



TIMUN '22 

Turkish International Model United Nations

INFORMATION BOOKLET FOR DELEGATES

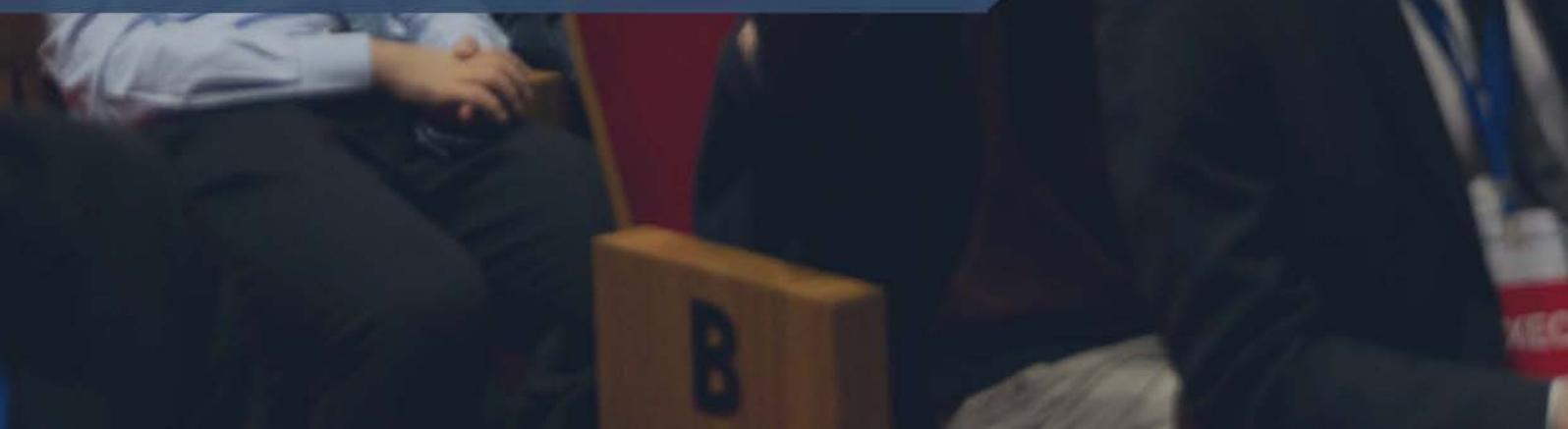


TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE	1
ROOM ALLOCATIONS	2
CONFERENCE INFORMATION	3
RULES OF PROCEDURE	4
1. Debate	4
2. Parliamentary Language	4
3. Rising to Points	4
4. Procedural Motions	5
5. Amendments	6
6. Voting	7
7. Preambulatory and Operative Phrases	8
SAMPLE RESOLUTION	8
DELEGATES	9
Research Tips	9
Things to Remember for Delegates	10

PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE

November 24, Thursday

- 14.45 – 15.30 Mandatory Student Officer Workshop – Red Room
- 14:45 – 15:35 Registration Begins – Bowker Hall
- 15:00 – 15:30 Press Team Briefing – Press Room
- 15:35 - 15.50 All Committees Meet – Committee Rooms
- 15:35 – 17:25 SPC1, SPC2, and AP Opening Sessions – Committee Rooms
- 16:00 – 17:00 Opening Ceremony – Auditorium
- 17:00 – 17:30 Student Officer Debriefing – Red Room
- 17:35 Buses Leave – Oval

November 25, Friday

- 08.00 – 09.00 New Delegate Workshop – Auditorium
- 08.00 – 08.30 Student Officer Briefing – Red Room
- 08.30 – 16.30 ICJ, AP, and SC in Session – Committee Rooms
- 09.00 – 16.30 GA Committees, ECOSOC, Special Conference in session – Committee Rooms
- 12.00 – 16.30 Approval Panel Open
- 12.00 – 13.15 Lunch – Cafeteria
- 16.30 – 17.00 Student Officer Debriefing – Red Room
- 17.05 Buses Leave – Oval

November 26, Saturday

- 08.00 – 08.30 Student Officer Briefing – Red Room
- 08.00 – 12.30 Approval Panel Open
- 08.30 – 16.30 All Committees in Session – Committee Rooms
- 12.00 – 13.15 Lunch – Cafeteria
- 16.00 – 16.45 StOff Workshop for Delegates – Bubble
- 16.30 – 17.00 Student Officer Debriefing – Red Room
- 17.05 Buses leave – Oval

November 27, Sunday

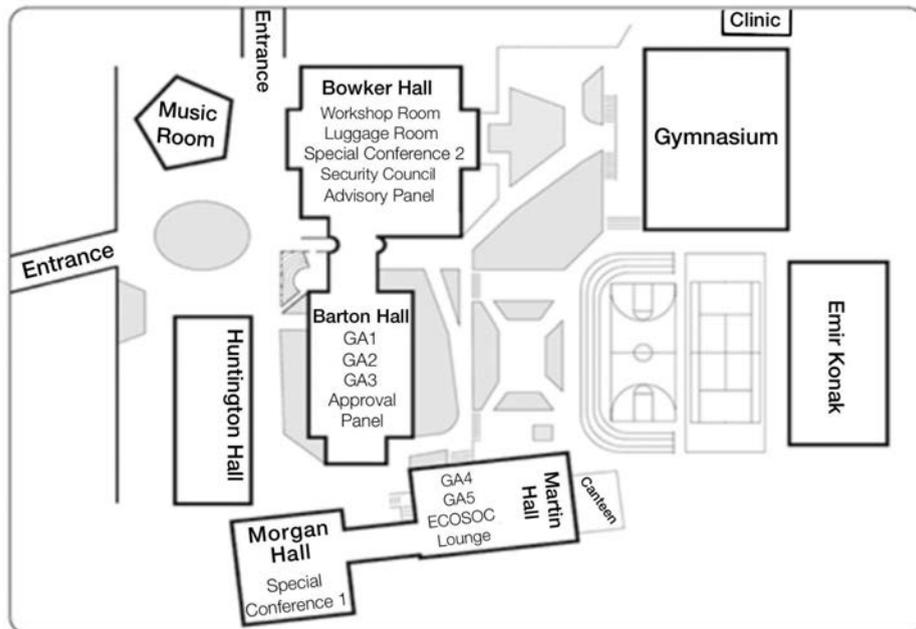
- 08.30 – 09.00 Student Officer Briefing – Red Room
- 09.00 – 11.00 GA Committees in Session – Committee Rooms
- 09.00 – 15.30 ECOSOC, SPEC, AP, ICJ, SC in Session – Committee Rooms
- 11.00 – 12.30 Lunch – Cafeteria
- 11.50 – 15.15 General Assembly Plenary Session – Auditorium
- 15.15 – 15.30 Break
- 15.30 – 16.30 Closing Ceremony – Auditorium
- 17.00 Buses leave – Oval

ROOM ALLOCATIONS

Abbreviations: BA=Barton Hall, BO=Bowker Hall, MA=Martin Hall, MO=Morgan Hall

General Assembly Plenary Opening & Closing Ceremonies	Huntington Hall, Auditorium
GA1 / Disarmament Committee	Debate: BA003, Lobbying: BA004
GA2 / Social and Humanitarian Committee	Debate: BA103, Lobbying: BA104
GA3 / Decolonization Committee	Debate: BA203, Lobbying: BA204
GA4 / Environmental Committee	Debate: MA202, Lobbying: MA201
GA5 / Legal Committee	Debate: MA204, Lobbying: MA203
ECOSOC	Debate: MA302, Lobbying: MA301
Security Council	BO115
Special Conference 1	Debate: MO103, Plenary: MO Red Room
Special Conference 2	Debate: BO201, Lobbying: BO202
Advisory Panel	BO101
Advisor Lounge	Martin Hall, Library
Workshop Room	Bowker Hall
Approval Panel	BA 107
Clothes Changing Rooms (<i>Thursday & Sunday</i>)	BO210 (<i>girls</i>) & BO205 (<i>boys</i>)
Press Room	Huntington Hall, AV Room
Coffee Rooms	BA101, Morgan Entrance, Lise Lounge, Library (<i>advisors</i>)

UAA Campus Map



CONFERENCE INFORMATION

Placards are the property of the participant. Participating schools are responsible for their own delegation placards and will need to pay an amount estimated to be 10€ for replacement. However, the exact

price might be subject to change during the conference. Delegates must and may only use TIMUN provided placards. At the end of the conference, neither the delegates nor the StOff members are allowed to keep the placards and take them home.

Badges are to be worn at all times. The replacement of lost/forgotten badges will cost an estimated 10€. Participants without a badge will not be admitted to the campus due to security precautions.

Cell Phones have to be silenced during committee sessions. Participants should refrain from text-messaging during sessions. Use of cell phones during sessions may result in confiscation of cell phones by Executive Committee members.

Internet Access is provided by TIMUN. The Executive Committee holds the right to disable internet access for users who are detected to be visiting inappropriate websites.

Laptops can be brought to TIMUN to facilitate merging. Computer facilities are also provided.

Scanning of all storage devices (flash drives, portable hard disks, etc.) for malicious content will be done before they can be used with the computer facilities on campus.

Note passing should only be done in English. Committee chairs and Executive Committee members can suspend note passing at any time. Notes are monitored by the Administrative Staff.

Delegation note papers are required to be brought by the delegates. Note papers will not be printed by TIMUN photocopy facilities.

Plagiarism will result in disciplinary action. All work is automatically checked for plagiarism; Preambulatory Clauses of a resolution are not an exception.

Smoking is not allowed on campus. For student participants, a copy of G2 Form signed both by your advisor and a TIMUN Director is required in order to exit the campus for smoking purposes only.

Consumption of alcoholic beverages or narcotic drugs on campus is strictly prohibited. If a participant is found conducting any of the aforementioned behavior on campus, their MUN director will be informed and the participant will be asked to leave the conference immediately.

Appropriate Clothing is an essential part of TIMUN. Male participants must wear a suit and tie at all times. They can remove their jackets but only when they are seated. Females must be dressed equally formally. Very short skirts and low-cut tops are not permitted. Casual footwear such as UGG boots or canvas sneakers are also not permitted. Military uniforms or traditional clothing are not acceptable.

Food from outside cannot be ordered to the campus. The security personnel will turn away any food delivery.

Bottled water will not be sold on campus. Participants are highly encouraged to bring their own water bottles in order to use the water dispenser at school.

The Executive Committee is always open to questions. In case of an emergency, please find an Admin Staff, Student Officer, TIMUN Director, or an Executive Committee member immediately

RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. Debate

- Open debate: It allows all delegates to take the floor to discuss anything related to the resolution without restriction.
- Closed debate: It is the division of the debate time to “in favor” and “against” time. The closed debate is permitted and required during the debate of amendments in GA, SPC, and ECOSOC.
- The Advisory Panel and Security Council debate using amendments and build the resolution on a clause-by-clause basis; this is called Ad- Hoc debate.

2. Parliamentary Language

While referring to the...

- Chair: “Most distinguished chair”
- Delegate: “Honorable delegate” (The use of he/she is discouraged during reference to other delegates) or “You” (Only appropriate when it applies to the whole delegation)
- Speaker: “We” (Speakers should NEVER use “I” to refer to themselves)
- Always use the phrase, “Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs)” in the place of terms such as “poor” or “third world”. In the place of the term “rich”, use the phrase “More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs)”

3. Rising to Points

a. Point of Personal Privilege

Definition: A point that is a personal request to change something (i.e. the temperature of the room, the speaker’s voice cannot be heard) to the comfort of the delegate.

Conditions: It may ONLY interrupt the speaker if it concerns audibility. It does not require any “second”s.

b. Point of Order

Definition: It is a point that refers to *procedural matters only*. It is used if a chair makes an error in the order of debate or in the setting/observing of debate time.

Conditions: It may NOT interrupt a speaker. Often delegates are anxious to shout out “Point of Order” but the delegates are required to wait until the speaker is done and the floor is open for debate. This point is not open to debate and it refers to a matter that just happened. i.e. *“Is it in order for the delegate to yield the floor to another delegate since the floor was previously yielded to her by Costa Rica?”*

c. Point of Information to the Speaker

Definition: A question directed to the delegate who has the floor, and has indicated that he/she is open to points of information.

Conditions: The speaker asking the “Point of Information” may only speak if recognized by a chair. It must always be in a question format. Otherwise, it is considered out of order. Only one question per recognition may be directed to the speaker on the floor. Direct dialogue between the speaker and the questioner is not allowed. “Follow-ups” are NOT allowed in TIMUN. The delegate who raised the point is to remain standing when the other delegate is replying to the point.

d. Point of Information to the Chair

Definition: A question directed to the chair about anything that is not covered by the other points. It is a way for delegates to clarify information regarding the topic being debated and to ask factual questions. It may also be a question about the schedule of the day, conference details, etc.

Conditions: It may NOT interrupt a speaker. If the question is a specific factual question, the chair may ask the House to allow him/her the time to look up the information. Usually, the expert chair who wrote the research report on the issue will provide the necessary information.

The delegate who raised the point is to remain standing when the chair is replying to the point.

e. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Definition: It is a question asked to the chair about the rules of procedure. Its objective is to get information. Its difference from "Point of Order" is that "Point of Order" aims to point out something that is out of order in the procedure whereas "Point of Parliamentary Inquiry" seeks clarification about a procedural matter the delegate does not understand.

Conditions: It may NOT interrupt a speaker. It is to be used as a straightforward question.

4. Procedural Motions

a. Motion to move the Previous Question: (*Not to be used as "Motion to move directly into the voting procedure"*)

Type: Constructive motion

Definition: Prompts the voting procedure upon the resolution at hand. Calls for the closure of the debate and a vote to be taken on the motion (resolution/amendment) are pending.

Process of the Motion: It requires a "second" by the House, and is quickly voted upon if an objection is voiced.

Vote: If an objection is voiced, the motion is overruled, and the debate proceeds.

b. Motion to Adjourn the Debate (also used as "Motion to table the resolution/amendment")

Type: Destructive motion

Definition: Calls for the temporary disposal of a resolution. It directly means suspending debate on a proposal. However, it has two specific meanings in that line.

Process of the Motion: Since this motion almost always serves a destructive purpose, the motion is *mostly overruled by the chair*. If the chair finds the motion necessary, the submitter of this motion to table a resolution will give a short speech on why the item should be adjourned. The forum will then put the motion to vote. If the motion fails, the debate will continue, if the forum passes the motion, the debate will come to an end but can be restarted again later on.

Vote: It needs a simple majority to be passed and for the proposal to be tabled. Tied results mean that the motion has failed.

c. Motion to Reconsider a Resolution

Type: Destructive motion

Definition: It is the motion to bring a resolution back to the attention of the house. It is done at the end of all other committee affairs and is used for tabled resolutions or failed resolutions.

Process of the Motion: It is not debated and is immediately voted upon.

Vote: It requires a 2/3 majority.

d. Motion to Refer the Resolution to Another Forum (e.g. Security Council)

Type: Destructive motion

Definition: A motion that sends the resolution to another committee, almost always the Security Council, to be debated and voted upon. This is done when the GA resolution, which has a mandate that is non-binding, uses binding powers only invested in the Security Council.

Process of the Motion: The chairs often overrule this motion due to the fact that The Security Council will

not have the time to consider the particular resolution. Often when this motion is moved, there are attempts to circumvent this motion by amendments that reword the clause. However, if it is entertained, it needs a simple majority. Amendments to the charter will at no point be allowed.

e. Objection to the Main Motion

Type: Extremely destructive

Definition: It is a motion to object to the discussion of a specific agenda item within the context of the resolution. If the “Objection to the Main Motion” is adopted, the discussion of the resolution on the topic is ended, without any chance of being reconsidered.

The proposer of the Motion: A delegate whose sovereignty is threatened by this motion. Examples include Serbia during the discussion of Kosovo or China during the discussion of Taiwan/Tibet.

Process of the Motion: It is almost always overruled by the chair. However, it is at the chair’s discretion and can be entertained just for the sake of debate, considering that it is very difficult for this objection to pass. The proposer has one minute to explain the objection and the main submitter of the resolution has equal time to defend the agenda item and the resolution.

Vote: It requires the supermajority of delegates (2/3 of the present in the house) supporting the objection to the main motion.

f. Motion to Extend Debate Time

Type: Constructive

Definition: A motion to call for more time for the discussion of the resolution or amendment.

Process of the Motion: Not open to debate. A simple vote or more commonly, a ruling by the chair is used.

Vote: It is up to the chair’s discretion.

g. Motion to Divide the House

Type: Time consuming

Definition: It is voting by roll-call when the voting results are very close.

The division of the house is voting by roll call. Delegations are individually called on to state their vote.

Process of the Motion: This motion is not open to debate and is at the discretion of the chair. If the chair rules on having the “division of the house”, the chair takes the vote by calling on all delegations in alphabetical order. The delegates must reply as either *yes*, *no*, or *abstention*. It is very important to remember that as always in voting for resolutions, abstentions are completely in order.

5. Amendments

STRIKE OUT: The delegate may strike an entire clause or a part of the clause out. A delegate may not strike out multiple clauses or multiple sub-clauses.

ADD: The delegate may add an entirely new clause. The delegate may also choose to add a new sub-clause. Only adding one clause or subclause at a time is allowed.

INSERT: The delegate may choose to insert a new, continuous phrase into the clause or sub-clause. The delegate may not insert more than one segment into different parts of the clause or sub-clause.

CHANGE: The delegate may replace a segment of the clause or subclause with different wording. *The delegate is allowed to change the entire clause’s wording but the new clause cannot detract significantly from its original topic. Changing an entire clause is not an opportunity for the delegate to hijack the clause to make it into his/her unrelated clause.*

Amendment to the first degree: Amendments can only be submitted by a speaker who has the floor. Amendments will only be entertained if the speaker having the floor moves the amendment. Chairs do NOT move an amendment, but always wait until the speaker moves the amendment. However, short speeches before the amendments are perfectly in order.

Amendment to the second degree: It's basically an amendment to the amendment. Second-degree amendments can only be submitted in time against the amendment to the first degree, and debate on this amendment does not count as a time against the amendment of the first degree. The same procedure as for normal amendments is followed.

It is an amendment to change a specific part, insert an additional segment, or strike out a particular segment of the amendment of the first degree. It is not an opportunity to submit a completely new amendment to create a combination of amendments.

- Amendments are debated in a closed debate.
- If the Amendment to the Second Degree passes, the entire amendment passes.
- If the Amendment to the Second Degree fails, the debate resumes on the initial amendment.

Constructive amendments should be prioritized at all times. Amendments that strikeout clauses should be avoided unless they would contribute to the debate.

Friendly amendments are **not allowed** in TIMUN.

Please note that an Amendment to the Third and further Degree is out of order.

6. Voting

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS	VOTING ON PROCEDURAL MATTERS
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Non-Member Delegations (NMDs) are allowed to vote.	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Non-Member Delegations (NMDs) are allowed to vote.
Delegates can vote FOR, AGAINST, or ABSTAIN to an amendment and a resolution.	Delegates can vote FOR or AGAINST. Abstentions are NOT in order.

During voting procedures, all points and motions are out of order. *(An exception will be "Point of Order" if there is a procedural mistake regarding the voting procedure)*. The same rules apply during the division of the house.

a. Yielding the floor

The floor may be yielded by one delegation to another **only once consecutively**. Second-degree yielding is out of order. Both delegates can open themselves to points of information. In a *closed debate*, yielding is not allowed.

b. Funding

Funding may be discussed and included in TIMUN resolutions, but article no. 107 of Rules of Procedure clearly states: No resolution shall include either financial amounts or names of specific financial resources.

7. Preambulatory and Operative Phrases

Preambulatory	Preambulatory	Operative	Operative
Acknowledging Expecting Noting with appreciation Affirming Expressing its appreciation Noting with approval Alarmed by Expressing its satisfaction Noting with deep concern Approving Fulfilling Noting with regret Aware of Fully alarmed Noting with satisfaction Bearing in mind Fully believing Confident Further deploring Reaffirming Congratulating Recalling	Recognizing Declaring Having considered Referring Deeply concerned Having considered further Reminding Seeking Deeply convinced Having examined Taking into account Deeply disturbed Having heard Taking into consideration Deeply regretting Having received Taking note Having studied Viewing with appreciation Welcoming Emphasizing	Strongly condemns* Condemns* Demands* Congratulates Suggests Confirms Hopes Supports Invites Trusts Deplores Proclaims Transmits Designates Proposes Urges	Accepts Encourages Recommends Affirms Endorses Regrets Approves Expresses its appreciation Requests Asks Expresses its hope Resolves Authorizes Further invites Seeks Calls upon

*Can only be used by the Security Council.

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Forum: ECOSOC

Question of: The effects of the financial crisis on African economy

Submitted by: Kenya [Insert name of main-submitter]

Co-submitted by: [Insert names of the co-submitters]



Only this part should be in the header and appear on every page.

Recognizing the counter-productive effect of bailing out banking management which made poor corporate decisions in the past,

Recalling the past solution attempts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to protect the value of African currency accessing European markets,

1. Recommends a state and corporate partnership project overseen by IMF that will delimit preferential access to foreign currency in the context of bail-outs which systematically draws down foreign currency reserves;

Semi-colons at the end of operative clauses.

2. Decides to allocate an emergency support fund specific for Sub-Saharan countries which will be formed by World Bank and IMF which will focus on relieving import service debt and covering private losses in the event of bankruptcy of a vital bank within the state;
3. Requests the establishment of a joint agenda to be drafted by the United Nations Task Force on the food crisis in full cooperation with FAO, WFP, UNDP and other relevant UN bodies, NGOs or IGOs which will advise the developing countries to:
 - a) create tax-cuts and reliefs for smallholder farmers
 - b) suspend any tax reliefs benefited by large, corporate farmers
 - c) conduct the necessary provisions to allow smallholder farmers to farm in adequate tracks of land
 - d) actively support the smallholder farmers through economical packages negotiated and designed by the afore-mentioned parties which will:
 - i. allow investment by external donors to the agricultural sector in the developing countries
 - ii. encourage the appropriate budgetary adjustments and policies on government spending to actively finance private, small-holder farmers
 - iii. provide the necessary funds to pursue crop genetic improvement technology, especially in the Sub-Saharan Africa and areas where crops are affected by pests and diseases
 - e) target farming sector expenditure further by receiving updated reports through the High Level Task Force to provide innovative public services in response to specific crises
 - f) actively support and facilitate the solutions mandated in this resolution;
4. Expresses its support for UNDP to lay the foundations of new trade unions and producer organizations or strengthening the existing ones to engage in active unilateral talks and summits for the design and the implementation of new trade policies, and decreasing the prices of goods purchased;
5. Further expresses its support for the trade unions and producer organizations which will collectively advocate for better wages and better prices for the products in the developing countries

Period at the end of the resolution.

DELEGATES

Research Tips

- Start by looking at your delegation's website. It usually helps to search for it as "The Permanent/Temporary mission of (Insert Country Name) to the UN". You can find most of your country's official statements and speeches to the UN there.
- Read the student officer reports.
- Look up your country on the CIA World Factbook available online. Find out some basic facts about your country.
- Use your school library for research. DO NOT STICK TO THE INTERNET ALONE. Wikipedia should never be a final source.
- Create a list of facts and figures to use during debate. You will need this list while asking questions to delegates or while making your points clear. Keep this list composed strictly of facts, figures, statistics and quotes.
- Review past resolutions and treaties on the agenda item you're working on. Many past resolutions can be found on committee pages available on www.un.org

Things to Remember for Delegates

- Personal pronouns: A delegate has to refer to his/her own delegation with the pronoun "we". Every single word that comes out of the delegate's mouth becomes the policy of the country. A delegate has to be careful in his/her way with words.
- Referring to resolutions within the committee: All delegates must restrict their speech content ONLY to the question at hand. Delegates cannot make references to past or future resolutions of that particular MUN committee. Making references to real past and future resolutions of the UN is encouraged but the discussion of the past and future MUN resolutions of the committee is considered a digression and out of order.
- Passing resolutions on the same topic: All resolutions have the right to have a fair amount of time to be discussed objectively. Therefore, there are no winning resolutions. The house may pass a maximum of three resolutions per issue. Merging of clauses during lobbying is encouraged.
- Appealing and war declarations: Delegates must refrain from being disruptive. Delegates are not free to challenge the decisions of the chairs publicly or make declarations of war. Any disagreements with the chair must be dealt with in a respectful and non-confrontational manner.
- Speeches: Diplomats use facts and research during speeches. Speeches are not a platform for analogies, parodies, or informal content. Good speeches do not only list good or bad things about resolutions. The best speeches have a thesis idea that is more sophisticated than "This resolution is effective/weak."