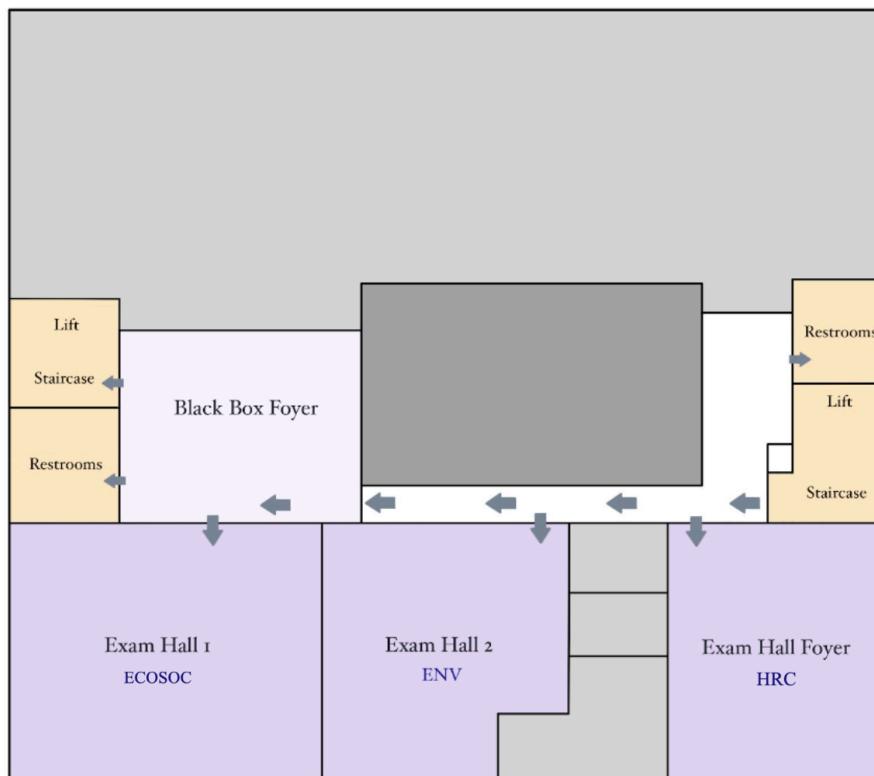




Level 4 - HS Block



Level 5 - HS Block



COMMITTEES

Beginner Committees

ECOSOC

The Economic and Social Council acts as a forum for debating various international economic and social issues facing the world. The council discusses examples of wealth-related issues currently facing nations and discusses various methods to promote economic growth worldwide. ECOSOC stimulates debate that is aimed at intermediate or beginner delegates; however, it is also appropriate for more experienced delegates. It is recommended that delegates wishing to partake in ECOSOC have prior economic knowledge or interest.

TOPICS:

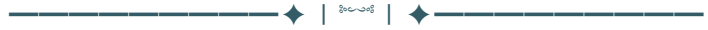
1. The question of the implementation of sustainable drug rehabilitation programs
2. Addressing the need to regulate cryptocurrencies
3. Addressing the issue of structural unemployment due to artificial intelligence

Chairs:

Head Chair: Aanya Chopra

Deputy Chair 1: Kota Furusho

Deputy Chair 2: Thea Guliani



ENV

Environment has a primary responsibility of bringing states together to discuss actions to become a more sustainable and 'green' global community. This committee is suitable for beginner delegates as it gives them a taste of regular MUN procedures and allows them to collaborate with other delegates to form a resolution to tackle issues related to the environment.

TOPICS

1. Implementing measures for the prevention and recovery from wildfires
2. Confronting the problem of illegal wildlife poaching
3. Addressing the issue of recycling E-Waste

CHAIRS:

Head Chair: Antara Bajaj

Deputy Chair 1: Eleanor Barton

Deputy Chair 2: Arib Malik



HRC

The Human Rights Committee (HRC) is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations that is responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights. This committee addresses current global issues which infringe on the human rights of others, writing and debating resolutions that work towards solving these crises. The HRC is beginner-friendly but also stimulates debate appropriate for all experience levels.

TOPICS

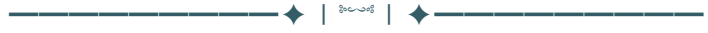
1. Addressing the infringement of the civil rights of LGBTQ+ individuals
2. The question of online child sexual exploitation
3. Attending to the rights of political prisoners

CHAIRS:

Head Chair: Aarya Kaji

Deputy Chair 1: Jia Singh

Deputy Chair 2: Shiv Kalra



Intermediate Committees

DISEC

Disarmament and International Security (DISEC) addresses issues regarding disarmament, global challenges, and threats to peace that affect the international community. This committee members must seek solutions to the challenges in the international security regime. DISEC stimulates debate that is aimed at beginner delegates; however, it is also appropriate for more experienced delegates.

TOPICS:

1. Addressing the involvement of volunteers in foreign conflicts
2. Mitigating the use of emerging technologies for terrorist purposes
3. Combating the prevalence of illegal substance trafficking

CHAIRS:

Head Chair: Nishka Chokhani

Deputy Chair 1: Srikoustubh Karanam

Deputy Chair 2: Aarushi Sanganeria



IOC

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) aims to promote the Olympic movement worldwide. Committee members will seek solutions to promote fair play and work against discrimination in sports and competitions. The IOC works not only to protect the integrity of the Olympic games but also to support and promote the development of sports worldwide. The IOC is most suitable for intermediate delegates with some degree of experience.

TOPICS:

1. Addressing the process of selecting host cities for the Olympic Games
2. Combating the use of drugs in sports for performance enhancement
3. The question of the involvement of transgender athletes in professional competitions

CHAIRS:

Head Chair: Zayn Hamawi

Deputy Chair 1: Ashish Bansal

Deputy Chair 2: Jin Tan



UN4MUN

The UN4MUN committee is a newer committee to MUN that was introduced to emulate the actual UN procedure better. UN4MUN differs from regular MUN procedures as the debate is more open, and resolutions are passed through a collective consensus. Since the entire committee works on one resolution per topic, communication and collaboration are more important than ever when finding solutions to the pressing issues that will be discussed.

Delegates of this committee must be confident and well-spoken to diplomatically convey their messages and ideas during debate, which, in this committee, will not have a set structure with points of information and timed speeches.

TOPICS:

1. Question of the mitigation of violent social justice
2. Addressing the issue of nuclear disarmament

CHAIRS:

Head Chair: Aadya Anand

Deputy Chair 1: Araf Malik

Deputy Chair 2: Cio Kim



APQ

The Advisory Panel is an advisory body of the Security Council in which experts from both countries and relevant organizations collaborate to form solutions regarding one overarching topic. In DOVERMUN '24, the Advisory Panel will be focused on the ongoing Venezuelan Crisis, individually analyzing the economic, political, and social aspects of the crisis. The structure of the debate is akin to that of the Security Council, where clauses are debated separately before being compiled into a resolution. However, for a clause to pass in the Advisory Panel, all experts must be unanimously in favor of it. Experts in the panels must produce feasible solutions that not only match their policies, but compensate for the needs of other experts. Therefore, due to the complexity of debate, APQ is most suitable for intermediate to advanced delegates.

TOPICS (under the Venezuelan Crisis):

1. Economic Crisis
2. Political Crisis
3. Social Crisis

CHAIRS:

Head Chair: Mehar Bhatia

Deputy Chair: Farhan Ahmed

Deputy Chair: Tia Narayan



Advanced Committees

SC

The Security Council has primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, as per the UN Charter. The 5 permanent members of the Security Council have veto power over all decisions made by the council. When the Security Council considers a threat to international peace, it first explores ways to settle the dispute peacefully, however, in some cases it may authorize the utilization of military force as a last resort. Due to the intensity of debate stimulated in the council, this committee is more suited towards highly experienced delegates.

TOPICS:

1. The situation in Sudan
2. Combatting the influence of narco states

CHAIRS:

Head Chair: Sienna Lovelock-Burt

Deputy Chair 1: Derya Okten

Deputy Chair 2: Vishesh Poddar



HJCC

The Historical Joint Crisis Committee operates under political conditions where factors such as money, personnel, alliances and regions play a significant role. The main objective of the HJCC is for delegates to work towards realistically solving an issue in a crisis situation while ensuring that their delegation benefits from the solution. Due to the complexity of issues discussed in this committee, the HJCC is recommended for highly experienced delegates.

TOPIC:

1. Korean War (1950-1953)

CHAIRS:

Head Chair: Aditeya Das

Deputy Chair 1: Pradyun Sushena

Deputy Chair 2: Adwita Mathur



HECC

In the Historical Economic Crisis Committee (HECC) delegates will work together in order to devise a solution to a historical economic crisis, operating under political conditions where factors such as economic capacity, alliances and soft power play a significant role. The main objective of the HECC is for delegates to work towards realistically solving an issue in a crisis situation while ensuring that their delegation benefits from the solution. Due to the complexity of issues discussed in this committee, the HECC is recommended for highly experienced delegates, specifically those with an interest and understanding of economics.

TOPICS:

1. Asian Financial Crisis 1997

CHAIRS:

Head Chair: Roye Ganju

Deputy Chair 1: Raina Lath

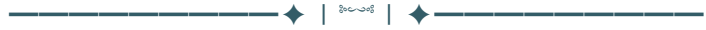
Deputy Chair 2: Aditya Ramanathan



COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

ECOSOC, ENV, HRC, DISEC, IOC, SC

1. Committee will begin with roll calls and then opening speeches in alphabetical order.
2. Once opening speeches are finished, there will be an unmoderated caucus referred to as 'lobbying and merging' for a duration set by the chair. During this time, delegates can get together in groups and create shared resolutions that will eventually be submitted to the chairs for approval.
 - a. The resolutions will be a merged version of the draft resolutions delegates are expected to bring to the conference. One that reflects the desires and intentions of all the delegates involved.
 - b. Each resolution should have one main submitter, who presents the resolution to the committee. The rest of the delegates who have written the resolution are considered co-submitters.
 - c. The delegates can then find signatories - delegates whose interests align with the resolutions and support the resolution during debate.
3. Once the chairs have vetted and approved the resolutions, they will be debated with closed or open rules for a set amount of time in the order the chairs see fit.
4. The debate will run firstly with the main submitter of the resolution reading out the main clauses. The chair will then allow time for the main submitter's speech. The main submitter will go on to give their speech to the house, highlighting any important clauses and points.
5. The chair will ask the main submitter if they're open to any points of information. The delegate could answer in four ways:
 - a. "This delegate is open to any and all points of information": in this case, the delegate has opened themselves to any number of POIs as allowed by the chair.
 - b. "This delegate is open to [any number] points of information": in this case, the delegate has opened themselves to a limited amount of points of information.
 - c. "The delegate is open to any and all points of information pertaining to the speech": in this case, the delegate will answer the questions that pertain directly to the speech they just made.
 - d. "This delegate is not open to any points of information": the delegate will not be answering any points of information.
6. After all the points of information have been answered, the main submitter can either yield the floor to another delegate or to the chair. If yielded to another delegate, the delegate will come and give their speech on the resolution. If yielded to the chair, the chair will open the floor to any speeches on the floor.
 - a. It is important to note that if the delegate yields the floor to another delegate, the



second delegate must yield the floor back to the Chair. - Yielding to the second degree is not allowed.

7. Debate will continue. This can happen in the form of speeches for/against the resolution as whole or specific clauses, which would then open up to the same options as the main submitter's speech.
8. Note passing is permitted but has to go through the admin staff and has to be pertinent and appropriate to the debate as a whole.
9. During any point of the debate, a delegate may submit an amendment to the resolution.

There are two types of amendments.

- a. A friendly amendment is when the main submitter of the resolution welcomes the amendment and thus the amendment is added to the resolution without any debate.
 - b. An unfriendly amendment is one where the main submitter does not sign off. Thus the amendment is debated by the house. If passed by the house, it will be added to the resolution but if it does not, it will not be added. However, if the resolution is amended such that the main submitter can no longer support the resolution, the resolution is immediately struck. - Delegates cannot abstain during the voting procedure for amendments.
10. When the time for debate on the resolution as a whole has elapsed, the Chair will call for the administration (admin) to begin voting procedures and ask the delegates to vote. Voting can only begin with at least 6 clauses within the resolution. Delegates can either vote for, against or abstain on the resolution.
 11. In the case of the Security Council, debate will be done clause-by-clause followed by a debate on the resolution as a whole. The chair will set a time limit on each clause to be debated, followed by a vote on each clause.
 - a. During debate on a particular clause, clauses which are yet to be debated or have been voted against by the committee cannot be discussed.
 - b. Following the debate of all clauses, debate will continue on the resolution as a whole with its withstanding clauses.
 12. In the case of voting within the Security Council:
 - a. All Permanent 5 Member Nations (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and the United States of America) reserve the right to veto any clause or amendment. A veto threat must be submitted to the chair before voting begins. If a veto threat is not issued, it is up to the chair's discretion to entertain the veto vote.
 - b. In such cases of a veto vote, a separate P5 caucus may be held with the head chair presiding over the caucus. During this caucus, a discussion must ensue to try and rectify issues P5 nations may have with the clause/resolution in question. If no such solution is arrived at, the issuing country's veto vote is sustained and the



- clause/resolution does not pass.
- c. During the P5 caucus, one of the deputy chairs may preside over an unmoderated or moderated caucus for all other delegates, as to the chairs discretion.
 - d. Any vote against a clause/resolution by a P5 nation is considered a form of veto.
 - e. Veto votes are not in order for amendments.



POINTS AND MOTIONS

Point of Order:

This is a point raised by delegates if there has been a mistake made by a delegate or Chair. These are used to point out the mistake or clarify if it is a mistake.

Point of Information to the Chair:

This point is raised if a delegate has a direct question to the Chair. This could be regarding any aspect of the debate, but cannot interrupt a speaker.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:

Delegates can use this point to clarify any confusion about the rules of procedure or procedure of the conference as a whole.

Point of Personal Privilege (audibility):

This point is raised to address the discomfort of a delegate, or the fact that a delegate cannot hear what is being said. This is the only point which can interrupt a speaker.

Point of Information (POI):

These are the most common points used in a debate. This point is used to ask questions to a delegate who has the floor/is the speaker at the time. These have to be concise and in the form of questions.

The chair will set time for points of information, and will ask if there are any in the house - only then can delegates raise their plaque cards to ask.

Motion to extend points of information:

This motion allows delegates to request an increased number of points of information provided the delegate who has the floor has opened themselves to “any and all” points of information. Another delegate must second this motion for it to be considered.

Motion for roll call vote:

This motion is to recall the votes once more, going country by country. All countries have the right to abstain.

Motion to divide the house:



This motion is to recall the votes once more, going country by country. Countries may not abstain.

Motion to enter a moderated/unmoderated caucus:

This motion allows delegates to recommend the committee move into an unmoderated/moderated caucus. Another delegate must second this motion for it to be considered.

Motion to move to the previous question:

This motion allows delegates to move the committee to the next item on the agenda—eg. the next type of speech or voting procedures on a currently debated amendment/clause/resolution. Another delegate must second this motion for it to be considered.



RULES OF PROCEDURE

UN4MUN

Introduction

UN4MUN is a well-adapted simulation that is more realistic to the actual functions and procedures of the United Nations. This is a fairly new committee that was developed by the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI). This committee's aim is to create a more accurate understanding of the ways in which the UN functions as in most other committees it has many different key features.

In most MUN committees, resolutions are passed through a simple majority vote and are non-binding, which then potentially creates a lack of commitment to change and progress. This absence of effectiveness of the GA has facilitated the adoption of a consensus-based system in UN4MUN. Nations are to negotiate and discuss resolutions to ensure that all nations are able to reach a consensus, voting is the last resort if a consensus fails.

Key Differences Between UN4MUN and Regular Procedure

Resolutions

- Resolutions can only be passed if all parties reach a consensus.
- Resolutions are debated line by line, and consensus must be reached on each line before the committee can continue.
- During lobbying time, delegates create one resolution which will be debated throughout the entire duration of the conference

Debate

- The flow of debate has three phases: Formal meeting (speakers' list), Informal meeting (Unmod or lobbying), and Action phase (voting or adoption by consensus)
- During debate time, delegates do not go up to the podium, but rather, engage in direct conversation after being recognized by the chair.
- "Point of Order" is used to describe Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, Point of Order, and Point of Information to the Chair.
- The chairs will be live-annotating the resolutions as delegates make amendments and reach a consensus on clauses (known as "paragraphs" in UN4MUN).



UN4MUN Procedure

1. Formal-formal consultations (opening speech)
 - a. Each delegate in the committee must make an opening speech
 - b. There is a time limit of 2 minutes,
 - c. Delegates may request a right to reply to another delegate's opening speech,

2. Informal-informal consultations (lobbying time)
 - a. Delegates are free to move around and work with other delegates to create one long resolution,
 - b. No main submitters,
 - c. Resolution has a 12-page limit,

3. Formal-informal consultations (debate time)
 - a. Debate is conducted through direct conversation among delegates,
 - b. No personal pronouns may be used during this direct conversation,
 - c. The resolution is debated line by line (clauses, then subclauses, then sub-subclauses),
 - d. Chairs will project the resolution and make live annotations,

4. Action phase
 - a. This is when the entire resolution has been debated and all delegates have reached a consensus,
 - b. Optional 1-minute closing speeches,
 - c. Any final concerns are addressed,
 - d. Committee reaches a consensus

5. *Other scenarios:*
 - a. If the committee finishes the debate early, the chairs will introduce a pre-decided emergency topic.
 - b. If the committee takes too long to reach a consensus on adjourned clauses (mentioned below), the chair may guide the committee, and as a final resort, call for a vote (try to avoid this).

Points and Motions

Motion to suspend the meeting

- This motion allows delegates to go from formal-informal consultation time (debate) to informal-informal consultation time (lobbying).



- This motion is normally used when delegates are unable to reach a consensus and need time to discuss.

Motion to adjourn the debate

- This motion allows delegates to move on from debating the line/clause and return to it at the end.
- Similar to the motion to suspend the meeting, the motion to adjourn debate is also used when delegates are unable to reach a consensus. It is up to the chairs whether or not to entertain any of these motions depending on which they feel is most suitable.

Motion to close debate

- The motion puts the resolution to a vote and does not allow any possibility for the committee to come to a consensus.
- This motion will most likely be overruled by the chairs.

Additional Information

For additional information on UN4MUN, here are some useful resources which may expand your understanding of the complex committee. The exact procedure used and discussed in these links may differ slightly from DOVERMUN procedure, but it should give delegates more clarity as to what the committee looks like in practice.

Common Questions Regarding UN4MUN Answered -

<https://www.unitedambassadors.com/single-post/2016/05/03/What-is-UN4MUN-The-Top-10-Questions-Youll-Need-To-Get-Started>

Tips for UN4MUN delegates - <https://bestdelegate.com/mun-in-a-new-era-tips-for-new-un4mun-delegates/>

Debate - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J6L4oBeUGKY>

Debate - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kp7oZ7Y0upM>

UN4MUN Conference in Bangkok - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7NtYv5CskR4>



RULES OF PROCEDURE

HISTORICAL JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE

Introduction

The Historical Joint Crisis Committee (HJCC) begins directly on the specified date, so no real events will be taken into consideration beyond this. Any events that occur after the date are purely dependent on updates from the chairs of the committee.

Crisis committees are advanced committees with a focus on dealing with sensitive situations that require immediate attention. While most other committees — whether they are general assemblies or specialized committees — focus on more long-term solutions to thematic issues or crises, a crisis committee deals with a shorter time frame, usually taking place in the backdrop of war, revolution, or disaster control. This generally means that the committee proceeds at a faster and more fluid pace than usual.

Similar to real life crisis situations, HJCC is extremely dynamic — the status quo of the committee changes constantly. Delegates will receive periodic updates from the chairs regarding the current condition of the crisis, and will in turn submit directives to respond. The very nature of the committee calls for delegates to think on the spot, and use their best judgment to act in their country's best interests, to achieve the most feasible and optimal solution to the crisis at hand.

Debate

Similar to other Crisis committees in other conferences, HJCC will run mostly in the fashion of an unmoderated caucus — where delegates are free to submit directives and attend meetings with other delegations to make plans and draft directives. Chairs will, however, often call delegates back into committee for periods of a moderated caucus or press conferences, wherein procedure will run similar to THIMUN procedure, and where the committee will discuss crisis updates.

Delegates will submit directives, either private, public, or public announcements and these may move along the crisis situation. Furthermore, the chairs, the backroom, and the secretariat may also introduce crisis updates and this will be communicated to the delegates through an online forum, and will be publicly shared in committee for delegates to respond to.

A right to reply is a small yet not insignificant part of HJCC parliamentary procedure. A delegate may raise this point after a speech given by another delegate in which they feel they have been personally insulted,



and in accordance with the chairs' discretion, they may be allotted either a thirty second or one minute speech to respond, and no POIs or yields will be entertained. As a note to all delegates, this point is very rarely used and is only reserved for serious grievances, and subsequently its misuse can lead to its suspension.

As this is an in-person conference, the use of mobile phones will not be permitted. The use of laptops will be permitted to research and submit directives via an online form, and to check the forum regarding crisis updates.

Opening Speeches

Heads of State of their respective nations will be required to present brief opening remarks at the beginning of the committee during the opening session. Delegates should ideally make use of this time to present their delegation's stance on the issue, and possibly some preliminary ideas of how they would like to proceed with the crisis and throughout the conference.

Caucus

During the course of the conference, delegates may motion for unmoderated or moderated caucuses at any time (the norm is unmoderated). The difference between a moderated caucus and an unmoderated caucus is that in a moderated caucus, all delegates must return to the main quorum and make speeches within the entire committee. In an unmoderated caucus, delegates are free to motion to the admins to escort them to meeting rooms and can work on directives individually.

It is the norm for chairs to allot a certain amount of time after crisis updates for delegates to react and decide on future actions. However, if the committee gets too messy, it is up to the chair's discretion to call for a continuous moderated caucus where delegates debate on the developing crisis and wherein meetings are suspended.

Directives

At DOVERMUN, there are three types of directives — private, public, and public announcements. Firstly, private directives are the most often used — they are submitted by individuals in order to conduct personal actions which lead to a development of the crisis. As most delegations represent autonomous entities, they are free to act independently of the will of the committee. For instance, delegates may choose to move troops from a certain location to another, or to spread propaganda in their capital. This autonomy is referred to as portfolio powers. These powers are not only by realism and the feasibility as decided by the



chairs and backroom, but also by the limited power of their country. For instance, the delegate of China may choose to stop all immigration to China, but may not ban immigration to the US.

Delegates may exercise these powers through submitting private directives to chairs. Private directives tend to follow the following format: “The delegate would like to take action A, due to reason B, in order to accomplish objective C, and will undertake this action using resources D&E.” More detailed directives generally mean they have a higher likelihood of being approved. Private directives should be kept secret as they aim to further the situation in accordance with the goals of individual nations. It is important to note that private directives may contain a wide range of actions — from assassinations to betrayals, from propaganda to espionage — and thus delegates are encouraged to be creative.

Secondly, public directives are actions that delegates want to take but would like it to be published for the entire committee. These are less common than private directives; however, they still serve an important role in committee. Public directives are often used by delegations submitting joint directives, and can be used when delegates want to publish something without the need for a press conference / general debate session.

Finally, public announcements are submitted when delegates would like to make a speech and spark debate on an action or decision that they have made. This may be used to officially create alliances, declare war, announce important decisions, etc. Public announcements and press conferences require delegates to return to the main committee room for a short period so speeches can be made.

Crisis Updates

Crisis updates will come from the chairs and the backroom, and will be based on input from the chairs, directives, and the secretariat. Crisis updates will function as obstacles, and will represent the consequences of actions — spies may be exposed, murderers revealed, plans may backfire — and will subsequently develop and build on the crisis.



RULES OF PROCEDURE

HISTORICAL ECONOMIC CRISIS COMMITTEE (HECC)

Introduction

The Historical Economic Crisis Committee procedure is significantly different to the normal debate procedure. It mimics the general structure of the Historical Joint Crisis Committee in that it relies on directives but also introduces new elements such as treaties and conferences to help delegates achieve the victory condition of the committee: that every delegation had signed a treaty with every other delegation in the committee.

Crisis committees are advanced committees with a focus on dealing with sensitive situations that require immediate attention. While most other committees — whether they are general assemblies or specialized committees — focus on more long-term solutions to thematic issues or crises, a crisis committee deals with a shorter time frame, usually taking place in the backdrop of war, revolution, or disaster control. This generally means that the committee proceeds at a faster and more fluid pace than usual.

Similar to real-life crises, HECC is extremely dynamic — the status quo of the committee changes constantly. Delegates will receive periodic updates from the chairs regarding the current condition of the crisis, and will in turn submit directives or treaties to respond. The very nature of the committee calls for delegates to think on the spot, and use their best judgment to act in their country's best interests, to achieve the most feasible and optimal solution to the crisis at hand.

Opening Speeches

Heads of Government of their respective nations will be required to present brief opening remarks at the beginning of the committee during the opening session. Delegates should ideally use this time to present their delegation's stance on the issue, and possibly some preliminary ideas of how they would like to proceed with the crisis and throughout the conference.

Conferences

After the opening speeches, the Central Bankers and Heads of Government will go to two separate conferences respectively: The ASEAN Central Bank Forum and the World Economic Forum. In these conferences, they will have to work with their fellow governors/ministers to write a communique which will



be issued to the entire committee. The purpose of a communique is to be a public statement on an issue at hand.

After the first conference, a conference can only be triggered if a motion to 'Move to Conference' is raised and supported by at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of delegations in the committees. Conferences will be good tools for finding consensus at points when there is a lot of tension and a lack of consensus in the committee.

Caucus

Similar to other Crisis committees in other conferences, HECC will run mostly in the fashion of an unmoderated caucus — where delegates are free to submit directives and attend meetings with other delegations to craft treaties. Chairs will, however, often call delegates back into committee to announce crisis updates and any treaties that have been ratified.

Delegates will submit directives or treaties and these may move along the crisis situation. Furthermore, the chairs, the backroom, and the secretariat may also introduce crisis updates and this will be communicated to the delegates through an online forum, and will be publicly shared in committee for delegates to respond to.

A right to reply is a small yet not insignificant part of HECC parliamentary procedure. A delegate may raise this point after a speech given by another delegate in which they feel they have been personally insulted, and in accordance with the chairs' discretion, they may be allotted either a thirty-second or one-minute speech to respond and no POIs or yields will be entertained. As a note to all delegates, this point is very rarely used and is only reserved for serious grievances, and subsequently, its misuse can lead to its suspension.

As this is an in-person conference, the use of mobile phones will not be permitted. The use of laptops will be permitted to research and submit directives via an online form and to check the forum regarding crisis updates.

Directives and Treaties

In HECC, there is only one type of directive — public. Directives are used to signal changes in a country's domestic economic policies. Directives should be as specific as possible to achieve the desired result for the delegates. Depending on their severity, they may be discussed by the entire committee.

Resolution of Crisis



Treaties are a new part of the HECC. Treaties are agreements between delegations and other delegations, delegations and blocs or blocs and other blocs. The purpose of a treaty is to come to an economic agreement between delegations on policies to alleviate the economic crisis at hand. **Once every delegation has signed a treaty with every other delegation, the committee can be said to have resolved the crisis.**

Delegations are allowed to break treaties if crisis updates make it tough to keep the treaties in place. To do so, they must simply issue a directive that addresses the topic of the treaty and disobeys the terms of said treaty, eg: to break a treaty that mandates that the tariff on timber should be 20% or lower, a country should issue a directive raising the tariff to 21% or higher.

Finally, debate in the committee takes place on treaties, where a press conference is held by the parties who have signed a treaty, or on major crises as decided upon by the committee. The procedure for these debates is the same as THIMUN procedure.

Crisis Updates

Crisis updates will come from the chairs and the backroom, and will be based on input from the chairs, directives, and the secretariat. Crisis updates will function as obstacles, and will represent the consequences of actions — plans may backfire, pressure may mount on governments, economies may recover — and will subsequently develop and build on the crisis.



RULES OF PROCEDURE

Advisory Panel Question (APQ)

Introduction

The Advisory Panel Question (APQ) on the Venezuelan Crisis will allow experts from relevant nations and organizations to debate the economic, political, and social aspects of the currently ongoing Venezuelan crisis. Similar to the procedure of the Security Council, clauses in APQ are submitted and then debated individually, with passed clauses finally being piled up into a single resolution for the specific topic. However, although votes held on amendments and the whole resolution are based on a majority, for a clause to be passed, all delegates unanimously must vote in favor.

Rules of Procedure

- Procedure and flow of debate is akin to that of the Security Council (refer to Page 21-23); however, no delegates possess veto powers.
- Delegates of organizations (IMF and World Bank) do not get to vote, but can participate in all other aspects of the debate.
- Voting:
 - Although voting on amendments and resolutions follows standard procedure, delegates must unanimously agree on a certain clause for it to pass.
 - With abstentions not entertained, during voting on clauses, the chair must first ask all delegates in favor of the clause to raise their placards, and then all delegates against.
 - If more than five delegates vote against the clause, then it automatically fails. However, if four or less delegates vote against, then the chair must ask each of those delegates to individually present their justification for voting against. As soon as one delegate provides a legitimate reason for voting against, the clause fails. However, if all of those delegates fail to provide a legitimate reason, then the clause passes.
 - Deciding whether a reason is legitimate depends on the discretion of the chairs, particularly the expert chair on the topic. Some legitimate reasons would include, the clause going against the country policy of a delegate, the clause going against the fundamental purpose of the UN (e.g. peace), and the clause simply being unfeasible.
 - If more than five delegates vote against a clause, and the chairs believe that none of them has a legitimate reason, then they can ask all the delegates to justify their vote; however, although this is once again up to the discretion of the chairs, the number of delegates justifying themselves should be near or less than five.



RESOLUTION WRITING

A resolution must include two main parts: **preambulatory clauses** and **operative clauses**:

Preambulatory clauses: (preambles)

Preambles state issues that the committee is aiming to solve as well as steps that have already been taken to resolve it. It can include:

- Past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions related to the topic
- Past efforts in resolving this topic
- References to the UN Charter or other international frameworks and laws
- Statements made by relevant agencies or people of power
- General background information or facts about the topic, its significance, and its impact.

Preambles must be structured in the following format:

Each preamble must start with an *italics* preambulatory phrase such as the ones in the example shown below.

Operative clauses: (operatives)

Operatives state the proposed solutions of the issue and how those solutions would take place.

Strategy Tip: Usually more details in an operative clause will make it stronger or at least make the idea clearer to other delegates. One way to strengthen each operative clause is to answer the “who, what, when, where, why, and how” of each proposed solution. These details can actually be broken down into sub-operative clauses underneath the main operative clause.

Operatives must be structured in the following format: Each clause must begin with an underlined operative phrase.

An example of the structure is given below.



FORUM: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

QUESTION OF: Combating the rise of new psychoactive substances

MAIN-SUBMITTER: Delegate of Afghanistan

THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME,

Recognising that psychoactive substances have caused harm to sufferers of mental health conditions by putting them at higher risk of suicide,

Noting that long term side effects of new psychoactive substances are often unknown,

Acknowledging that over 60 countries have implemented individual legal responses in an attempt to regulate new psychoactive substances,

Reminding all nations of the UNODC's resolution to encourage the discussion of trends in substance abuse and trafficking that remains unregulated by the international drug control convention 48/1 of 11 March 2005,

1. Educates citizens of all nations about new psychoactive substances, such as through;
 - a. Updating drug awareness curriculums and programs to include new psychoactive substances in public by doing the following which include but are not limited to;
 - i. Projects among the public to create advertisement videos against the usage of new psychoactive substances,
 - ii. Posters, billboards, pamphlets,
 - iii. Talks, courses though the community,
 - b. Organizing school assemblies and programmes with the essential information about drugs, especially to the corresponding age in High School and Universities as they are exposed the most in this situation and seemingly the best age to warn, but are not limited to;
 - c. Expanding existing workplace information forums to inform workers about the dangers of NPS, which include but are not limited to the following;
 - i. Talks by experts such as chemists and doctors,
 - ii. Subscribing to courses combating NPS,
 - d. Encouraging citizens to speak up about possible new psychoactive substance abuse in the community,
 - i. Through one-to-one talks with citizens who have admitted to using new psychoactive substances,
 - ii. Through school assembly programs that explain the dangers of consuming new psychoactive substances;



EXPECTATIONS OF CONDUCT

Our intention is to create an environment that supports our educational mission. Delegates are simulating the bodies of the United Nations. Thus, for the period of the conference, they are to be regarded as diplomats and official representatives for the country/organization they have been assigned, as well as representatives of their own school. Professionalism in speech, actions, and appearance by all participants (Delegates, Student Officers, MUN-Directors, Guests, Secretariat, Staff, and Board members) is a requirement at all DOVERMUN conferences. These guidelines are provided to help establish clear expectations.

All Delegates Must:

- Be respectful in both spoken and written language at all times.
- Have a courteous behavior towards Student Officers, advisors and others assisting in the programme.
- Not use music or audio recordings during lobbying and debate.
- Respect the participant dress code, portraying professionalism as expected in diplomatic settings.
- Participate in constructive and positive chats. All chats can be reviewed at any time by moderators/admin staff/MUN-Directors and can be made available to Directors and DOVERMUN Staff on request.
- Remain in character by consistently advocating the interests and representing the policies of the country/organization assigned. To act in character also entails displaying respect for the opinions and ideas of fellow delegates, even if these opinions and ideas conflict with a given delegate's own country's priorities.

MUN-Directors Should:

- Make efforts to ensure that students maintain a positive and professional approach to the conference and help them understand the skills of diplomacy as practiced.
- Must help their students during the preparation period, since the students are the responsibility of the designated MUN-Director.
- Be available during conference hours to supervise their students and to be available as their advisor.



CONFERENCE PROCEDURE

Notes

DOVERMUN 24 notes are in paper form! Delegates can pass notes to each other within their committee, as well as their chair and MUN directors. Delegates are reminded to keep the messaging appropriate and related to the conference, as the admin will check all notes before passing.

Amendments

All amendments must be emailed to the chairs, who will provide their email address during the conference, in order to be entertained or through a Google Form. Delegates may use the following format, or formats suggested by the chair of respective committees:

Name of delegate

Friendly or unfriendly

Clause

Strike/Modify/Add

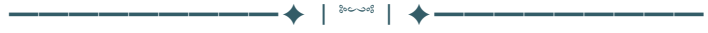
Amendments to the second degree at DOVERMUN are in order.

Yields

At DOVERMUN, yielding to the second degree is not in order—tentative to the discretion of the chairs.

Resolutions

All resolutions should be made using Google Docs and submitted via a link or uploaded into a folder provided by the chairs.



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Visit the [DOVERMUN](#) main website where you can see helpful information about the conference such as topics being debated.

Email: mundover@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg

Instagram: @dovermun

