



Modèle Francophone International des Nations Unies en Eurasie

MFNU 2022 - 12th ANNUAL SESSION

THEME:

Hearing the echoes of history

Delegate Handbook

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Burak Erpolat

President of the General Assembly: İdil Ekin TAŞAR

Deputy Presidents of the General Assembly - Heads of Delegates: Nehir KARAKOCA & Elif YALKUT

Deputy Presidents of the General Assembly - Heads of Admins: Zeynep Selin ÇİÇEKÇİ & Defne ÖZGÜR

President of International Court of Justice: Hanzade DURMUŞOĞLU

Heads of Communication: Defne YALÇINKAYA & Tuna GERMİRLİ & Başak AYKIN & Elif Naz ÖNTÜRK

Heads of Logistics and Cultural Visits: Naz Şansel ALTUNA & Belfu BERKOL

Head of IT : Demirhan ÇELİK

Directors: Stanislaw EON DU VAL & Paul LAFORGE & Metin ÖZDEMİR & Élise PONS & Laurent CHAPDELAINÉ

Positions at MFINUE

DELEGATE

A delegate may represent a country, a UN organization (specialized agency) or an NGO (non-governmental organization). As a delegate, a student has several tasks:

Before the conference, a delegate should research the country or organization he/she represents, get information about the topics on his/her committee, and write a draft resolution for each topic.

During the conference, the delegate participates in the debate and debates on resolutions in his/her committee. Given that MFINUE is a United Nations (UN) simulation, **it should be noted that the delegates are supposed to behave like the diplomats of the countries they represent without forgetting that they are also the representatives of their school.** Thus, delegates should be aware of their responsibilities and the seriousness of their positions in the conference.

STUDENT OFFICER

A different task that a participant of MFINUE can assume is being a member of the presidency, also known as a student officer, which contains the presidents and the vice-presidents of different committees. Their role is essential for the efficiency of the debates; they are in charge of directing the debate, making sure that the procedures are obeyed and they should guarantee an ambience that is diplomatic and productive. **Given their broad responsibilities, members of the presidency must demonstrate a certain mastery of the procedures and their knowledge of the topics of the proceedings must be precise enough to be able to conduct the debate, provide delegates with new solutions and answer questions asked by the delegates regarding the topics dealt with in their committees.**

ADMIN (RESPO)

Admins, which we call “Respos” in MFINUE, are responsible of taking care of the reception of the participants, installing the committees, transmitting the messages in the committees, securing the committees, guaranteeing the voting procedures and fulfilling many other tasks essential to the realization of the conference.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

The ECOSOC is the only bilingual committee at MFINUE 2022. Its purpose as a UN organ is to improve the standards of living, employment, economic and social progress, to tackle international health problems, etc.

[The ECOSOC’s Role at the MFINUE conference](#): ECOSOC is a committee that is trying to find a response to economic crises, at a time when the economy is a key factor in global problems. It focuses on issues such as the enlargement of the G8 with the BRICS, the euro crisis, the economic situation in the Arab Spring countries, and so on.

Documents

POLICY STATEMENTS

A policy statement is an essay that reflects the opinion of the country that the delegate represents on the subject of the committee. Thus, the delegate proposes possible solutions to solve the problem. The policy statement should explain the subject from the point of view of the delegation and should also indicate how the country is affected by the problem under discussion. Statements should be prepared a few weeks before the conference and sent to the chair of the committee. In drafting these policy statements, delegates will be well informed about their country's policy and can use their knowledge during informal and formal debates.

How to write a policy statement?

First of all, a formal language must be used. While explaining the opinion of his/her country, the delegate must always use personal pronouns in the 3rd person of the singular or the 1st person of the plural (“we”) but not the personal pronoun of the first person of the singular (“we”). In addition, a policy statement must consist of at least three paragraphs which will usually be as long as one full page.

How to present a policy statement?

COMMITTEE:

SUBJECT:

COUNTRY:

Honorable/Distinguished Chairs, Distinguished/Esteemed/Fellow Delegates,

As the delegation of...

In this paragraph, the delegate must talk about some of the main problems with the subject. The purpose of this paragraph is to provide essential information on the subject. After summarizing the subject, the delegate should explain his/her country's policy regarding the problem and indicate the reasons why. This paragraph must consist of five or six sentences.

In this part, the delegate must analyze and explain in depth the problem by clarifying the context. It must indicate the historical origin of the problem and why it has appeared, its importance at the international level, the actions previously taken to solve it, the successes and failures of these actions, the problems unresolved and

some quotes about the problem. The delegate can use a paragraph for each idea, so this part can consist of several paragraphs.

In the last paragraph, the delegate finds an opportunity to summarize his/her ideas and propose possible solutions. He must explain how these solutions should be implemented.

The delegate must finally specify the impact of solving the problem on the international community.

Thank you for listening.

What Does a Policy Statement Need to Include?

- A policy statement will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions,
- A short introduction about the country you represent and its history about the subject and the committee,
- How the problem affects your country,
- The policy applied by your country (and its justification) on the subject,
- Some quotes from politicians in your country about the subject may be reported,
- Some information and statistics to support the point of view and the position of your country,
- The measures taken and actions taken by the government regarding the problematic,
- The resolutions and conventions that your country has signed or approved,
- UN actions that your country has supported or opposed,
- What your country thinks needs to be done to solve the problem, possible solutions,
- What your country wants to accomplish with the committee resolution,
- How the position of other countries affects that of your country.

Some Useful Links

- The United Nations - [the United Nations](#)
- CIA World Factbook - <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook>
- Le Monde - [Le Monde](#)

- The Huffington Post - [HuffPost](#)
- Reporters Without Borders - <https://rsf.org/>
- Le Figaro - [Le Figaro](#)
- The New York Times - [The New York Times](#)
- Reuters - [Reuters](#)
- France 24 - [France 24](#)

Sample Policy Statement

COMMITTEE: Disarmament Committee AG 1

SUBJECT: What preventive measures against the recruitment and formation of terrorist groups can we take?

COUNTRY: France

Honorable Presidents, Dear Delegates,

As the delegation of France, we are completely against all acts of terrorism and we are ready to work with the Member States to overcome this problem.

Currently, not only Middle Eastern countries but also those in Europe, including France, are affected and hit by terrorist organizations and their actions. These organizations manipulate many people using their religious, political and economic ideologies. They can even receive help from some states, who use these organizations as means to achieve their goal. There are several, such as Al Qaida, ISIS, the GIA, the Taliban. France is fighting terrorism by adopting new laws, supporting United Nations resolutions and providing military aid to eliminate these organizations.

First of all, terrorism presents itself in unfavorable conditions, and often the terrorist ideology is adopted because of lack of education. Terrorist groups can occur in areas where there is war and these are sometimes supported by some states. Terrorism is present in almost every country in the world, with influences on thousands of lives. What makes terrorism dangerous and difficult to fight is the fact that it does not look like a war on the outside and that generally, no one can prevent these actions.

In addition, France has been hit by some terrorist attacks by Islamist terrorist groups. The attacks of November 13, 2015 in Paris, claimed by the Islamic State, are considered the attacks that have caused the most losses since World War II. Following this, the government announced a state of emergency and increased security throughout the country.

France is part of the international coalition against ISIS and performs aerial interventions to supplement the militant forces. Fortunately, the coalition has managed to weaken ISIS, which lost 14% of its territory thanks to these interventions.

On the other hand, France has also voted in favor of United Nations resolutions on the fight against terrorism such as Security Council Resolution 2253 on the fight against the financing of terrorism. France is also part of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council.

In addition, the French government acts against terrorism by not opposing a religion. Indeed, on January 13, 2015, Prime Minister Manuel Valls announced: “France is at war against terrorism, jihadism and radical Islamism. France is not at war with a religion.” The President of the Republic declared on December 31, 2015, “My first duty is to protect you. To protect you is to act at the root of the evil: in Syria, in Iraq. That's why we intensified our strikes against ISIS.”

To summarize, France is against terrorism and thus all terrorist groups and encourages collaboration between Member States. Being aware that the recruitment of terrorists is possible due to lack of education, we must first raise awareness in cooperation with the government and local organizations concerned. In addition, each country must take the necessary measures to increase and ensure security in their territory. To prevent terrorists from gaining supporters, we must control the Internet and ensure cyber security. Even if there are several organizations that focus on the fight against terrorism can be founded by the Member States. The resolution of this problem would be a great step towards ensuring world peace, which is the primary goal of the United Nations and would thus prevent human rights violations.

Thank you for listening.

RESOLUTIONS

Doing Research on a Country

Before attending the conference, each delegate must make a thorough research about the country which he/she represents: the delegate can consult websites such as the CIA World Factbook which will provide him/her with reliable and precise information on the historical context, the economy, the government, and the geography of his country. “The World Business Council” is also a useful site to get prepared. It will also be useful to refer to the website of the country that the delegate

represents since it is essential to know the useful and recent. Here are some questions that you should be able to answer and that will serve to guide you in your research:

Geography of the country

- What is its capital?
- What is the number of inhabitants?
- Where is the country located? On which continent?
- Is it close to a maritime area? If yes, which?
- Is the relief of the country a handicap or an asset?
- Which countries are bordering? Are they politically/economically stable?

History and political life of the country

- Since when has the country been independent?
- What is the political regime?
- Is its diet stable?
- Who is the head of state? The head of government?
- What are the important events of the last 5 years?

Culture of the country

- What is/are the official language(s)?
- What is/are/the dominant religion(s)?
- What are the different populations or ethnic groups? Do these elements have an impact on society, on politics, on the economy?

Economy of the country

- Is it a developed country? Is it a developing country?
- Which economic or trade organizations does the country belong to?
- What are its dependencies and debts?
- What are the country's natural resources?
- Which sector dominates the country's economy?
- What is the standard of living of its inhabitants?

Place on the international scene

- Does the country benefit from military independence? Does it own any nuclear weapons?
- Does the country belong to alliances?
- What are the treaties the country has ratified/signed?
- Is the country represented in the Security Council? If yes, when?
- Is the country often represented in the Human Rights Council? If yes, when?
- Which international organizations does the country belong to?

- What are its relations with its neighboring countries?

Doing Research on the Subjects of Your Committee

In order to improve your knowledge of the country represented, it is necessary that you have information on the topics which will be discussed in your committee. For this, the most reliable source remains the UN site. Like the country research, you can ask yourself some basic questions about the topics. Here are some of these questions:

General information on the subject

- What are the keywords of the subject? What are their definitions?
- Are there any resolutions already made by the United Nations on the subject?
Has my country signed any of these resolutions?
- What is the last international conference on the subject?
- Which commissions/councils/organizations work on the subject?
- What are the solutions that have failed on the subject?
- Which countries are most concerned by the subject?
- • Is the subject related to a specific place?

My country's point of view on the subject

- Has my country ratified an official text on the subject?
- Is my country active in finding a solution for this?
- What elements are my country ready to be put in place/changed on the subject?

Some Useful Links

- THIMUN - www.thimun.org
- United Nations - www.un.org
- CIA World Factbook - www.cia.gov
- Embassies Worldwide - www.embassyworld.com
- CNN - www.cnn.com
- BBC World - www.bbcworld.com
- Le Monde - www.lemonde.fr
- Diplomacy - www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/
- Foreign Policy News Journal - www.foreignpolicy.com

Some Organizations

- UNESCO
- UNHCR
- UNDP
- UNICEF
- GREENPEACE
- The World Bank
- The World Health Organization
- International Monetary Fund
- The European Union
- The African Union
- The Arab League

How to Form a Draft Resolution?

What is a resolution?

With the help of his/her research, the delegate writes a draft resolution before the conference. A resolution is an official statement consisting of a proposed solution to a problem in a UN Committee, Council or Commission. It consists of a long sentence divided into several clauses. A resolution does not express the policy of a single country, but the agreement of the majority of the UN Member States.

Writing a resolution

A resolution is divided into two parts, the preambulatory and the operative clauses.

Preambulatory clauses

The preambulatory clauses are the introduction of the resolution providing information on the subject. In writing the preambulatory clauses, the delegate mentions the previous resolutions, the conventions ratified by the UN. It is important to give credible and recent statistics on the subject. Do not forget to mention the countries, organizations or individuals who have worked on the issue. The delegate emphasized the obstacles encountered during the various attempts at solutions. Preamble sentences begin with the verbs or adjectives listed in the table below:

Affirming Alarmed by Approving Bearing in mind Believing Confident Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply Disturbed Deeply Regretting Desiring Emphasizing	Expecting Emphasizing Expecting Expressing its appreciation Fulfilling Fully aware Emphasizing Expecting Expressing its appreciation Fulfilling Fully aware Further deploring Further recalling Guided by Having adopted Having considered	Having examined Having received Keeping in mind Noting with deep concern Nothing with satisfaction Noting further Observing Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognizing Referring Seeking Taking into consideration Taking note Viewing with appreciation Welcoming
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Operative clauses

The clauses serve to propose solutions to the topics of the debates and are written in order of importance. They must be applicable and relevant. In addition, the clauses must respect the policy of the country or organization that you represent. Do not use the same terms for operative clauses without putting “strongly” or “further” before the term. (Recommends -> Further recommends etc.) Operative words/bodies are the following:

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

UN institutions, also known as UN Specialized Agencies, are often mentioned either in the preambulatory or in the operative clauses. They provide statistics and monitor what has already been accomplished. It can be appealed. They should not be confused with NGOs that are totally independent of states.

Here is a list of commonly used UN institutions:

Name	Acronym	Explanation
World Health Organization	WHO	It is the leading and coordinating authority in the field of health.
The International Monetary Fund	IMF	It promotes international monetary cooperation, facilitates international trade, and contributes to economic stability.

The World Bank	WB	It is a source of financial and technical support for developing countries.
The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	ACABQ	Body linked to the UN General Assembly, it directs the funds and the budget of the UN.
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	It is dedicated to improving and promoting the condition of children.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNAA or FAO	Its goal is to improve nutrition levels, agricultural productivity and the quality of life of rural populations and contribute to the development of the global economy.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are also often mentioned either in the preambulatory or in the operational clauses. Appealing to a non-governmental organization is often an easy way out. It is therefore necessary to choose the right organization. In addition, we must avoid proposing solutions that consist of creating such an organization when it already exists!

Here is a list of NGOs that are frequently used:

Name	Acronym	Explanation
Doctors Without Borders	DWB	For humanitarian purposes, it provides emergency medical assistance in cases such as armed conflict, natural disasters, epidemics and famines.

Amnesty International	AI	It defends Human Rights and respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
International Committee of the Red Cross	ICRC	It provides humanitarian assistance to people affected by conflict or armed violence.
OXFAM International	OXFAM	It is a foundation that aims to promote fair trade in the world.
Mercy Corps	MERCY	This organization works primarily with crisis-affected communities to help them recover.
Greenpeace	-	It seeks to protect the environment and biodiversity.

How to Present a Resolution?

A resolution meets formal requirements:

- The header provides the following information:

FORUM: The name of the assembly of which the delegate is a part.

QUESTION OF: The subject of the resolution

SUBMITTED BY: The name of the delegation of which the delegate is the representative

CO-SUBMITTERS: The names of the delegations having signed this resolution

After giving this information, the delegate addresses his forum and this must be italicized:

The Disarmament Committee,

Reminder:

- Preambulatory verbs in the are written in *italics*,
- Preamble sentences end with a comma,

- The initiating verb of each operative clause must be emphasized by underlining,
- You must put a line of space between each clause,,
- It is necessary to number the operative clauses,
- The sub-clauses must be started by a), b), c) etc. and the sub-sub-clauses by i., ii., iii.,
- Abbreviations and abbreviations must be written in full when mentioned for the first time (e.g. -> The United Nations (UN)),
- Each preambular clause must be terminated by a comma (,) and each operative clause by a semicolon (;),
- And finally, the only point of the text is at the end.

Note: No school name should appear on the resolution!

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

FORUM: General Assembly GA6

QUESTION OF: Enhancing the Power of the International Criminal Court (ICC)

SUBMITTED BY: Slovakia

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the aim of the International Criminal Court (ICC) is to prosecute the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community including genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crime of aggression,

Recognising that the prosecution by the ICC represents a clear threat to highly placed individuals who commit serious crimes,

Aware of the fact that the ICC may only interfere in affairs referred to them by the United Nations Security Council, or conflicts occurring in the 123 Member States of the Rome Statute,

Believing that the contribution of the ICC to international justice is reliant on the support it receives from states, its own impartial work and institutional autonomy, and on its perception by potential criminals and victims in the world,

Keeping in mind that the ICC is an independent body and that such independence is integral to its legitimacy and therefore all measures should be taken to remove the court from the influence of political circumstance,

Taking into account the potential of improving national judiciaries, through giving unstable countries the ability to entrust the ICC with urgent cases of the gravest crimes when their judicial system cannot effectively prosecute and enforce incarceration, along with serving as an exemplar for a just and impartial court of law,

Emphasising that the ICC is a court of last resort intended to complement existing national judicial systems, via the concurrent judicial system of complementarity, and therefore does not infringe upon national sovereignty,

Noting with deep concern that three out of five permanent members of the UN Security Council are not party to the Rome Statute,

Affirming the objective to work through jurisdiction of positive complementarity, encouraging states and the ICC to assist each other, as discussed at the Review Conference in Kampala, in 2010, whilst cooperating closely with the United Nations (UN) and Member States,

Realising that by indicting heads of government, the ICC ends impunity for leaders who actively harm their citizens or fail to protect citizens' human rights, and therefore helps to implement the concept of "responsibility to protect," agreed upon by the UN General Assembly in 2005,

Welcoming the perspective that the ratification of the Rome Statute, and thus involvement in the ICC, demonstrates support for the defence of human rights,

Bearing in mind the inherent challenge of seeking to apply procedural approaches from the civil or common law system within the sui generis context of the ICC and the special nature of international criminal proceedings,

Guided by the work of the Study Group, set up at the Kampala 2010 review conference by the Assembly of State Parties (ASP), which has led discussions on the efficiency of the court,

Taking note that there is no measurable performance indicator for quality of judicial decision making and that crude measures of performance based on turnover of cases, or based upon comparisons between courts are inappropriate,

Affirming the issue of victim participation, one of the unique features of the Rome Statute and potentially most complex facing the ICC without fixed safeguards implemented by judges to prevent the unfairness to the defence,

Further emphasising that the court and its investigators are dependent upon diplomatic and logistical support from states as the ICC holds no standing police force, and investigators can only work in areas which they can access with the protection of the host government,

Noting with appreciation actions taken by groups such as the Indian Coalition for the ICC, the Indonesian Civil Society for the ICC, the Malaysian Bar Association and the Philippines Coalition for the ICC to promote awareness and encouraging ratification of the Rome Statute,

Having considered the dissatisfaction of African countries with the ICC's allegedly biased and prejudiced choice of investigation against people of colour and concerned

by the threats of withdrawal made by Gambia and South Africa in November 2016, and the withdrawal of Burundi in October 2017,

1. Urges states that have not yet done so, to become state parties to the International Criminal Court via ratification of the Rome Statute;
2. Confirms that the ICC continues to pursue concurrent jurisdiction and therefore not interfere in countries where legal matters are being handled sincerely, as maintained in the codification of the ICC, unless:
 - a. the country is a signatory of the Rome Statute
 - b. called upon by the relevant nation to assume jurisdiction
 - c. called upon by the United Nations Security Council;
3. Calls upon the UN to encourage and facilitate the convention of Review Conferences such as in Kampala, Uganda in 2010, in which:
 - a. amendments to the Rome Statute may be discussed by representatives of signatory nations
 - b. observer state signatories may contribute to discussions with the aim of promoting the likelihood of ratification by such states
 - c. the organs of the ICC will be represented to ensure legitimate consideration of proposals for enhancing the effectiveness of ICC activities;
4. Requests the availability of the ICC Detention Center for indicted individuals to serve a sentence after a verdict has been issued, when:
 - a. the nation's prisons are unavailable, unable or unwilling to detain the individual
 - b. the nation's governmental instability and corruption endangers the individual's residence in a detention center in the home country
 - c. the nation's governmental instability impedes the fulfillment of a penal sentence;
5. Recommends the continuation of connections between the ICC and regional groups such as the European Union (EU) and African Union (AU), through which:
 - a. countries within the unions can encourage other countries, with whom they have precedent alliances, to join the ICC
 - b. more countries within unions will choose to ratify the Rome Statute, and thus ratification may be seen as an implicit condition of membership;
6. Strongly urges the Court to take all necessary measures to increase the transparency of the Court and its key organs, and to enable greater public participation and connection to its cases, whilst respecting all safeguard measures, through means such as:
 - a. minimizing the number of closed session hearings

- b. increasing efforts to ensure public access to transcripts of proceedings, in particular, of ongoing trial proceedings in order to allow members of the public to follow cases
 - c. publishing projections for each case which is initiated, including the estimate time frame and budget of the procedure
 - d. requiring the presidency of the jury to publish a statement, on appropriate websites, at the conclusion of each verdict
 - e. releasing policy documents on appropriate websites, with particular recommendations to the Office of the Prosecutor to expedite efforts to publish a policy document on disclosure of evidence, and the role of the Prosecutor, as outlined in Article 54 of the Rome Statute;
7. Asks for the creation of an independent framework by the Study Group, for the administration and monitoring of the frozen assets of those indicted by the court at the next Review Conference, following the basis of:
 - a. creating an entity under the Registry, responsible for valuation of assets at the time of issue of arrest warrant by such a body
 - b. making this entity responsible for monitoring and maintaining the inactivity of the accounts of the accused
 - c. relying on cooperation of states to disclose the banking information of the accused, and thus enforcing genuine collaboration between national banks and the ICC;
8. Further recommends that the Study Group investigates a possible future amendment to the Court's legal texts providing the court with subpoena powers in order to:
 - a. aid the fair and expeditious conduct of proceedings
 - b. protect the rights of defendants by avoiding prolonged and inefficient trials, favoring productivity in the courtroom
 - c. improve the efficiency of trials with the use of relevant and contemporary evidence
 - d. allow judges to hear all available evidence from witnesses whilst continuing the provision of protection to victims and witnesses;
9. Proposes that the prerequisites and scope of the unique victim participation, and the high degree of judicial discretion involved in interpreting Article 68(3) of the Rome Statute, evolve through jurisprudence and that no amendments are immediately made to the Statute regarding this issue;
10. Suggests that intergovernmental and nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) cooperate with the Court if requested, in accordance with competence and mandate, through means such as:
 - a. provision of information or documents
 - b. provision of expert opinions and information in relevant areas, regarding investigation and trial
 - c. provision of urgent medical help when needed, in countries and areas affected by crimes committed by accused individuals, and under the jurisdiction of the ICC
 - d) provision of suggestions serving the purpose

of improving victim and witness protection, for consideration by both organs of the Court and State Parties;

11. Further requests assistance for victims in their mental and physical recuperation and rehabilitation, as well as reintegration into society, with the aim of providing complete justice, through:
 - a. the creation of temporary facilities open to affected families who no longer feel safe in their homes, or whose homes have been raided, seized, or rendered uninhabitable in any way
 - b. the provision of medical care and therapy to individuals left mentally and physically scarred by the occasion and consequences of the crime(s) committed, by allocating doctors and psychiatrists to the facilities
 - c. the creation of support groups, in which members of the community can:
 - i. openly discuss their experiences
 - ii. receive feedback and group counsel from a licensed therapist
 - iii. overcome the fear and trauma created by the crime(s) committed
 - d. the implementation of a temporary system of education in such facilities, for younger generations up to the age of 18, in the hopes that their learning will not be hampered dramatically as a consequence of a crime
 - e. the provision of advice to victims on legal rights and employment
 - f. the aiding of citizens in the process of potentially returning home, or seeking asylum in the aftermath of the devastation;

12. Expresses its hope for these reforms to increase the efficiency of the ICC, leading to the elimination of perceived bias against African nations as the court will become able to investigate and prosecute cases with a wider global mandate, facilitated by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. enhancement of perceived global legitimacy of the court through increased recognition of the Rome Statute
 - b. continued use of victim participation to allow the demonstration of genuine need for justice in all present and future cases
 - c. increasing recognition of the court as an independent international body, thus preventing manipulation for use as a political tool
 - d. demonstrating the belief in global community and international cooperation
 - e. cooperation between the ICC and national judicial/investigative systems as well as NGOs such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Human Rights Watch (HRW) in order to provide a clearer and more efficient method by which to prosecute and convict criminals through more available debate and increased understanding of motives, actions and damages
 - f. diversifying the number of judges employed by the ICC from a variety of Member States to provide equal representation of all nations, particularly those in Africa or those considering exiting the ICC;

13. Hopes that the ICC, national and local courts will engage in increased connectivity so that efficient cooperation and positive relationships may be achieved;
14. Calls upon the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) to produce notes to justify every action taken in the investigation and throughout the trial, which would:
 - a. remain secret until the end of the investigation and under no circumstance be disclosed to the general public during that time frame
 - b. be made public once the investigation has finished and the OTP believes there are no dangers for any mentioned witnesses or victims that could arise from the publication of said notes where:
 - i. victims and witnesses should be notified at least three months prior to the publication of any references to them and it should remain each individual's choice to decide whether said information becomes public
 - ii. in case an individual decides to remove their name from the publication, the publication should be postponed until every reference is removed
 - c. the Appeals Chamber should analyze the notes in order to determine that no irregularity has occurred and that the rights of every individual involved have been upheld and if such is not the case, the Appeals Panel may decide to invalidate the Court's ruling;
15. Endorses the creation of a direct line of communication between the registry of the ICC and the office of the Secretary General to facilitate the process of issuing complaints of states' non-compliance and appropriately reprimand.

PROCEDURE DURING THE FORMAL DEBATE

Definition of Key Terms

The Presidency: Those who administer the debate.

The Assembly: The assembly consists of all the members of the room except the Presidency.

Main Submitter (The Spokesperson): Main submitter is the delegate who proposed the resolution.

Resolution: The total of official proposals to debate and consecutively to vote.
Take the floor: Approach the podium and speak for or against the resolution debated.

Yield the floor: Yield the floor to the chair or to another delegation.

General Rules to be Followed During Formal Debates

There are general rules that all delegates must master, know and accept for the proper functioning of formal debates. The delegate must:

- know the terminology and procedures of the debate
- have a thorough knowledge of the topics to be discussed, in order to find arguments supported by evidence and concrete examples.
- be able to justify each idea.

In addition, only the President, or a member of the assembly recognized by the President for a point for information and the delegate who has the floor are allowed to speak during formal debates. All delegates, including those reporting on a particular topic, should rise to speak and address either the Chair or another delegate. The President may extend or shorten the length of the debate if necessary, as well as speaking time and limit the number of points of information. Apart from a decision by the Presidency, no suspension of the rules or changes in the sequence of the debate can take place.

Points of information should be clear and in the form of questions about the delegate's resolution or speech. This is an opportunity for delegates to have explanations, not to express their views on the delegation with the floor.

Example of a Point of Information

Avoid! “Can you explain the situation in Lampedusa?” “Doesn’t the delegate find this resolution vague?” “Can you explain to us why you conduct nuclear tests?”

Instead of these vague and out of subject points of information, here are more **suitable** ones: “Does the delegate find the measures taken against sexual harassment in professional environments found in clause 8 applicable and sufficient?” “Can the delegate precise what should be done according to them since they have said that they are against the resolution which is debated without giving any reason or alternative solution?” “Is the delegate aware that the head of state he represents has clearly spoken against the proposal in clause 9 and that the delegate had just

announced that he was entirely in favor of the resolution?”

Points of information should be clear and under the form of questions regarding the resolution or the speech of the delegate. It is the occasion for delegates to get explanations but not to express their opinions on the delegate giving the speech.

Amendments

Amendments consist of adding, deleting or modifying a clause. All delegates wishing to make amendments should ask the admins a sheet of amendment and then send it to the President. Once the amendment is accepted by the Presidency, the delegate approaches the podium to read it at the assembly and make his speech in favor of it. Following the points of information given to this delegate, the Presidency gives a time of 10 minutes for example for, and 10 minutes against, for this amendment. Note that this is a closed debate and so only speeches on the amendment will be accepted.

When the time allotted for and against the amendment has expired, we will proceed to the vote on this amendment. In the event of a majority of votes in favor, the amendment is incorporated into the resolution and delegates make the necessary changes in their resolution. Otherwise the amendment is rejected and we continue with the open debate on the resolution. The spirit of an amendment must correspond to that of the original resolution, for example if a resolution is for LGBT rights, the amendment can not consist of their condemnation. In addition, the amendments are intended to improve the resolution, to clarify a point in the resolution, therefore the attitude of a delegate proposing the amendment must be constructive.

For example, when a delegate is absolutely against a resolution, he must not propose amendments that remove clauses because it will not be used for anything but to waste time since he will not vote at all for the resolution. In this case it is advisable that the delegate encourages the room to vote against the resolution instead of proposing such amendments. An amendment can be made to add a new clause, modify an already existing clause or delete an entire clause.

The first method of amendment is very simple, it's called "The amendment to add a new clause". It is the action of writing a new clause and then submitting it to

the presidency. It should not be forgotten that if the Speaker finds that the amendment does not add to the debate, it is possible that she will not accept the amendment.

The second method, "The amendment to modify a clause" is a little more complicated, so we will present it with an example:

Invites all countries to hold three meetings a year to discuss solutions to this problem.

This clause is a good idea, but obviously it lacks details to become convincing. To improve it, an amendment is necessary. In this case, we can correct it as follows:

Invites all countries to hold three meetings a year to:

- a) ensure the implementation of international laws concerning the recruitment of child soldiers
- b) discuss the improvement and implementation of the measures decided;

The last method is also very simple, if there is a clause which, in your opinion, impoverishes the resolution and if you think that the resolution is more convincing without it, you have the possibility to delete it by "the amendment to delete the clause".

There is also the so-called "**second degree amendment**" which is simply another amendment to amend the amendment being debated. So this time, instead of amending a clause, we make an amendment to amend the amendment that another delegate has sent and is being debated. This type of amendment is retained in time against.

We must never forget that the Presidency will generally choose to debate amendments that do not eliminate but rather are constructive for a fruitful debate.

TERMINOLOGY TO USE DURING FORMAL DEBATES

The Presidency and the members of the forum are supposed to be polite to each other and attentive to protocol in speaking out. For this, it is essential that each student memorizes and respects the sentences, the expressions, the points below:

Each speech begins with: "Mr. (or Madam) President, ladies and

gentlemen, members of the committee, the forum, the assembly ...". Delegates address each other to the 3rd person singular. Ex: An inquiry point starts with: "Is the delegate aware that ..." and never by "Do you think that ..."

Then in a speech, a delegate must use the following expressions: "As the representative of (name of the country) said before the commission ...", instead of saying "X, you said ...".

Formulas to be used by Forum Members

- Mr. / Madam President
- (country name) delegate solicits / requests the floor
- The delegate from (name of country) would like to speak
- (name of country) delegate raises point of information / procedural point
- The delegate of (name of country) wishes to speak in favor of / against this motion, this resolution or this amendment because ...
- Does the delegate agree (disagree) with the delegate of (name of country) on ...?
- Is the President / Delegate aware (of the fact) that ...?
- The delegate stated in his speech that ... Is he aware that ...?
- The delegate from (name of country) gives the floor to ...
- The (country name) delegate proposes to amend the resolution by deleting / inserting / adding the words ...
- The (name of country) delegate encourages the council / committee to support by voting for / against this motion / amendment / resolution.

To help protect the environment, this instruction guide will not be distributed during the conference. You will receive another guide that will contain only practical information on the MFINUE 2022.

We thank you in advance for your understanding.

*We're looking forward to seeing you in
MFINUE 2022! :)*

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