



TTMUN 26

27 APRIL – 29 APRIL

*A man who doesn't think differently from his
time and environment can't grow beyond his
time and environment.*

H. Stenius

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Letter From The Secretary General

*Esteemed Delegates and Honorable Advisors,
It is my utmost honor and immense pleasure to welcome every single one of you to TTMUN'26.*

Ever since its first session in 2015, TTMUN Conferences have been an undeniable portrayal of unity, collaboration, and resilience by the fellow members of the TTMUN Club. As the executive team of TTMUN'26, we have dedicated countless hours to organize the 11th annual session of TTMUN; while doing so, we have maintained the same passion and dedication with every step we have taken to sustain the quality of TTMUN. That being said, as the Secretary-General of TTMUN'26, I would like to thank my fellow executive team members and our remarkable advisor, Vesile Acar, whose support made it possible to organize this conference and host you here at our school on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of April. Yet, beyond its tradition, TTMUN'26 is shaped by its purpose.

Our mission in TTMUN Club is to foster mutual growth in a collaborative environment where we are not only discussing real-world issues but also work towards solutions. Therefore, in correlation with our mission, we have chosen the theme of TTMUN'26 to be "Bridging Divides in Human Rights". The significance of the theme lies in the unfortunate irony of the persistence of human rights violations. Today, our world is witnessing and turning a blind eye to human rights violations that the United Nations was initially established to ensure that the world would never witness and do so again. Acknowledging this, we, the youth shall not only wait for our turn to come tomorrow but shape it today. Hence, as the executive team, we hope for a fruitful conference where everyone, regardless of their role, contributes to the debates, lobbying, and discussions, bearing the urgency of our global reality in mind.

As we embark on this journey, this mission will be in action over the course of three days as the delegates will have the opportunity to be active in one of nine committees of TTMUN'26 with fifteen diverse agenda items that seek to solve the serious issues that our world is facing. While doing so, let's embrace the unparalleled value of collaboration, respect, and empathy for a better future. Finally, I hope that you have an incomparable MUN experience and once again as the Secretary General, I wholeheartedly welcome everyone to the TTMUN'26.

"All my hope is in youth!"

—Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

Derin HALATCI,
Secretary General of TTMUN'26.

United Nations and its Achievements

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. It currently consists of 193 Member States. The process and work of the United Nations are led by the principles and purposes written in its founding Charter.

The United Nations can take action on the issues confronting humanity in the 21st century; such as climate change, peace and security, human rights, terrorism, disarmament, sustainable development, humanitarian and health emergencies, gender equality, governance, food production, and more.

The UN also provides a platform for its members to express their opinions in the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and other bodies and committees. By creating efficient dialogue between its members, and by holding negotiations, the Organization has become a mechanism for governments to find mutual areas of agreement and solve their problems as well as general problems collaboratively.



Pay Attention to:

Dress Code

All delegates should bear in mind that TTMUN is a simulation of the real United Nations, so dress code is not an exception. All participants should dress formally.

Wearing jeans, sneakers, t-shirts and symbols are strictly forbidden. Male participants are expected to wear a formal suit alongside a tie or a bowtie. Female participants are also obliged to wear formal dresses, trousers or skirts. Also male participants should wear their jackets while they are delivering a speech.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is copying a third person's work without citation, claiming its originality. This is strictly forbidden in TTMUN.

If any plagiarism gets detected by Student Officers or delegates while lobbying, that resolution will not be debated until the necessary changes are made. The decision depends on the chairs to either choose to reject the resolution or give time to the submitter to change it.

Attendance

Student Officers will take a roll-call at the start of each session in order to detect the necessary number and attendance. Delegates can see the times that they have to be in the committees at the schedule. Maximum delay for a session can be 5 minutes. If a delegate misses three sessions without an excuse, it will be reported to the Executive Board and then those delegates will have a risk of not getting a certificate.

Personal Belongings

All participants attending TTMUN are responsible for their personal belongings. Neither Terakki High School nor the Executive Board claims responsibility for those lost belongings.

Badges / Placards

Participants should wear their badges at all times. Because it acts as an ID throughout the conference. In case of a loss, participants should contact Student Officers or Executive Members in order to get their badges. Participants will not be admitted to the conference venue without their badges. Delegates are obliged to show their badges to admins while entering or exiting committee rooms. The admins will track these entrances and exits.

GA and its committees

The General Assembly (GA) is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN. Every member state has equal rights to vote, debate and be represented. In MUN, it is the part that concludes all debates to reach a single perfect resolution for each topic.

General Rules

Speakers should refer to themselves and other delegates in third person at all times. "Honorable speaker" and "Fellow delegates" are accepted usages instead of "You" and "I".

Delegates should stand still while delivering a speech or making a point. Again you should stand up while the delegate is answering your point of information.

Language should be in a formal format so slang, abusive, disrespectful and insulting usage will be given a warning from the chairs.

If a delegate wants to leave the committee during a session, he/she has to give his/her badge to the admin staff and also inform the chairs about it.

While starting a speech you should use the phrases "Honorable chairs and fellow delegates". When the speech is over, the chairs will ask you if you want to open yourself to any and all kinds of points of information, which means will you accept questions. After all you have to yield the floor by saying "The floor is yielded to ..." You can either yield it to the chairs or another delegation, if possible.

Research and Preparation

Research means everything in MUN. If you come properly prepared to the conference, you will have the upper hand since you know the issues very well. There are 3 main steps while conducting your research. Learning your delegations' policies, understanding the issue and searching possible solutions to the problem.

The main research materials are:

Study Reports

The reports that are written by the Student Officers of the committee are very essential in learning the overall issue. The base knowledge will be achieved by reading those reports.

Governmental Websites

While trying to recognize your country, you can use those countries' official websites if possible. Current and updated policies will be written in those websites.

UN Website

Gaining general information about the UN will make you more accustomed to the procedures and topics. Also you can investigate the mission of your country currently in the UN by using this website. Likewise you can find former written resolutions for an inspiration.

CIA World Factbook

This is the most important page that you can use while researching your country. You can choose the country and learn every policy they conduct in an updated way. The aspects that it shows are: Introduction, Geography,

People and Society, Government, Economy, Energy, Communications, Transportation, Military and Security, Transnational Issues.



Lobbying

The clashes that happen during lobbying, actually determine most of your future in that committee. Basically it is the first time that you start meeting people in your committee and socializing. If you act sympathetic and cool, you can make lots of friends and they can support you in the future. Also you get to have a group of friends that you can have fun with outside.

This process is not a form of formal debate so delegates can stand up and rush around the room to exchange ideas and merge groups. Bringing laptops and if possible hard-copies of your work will make you start ahead of other MUNers. You should also come to the committee after having read the Chair Reports and done extra research about agenda items.

When you gather your allies and complete your signatures, you and your allies have to decide who the main submitter will be and submit the ideas to the chairs of the committee. The limit of signatures will be announced by the chairs and if you cannot reach the exact number, you cannot submit the resolution to be debated. Also, the main submitter should be aware of the clauses and should support them strongly against possible attacks and arguments.

When you submit the resolution, you should work on persuading the other delegates about supporting and voting in favor of the resolution. Remember, the more people you persuade, the more likely it is for you to win the debate.

Debating an Issue

Try to imagine yourself as a salesman that tries to sell his/her product. After the opening speech, there will be points of information towards the main submitter either about the resolution or the speech.

Then the open debate will start and the chairs will start to recognize delegates who raise their placards. If you get selected, you have to deliver a speech either in favour or against the resolution and try to persuade the House for it. During the debate points, motions and amendments may be used so you can learn more about them in the sections "Points and Motions" and "Amendments". At the end of the debate, there will be the voting procedure and also you can look at the "Voting" section for that.

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Amendments

Amendments are basically a way of changing a resolution into your own liking. You may think the resolution as a whole is great but it has clauses with flaws or insufficient clauses. So you can submit amendments to change the parts you dislike.

In order to submit an amendment, you should use Amendment Sheets that will already be given to you. Choose the type of it and write the amendment to that paper and then give it to the admins who will transmit it to the chairs. In order to entertain your amendment, you have to raise your placard and the chairs will recognize you by stating "Would you like to entertain your amendment?" Eventually you have to accept it and then give a speech about it.

After the speech is delivered, there will be a close debate on it, which means in favor speeches and against speeches are separated. You can use the motions during debate time mentioned in "Points and Motions" section in the booklet.

There are four types of amendments:

- **Strike Out:**

This is an unfriendly amendment since it aims to delete a part of the resolution. You can strike out a whole clause or just a little part of it by this amendment.

- **Add:**

This is a constructive amendment since it adds a new clause and strengthens the resolution. Also sub or sub-sub clauses can be added.

- **Insert:**

By this amendment you can insert a phrase to an existing clause or sub-clauses to enhance it.

- **Change:**

With this amendment you can change a segment of a clause that you dislike. Changing the whole clause is forbidden and it will not be accepted. If you have an intention like that, you should use striking out or adding.

Voting

It is the phase that concludes the decision on the resolution/amendment by taking the votes of member states in the committee. There are three options that you can choose: In favor (yes), against (no) or abstain (not sure).

In the voting procedure, note passing is suspended and doors are secured by the Administrative Staff who take their voting positions after being instructed by the chairs. The delegates will have only one turn to vote for or against or to abstain by raising their placards high when the chairs ask them to do so. No voting is forbidden.

The majority of the decisions will eventually win during the voting. If the submitter or any other delegate is dissatisfied with the result, they can ask for a revote or use “dividing the house” motion that is also explained in the handbook.

Points and Motions

There are several points and motions that could be used in the committee in order to change the course of the debate, ask questions and enhance the quality of debating. While the points are mainly about asking questions, the motions are mostly about creating a movement in the committee.

Points

For a delegate to make a point, it should be recognized by the chairs and only after being recognized, the delegate can state his/her point. Also you should raise your placard to be accepted.

- ***Point of Information to the speaker/chair***

This point has to be in a question format. If it is directed to the chair, the question can be linked to anything about the conference from asking the lunch time to asking who signed the Geneva Treaties.

If it is directed to the speaker, it has to be either about the resolution he wrote or the speech he delivered before the chair opened him/her to questions. While asking your point, you have to remain standing as a courtesy. This point cannot interrupt the speaker while he/she is delivering his/her speech.

For example: “Is the delegate aware of the fact that the mentioned clauses in the resolution are inconsistent with the UN Charter?”

- ***Point of Order***

These kinds of points should only refer to the rules of procedure. Also this point cannot interrupt the speaker. You can use this when a chair makes a mistake concerning the debate. Besides, if you didn't understand what just happened, you can rise and ask this point.

For example: “Is it in order for the delegate to yield the floor to another delegation since the floor was open and France was recognized by the chairs?”

- ***Point of Personal Privilege***

This is the only point that can interrupt the speaker while he/she is speaking due to comfort. You have to show areas on to ask this point such as the audibility, temperature, illumination, lack of oxygen... So it is mostly related to the comfort of the delegate. Also if you become irritated by a delegate, you can

use this as a dirty trick to make him/her lose his/her concentration while giving a fiery speech. (shh, an MUN trick)

For example: “Could the delegate please raise his/her voice?” or “Could the windows and the door please be opened due to warmth?”

- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

This point is similar to the point of order but they shouldn't be confused. It is a point that could be used when the delegate has a question about the rules of procedure, not a point to correct it. This cannot interrupt the speaker, either.

For example: “Could the chairs please explain what does voting abstention mean?”

Motions

There are many motions to be called but in most of the MUN's and also in TTMUN format, three of them will be mostly used.

- **Motion to Move to the Previous Question**

When this motion is called in an open debate, it means that you want to finish debating and directly pass to the voting procedure on the resolution. However, if it is called during a closed debate, there are two options. If it is time to debate in favor and there is no one raising their placards, you can call this motion to move to debate against. If it is against debate, you can call this motion to move to the voting procedure.

To be accepted, the motion should take “second”s instead of any (even one) objections in the house. Do not forget that the chairs have the right to overrule motions. So the last decision depends on the chairs no matter what.

- **Motion to Extend Debate Time**

If it is decided that the time on the resolution/amendment have elapsed but you still have concerns and questions regarding it, you can call this motion to want the debate time to be extended.

The decision depends on the chairs because they have to consider the decision due to the committee time left for the rest of the conference for debating other resolutions.

- **Motion to Divide the House**

Lastly, this motion could be used if the votes are very close on the resolution and you are uncomfortable about it. For example; if there are 21 in favor, 20 against and 5 abstentions, you can call this motion if you want the resolution to fail.

If it is accepted, the chairs will ask every delegate their votes again one by one. The crucial point is voting abstention is forbidden. So either way the result will be deciding.

Sample Resolution

FORUM: Disarmament and International Security Committee,
QUESTION OF: Implementing international regulations for the safe use of armed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs),
SUBMITTED BY: Italy

THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,

Pointing out that most of the civilian casualties are happening because of the untrained drone operators' mistakes such as the 375-pound Army drone crash next to an elementary-school playground in Pennsylvania in April 2012,

Bearing in mind that drone usage in secret service or espionage activities can harass civilians' rights by using the video that is being recorded during the flight,

Deeply disturbed by the terror organizations Hezbollah's and Al Qaeda's attempt to harm the countries and civilians by loading drones with heavy weapons and bombs,

1. *Calls for* a meeting between Member States which have UAVs to re-evaluate the International Law and the Use of Drones (ILUD) and consider making changes on the regulations as well as:
 - a) restricting countries that may pose a threat to various regions from using UAVs in those regions,
 - b) implementing special rules for certain UAVs, such as:
 - i. limiting ammunition, ii. banning the usage of UAVs in non-conflict zones that may carry heavy, biological, chemical weapons and even radioactive bombs such as:
 - I. jihadist groups' attempts, such as Al Qaeda's, that could be used to kill civilians as a substitute for on-ground suicidal attacks,
 - II. the suspicion that the Iraqi drones created over the U.S. by making an announcement of "carrying unconventional weapons",
 - III. Hezbollah's (Iranian terror organization) drone flight penetrating to a point near the town of Dimona, the region of Israel's nuclear weapons complex,
 - c) investigating the missing drones from the countries' drone fleet in order to detect if any terror organization have stolen or gathered the drones that belonged to that country as seen in the example of Hezbollah, Jabat Al Nusra and ISIS,
2. *Recommends* limiting the usage of UAVs in espionage or secret service activities and operations by:
 - a) limiting the usage of video recording systems in order not to intrude the rights of civilians by identifying the purpose of using them;
 - b) identifying and detecting the possible UAVs which can be used in non-conflict zones or in other saying espionage activities by banning and not allowing them;
3. *Seeks* the creation of a new unit, under the UNODA, called "Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Supervision Unit" (UAVSU), which is going to collaborate with already existing The Regional Disarmament Branch use of armed drones, Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), through:
 - a) prioritizing the armed drones issue in the sight and the consideration of UN,
 - b) strengthening the software of the armed drones' structures in case of a hijack by other states or terror organizations like Israel experienced with Hezbollah;
4. *Wishes* to remain actively seized on the matter.