

HASALMUN'24



CODESA-I

Study Guide

"Youth will shape the world"

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1. Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear delegates,

It would be an understatement to say that I am exhilarated by the level of interest you all have shown towards HASALMUN'24. It is my desire to create an environment in which you will find the chance to put your negotiation and critical thinking abilities into action and have a greater awareness of societal issues. What will be expected of you is to exhibit an unmatched sense of collaboration, think outside the box, and step into the shoes of bureaucrats during the conference

It is an honor to state that HASALMUN has proved itself as one of the most well-prepared Model United Conferences in Türkiye ever since its first annual session over a decade ago. This year, we have proudly come up with 11 intriguing committees befitting our 11th annual session. It is our sincerest intent that our conference will be an inclusive environment where everyone is respected and embraced for their unique perspective.

I would like to express my most heartfelt gratitude to any and every one of you attending our conference in various positions as well as our organization and academy team for being with us. Finally, I wish you the best of luck in the conference, and I hope that we were successful in generating the finest possible conference for you. With our guidance and assistance, you will be expected to complete the work that we began.

Once again, I welcome you all to the 11th edition of Hüseyin Avni Sözen Model United Nations Conference. We cannot wait to meet you in May.

All the best,

Haktan Keskin

Secretary-General

2. Letter from the Committee Board

Honorable delegates,

Welcome to the eleventh edition of Hüseyin Avni Sözen Model United Nations Conference! We are delighted to have you as esteemed participants in the CODESA-I committee.

In this committee, we will collectively address a very delicate topic in 1990s South Africa – the negotiations to end the apartheid in South Africa.

Our committee's agenda item revolves around the complex and critical situation of balancing the needs of each oppressed ethnic group in South Africa without compromising either our integrity or their rights.

We encourage you to actively participate, share diverse perspectives, and work collaboratively to formulate resolutions that address the challenges related to minority rights and ruthless apartheid rule.

We look forward to witnessing your contributions to a meaningful and impactful debate in CODESA-I.

Should you have any questions or need further clarification, please do not hesitate to reach out to us. You can contact us at your convenience via the provided e-mail address: emirelhatip@gmail.com.

Best regards,

Emir Elhatip & Ecrin İrem Şahin

Committee Board Members of CODESA-I

3. Introductions

3.1. Introduction to the Committee: CODESA-I

CODESA-1, which stands for the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, is a significant event in the history of South Africa.

The convention marked the beginning of the rally for a democratic rule in South Africa and was succeeded by several related conventions and international forums. The main objective of CODESA was to incorporate all South Africans into politics & governmental matters, regardless of race.

The negotiations set the stage for the eventual transition from apartheid to democracy, but they came with a handful of challenges. Attending parties had a wide variety of discourse on several topics, such as government structure, minority rights, and power-sharing issues.

However, even with so much discourse, CODESA-I, which symbolized the end of the apartheid era, was the first step towards a democratic South Africa.

3.2. Introduction to the Agenda Item

The institutionalized racial segregation in South Africa led to a freedom movement among the non-white population. In the late 1980s, the movement hit its peak, with protests being organized left and right across the country, which set the stage for a convention like CODESA. Moreover, in 1990, the release of important political figures such as Nelson Mandela from prison created a forum of sorts that was able to report the dire situation in the country to the international community.

The apartheid government had to give in to the international pressure, which resulted in a series of negotiations, which would eventually be named CODESA-I and CODESA-II, between the interim government and the anti-apartheid movements. Many prominent political parties were in attendance, such as the African National Congress, the National Party, and the Inkatha Freedom Party, which allowed the convention to be able to represent the views and interests of a wide variety of racial groups that were present in the country.

The convention had the initial aim of dismantling the apartheid regime and installing a democratic, meritocratic government in its place as well as protecting minority rights, adopting an interim constitution, and ultimately, uniting the citizens of South Africa.

4. Key Terminology and Definitions

Apartheid: A system of institutionalized racial segregation and discrimination that was enforced in South Africa from 1948 to the early 1990s. Under apartheid, non-white South Africans, particularly black people, were systematically oppressed, denied basic rights, and subjected to discriminatory laws and policies.

Resistance Movement: Refers to the collective efforts and actions taken by individuals and groups to oppose and challenge oppressive regimes or systems, such as apartheid in South Africa. This includes various forms of protest, civil disobedience, and activism aimed at achieving social and political change.

Mass Mobilization: The process of organizing and rallying large numbers of people for a common cause or purpose. In the context of apartheid-era South Africa, mass mobilization efforts involved organizing protests, demonstrations, strikes, and other forms of collective action to challenge the apartheid regime and advocate for democracy and equal rights for all citizens.

Sanctions: Measures, such as economic or trade restrictions, imposed by one or more countries against another country as a means of exerting pressure or influence to change its behavior.

Geopolitical: Relating to politics, especially international relations, as influenced by geographical factors such as location, resources, and physical terrain.

Colonization: The process by which a country or government establishes control over a territory, often involving settlement, exploitation, and domination of indigenous peoples.

Democratization: The process of transitioning a government or society from autocratic or authoritarian rule to one that is more democratic, characterized by greater political freedoms, participation, and accountability.

Multiparty Negotiations: Discussions or negotiations involving multiple parties or stakeholders, often aimed at resolving conflicts, addressing issues, or reaching agreements on complex matters.

Self-determination: The right of people to freely choose their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development.

Communist: Refers to an advocate or supporter of the political and economic ideology of communism, which advocates for the collective ownership of property and the absence of social classes.

Socialist: Relating to or advocating for a political and economic system in which the means of production, distribution, and exchange are owned or regulated by the community as a whole.

Interim Constitution: A temporary constitution adopted during the transition period to guide the country towards democracy and ensure fundamental rights and freedoms.

Homelands: Also known as Bantustans, these were racially segregated territories set aside for black South Africans during apartheid, intended to deprive them of South African citizenship.

5. Abstract

South Africa, at the time, was a country characterized by the racial diversity of its population. Most of the indigenous population were Black Africans, however, this population also consisted of different ethnic groups, such as Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho, Tswana, and many others.

Another portion of the population were people that were of mixed-race ancestry, commonly referred to as “coloured” by white South Africans. This group consisted of people that were descendants of indigenous Khoisan peoples, slaves brought to the Cape Colony by Dutch and British colonizers, and some other obscure ethnic groups. Although not as prominent as the black population, they made up a considerable percentage of the population, and yet they were also subject to racial discrimination and segregation under the apartheid regime, having an intermediary position between the whites and the blacks in the racial hierarchy at the time.

One other racial group were Asians, mainly of Indian or Pakistani descent, that had immigrated to South Africa. Most of them were either laborers, traders, or merchants. They were also subject to racial discrimination and were disbarred from participating in politics and owning land.

Although the racial and ethnic diversity of the country needs to be celebrated, at the time, it posed a challenge as these ethnic groups had different ideologies and interests, which effectively prevented them from coming together as one and putting up a united front against the tyrannical apartheid regime.

Therefore, it was crucial for the oppressed groups to sort out their differences and start working towards a common goal. CODESA-I was the perfect setting for them to display a harmonized, unified movement that had clear, and justified, aspirations to the international community, which worked perfectly in their favor.

Remember, although our differences deserve to be cherished, in times of crisis and war, we need to make sure that we are on the same page, and working towards eliminating a common threat, whether it be climate change or racial segregation.

6. Early Historical Background

Following the Second World War, racial segregation became a dominant trend in South Africa, which created an apartheid in the region where the white ruling class dictated that non-white South Africans – a majority in the population – needed to live in separate areas from whites and use separate public facilities.

The apartheid was socially engineered by the all-white government of South Africa, after the inauguration of the National Party in the 1948 election. Firstly, South African citizens were discouraged from pursuing interracial relationships mostly via societal pressures, and legal action such as fines or even jail-time where needed. A classification system was established, which effectively separated the population into four main groups: black, Indian, coloured, and white. This system was used to determine the “privileges” of the groups, such as location allowances and public facility clearances.

Moreover, the system mandated that non-white citizens could not reside in cities, in coastal areas, or even in towns, which resulted in millions of black citizens being forcefully

removed from their homes and forced to migrate deeper into the heartland of the country while whites remained virtually unfazed by any of the changes.

An additional blow was dealt to the non-white community by the adaptation of Afrikaans, which might as well be considered as a dialect of Dutch, as the official language for all purposes, effectively decimating the working proficiency, daily communication, and education of non-white citizens. To add insult to injury, non-whites were not allowed to partake in any political matter. This resulted in the non-white population being reduced only to hard labor workers for the whites.

All these caused an internal resistance to grow among the non-whites. Political groups were established to combat white authoritarianism and ruthless rule. However, the resistance movement was instantly met with armed repression from the government. Many political activists were arrested, tried, convicted, or even killed by the government; however, the prosecution did not stop the movement as series of mass mobilization efforts and campaigns were still conducted.

In the 1980s, with mounting internal and external pressures for the government to denounce apartheid and pave the way for democratic non-racial South Africa, the government became even more brutal until it had no choice but to submit to pressure after years of being isolated from the international community.

7. Late 20th Century Events

7.1. Harare Declaration

The most famous event in international Diplomacy, that occurred on 20 October 1991, was The Harare Declaration. This document, which was entitled to the name of the capital of Zimbabwe, was approved by all heads of the Commonwealth states during the unprecedented meeting at the same place. At Harare, The Harare Declaration was signed by all the countries leaders of the Commonwealth, and ever since the capital of Zimbabwe was entitled after this event. Human rights, in the major embrace of democracy, were the foundations for the destruction of all kinds of colonization. The right to self-determination was consistent in land disputes and was parallel with all the colonies. However the populations of these big economies which were pressured for work resulted in horrific conditions, diseases, and malnutrition.

Another very important aspect of the Harare Declaration was the construction of the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group. The newly formed body was mandated to monitor, examine, and intervene in any types of violations of the said principles by any of its member countries. On this note, the Commonwealth's commitment to maintaining and enforcing the core doctrines and making sure that all its member states were and are practicing democratic laws and adhering to human rights is shown. However, the discussion beyond the national frontiers of the members is way more. In many international affairs, the Commonwealth was thrown in the open aggressively and definitively. The organization sought to address common issues and move forward common interests in the world arena by creating cooperation and collaboration among the different nations.

The 1991 Harare Declaration showed that the Commonwealth champions universal values including but not limited to democracy, human rights and the rule of law. This marked a turning point for the organization as it created CMAG and increased its global involvement thereby becoming an agent for democratic governance, fostering cooperation among states, and promoting justice at the international level.

7.2. Collapse of the Soviet Union

During the Cold War era, the Soviet Union competed with the USA in almost everything leading to the creation of east-west blocs across the globe. It was this time that saw oppressed Africans join hands with the USSR, especially towards the late 1950s mainly against the Apartheid Regime which had support from America among many other Western governments. The situation affected the dynamics of the Cold War and African anti-apartheid movements.

On the other hand, due to its endorsement of socialist and communist ideals, the Soviet Union strongly criticized the Apartheid Regime. They backed up anti-apartheid activities through military means besides finance plus diplomacy while also advocating for sanctions as well as international pressure. Right after being released from prison, Nelson Mandela visited the USSR which was seen as a symbol of his support for anti-apartheid movements.

However, both the apartheid regime and anti-apartheid acts were greatly affected by the

collapse of the USSR. Firstly, all over the globe, there was a loss of faith in communism and socialism due to the Soviet downfall. Consequently, those anti-apartheid movements that had embraced communist or socialist ideologies suffered negatively. Also, it became difficult for Eastern Bloc countries to provide economic aid for anti-apartheid activities since after the Cold War ended there were no favorable economic balances between Western and Eastern Blocs anymore. Therefore because of this unsupportiveness caused by the Soviets' collapse so too did actions against the apartheid regime fail while benefiting itself on the other hand.

The Inkathagate Scandal is a term that defines a series of events that took place during Apartheid South Africa and disturbed the political balance of the country. The primary reasons behind such events were the apartheid attempt to maintain power and the increased tension between the political opposition groups.

7.3. Inkathagate Scandal

The Inkathagate Scandal is a term that would describe the series of events that took place in South Africa under the apartheid regime, which affected the political balance of the country. The main reasons for this scandal were the apartheid regime's attempt to maintain power and the increased tension within the political opposition.

The Inkatha Freedom Party supported South Africa's apartheid government is a matter of fact. But there always was a difference of opinion about what it actually meant for Inkatha's association with or even running under the apartheid support. It all comes undone when one asks questions and shows another face of Inkatha – one that is associated or controlled by an apartheid state. The groundwork for some of this scandal was Inkatha primarily getting financial and military support by forces that symbolized apartheid. The fear then was that the South Africa government under apartheid used Inkatha as its weapon against any opposing group.

The Inkathagate scandal occurred at a time when there were growing demands for political reforms in South Africa. This led to faster change and democratization among white pro-democracy groups as well as blacks living under Apartheid. The Inkathagate scandal played a big role in speeding up the movement that ended apartheid and gave birth to democratic South Africa which is the common idea of mostly whites who wanted democracy

and blacks who had been oppressed through this system.

8. Road to CODESA-1

Early talks on African studies pointed to the first chat about troubles that would lead to solving fights, handling changes in who leads, or making peace and calm on the land. As time went on, Africa, for the most part, saw battles in its parts, rule by other lands, and the push for freedom. Because of this, it's key to go for talks and polite ways to deal with today's twisty global scenes.

Groups uniting Africa, like the Organization of African Unity (OAU) now known as the African Union (AU), were key in starting talks back when the apartheid was in place. They gave a chance for the leaders from Africa to come together and swap thoughts and look for non-fight ways to sort out their troubles.

When fights got worse and many lands outside had set rules against the apartheid, the white and black people in that setup began having low-key talks, first steps, and acts to build trust, all with the hope of stopping the unfair split by race and moving towards a calm change to sharing power. This first back-and-forth set the base for more talks, like the ones where people learn about true loyal folks from both sides at least, about strong battles between them.

8.1. Groote-Schuur Minute

The Groote Schuur Minute was the paper that said serious talks between the apartheid leaders and the ANC were starting. They aimed to end the long years of racial injustice. Some big points in these talks were letting out political prisoners, lifting the no-go on groups against apartheid, and also ending fights.

After The Groote Schuur Minute talks, the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) was decided to be established as a place to talk to apartheid government. This was a big step in making peace when the country was changing from apartheid rule to letting everyone have a say. It also marked a shift in South Africa's story, showing plans of both groups to talk and bargain, rather than keep on with fights. This was the start of later talks that ended with a new, fair rulebook and the first elections open to all in 1994, which is when Nelson

Mandela became the first black leader of South Africa.

8.2. Pretoria Minute

Another important step towards democratic changes in South Africa and the end of apartheid is the case of the representation of the official government headed by F. W. de Klerk met with ANC leaders, among them Nelson Mandela, in Pretoria, the administrative capital of SA, on 6th August 1990, during Pretoria Minute talks on Talks, also known as Pretorian Idea. The topic here is the Pretoria Minute Talks after the first talks organized at Groote Schuur, discussing the procedural processes for the following discussions. There was an agreement that there had to be future negotiations as affirmed by both parties during these discussions and they came up with a draft regarding the formal talks that were going to be held. Central among the issues discussed were the organization of the negotiations; subjects to be discussed in the talks; how other political parties would participate and finally whether we needed observers from abroad or not.

During the Pretoria Minute Talks, they agreed to establish a Multi-Party Negotiating Forum (MPNF), the central forum for negotiations among the apartheid government and different political parties. As an important negotiator between the ruling National Party and the ANC, Cyril Ramaphosa played the central role in MPNF which saw them develop the interim constitution.

8.3. D. F. Malan Accord

The next stage of democracy in South Africa; the D.F. Malan Accord, explains the commitment made by the ANC to stop armed operations. This means that on both sides, neither should launch an armed attack nor hint at the other, infiltrate personnel and supplies, set up illegal secret organizations, release statements that incite violence, or hold training sessions while in South Africa. It also means that being a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe, a military wing under ANC, is not a crime. This accord was the point at which the political tension between the ruling government and the ANC reduced considerably. Armed actions were suspended, the legitimacy of Umkhonto we Sizwe was recognized by the ruling government, and individual arming was licensed by the authority of the law. As a result, the degree of violence and discrimination reduced.

8.4. National Peace Accord

The NPA played a crucial role in the transformation from apartheid to democracy. The agreement was reached on September 14, 1991, during a meeting with different political factions including the ruling National Party of the incumbent president Frederick Willem de Klerk, the African National Congress (ANC), etc. It was during this time that different political parties signed it so that it could help to reduce the risk of violence during the changeover.

The National Peace Accord "aimed at 'stabilization' and the 'common goal' of establishing 'multi-party democracy in South Africa.' Detailed provision was made in ten chapters to address ongoing violence and in particular the role of the police. The package also included socio-economic reconstruction; a Commission of Inquiring regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation, a National Peace Secretariat, and a Committee; regional and local dispute resolution committees; and special criminal courts."¹

The peace committees and accord itself played a significant role in the process of establishing democracy in South Africa. As a result, the talks eventually led to the CODESA I, which was the first section of multiparty negotiations on the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

9. After CODESA-I

After the National Peace Accord, CODESA was established as a negotiating forum. As the first section of CODESA, CODESA I was a multi-party negotiation that brought many counter ideas together including but not limited to the ruling National Party of the time, ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), and National People's Party. The primary aim of CODESA I was to create a negotiation framework that focused primarily on such issues as sharing political power, revising the constitution, and breaking down the apartheid regime. However, even though the main aim of CODESA I was to provide peace and democracy in South Africa, there have been some significant conflicts between parties. As an example, the ruling National Party was considering guaranteeing the rights of minorities while the ANC was supporting the rights

¹ Bell, Christine, *Peace Agreements about Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, 2003, s45,46,47.

of the majority.

One of the most important achievements of CODESA I was the formation of five groups for five main issues which are:

- The Creation of a Climate for Free Political Participation and The Role of The International Community
- Constitutional Principles/Constitution-Making Body
- Interim Government
- The Future of The Homelands
- Time Frames to Implement The Decisions Taken at CODESA²

However, CODESA I was not enough to end the political violence in South Africa only by itself since some conflicts between clashing parties, especially the ANC, IFP, and their supporters, arose. Also, it is important to note that there had been some parties who boycotted the negotiations. As a result of the negative factors and disagreements inside groups, CODESA I was suspended without any substantial agreements but the importance of this first section is undeniable since it opened the pathway for the next CODESA sections and eventually, the 1994 elections.

10. Further Reading

https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/ZA_HarareDeclaration-21Aug_1989.pdf

<https://journals.co.za/doi/pdf/10.10520/EJC111572>

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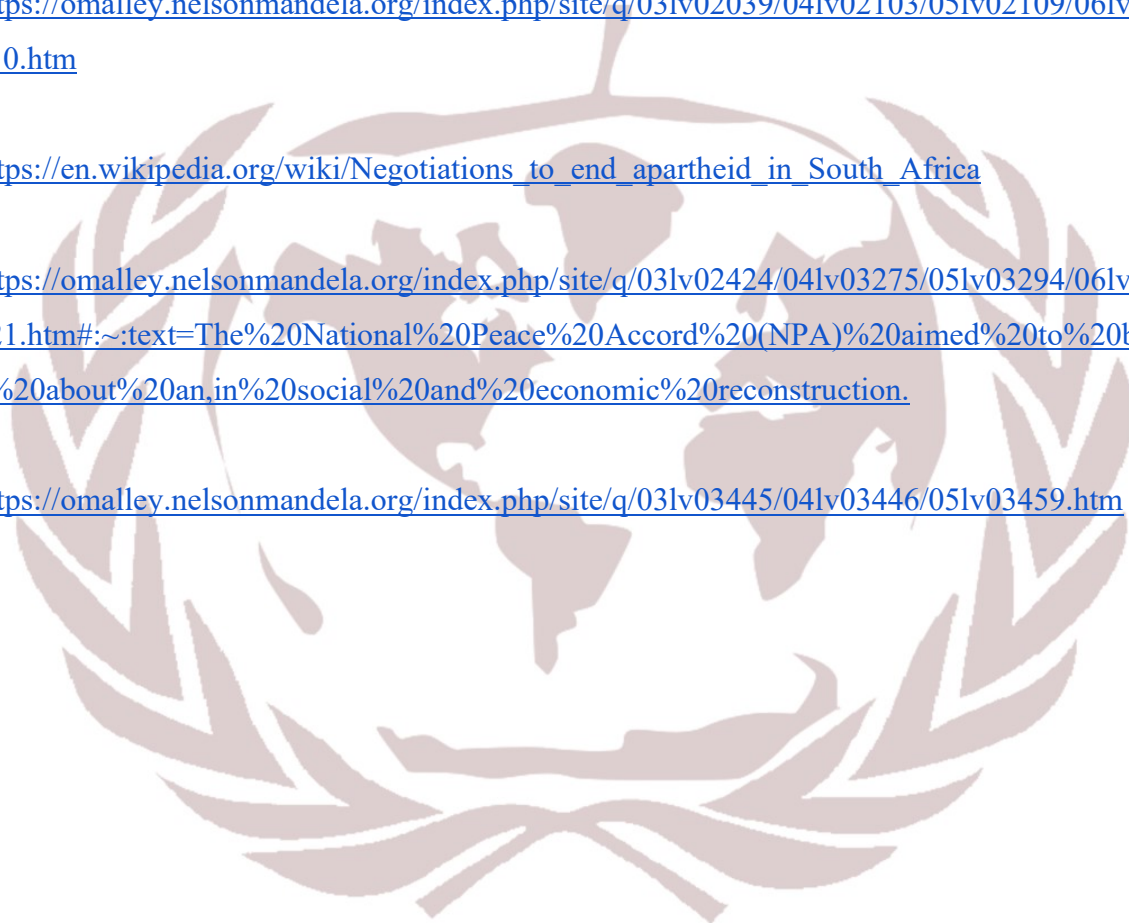
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<https://omalley.nelsonmandela.org/index.php/site/q/031v03445/041v03446/051v03459.htm>



Appendix A - Guide to CODESA-I Attendees

South African Government: The South African Government focused on maintaining stability, restoring order, and trying to prevent further violence in the country. Their main intention was for both sides to come to a compromise and effectively end the conflict.

Transkei Government: The Transkei Government primarily fought for its recognition as an autonomous and legitimate government. However, they also promoted peace among participants and demonstrated integrity and stability in their ways and causes.

Venda Government: The Venda Government did initially intend to gain autonomy in their respective region, however, the interim head of state at the time recognized the inevitability of a democratic South Africa, which motivated the Venda Government to support the transition to secure a favorable position in the new political landscape.

Ciskei Government: The Ciskei Government had an autonomy-of-sorts under the apartheid rule, and their main intention was to protect their status as an autonomous region while promoting peace and supporting the transition towards a democratic South Africa.

Bophuthatswana Government: Although being a self-governing territory, the Bophuthatswana Government was not internationally recognized, so their objective was to legitimize their status and address disputes about land rights, economic development, and welfare of non-white South Africans.

Inkatha Freedom Party: The Inkatha Freedom Party focused on raising awareness for Zulu causes and advocated for decentralized governance. The party also campaigned for traditional leadership in the country and intended to protect the interests of its constituents.

African National Congress: The African National Congress had a clear purpose, which was to end the apartheid. The party continuously campaigned for democratic governance in the country with bases in principles such as equality, justice, and integrity.

National Party: The National Party was the ruling party in the apartheid era. Their concerns were mostly economic in CODESA. They sought assurance that the transition towards democracy would not hinder the economic growth in the country. They also intended to protect minority rights, albeit listing whites as the solemn minority.

South African Communist Party: The South African Communist Party is characterized by their socialist vision for the country. Although the party was open to negotiation and compromises, their participation alone was enough to lay the groundwork for progressive reforms in post-apartheid South Africa.

Democratic Party: The Democratic Party were known for their liberal economic principles. Their commitment to their liberal democratic principles paved the way for liberal governance in South Africa.

Dikwankwetla Party: The Dikwankwetla Party majorly represented the interests of Bophuthatswana, a self-governing yet illegitimate region in South Africa. The party played a big role in shaping the negotiations and the outcomes of CODESA due to representing a homeland with unique and widely applicable socio-political dynamics.

Inyandza National Movement: The Inyandza National Movement emerged in Swaziland; therefore, the movement did not directly alter the negotiations in CODESA. However, the movement was known to have pursued similar goals and set an example to other nationalistic movements in South Africa.

Intando Yesizwe Party: The Intando Yesizwe Party celebrated and promoted the diverse cultural heritage of South Africa. The party actively campaigned for peace and stability. They played an important role in the eventual establishment of the new, democratic South African government.

Labour Party: The Labour Party had one single objective, which was advancing the interests of the working class. The party promoted social justice and campaigned for the expansion of social welfare programmes. The party's contributions were especially remarkable in shaping policies and legislation as well as improving the lives of workers and their communities.

Natal/Transvaal Indian Congress: Although not being directly involved in the negotiations, the Natal/Transvaal Indian Congress tried to advance the interests and rights of the Indian community in South Africa.

National People's Party: The National People's Party intended to seek a platform in which all South African citizens could express their wishes, regardless of their race and

ethnic background. Their efforts brought all attendees together and advanced the agenda for a united, democratic South Africa.

Solidarity Party: The Solidarity Party emphasized the importance of opposing imposed Western ideas and protecting traditional values. They supported mutual dialogue, compromise, and reconciliation as means to resolve political disputes.

United People's Front: The United People's Front advocated for change in social policies and programmes to foster social cohesion, nation-building, and facilitate the redistribution of wealth. Their approach to the matter at hand was unitary, meaning that they represented the best interests of every single ethnic group – albeit, with a few sacrifices here and there – in the country.

Ximoko Progressive Party: The Ximoko Progressive Party supported dialogue between disputed parties to resolve conflicts without further violence. Their efforts were to reduce poverty and unemployment across the country and eliminate economic inequalities.

Appendix B - Rules of Procedure Overview

Key Provisionary Article

Due to the special and tentative nature of the committee, the committee board possesses the authority to alter any and all articles in the rules of procedure. Their decisions regarding procedural matters are final and cannot be appealed to.

Preliminary Article

All articles on the official Rules of Procedure document procured by the HASALMUN'24 Secretariat will be honored unless a revision is explicitly stated below. This is applicable to matters such as procedural conduct, the code of ethics, diplomatic courtesies, dress code, and so forth.

Article 1: Composition of the Chairboard

The chairboard consists of a president chair, a deputy chair, and a foreperson. The president and deputy chairs are staples and are appointed by the HASALMUN'24 Secretariat. However, the foreperson is elected by the convention attendees.

Article 2: Duties of the Chairboard

The president and deputy chairs are responsible for navigating all procedural matters during official sessions and possess authority over the committee. However, their decisions are appealable unless explicitly stated so in an article. The foreperson is responsible for preparing and presenting the session report, and their duty is limited to one session only unless they are re-elected.

Article 3: Session Report

At the end of each session, the foreperson will have five minutes to present the session report; which is a summary of the discussions that took place and the action steps taken by the committee. The session report will be presented to the president and deputy chairs, however, a team of independent, third-party assessors may also be present at times. The session report will be the sole indicator of the progress of the committee and matters like the progression of the timeline will greatly depend on the content of the report presented.

Article 4: Foreperson Election

A ballot box will be placed in the committee room. Each party representative will take turns to anonymously cast their vote to elect the foreperson for that respective session. The election will play double duty as the roll call, therefore, casting a vote per session is mandatory for all participants.

Article 5: Ballot Votes for Substantive Matters

Parties reserve the right to raise a motion to hold an anonymous ballot vote regarding any substantive matter. The motion to exercise such a right can be utilized by directly raising a motion with placards before a substantive vote is held. Such a motion is officially recognized as “Motion to Call for a Substantive Ballot Vote”.

Article 6: Clause-by-Clause Approval for Adoption

The convention upholds democracy at all costs. All clauses on official documents – except the Session Report – need to be separately voted and approved by a majority of the parties in attendance. Each party can cast one vote, therefore, they are considered “equals” in terms of voting power regardless of their status.

Article 7: Amendments and Reconsideration

Amendments previously adopted documents can be suggested via sending a message paper to the chairboard. The message paper needs to be marked with “Amendment” on the outer surface and needs to contain a detailed explanation of all the points to be revised on the previous clause. When introducing the amendment, the chairboard may allocate a portion of time to the sponsor of the amendment to allow them to explain the reasoning behind the amendment. Amendments can alter, introduce, or strike out one or multiple clauses.

Appendix C - Sample Position Paper

Please do not change the bold texts and use them as templates. Answer all three questions thoroughly and send your position paper to the e-mail address provided in either .docx or .pdf format. Do not forget to check your e-mails for feedback regarding your position papers.

05.05.2024

POSITION PAPER

Delegate Name: Emir Elhatip

Delegate Correspondence Address: emirelhatip@gmail.com

Delegate Party Association: The National Party

Initial Insights:

Action Plan:

Potential Allies: