



Dear Distinguished Delegates and Advisors,

It is my proud honor to announce KnightMUN IX to be held on October 16th and 17th, 2010 at the University of Central Florida's main campus in Orlando, Florida. As one of the premier conferences in the State of Florida and beyond, KnightMUN strives to present high school students with the best conference possible. Acting mainly as an educational conference, KnightMUN helps prepare students for other conferences while teaching the basic strategies and rules of Model United Nations, all while having a competitive and exciting atmosphere for new and experienced delegates alike. KnightMUN strives to promote interest in international studies, current events, or even politics, while emphasizing necessary skills needed in the workforce, such as public speaking skills, the art of persuasion, and writing skills.

KnightMUN 2009 was a complete success in large part due to the dedicated effort by all members of the KnightMUN staff, the countless hours of work put in by the advisors from each school, and especially the hard work by the delegates themselves. Featuring some of the liveliest debate that I have ever witnessed, while facing prominent world issues and simulated world crises, the delegates pushed harder to deal with these situations. This was truly a memorable conference due to the efforts of the delegates to deal with the various issues within their committees.

Delegates, please use this handbook in preparation for the conference. This includes information on our Rules of Procedure, Position Papers, General Conference Policies, and other details for our conference. Also make sure to keep a copy of the short-form of our rules to use at your convenience during committee sessions. We have also added in a sample position paper along with a long list of helpful hints for when the delegates write their papers. We hope that this guide is helpful for all delegates.

As preparations are underway for KnightMUN IX, we hope to continue to improve our conference year-by-year, expanding both in size and in level of debate. I am truly looking for a great conference this year and for myriad years to come. Have a great conference!

Anthony Aslou

-Anthony Aslou
KnightMUN 2010 Executive Director

KNIGHTMUN CONFERENCE OVERVIEW



Thank you for your interest in UNA-UCF's ninth annual KnightMUN conference at the University of Central Florida. Below is some general information about this year's conference, including the conference date, location, fees, and committee information. Please visit our website for more information about the conference at <http://www.knightmun.com>

General Information

Dates: Saturday and Sunday, October 16-17, 2010

Location: UCF's Main Campus - Orlando, Florida

Delegate Fee: \$15 per Delegate

School Fee: \$30 per School

This year, KnightMUN will have seven different committees for delegates to choose to participate in. They include the SC (Security Council) General Assembly 4th (GA 4th), WHO (World Health Organization), UNDP (UN Development Programme), IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency), OIC (Organization of The Islamic Conference), and NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization).

Committee Information

Each committee has individual topics that students will be able to debate, but the committees are not connected to each other. Two committees (NATO and Security Council) will be crises committees. Designed for more experienced delegates, these committees will not only include the designed topics, but simulated international crises that the delegates must respond to in their committee. With frequent updates, bulletins, and guest speakers, the delegates must respond in real time as different situations develop.

Delegates will compete individually in each committee, not on a team by school. Schools will register each student, not for one nation to represent in every committee. Awards will be given to the top delegates in each committee, not overall by country. In all of the non-crises committees, students will be allowed to participate in dual-delegates (having two delegates from the same school compete together as the same country in the same committee), but single delegations are strongly encouraged to give the delegates a better learning experience.



Computer Policies

- It is encouraged for delegates to bring a laptop to use during committee to type up working papers, but not required. If so, delegates are expected to bring a flash drive in order to transfer approved working papers to the Committee Director's designated computer. Laptops however are not mandatory, as hand written working papers will not be penalized in any respect.
- Delegates should not be using Internet service during committee session for any reason. During formal breaks from committee sessions, students may access the internet for research purposes only.
- Internet connections may or may not be available in the committee room, but will be available for delegates on the UCF Guest Network in the UCF Student Union during breaks. Otherwise, delegates will be expected to utilize home government for any research requirements.

Delegate Decorum

- Delegates are expected to maintain professional behavior at ALL times at the conference, including all times from the start to the end of the conference, even when not at conference facilities. Delegates must follow their school's code of conduct at all times, including any times on the way to the conference, during committee, during breaks, or at hotel stays.
- The University of Central Florida, UNA-UCF, and the KnightMUN Conference do not take responsibility for any actions taken by students at any point during the conference.

Resolution Writing Regulations

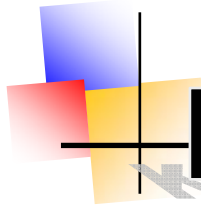
- Delegates should not bring any pre-written working papers of any sort. Delegates may bring as much research as they wish, along with notes about solutions for the topics, but are forbidden from bringing pre-written clauses for possible resolutions. If seen, these will be confiscated immediately.

General Conference Policies

- Delegates may not leave committees without permission from the committee director. Delegates also may not go to Home Government or Conference Services without a pass and/or a note from their director. Delegates may not enter another committee for any reason.
- Delegates may NOT boycott their committee, can NOT have their nation leave the United Nations (or any other committee represented at the conference), and can NOT address any of the other committees for any reason. Also, the actions/resolutions/crises of one committee do not affect the other committees in any way, so there will no need for interaction between committees.

Delegate Removal Procedures

- Delegates must obey instructions from KnightMUN Secretariat and Staff members at all times during the conference. If delegates do not follow KnightMUN Rules and Procedures, they may be subject for removal from the conference without refund. Any delegate or visitor who persists in an attempt to divert the Conference from its educational purposes shall be subject to action from the Secretariat and may have his/her credentials revoked. If a problem arises, advisors will be contacted immediately.



KnightMUN



KNIGHTMUN 2010 RULES OF PROCEDURE Short-Form

Motion	2 nd Required	Debatable	Vote to Pass	Interrupt Speakers
Adoption of the Agenda	Yes	2 For 2 Against	Majority	No
Point of Personal Privilege	No	No	None	Yes
Point of Order	No	No	None	Yes
Point of Inquiry	No	No	None	No
Point of Information	No	No	None	No
Yields (to chair, questions, delegate)	No	No	None	No
Right of Reply	No	No	None	No
Appeal to the Chair's Decision	No	No	2/3 Majority	No
Suspend Debate (for purposes of a caucus)	No	No	Majority	No
Table Debate	Yes	2 For 2 Against	2/3 Majority	No
Closure of Debate	Yes	2 Against	2/3 Majority	No
Adjourn Meeting	Yes	No	Majority	No
Open the Speakers List	No	No	Majority	No
Close the Speakers List	Yes	2 For 2 Against	2/3 Majority	No
Set the Speakers Time	No	1 For 1 Against	Majority	No
Set the Number of Questions	No	1 For 1 Against	Majority	No
Introduce a Draft Resolution	No	No	None	No
Move to a Vote on a Draft Resolution	No	2 For 2 Against	Majority	No
Roll-Call Vote	No	No	None	No
Voting on a Draft Resolution	--	--	50% plus 1	--



The Rules of Procedure contained in this packet are the official Rules of Procedure of the KnightMUN Conference. The legality of proposals will be determined by the Charter of the United Nations unless otherwise stated herein or at the opening of the Conference.

Officers

The Secretary-General appoints all officers for the duration of the Conference.

Rule Changes

The Director-General, or an authorized official, reserves the right to change the Rules if deemed necessary for the educational benefit of the Conference. This is the only way the Rules may be changed. These rulings are not appealable.

Language

English shall be the official and working language of the Conference. The use of other languages is permitted if: 1) The Secretariat is given prior notice and, 2) A translation into English is made readily available.

Credentials

The Secretariat will approve the credentials of qualified representatives. The Secretary-General has the right to revoke credentials at any time during the Conference, including those credentials of groups with Official Observer status. Delegates from groups with Observer status will be allowed access to all committees except the Security Council.

Diplomatic Courtesy

The primary principle of diplomatic protocol is courtesy or decorum. Any delegate or visitor who persists in an attempt to divert the Conference from its educational purposes shall be subject to action from the Secretariat and may have his/her credentials revoked.

Seating

Delegates will be seated in committee according to the seating procedure used by the UN in which seat assignments are designated by placards. The seating assignment will be determined by a random drawing at the beginning of the Conference, and the countries will be seated in alphabetical order, beginning with the first country selected in the drawing.

Quorum

A majority of voting members answering to the roll at each day's first meeting shall constitute a quorum for that day. A quorum will be assumed unless questioned through a Point of Order (See Rule 6).



Rules and Procedure

1) Order of Consideration

Each committee shall establish the order of consideration of the topic agenda. Amendments both to the order of the agenda topics and of the resolution order within each topic are permissible, and require a two-thirds vote of the committee. This motion shall be made in writing to the Committee Director. Debate is limited to one speaker for, and one speaker against.

2) Powers of the Committee Director

In addition to exercising the powers that are conferred elsewhere in these Rules, the Director shall:

- a. Declare sessions opened and closed
- b. Direct all discussion in the body
- c. Ensure observance of the Rules of Procedure and provide interpretations of the Rules
- d. Put questions, and announce decisions to the Committee
- e. Rule on Points of Order and have control over all processing to ensure the smooth functioning of the body unless otherwise specified in the Rules
- f. Limit the number of speakers
- g. Limit the number of times each representative may speak on a question
- h. Declare necessary recesses

3) Agenda

After the committee has had at least one caucus (See Rule 12) for the purpose of discussing the topic order, a motion to set the agenda will be in order. After the motion has been made, the motion for the adoption of the agenda will be put to a vote. The adoption of the agenda order may only pass with a clear majority.

4) Speaker's List

The Committee Director shall keep a Speaker's List for each topic (not each resolution or amendment). The Committee Director, upon his or her discretion, will open the Speaker's List. The Speaker's time will be set by a motion to set the Speaker's Time in which the delegate will specify a time limit for debate. The Committee Director will then entertain two speakers for, and two speakers against, the motion. The motion passes by a simple majority, and the vote will be by placard. Resolutions will be debated simultaneously using a new and separate Speaker's List. The Speaker's List may be closed upon a motion from the floor. Permission to speak shall be accorded to one speaker for and one speaker against. A simple majority is required for this motion to pass. The Committee Director may refuse to entertain a motion for closing the Speaker's List at his or her discretion. If delegates are absent when they are called upon to speak, they will lose their position on the Speaker's List and must send a note to the Dais to be placed on the list again. A delegate may only be present on the list once, but may re-enter after he or she has spoken. A note must be passed up to the Dais requesting to be placed upon the Speaker's List after the Director's initial call for speakers.



5) Yields

As an option, the Director of a particular committee may request that delegates yield any remaining time in their speeches to the Committee Director. This decision will be made at the sole discretion of the Director and is not subject to appeal. Speakers on the speakers list may choose to either yield their remaining time to the chair, yield to another delegate (with their permission), or yield to a preset number of questions. If a speaker yields to another delegate, that delegate must yield to the chair. Speakers may decline to answer questions at any point, even after questions have been asked.

6) Points of Parliamentary Inquiry

Points of Parliamentary Inquiry are used to make a general inquiry. These points shall not interrupt the current speaker, and should be used sparingly. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry may only be raised when the Director is entertaining motions.

7) Points of Order

Points of Order will only be recognized for the following items:

- a. To complain of errors in voting, tabulation, or procedure
- b. To question incorrect placement on the Speaker's List
- c. To question a quorum

A Point of Order may interrupt a speaker and **it is to be used sparingly**.

8) Points of Personal Privilege

Points of Personal Privilege are used to direct a question to the Committee Director regarding non-substantive matters only. This includes matters concerning the personal comfort of the delegates, the arrangement of the room, and other such topics related to the person of the delegates. Points of Personal Privilege shall not interrupt the speaker and may only be raised when the Director is entertaining a motion.

9) Rights of Reply

At the Committee Director's discretion, any member nation or observer may be granted a Right of Reply to answer serious insults directed at the dignity of his or her country. This procedural motion must be submitted to the Committee Director in writing. The Committee Director has the **ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY** to accept or reject Rights of Reply, and the decision **IS NOT SUBJECT TO APPEAL**. Delegates who feel that they are being treated unfairly may take their complaint to any member of the Secretariat.



10) Appealing the Decision of the Committee Director

A delegate may appeal any ruling of the Committee Director except those in regard to the granting of roll-call votes, explanation of votes, rights of reply, and all other decision specifically exempted elsewhere. The appeal must be put to an immediate vote. The Director's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

11) Resolutions

Resolutions must be submitted in writing to the Director. Any accepted and approved draft resolution may be discussed via the Speaker's List. The Director may request that members submitting multiple draft resolutions attempt to formulate a common one. The Committee Director will determine the required sponsors and signatories for any draft resolution at the beginning of the initial session (approximately 1/6th or 1/5th of the entire committee).

12) Caucusing

A Suspension of the Meeting may be motioned for from the floor. This motion shall include both the time limit on the suspension as well as the reason for it. The Motion to Suspend the Meeting shall pass by a simple majority vote. In order to motion for a caucus one would state, "I would like to motion for a suspension of the meeting for the purpose of a (moderated / unmoderated) caucus for # minutes."

13) Amendments

Any member nation may propose an amendment to a resolution during debate. Amendments must be submitted in writing to the Director. Any amendment may be discussed from the Speaker's List. The Director may request that members submitting similar proposals attempt to formulate a common one. The Director shall announce the required number of signatories and sponsors required to pass an amendment at the beginning of the initial committee session. A vote must be taken on an amendment before any other amendment may be proposed. Amendments themselves are not amendable. Amendments will be debated by two speakers for, and two speakers against.

14) Friendly Amendments

Friendly amendments to a resolution under debate may be accepted, but must first be approved by all sponsors of the amendment under consideration. The friendly amendment will immediately be incorporated into the resolution upon approval.

15) Closure of Debate

A motion for Closure of Debate, bringing an issue to an immediate vote, is in order only after there have been eight speakers on a substantive motion. Permission to speak shall be accorded to two speakers in favor, and two against, closure of debate.



16) Adjournment of Debate

A motion for adjournment of debate, if successful, allows the delegates to end debate on one topic without having to vote on the resolutions for that topic. This motion is in order only after there have been eight speakers on a substantive motion, and requires a simple majority to pass. The delegates may return to the topic if there is a successful motion to adjourn a different topic and return to the original one.

17) Voting

Voting will be conducted by placard or by roll call. The type of voting will be at the discretion of the Committee Director, but any member nation may request a roll call vote on any substantive question. Within the committees, all substantive votes will be decided by a simple majority of those members present and voting.

In the General Assembly, resolutions shall require a simple majority, while amendments to resolutions shall require the affirmative support of $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of the member nations present and voting. A majority vote requires the concurrence of 50 percent plus one of those member nations voting "yes" and "no." A $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ vote requires the concurrence of 67 percent or more of those member nations voting "yes" and "no." Abstentions are not included in the calculation of the vote.

In the case of a roll call vote, the following options are available: "yes," "no," "abstain," "pass," "yes with rights," and "no with rights." A "with rights" vote allows a delegate the opportunity to briefly explain the reasoning behind his or her decision. The time limit on such explanations is determined solely at the Director's discretion and such decisions are not subject to appeal. Only delegates who are "present" are allowed to abstain, those who are "present and voting" may not. If a delegate passes, they will have the opportunity to vote after everyone has voted and the "rights" have been allotted, though they must then vote either "yes" or "no." All delegates will have an opportunity to change their votes after all the votes have been recorded and all speakers have been heard.

Please note that in the Security Council: All resolutions require nine or more votes in favor, with the added requirement that none of the permanent five members of the Security Council is allowed to vote "no."

18) Reconsideration

Reconsideration is the only way that delegates may vote a second time on a substantive resolution. It requires that a delegate who had previously voted with the prevailing side indicate to the Director in writing that he or she wishes to change his or her vote and to reconsider the particular resolution. This motion must then be moved from the floor by a second. There will be two speakers for and two speakers against the reconsideration, and if successful (this requires a $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ majority to pass), the delegates will return to the original resolution and vote again. If any amendments have been written for the resolution, they must be moved immediately after a successful vote for reconsideration is conducted.



POSITION PAPER WRITING

In preparation for the conference, delegates are responsible for doing extensive research on their topics, including their country's stance on each topic. Before the conference, each delegate is required to turn in a position paper, which is a short write up of the research that they have conducted. Delegates will still be allowed to participate at the conference if they have not turned in a position paper, but it is strongly encouraged as it is the first impression that the committee director gets for each delegate. Students though will be ineligible for awards if they do not turn in a position paper.

Content, content, content! The most important element of a good position paper is the content. First and foremost, a position paper should present a position. A position paper is designed to present a country's position on the issues on the agenda, not a background piece on the topic. Certainly, feel free to use information on the topic that supports your country's position, but the position paper should present a position. Secondly, the position should be compatible with your country's interests and foreign policy. This is the position paper from your country, not yourself. Your own personal viewpoints may be different from the foreign policy of the country you are representing, but remember that part of the learning experience of Model UN is learning and presenting a different perspective. Finally on content, the position paper is your opportunity to demonstrate to the committee staff and your fellow delegates your depth of knowledge on the issue. Stating that Belgium wishes to see a strengthening of the verification protocols of the CFE Treaty by allowing more overflights of territory shows a greater depth of knowledge and nuance than merely saying that Belgium supports a strengthening of the CFE Treaty.

Quality of writing The second most important element of a good position paper is the quality of writing. The quality of the ideas is the most important factor, but how well they are presented is also important. Quality of writing includes how well organized the position paper is and how clearly the ideas are presented. Appropriate syntax and vocabulary are also important factors. Remember to use diplomatic and academic language and most importantly – avoid colloquialisms!

Finish and format A poorly formatted position paper or one that has spelling or grammatical errors can distract the reader from the quality of the content and writing. Common mistakes include substituting "US" for "UN" or "Untied Nations" for "United Nations." Mistakes in the names of topics or the committee also detract from the overall quality of the position paper. Position papers should be carefully proofread to avoid these errors.



POSITION PAPER FORMAT SPECIFICATIONS

- Position Papers should be about a page on each topic, along with a short introduction.
- Position Papers should not exceed 5 pages in length, but should definitely be longer than one.
- Paper size 8½"x11"
- Font size 10, 11 or 12 point
- Times New Roman, Arial, or similar font
- Single Spaced
- 1" margins for top, bottom, left and right
- Header in the upper right hand corner:
 - Delegate's Name
 - Delegate's School
 - Country that you are representing (i.e. Kingdom of Norway)
 - Committee Name (i.e. General Assembly Plenary)
- Topics should be addressed in the position paper in the order your country would like to see them addressed in the committee.
- Place the topic title centered and in bold above each topic.

A well-written Position Paper includes all of the following information for each topic:

- 1- a brief summary/definition of topic
- 2- a brief history of topic including international efforts
- 3- description of related international acts and U.N. Resolutions
- 4- description of NGOs and other involved agencies or U.N. Bodies
- 5- the official domestic stance of the country on the topic
- 6- at least a few quotes from government officials
- 7- if applicable, domestic actions by their government related to topic
- 8- a brief description of all currently proposed resolutions, ideas
- 9- sample ideas; what you want to propose in the committee



POSITION PAPER DO'S AND DON'TS

Do's

- Present a Position
- Use historical examples that apply to your country if they support your position/claim to expertise
- Follow the correct format
- Cite sources (if appropriate) using either in text information or a footnote
- Research the issue
- Present a position on all topics
- Have someone proofread your work
- Go through multiple drafts
- Complete extensive research on your country's position
- Present a position consistent with your country's interests and foreign policy
- Use spell check
- Turn it in on-time

Don'ts

- Just rehash the 2 issues
- Just give a history lesson
- Rely solely on the Background Guide for your research
- Rely on speeches as your primary source of information
- Just rely on spell check—it misses errors such as "Untied Nations"



SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

The State of Israel
General Assembly Plenary
Delegate Name
Delegate School

KnightMUN - General Assembly Plenary

With the ever increasing troubles that face our world today, the State of Israel seeks to make the world a better, safer place and fights to insure a better future for humanity. Israel has continued to work towards a goal of eliminating human rights abuses within its own borders, including banning all forms of torture in investigations. Hundreds of suicide attacks by terrorists and militant groups against Israeli citizens have though, forced Israel to extreme measures to protect its own people. Israel would like to see more done on Palestinian abuses by the Palestinian Authority and other groups. Israel would also like for the United Nations to continue to pressure the Palestinian Authority to control their own citizens and bring them to justice. Israel would also like to see continued efforts on the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons. One effort that needs to be continued however is the research on counteragents against the chemical and biological warfare. Israel is a leader in this research and would like other nations to continue. Continued pressure to join the biological and chemical conventions and continued regional meetings about the situations are both desperately needed. Israel believes that these issues and many others are very important to the global society and can help shape the future of mankind for the better.

I. Israeli Human Rights Abuses

The State of Israel has a strict policy against human rights abuses within its borders. Having been accused of various violations of human rights and criticized for their interrogation techniques, Israel has worked passionately to improve human rights conditions. Israel, remnants of the over 6 million slaughtered men, women, and children of Nazi, Germany, would be the last nation to abuse the rights of people undeservedly. Fighting terrorism and being under siege from "violent extremists determined to destroy the State of Israel," has welcomed unique circumstances to the Israeli Defense Forces (I.D.F.). The existence of continued terrorist actions against citizens of Israel, has demanded full out force to investigate and detain these perpetrators against Israeli rights and freedoms. While suicide attacks that deliberately target innocent civilians are deemed unacceptable by the Israeli government and the world, the Palestinian Authority (P.A.) has not met its expressed commitment to ensure that those responsible are brought to justice even though numerous UN Security Council resolutions (1515, 1435, and 1397) have called for them to do so. The State of Israel has a no tolerance policy against acts of terror and will use the means necessarily to bring extreme terrorists to justice. During only the previous three years, 137 Palestinian suicide attacks have killed over 900 and injured over 6000 innocent Israeli citizens. In response to the UN and UNCHR, along with its continued work to improve human rights conditions, the Israeli



SAMPLE POSITION PAPER (CONT.)

Supreme Court banned the use of torture in interrogations and outlawed the use of physical force in 1999. The State of Israel would like to show the global community that its efforts would relieve all criticism that it has received. Israel though, will not have its national sovereignty impeded upon by the United Nations or UNCHR, and will fight against any resolution that does so. While the State of Israel has dealt with human rights abuses accordingly, the Palestinian Authority has not. Palestinian Security Forces regularly arrest, detain, abuse, and torture innocent Israeli civilians while many remain imprisoned indefinitely without charge. Groups such as HAMAS and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad also continue to abuse both prisoners and Palestinian citizens themselves. Israel would like to see continued efforts in improving human rights conditions in the state of Palestine and for the UN to "exercise control over militant groups responsible for violence against IDF and settlers within Palestine and for suicide bombings within Israel," as was stated by the UNCHR in March 2005.

II. Biological and Chemical Warfare

The State of Israel has a clear, very distinguished policy towards the topic of biological and chemical weapons. Israel does not believe in the use of chemical or biological weapons for offensive purposes against other nations or to be used to control the population. Israel does however contend that research on chemical and biological agents need to continue in order for nations to be able to fight against chemical and biological attacks by other nations or from terrorist groups. This research can help cure this new age warfare, such as coming for cures in order to save the population. Israel values its own citizens and will continue its efforts to potentially save their lives if it became necessary. The State of Israel has signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (C.W.C.) in order to show their dedication to the proliferation of chemical weapons aimed for warfare. Israel is also a member of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (O.P.C.W.) Asian Group. In 1992, Israel established the Special Means Bureau at the Ministry of Defense. One of its purposes was to fight against potential biological and chemical weapon attacks. The Israel Institute of Biological Research (I.I.B.R.) continues to work towards cures of potential chemical and biological attacks, along with doing research on many other potential life-saving medicinal chemistry disorder cures. In 2001, senior Israeli Health Ministry official Yehuda Barukh stated that Israel is "better prepared than any other country regarding the possibility of a biological attack, and that Israel has sufficient mediation to counter anthrax". Israel aims towards the eventual proliferation of all biological and chemical weapons, though the immediate need is to concentrate on the research on counter-warfare and cures. Israel would like a resolution that would create continued annual meetings to be held worldwide on this topic and the continued effort of groups such as the CWC and BTWC. More regional efforts are also needed by the United Nations and for more countries to sign or ratify the conventions.