



Conference Handbook

MEFHIGHMUN 2025

Background

MEFHIGHMUN

MEFHIGHMUN'25 is our fourth annual session, which we hope will encourage students to come out of their comfort zones and engage in dialogue with their peers and enable them to have an overall entertaining and educational experience. In MEFHIGHMUN, our main ambition is to achieve a medium in which students can engage in discourse about real international problems, and through communication and collaboration, come up with solutions to these problems. Our theme this year is “ The Difficulties And Opportunities Of Globalization On Human Geography”, and we hope to find answers and solutions to the major crises of climate change, resource usage, environmental harm and plenty more.

MEF Schools

MEF Schools is a family of private schools, which was founded by Dr. Ibrahim Arıkan, a Turkish entrepreneur and businessman who was head of various companies grouped under Arıkanlı Holding Inc. Since then, MEF grew and developed and today has a National and an International School in Ulus as well as an International School in Izmir.

MEF Schools offer a stimulating education program which strives to meet the individual learning needs of their students. MEF's mission is to make students into lifelong learners and educated citizens of the world who are academically and socially developed, sensitive and curious. MEF Schools achieve their mission by providing a strong academic and social education, which allows students to succeed in life. The education and training in MEF Schools is an endless process that is constantly developing in accordance with the requirements of the age, renewed in the light of accumulation and experience.

Committees

UNHCR: United Nations Human Rights Council

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) aims to protect and advocate the basic human rights that everyone is entitled to. UNHRC discusses all issues related to the topic of human rights and situations that infringe upon those rights, whilst also discussing solutions which will benefit those whose rights have been violated. The committee investigates breaches in human rights of member nations within the United Nations in important issues such as freedom of belief and religion, women's rights, racial rights and so on.

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency which is concerned with promoting world peace and security globally in the departments of education, science and culture. UNESCO's main ambition is to contribute to the development and cultivation of peace, the total eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is in charge of the coordination of responses to environmental issues within the United Nations system. It is concerned with a wide range of issues, which include climate change, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and green economic development. The UNEP provides leadership, delivers science and develops solutions in these specific areas. It also internationally develops environmental agreements, helps national governments achieve environmental targets and heavily promotes environmental sciences.

ECOSOC: Economic and Social Council

The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is responsible for coordinating the economic and social departments of the United Nations. In this council, international economic and social problems are discussed, and also through communication policy recommendations addressed to member states are formulated. It conducts cutting edge analysis and comes to a compromise for setting new norms for further sustainable development.

WHA: World Health Assembly

The World Health Assembly (WHA), which serves as the decision-making body of the World Health Organization (WHO), is attended by delegations from all WHO Member States and focuses on specific health agendas provided by the Executive Board. The main functions of the WHA are to determine the

policies of the WHO, appoint the Director-General, supervise financial policies, and review and approve the proposed programme budget.

ICJ: International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ), also known as the World Court, is one of the six main organs of the United Nations. It helps settle disagreements between states following international law and also gives advisory opinions on international legal issues. The ICJ is the only international court that adjudicates general disputes between countries, with its rulings and opinions serving as primary sources of international law, and does not take individual crime cases.

OHCHR: The Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. It also has a mandate to help stateless people.-un.org

UN WOMEN: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, also known as UN Women, is a United Nations entity working for gender equality and the empowerment of women. Founded in 2010.

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF, originally called the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, now officially United Nations Children's Fund, is an agency of the United Nations responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide.

UNSC: United Nations Security Council

The United Nations Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is charged with ensuring international peace and security, recommending the admission of new UN members to the General Assembly, and approving any changes to the UN Charter.

UNODC: UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF DRUGS AND CRIME

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is a United Nations office that was established in 1997 as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention by combining the United Nations International

SPECPOL

La Comité spécial des questions politiques et de la décolonisation (SPECPOL) est l'un des principaux comités des Nations Unies et, dans le cadre d'un Modèle des Nations Unies (MUN), il sert de plateforme pour discuter des enjeux mondiaux liés à des questions politiques et de décolonisation.

Rules of procedure

What is lobbying?

Lobbying takes place on the first day of a conference following THIMUN procedure, length varying depending on conference. Lobbying shortly commences after the opening speeches. During lobbying, the delegates are split up into groups dictated by the committee topics. The groups are split up on the basis of their country's/organizations involvement in the issue, as well as the topic the delegate has researched the most. Delegates can switch to other groups during the lobbying session as they see fit. These lobbying events help establish groups which then draft a resolution that will be debated during the conference.

What is a resolution?

The resolution is the focal point of the MUN experience. The resolution is essentially a document in which contains all the issues a certain committee would like to introduce and methods to resolve said issues. In THIMUN, the resolution requires a very specific format in which it has to be completed, thus the resolution must have: operative and preambulatory clauses (these being the clauses used to introduce and or propositions to resolve said issues) and a main/co-submitter. After the draft resolution has been completed, the chair board will look over the draft and make any necessary changes to the resolution.

Preambulatory Clauses:

These are clauses which cite past resolutions, presidents and statements; they are essentially historic justifications for action. When they are written, they must always be *Italic*. An example of preambulatory clauses would be:

Contemplates the complications of...

Fully aware of the degree of the situation...

Keeping in mind the culture of...

Operative Clauses:

These are clauses, to the degree of judgment, order, or resolution, which requires anything to be done or not to be done. They must always be underlined and examples of an operative clause would be:

Noting the past efforts of...

Requests that a...

Authorizes the implementation of...

Motions used most frequently:

1. Motion to Extend Debate Time

- At the Chair's discretion, may be overruled by the Chair

2. Motion to move to the previous question (formerly "motion to move directly into voting procedure")

- When in time in favor, move to time against
- When in time against, move to voting procedure

3. Motion to Divide the House

- This motion may be called if there are enough abstentions during the voting which, if forced to vote in favor could topple the result of the voting
- Chairs individually ask every delegate for their vote
- Abstentions are not in order

4. Motion to Vote by Roll Call

- Chairs individually ask every delegate for their vote
- Abstentions are in order
- The motion may be called if a delegate feels uncertain that the administrative staff has properly counted the votes

5. Motion to Follow Up:

- Will not be granted at our conference.

Points in Order:

Points in order	Definition	How to indicate
Point of Information to the Speaker	A question directed to the speaker	“Raise hand” function
Point Of Information to the Chair	A question raised referring mostly to facts and the agenda Cannot interrupt the speaker	A message to the Chair
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	A question about the rules of procedure Cannot interrupt the speaker	A message to the Chair
Point of Order	A question on the ruling of the Chair Cannot interrupt the speaker	Unmute and state
Point of Personal Privilege	A question regarding a personal matter Can only interrupt the speaker if it’s due to audibility	Unmute and state

Useful Links:

- [THIMUN Foundation – What is Thimun](#)
- [Official THIMUN Rules of Proc](#)
- [edureTHIMUN Tutorials - Student & Teacher Preparation Tutorials](#)

Dictionary

1. **Delegate** is a participant who represents a country in one MUN committee.
2. **Ambassador** is the head of a delegation.
3. **Committees**. There will be 5 committees in this conference: UNHRC, UNESCO, UNEP, ECOSOC, WHA, ICJ. In each committee delegates will represent their countries' policies and negotiate resolutions to benefit their country and the world.
4. **Chairs** are heads of a committee. They facilitate debates according to the Rules of Procedure (RoP).
5. **Rules of Procedure** (RoP) are the rules which dictate how to run a Model United Nations committee.
6. **Out of Order** is a term that describes actions that are not allowed according to the Rules of Procedure.
7. **Point of Inquiry** is a question from a delegate to the chair about the Rules of Procedure (RoP) or anything else they don't understand in the committee.
8. **Point of Information** is a question that one delegate asks of another delegate after a delegate completes a speech.
9. **Follow-Ups** is a request to ask a second question after having already asked one as a point of information. Follow-Ups are out of order at our conference.
10. **Point of Personal Privilege** is a point that can be called for when a delegate feels impeded by something outside of the debate. Examples include going to the bathroom, room temperature or inability to hear another speaker.
11. **Point of Order** is a point that can be called by a delegate on another delegate, or on the chair, if the Rules of Procedure are not being followed.
12. **Right of Reply** is a point made when a delegate thinks that their country was insulted during another delegate's speech. If approved by the chair, the insulted delegate gets a certain amount of time to respond to the insult. There is no Right of Reply to a Right of Reply.
13. **Motion** is an action made by delegates to direct debate in a certain direction. Motions can ask chairs to change the order of the things discussed, to call speakers for or against the resolution out of turn, or to force delegates not to abstain from voting. Motions may not interrupt the speaker.
14. **Second** is an action of another delegate agreeing with the motion. Most motions require a second to be voted on by the entire committee.
15. **Objection**: if a motion gets a second, the chairs ask whether there are any objections. If at least one delegate objects, the motion proceeds to a vote by the entire committee. If there are no objections, the motion passes automatically.
16. **Yield** is the action of a speaker if they decide to give up the remaining time in their speech.
17. **Yield to the Chair** - the delegate gives up the rest of their time, meaning they give the floor back to the chair (yield the floor to the chair)
18. **Yield to another delegate** - the delegate gives up the rest of their time to another delegate
19. **Decorum** is ordered by committee. The chair may call decorum if delegates are loud or disrespectful.
20. **Blocs** are groups of delegates who agree on certain principles and will work together to write draft resolutions.
21. **Lobbying** is the time when delegates interact with each other to gather support for their resolution or amendment.
22. **Clause** is a written instruction detailing the practical policy that the delegate wants to be implemented if their resolution passes.
23. **Working Paper** is the first set of ideas compiled by the different blocs.

24. **Draft Resolution** is the final version of a working paper. In draft resolutions the blocs' combined policy ideas are properly formatted and approved by the chair for both content and format.
25. **Resolution** is a document that contains all the issues that the committee wants to solve and the proposed solutions. After a draft resolution is successfully passed during the voting bloc it can be called a resolution. The goal of a committee is to pass a resolution.
26. **Submitters** are the delegates who contributed the most to the draft resolution.
27. **Co-submitters** are the delegates who support a draft resolution or want to see it Discussed.
28. **Preambulatory** clauses are the statements in the first section of the draft resolution which describe the issues that the committee wants to solve and previous measures taken to combat the problem.
29. **Operative clauses** are the statements in the second section of the draft resolution which outline the specific solutions the sponsors wish to implement.
30. **Amendment** is a written change made to an operative clause. Amendments can change existing clauses, add new ones or delete sub clauses and clauses.
31. **Merging** is a process when two or more draft resolutions are combined.
32. **Close Debate** is a motion for the committee to end debate and move into voting procedure. If this passes, the speaker's list is closed and the only motions allowed are those that pertain to the voting procedure.
33. **Voting Procedure** (Voting Bloc) is the period at the end of a committee session when delegates vote on amendments followed by draft resolutions.

Dress code

It is important for the delegates to look professional and serious as they are representing a country and discussing important issues.

Therefore the dress code for this MUN conference is strictly formal. Delegates should be dressed in business-style attire.

Acceptable items include:

- Trouser suits
- Shirts
- Ties
- Skirt suits
- Blouses
- Knee-length dresses

Examples of items that are not permitted:

- Leather trousers
- Jeans
- Leggings
- Jumpers
- T-shirts
- Tracksuits