

Stettin Model United Nations
StetiMUN

Rising to the challenge
Achieving equity and security

03-05 November



StetiMUN 2016

Rising to the challenge-
achieving equity and security

Dear Delegates,

I am honored to welcome you to StetiMUN 2016 which, for the 7th time, will be held in the II Liceum Ogólnokształcące in Szczecin. As in previous years, the StetiMUN conference will attempt to find appropriate solutions for many burning issues. In this year, the topic of conference is **Rising to the challenge-achieving equality and security**, where You will be faced with problems of the modern world.

We want to give you a chance of becoming acquainted with the problems of the world we live in. We also find global problems a suitable choice as it opens a wide variety of issues that can be discussed by you.

The following Guidelines Booklet will try to help you in your preparations to StetiMUN 2016, so that you can become a perfect MUN delegate.

Since you got to this point, let's not waste any more time, and start the MUN adventure. We are hoping that you will expand your knowledge, at the same time having the time of your life.

Best regards,

Secretary General,

Paula Rahn

The Pazim logo features the word "PAZIM" in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The letter "P" is stylized with a vertical line of small circles to its left, suggesting a building or a signal tower.

PAZIM



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- fitness, medical and dental services
- traditional laundry and dry cleaning
- food and beverage outlets



Pazim Centre, Szczecin, pl. Rodła 8

phone: + 48 91 359 45 64, e-mail: office@pazim.pl, www.pazim.pl

PartyDeco

The company PartyDeco was founded in 1995. The fact that we started with decorating wedding reception halls as well as running the shop with decorations allowed us to gain invaluable experience which is now paying off as the ability to identify our customers' needs.

PartyDeco today comprises:

- 110 employees,
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Our own creative design studio and customers all over Europe are the results of our effort to constantly improve the products and the service we provide. Our goal is to **become the very best in our field** not only by designing new products but also building a business organization at the highest level, using modern management and advanced information technologies. What we would like to offer to our customers is a combination of a coherent, attractive product and a modern business approach.

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STETIMUN 2016 CHAIRS & ORGANIZERS

Paula Rahn	Secretary General	+48 513 279 202
Bartosz Roman	President of the General Assembly	+48 784 496 911
<hr/>		
Kinga Kęska	Conference Manager	+48 782537032
Natalia Szymczyk	Conference Manager	+48 883155274
Kacper Paszyński	Conference Manager	+48 518185648
<hr/>		
Wojciech Łambucki	Chair of the Security Council	+48 665 797 598
Bartosz Roman	Chair of the Security Council	+48 784 496 911
<hr/>		
Alicja Mastylak	Chair of the Human Rights Council	+48 603 926 932
Zuzanna Żmuda	Chair of the Human Rights Council	+48 508 199 170
<hr/>		
Julia Pińkowska	Chair of the Economic and Social Council	+48 600 432 481
Anna Żelasko	Chair of the Economic and Social Council	+48 508 423 010
<hr/>		
Iga Sokołowska	Chair of the World Health Organization	+48 725 711 713
Zuzanna Zawadzka	Chair of the World Health Organization	+48 534 884 381
<hr/>		
Alicja Jechorek	Chair of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	+48 609400944
Maya Turostowska	Chair of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	+48 500099570
<hr/>		
Karolina Hwija	Chair of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	+48 696 326 643
Julia Mancewicz	Chair of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	+48 691 952 667
<hr/>		
Alicja Černohorská	Head of Jury	+48 697 330 354
Martyna Bobala	President of International Criminal Court	+48 663 840 025
<hr/>		

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Are YOU a person who believes that everyone can change the world? That everyone, in some way, can better the existence of beings around them – no matter the race, gender, age or sexuality? That by uniting we can simply save the planet?

If you have answered any of the questions above positively, then MUN which stands for Model United Nations, is the right place for YOU. It is the place for future diplomats, politicians, presidents, actors, actresses, environmentalists, economists, historians, teachers, and many others. It is the place for YOU – the student of junior high, or high school.

THE IDEA OF MUN

The idea is to stimulate the debates that take place in real United Nations Organization, with the difference of delegates whose role will be played by YOU, the students from diverse national and cultural backgrounds, taking the floor on various matters from human rights, through economy, to international security-connected. YOU will stand for the views of the country YOU choose to represent, for a few days becoming its virtual-citizen. It is a place where all solutions can be found!

THE CHANGE

The MUN represents neither executive, nor the legislative, nor any kind of power and YOU may ask a question – *how do I change the world by just talking – by doing nothing?* Well, some may call it *doing nothing*, but we like to call it *making the step forward*. Because, although we *do nothing* to the problem of violating human rights, or to the inequality among people that was discussed so vigorously during one of the debates, we *make the step forward* realizing that such issues are common in different parts of the world in the 21st century. BY MAKING THE STEP FORWARD WE INDUCE THE CHANGE.

THE EXPERIENCE

Last but not least, is *the unforgettable experience* that the MUN conferences have been bringing young people for over half a century. Ultimately this is equally as important as making oneself aware of world problems – meeting new people, facing and accepting differences that result from cultural diversities, making lifetime friendships.

The MUN experience is one of a kind – *indescribable, unforgettable*.

JOIN THE ADVENTURE!

AGENDA

Wednesday, 2.11	17 ⁰⁰ -18 ⁰⁰	<u>Registration</u>
	18 ⁰⁰ -19 ³⁰	<u>Get- together</u> and accommodation
Thursday, 3.11	9 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰	<u>Registration</u>
	10 ⁰⁰ -12 ³⁰	<u>The Opening Ceremony</u>
	12 ³⁰ -12 ⁴⁰	<i>Short break</i>
	12 ⁴⁰ -14 ⁰⁰	<u>Committees in Session</u> - ice-breakers and debates
	14 ⁰⁰ -15 ⁰⁰	<i>Lunch</i>
	15 ⁰⁰ -18 ⁰⁰	<u>Committees in Session</u> (breaks adjusted accordingly to the needs by the Chairs of the committee)
	18 ⁰⁰ -19 ⁰⁰	<i>Approval Panel for the Secretariat</i>
Friday, 4.11	9 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰	<u>General Assembly</u>
	10 ⁰⁰ -10 ¹⁰	<i>Short break</i>
	10 ¹⁰ -14 ⁰⁰	<u>Committees in Session</u>
	14 ⁰⁰ -15 ⁰⁰	<i>Lunch</i>
	15 ⁰⁰ -18 ⁰⁰	<u>Committees in Session</u>
	18 ⁰⁰ -20 ⁰⁰	<i>Approval Panel for the Secretariat</i>
Saturday, 5.11	9 ⁰⁰ -13 ⁰⁰	<u>The Closing Ceremony</u>

STETTIN MODEL UNITED NATIONS

StetiMUN is one of the few MUN conferences organized in Poland, and it is the only one in the region of Western Pomerania. Organized by the students of II Liceum Ogólnokształcące in Szczecin, ever since its inception in October 2010, it has become a well-established event among young people in StetiMUN's hometown, as well as in other cities in Poland, and abroad.

The overwhelming success and extent of the third edition – over 120 participants took part and contributed to fruitful debates – caused the Organizers to, once again, host the StetiMUN in the II Liceum Ogólnokształcące. The conference has undergone certain, important changes since StetiMUN 2010 – not only have we grown in numbers, but also wiser in organizational terms.

Now, we can proudly say that we are one of the best MUN conferences in Poland. However, the development did not cause us to abandon the tradition. StetiMUN 2010 was concerned with the region of the Horn of Africa, StetiMUN 2011 touched upon the problems of countries of the Far East, StetiMUN 2012 focused on the region of Latin America, StetiMUN 2013 raised the problematic issues of the Middle East area, whereas last year problems of Europe were raised. This year's conference concentrates on the most blazing problems of the world, with the topic „Rising to the challenge- achieving equity and security”, focusing on uneven chances around our globe.

This year we created special committees, that will bring solution of international problems to another level. In 2010 we started with only three basic UN organs: the Security Council, the Human Rights Council, the Economic and Social Council, whereas in 2016 we updated StetiMUN Conference with: the International Criminal Court, the World Health Organization, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

THE PREPARATIONS

Once you have registered, there are some preparations that need to be done in order to contribute as much as you can into your participation at StetiMUN 2016. Good and thorough preparations will certainly enrich your experience of the conference.

At some point of the registration, you will be assigned to a certain country and represent it in one of the seven committees. Remember, that as the delegate *you do not represent yourself, but the beliefs of your country*. Then, it is very important to know the country you represent and to be able to present its opinions on the matters discussed. Of course, we understand that it is often impracticable to acquire the sufficient knowledge concerning certain issues, but then the application of common sense is welcome. While studying the question in discussion you may ask yourself the following:

- *What is the aspect of the issue discussed that worries my country the most?*
- *How does the issue affect my country's international and national relations? If possible, find convincing statistics.*
- *What are my country's policies towards the issues and what is the justification for these policies? (If your country does not do anything towards the issue discussed, how would it probably cope with it?)*
- *Has my national government or any national organizations taken up any actions to resolve this problem?*
- *Which UN conventions has my country signed/ratified? Has my country opposed any UN actions which aimed at solving the problem? If so, why?*
- *What does your country believe should be done in order to stop the „spread of the issue“ in the future?*
- *What does your country aim to achieve during debates and which countries may occur to have a similar viewpoint of the issue?*

Having done the necessary research on the topics that will be discussed, you should move to the preparation of the obligatory things: the opening speech, policy statements, and resolutions.

1) THE OPENING SPEECH

The Opening Speech is the speech given by *every delegation* during the Opening Ceremony at the General Assembly – IT IS OBLIGATORY. It is delivered by one of the delegates within the delegation of each country, and it should not last more than **90 seconds**.

In the opening speech the delegate presents the general policy of the represented country on the matters discussed. Here are several points to be included in your Opening Speech:

- a) *Start with your country's name. You can also name the current leader of the country on whose behalf you are speaking, e.g.: On behalf of Her Majesty's Government...*
- b) *Express the gratitude/willingness/interest/motivations for your country's participation at the conference.*
- c) *State the economic, political, and social priorities of your country's government.*
- d) *Set the aims that you wish to achieve at the conference.*
- e) *Express your country's willingness, or lack of it, for collaboration with fellow Member States.*
- f) *Yield the floor back to the President of the General Assembly.*

An exemplary Opening Speech:

Honorable Chairs, Distinguished Delegates,

On behalf of Lithuania's delegates and the whole Lithuania's government, I would like to express my country's gratitude and willingness to participate in this year's Model United Nations conference held in Rostock. Lithuania is eager to cooperate with delegates from all over the world in order to reach compromise in designing a future of political security, economic prosperity and international welfare. Our country is extremely concerned about all the factors that reduce the political stability, disrupt peace between nations, deteriorate living standards and neglect human rights. As a Baltic country, we want to emphasize the urgent need of independence and economical enforcement for all post-soviet states. We strongly believe that this is the right time to achieve international unity in setting innovative aims and replacing the inefficient methods with new, successful goals. I am absolutely convinced that, while Lithuania will do her best to find the proper remedies to alleviate the challenging problems, a cohesive agreement has to be reached among all the countries. Lithuania's delegates are looking forward to launch the fruitful discussions.

Thank you, I yield the floor back to the President of General Assembly.

2) THE POLICY STATEMENT

The Policy Statement also called the Position Statement is yet another *obligatory* preparation that you must do. Every delegate will get a chance of presenting such a statement in his/her committee. Note that, if your committee will discuss three topics then you will have to prepare three different Policy Statements, one for each topic. The Position Statement has to include the brief policy of your country concerning the matter discussed. If, for example: the Human Rights Council discusses the violation of human rights in China, then you, as the delegate of a given country, have to present your government's position towards China, and towards the violated rights. It is welcome for you to point out a solution to the problem. Here is the summary of what the Policy Statement should contain:

Start with welcoming all the honorable delegates, and distinguished Chairs. As with the opening speech you can name the current leader on whose behalf you are speaking.

- a) Provide background information of how the problems affect your country and why shall they remain changed/unchanged?*
- b) Present a brief position of your country towards the issue discussed. Include justification for the policies and undertaken actions, if any.*
- c) Speak of other countries' actions that could possibly affect your country.*
- d) Refer to your ideas included in the prepared resolution (see point 3.) – Possible solutions to the problem.*
- e) Express willingness or lack of it, for cooperation with other Member States.*
- f) Yield the floor back to the Chair, and indicate whether you are open to any points of information, or not (see section Debates).*

The Position Statement is a very important part of the debates. As it is delivered before the open debate, other delegates have the chance to become acquainted with the position of other states on the matters discussed. Once the delegates hear out your Policy Statement they can easily assess whether you are an ally or an enemy. Seeking alliances is really crucial, if you want your resolution to win.

Remember, THE POLICY STATEMENT IS OBLIGATORY.

An exemplary Policy Statement:

Honorable Chairs, Distinguished Delegates,

As the representative of Lithuania I cordially welcome all the delegates engaged in the Political Committee. I want to express my great satisfaction that the Political Committee undertook the great challenge to prevent corruption and bribery.

Ever since regaining its independence, Lithuania has done much effort to fight corruption by creating an array of legal acts aiming at fighting bribery. Furthermore, the government's anti-corruption strategy was incited and directly influenced by the process of joining the European community. Immediately after Lithuania submitted its application to join the European Union, the fight against corruption was named its most immediate goal. However, it must be noted that these aims must be executed not on paper or in public declarations but through real action.

Lithuania is extremely concerned about the fact that in 2009 the Global Corruption Barometer, a sociological study commissioned by the Transparency International, claimed that the corruption in Lithuania has one of the highest indices in the world. Thus our country is willing to hone the anti-corruption procedures by introducing a common, unified, clear anti-corruption law of a heightened discipline.

Lithuania is also in favor of setting an internal penal prosecution agency directly responsible to the supreme organ in the law execution in the EU in each Baltic country. We also realize the urgent need to make the country's expenses and flow of money transparent by publicizing them to the society. Having the awareness of the radicalism of these steps, Lithuania considers complete privatization of public sectors like real estates, education, public healthcare, radio and television. Lithuania puts particular emphasis on Baltic countries, in which one of the factors increasing corruption is total dependence in importing natural gas from Russia. With large funds at their disposal, business representatives can have a huge influence not only on approvals for unwanted competing economic projects, but also over political processes.

Finally, taking into consideration the great role the religion and education play in each society, our country encourages to unite these two aspects of life into one by ensuring ethics and morality education from the very childhood. The delegation of Lithuania is convinced that today's conference will provide fruitful resolutions.

Thank you, I am not open to points of information and I yield the floor back to Chair.

3) RESOLUTIONS

Every delegate is advised to prepare *at least one* resolution on one of the topics discussed in his/her committee. A resolution is the basis for further fruitful discussions between the delegates, and will make such more interesting. While preparing your resolutions you are obligated to *follow a certain pattern*, which is set-forth by UN conventions which may prove helpful in your preparations. The pattern is:

1) THE HEADING:

- a) *FORUM* (the name of delegate's committee);
- b) *QUESTION OF* (subject of the debate);
- c) *SUBMITTED BY* (the name of resolution's creator)
- d) *CO-SUBMITTERS*, if any (this is established at the end of the debate)

2) **PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES** provide the background information concerning the debated issue and its effect on the current political/ economic/ social situation. All preambulatory clauses must be *written in italics* and cannot *be numbered*. Each clause must also *begin with a present participle* and *end with a comma*.

Useful preambulatory clauses:

AFFIRMING	HAVING HEARD	EXPECTING
ALARMED BY	HAVING RECEIVED	EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION
AWARE OF	HAVING STUDIED	EXPRESSING ITS SATISFACTION
BEARING IN MIND	KEEPING IN MIND	FULFILLING
BELIEVING	NOTING WITH REGRET	FULLY ALARMED
CONFIDENT	NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN	FULLY AWARE
CONTEMPLATING	NOTING WITH SATISFACTION	FULLY BELIEVING
CONVINCED	NOTING FURTHER	HAVING CONSIDERED
DECLARING	NOTING WITH APPROVAL	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT
DEEPLY CONCERNED	OBSERVING	TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION
DEEPLY CONSCIOUS	REAFFIRMING	TAKING NOTE OF
DEEPLY CONVINCED	REALIZING	VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION
DEEPLY DISTURBED	RECALLING	WELCOMING
DEEPLY REGRETTING	RECOGNIZING	FURTHER DEPLORING
DESIRING	REFERRING	FURTHER RECALLING
EMPHASIZING	SEEKING	GUIDED BY

- 3) **OPERATIVE CLAUSES** are the *most crucial part* of your resolution. They provide the solution to the problem discussed. If your resolution has strong operative clauses then it is more probable that you will find the co-submitters to it and eventually your resolution may be passed.

However, first things first, this part of your resolution has to be *SPECIFIC* and *STRIGHTFORWARD* in terms of the actions that should be undertaken in order to solve the problem. It is important to emphasize the cooperation between various UN organs and national governments. As to the format, it is quite contrary to the preambulatory clauses – all operative clauses must be *underlined and numbered*. Each clause must also *begin with the present tense* and *end with a semicolon*.

Useful operative clauses:

ACCEPTS	FURTHER PROCLAIMS	FURTHER INVITES
AFFIRMS	FURTHER REMINDS	GUIDES
APPROVES	FURTHER RECOMMENDS	EXPRESSES ITS HOPE
ASKS	FURTHER REQUESTS	TRUSTS
AUTHORIZES	FURTHER RESOLVES	
CALLS	HAS RESOLVED	
CALLS FOR	HOPES	
CALLS UPON	INVITES	
CONDEMNS	NOTES	
CONFIRMS	PROCLAIMS	
CONGRATULATES	REAFFIRMS	
CONSIDERS	REGRETS	
DECIDES	REMINDS	
DECLARES ACCORDINGLY	REQUESTS	
DEMANDS	SANCTIONS	
DEPLORES	SOLEMNLY AFFIRMS	
DESIGNATES	STRONGLY CONDEMNS	
DRAWS THE ATTENTION	STRONGLY URGES	
EMPHASIZES	SUPPORTS	
ENCOURAGES	SUGGESTS	
ENDORESES	TAKES NOTE OF	
EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION	TRANSMITS	

An exemplary resolution:

FORUM: General Assembly Third Committee

QUESTION OF: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

SUBMITTED BY: United States

CO-SUBMITTERS: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and undeniable rights of the world „citizens,

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to support UN bodies in its efforts aimed at improvement of the coordination and efficiency of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations face significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts;
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development.

ARRIVAL ON STETIMUN 2016

The conference officially begins on Thursday, 3 of November, however students coming from abroad or distant cities in Poland are *cordially welcome on Wednesday, 2 November*. This additional day will allow the accommodation and registration details to be settled and the integration between students. We will also try to explain the conduct of the debates for the delegates, who will attend an MUN conference for the very first time.

On Thursday, StetiMUN 2016 will officially begin, starting with the *Opening Ceremony at 10 am*.

THE DEBATES

Once you have left the General Assembly, that is the meeting of all the delegations present at the conference during the Opening Ceremony, the essential part of this 3-day adventure will begin – THE DEBATES. The debate on a particular topic can be divided into three parts: FORMAL DEBATE, MODERATED CAUCUS, and UNMODERATED CAUCUS. The latter not being obligatory.

However let us start from the very beginning. After the Opening Ceremony you will have no more than 10 minutes to move from the Great Hall to your committee room. Remember, *always be on time!* Once you are in the room, you will be asked to find your place. This will be marked by the placard with the name of the country you represent. On this very first day, the debates session will begin with the Chair checking whether everyone is present, then you will move to the so-called ICE-BREAKERS, the informal activity set-froth by the Chairs of your committee, to encourage integration between the delegates. They say that “first impression is the best impression”, so don’t waste it. Be open, be polite, but most of all, BE YOURSELF! Then short introduction of all rules and motions that are present during the debates will proceed, the Chairs will explain to you the conduct of StetiMUN conference. So, let’s begin:

- 1) **FORMAL DEBATE:** as the name itself suggests, this part of the debate is strictly formal. During the formal debate, you and the other delegates will be required to deliver the Policy Statement (*see section The Preparations, point 2*). Before the formal debate, there will be an informal voting on which topic should be discussed first. The Position Statements will be given on the topic which has received the majority of votes in the first instance. Let us look at the following situation:

CHAIR: Delegates, now we will move to the formal debate during which the Position Statements on the topic voted through will be delivered. Is there a **motion to open the speakers’ list**? If there is none, the reading-out will be carried out in alphabetical order.

The Motion to open the speakers' list *gives you the possibility to be the first one to read out your policy statement. This motion has to be voted upon, and once voted the speakers' list is arranged according to the order of the motions. For the motion to pass, the **majority is required**. If that shall not be obtained, then the reading-out will be carried out in alphabetical order. Remember, the decision of the Chair is final and should not be disputed!*

For our hypothetical situation, let's assume that the motion to open the speakers' list had passed:

CHAIR: Delegate of X, as your motion to open the speakers' list was first, you are now asked to take the floor.

DELEGATE X: Thank you Chair. *The policy statement's content.* I yield the floor back to the Chair.

CHAIR: Delegate of X, are you **open to any points of information?**

*Once you finish delivering your Position Statement you are, of course, asked to yield the floor back to the Chair, and **state whether you are open, or closed to any points of information.***

If you shall remain open, then other delegates are free to ask you any questions concerning your country's policy towards the issue discussed. This way the delegates may find out additional information that you might have omitted in your speech. Not only will such questions make the discussion more interesting, but also might lead to vigorous debate between the participants. In previous years, we had situations in which the Chairs had to break the course of such unexpected discussions to allow further conduct of the formal debate.

Let's go back to our imaginary Delegate:

DELEGATE X: Yes, I am open to points of information.

CHAIR: Then you are asked to remain standing. Are there any points of information? Yes, the Delegate of Y, you have been recognized. You may now take the floor. Note however, that you can only ask questions. Once you finish, you are asked to yield the floor to the Delegate of X.

DELEGATE Y: Thank you Chair. *The question.* I yield the floor to the Delegate of X.

DELEGATE X: Thank you Delegate of Y. *The answer to the question.*

CHAIR: Delegate of Y, do you wish to **follow up**?

DELEGATE Y: No, thank you Chair. It is all clear now.

CHAIR: Delegate of X, are you still open to points of information? If yes, then you are asked to remain standing. Are there any points of information? Seeing, as there are none, the Delegate of X is asked to yield the floor back to the Chair. Now, we will move to the second speaker – the Delegate of V you have the floor...

Such exchange may continue for a long time, but at some point the Chair will stop the follow-ups, that is the wish of the delegate who asked the question to follow the answer of his predecessor.

The above shall be repeated in the case of every delegate delivering his Position Statement. Once all the delegates have done so, the formal debate is closed, and after a break, the committee will move to the ***MODERATED CAUCUS***.

To sum-up, during the formal debate you must:

- ***LISTEN TO THE CHAIRS***: their decision is always final.
- ***YIELD THE FLOOR***: back to the Chair or to another delegate once you finish speaking.

During the formal debate the following **points and motions are in use** (along with some others used only in certain situations):

- ***MOTION TO OPEN/CLOSE THE SPEAKERS' LIST***: *this motion must be voted upon, and in order for it to pass, it has to receive the majority of the votes. The motion to close the speakers' list is moderated by the Chairs.*

- **POINT OF INFORMATION:** *this point gives the delegates the opportunity to ask questions concerning the statement of the speaker. The time of such is moderated by the Chairs.*
- **POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:** *this point gives the delegate the opportunity to inform the Chairs about an unprivileged situation they are in– e.g. not being able to hear other delegate’s speech, or an urgent need to leave the debates room.*

CHAIR: Delegates, now we will move to the moderated caucus during which the essential part of our gathering will take place – the voting on the submitted resolutions. There is no speakers’ list during the moderated caucus; the order of speaking shall be determined by the course of events. Informal lobbying is in order as well. Are there any points or motions at the floor? Is there any delegate wishing to take the floor or submit their resolution? Delegate of X you have been recognized, you now have the floor.

DELEGATE X: Delegation of X would like to submit a resolution on *the name of the topic*.

CHAIR: Delegate of X, you are asked to read out the resolution to the fellow delegates.

DELEGATE X: Thank you Chair. *The content of the resolution*.

CHAIR: Delegate of X, are you open to points of information? If yes, you are asked to remain standing. If not, please yield the floor back to the Chair.

2) **THE MODERATED CAUCUS** is the second part of the debate. The main difference between the formal debate and the moderated caucus is the formality of the two. The latter allows a freer exchange of thoughts between the delegates; however certain rules of procedure are still maintained. The Chairs are the moderators here, and still only they can grant the floor to the delegates. The crucial part of the moderated caucus lays in the discussion over the resolutions submitted by the delegates, if any.

If there are no resolutions submitted, the Chairs will move the debate into the *unmoderated caucus*, which will be discussed further on. However, in case of resolutions being available, the submitters will be asked to read them out and then they shall be debated upon. There is no speakers’ list, and the order of speaking is set simultaneously to the events. Let’s continue our imaginary situation to see the working of the moderated caucus:

DELEGATE X: Yes, I am open.

CHAIR: Are there any points of information concerning the resolution submitted by the Delegate of X? Yes, Delegate of Y you have been recognized, you now have the floor. Remember, that you can only ask questions to the Delegate of X. Having asked your question, you are asked to yield the floor to the Delegate of X.

DELEGATE Y: Thank you Chair. *Question to Delegate X.* I yield the floor to the Delegate of X.

DELEGATE X: Thank you Delegate. *Answer to the question.*

CHAIR: Delegate of Y, do you wish to follow up?

DELEGATE Y: No thank you Chair. The delegation of Y is satisfied with the answer.

CHAIR: Delegates, are there any points of information to the Delegate of X? Delegate of V you have been recognized.

DELEGATE V: Delegation of V would like to put forward a motion to move to the unmoderated caucus in order to informally discuss the resolution submitted by the Delegate of X.

CHAIR: Thank you Delegate of V. Are there any seconds? Thank you, Delegate of X you are asked to yield the floor back to the Chair, and we will move to the voting procedure on the submitted motion. Any delegates wishing to suspend the debate and move to the unmoderated caucus are asked to rise their placards? Delegates voting against such a motion? Any abstains? Thank you delegates, the motion has passed with an overwhelming majority. The Chair sets the time of the unmoderated caucus to 15 minutes.

The above is just a sample of what in reality may turn into vigorous debate. As already mentioned before, there is *no speakers' list* during the moderated caucus, however the unspoken rule saying *first come, first served* applies here. Nonetheless, it should be applied in terms of politeness, so don't shout if you happen to be accidentally omitted in the order of speaking – your turn will eventually come.

During the unmoderated caucus the *informal lobbying*, that is exchange of pieces of papers between the delegates, is *in order*. However, it should be noted that such exchanges should only consider the current discussion, or seeking alliances, rather than delegates' private matters. It might happen, that for the time being the Chair will ban informal lobbying, if any irregularities should occur.

As in the case of the formal debate, in **unmoderated caucus** follow-ups are in order, and such shall not be restricted to a larger extent by the Chair. The Chair may abandon the follow-ups if the debate time is running out.

Delegates are free to make motions and points at any time. However, such should not interrupt the speaking of other delegations. Once the motion is made, the Chair will ask for *seconds*, the voice of other delegates who might support the motion being made. If any should occur, the debate will move to the voting procedure on the motion. Delegates can either *vote for, against, or abstain*. However, abstentions are not in order when a whole resolution is voted; these can only be made in case of voting on motions or amendments.

Another important part of the unmoderated caucus is the **voting on amendments to resolutions**. An amendment is a change (addition, removal, adjustment) to a resolution's clause or a resolution as a whole. An amendment can be submitted only before the whole resolution is voted upon. Each amendment must be discussed and voted on.

Following the discussion on a resolution/an amendment to a resolution, right before the voting is conducted, there is the part during which delegates are asked to make **speeches in favour or against the submitted document**. The role of such speeches is to encourage or discourage other delegates, who are yet unsure of their vote.

3) THE UNMODERATED CAUCUS There are no rules of conduct of the unmoderated caucus. Delegates meet informally inside or outside the debates room and discuss their resolutions, ideas, amendments etc. with each other. During the unmoderated caucus you can find co-submitters to your resolution and get to know the point of view of others better. The duration of the unmoderated caucus is set by the Chair.

To sum up, during the **unmoderated caucus** you must

- ***LISTEN TO THE CHAIRS:*** their decision is always final.
- ***YIELD THE FLOOR:*** back to the Chair or to another delegate once you finish speaking.
- ***PARTICIPATE:*** remember that for 3-days you are the virtual citizen of the country you represent, so make these days worthy and unforgettable.

During the **unmoderated** caucus the following points and motions are in use (along with some others used only in certain situations):

- **POINT OF INFORMATION**
- **POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE**
- **POINT OF INQUIRY/ POINT OF PARLIMENTARY PROCEDURE:** *such is made when the floor is open (no other delegate speaking) in order to ask the Chairs questions regarding the procedure.*
- **MOTION TO MOVE TO UNMODERATED CAUCUS/ MOTION TO SUSPEND THE DEBATE:** *holds the moderated caucus for an unmoderated caucus, the time of such is set by the Chairs.*
- **MOTION TO MOVE TO THE VOTING PROCEDURE:** *to move the debate straight into the voting procedure on – e.g. over an amendment or a resolution.*

4) THE CONDUCT IN THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (see. International Court of Justice Guidelines).

HOW TO DRESS?

You are obligated to *follow the dress code* (no jeans, miniskirts, bare legs/arms or training shoes). Men are expected to wear a clean, wrinkle-free suit, a buttoned shirt with a tie and slacks. Women are expected to wear a clean, wrinkle-free suit, suit pants or a knee-length skirt worn with pantyhose or stockings. *Black and grey colors are preferred* – avoid striking colors and loud designs. However, if the country you represent happens to have a traditional outfit, then this is more than welcome.

DEFINITIONS

- **ABSTAIN:** if a delegate does not support a clause, a motion or an amendment and also does not oppose it, he/ she can abstain from voting. “Any delegates wishing to abstain from voting?”
- **ADJOURN:** to adjourn a debate means that the session time has ran out. It will be announced by the Chair saying that the committee will be adjourned for a break.
- **AMBASSADOR:** every delegation (USA, China, etc.) nominates an Ambassador, who will entertain his or her Opening Speech during the Opening Ceremony.
- **AMENDMENT:** an amendment is a change (addition, removal or adjustment) to a clause or a resolution. Each amendment is discussed and voted.
- **CHAIR:** the Chairperson’s role is to conduct the debate and maintain order while remaining totally impartial. The decisions of the Chair are final. The Chair sets the time allotted to speakers, gives permission to give a speech, replies to points of parliamentary inquiry and can adjourn the meeting.
- **CAUCUS:** the caucus is a short break. During caucus, delegates may informally discuss and lobby ideas on the current issue. Any delegate may request a caucus as a motion.

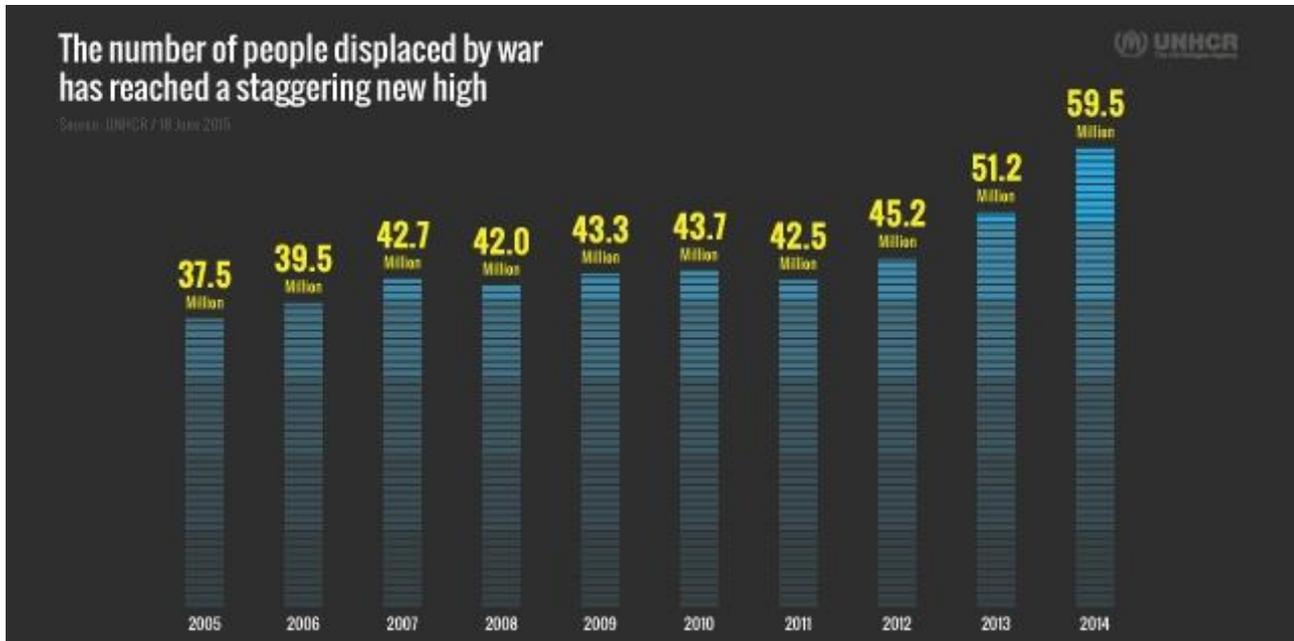
- **CO-SUBMITTER**: a co-submitter is a delegation which supports the resolution and signs it before or after the debate has started.
- **FLOOR**: the floor is a metaphorical area, which delegates can obtain to be able to speak.
- **GENERAL ASSEMBLY**: the United Nations General Assembly is one of the five principal organs of the United Nations. It is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. It consists of all the United Nations member states. As the only UN organ in which all members are represented, the Assembly serves as a forum for members to discuss issues of international law and make decisions concerning the functioning of the organization.
- **HOUSE**: all members of the General Assembly except for Chairs.
- **LOBBYING**: lobbying is an informal part of discussing draft resolutions and searching for co-submitters before the beginning of the formal debate.
- **MEMBER STATE**: Member States are countries in the UN who are recognized by the UN, are part of the UN and have the right to vote on resolutions and clauses.
- **MERGING**: the process of consolidating several draft resolutions, so that they become one, acceptable for most delegates.
- **MOTION**: a request made by a delegate. A delegate can request various motions.
- **OBSERVER**: an Observer is a delegate representing a country that is not a fully recognized UN member; therefore, these delegates cannot vote on resolutions or amendments.
- **PLACARD**: a placard is signed with the name of the country or organization that a given delegate represents. A placard is used by the delegate if they want to be recognized.
- **POINTS**: a point is a question raised with the use of a placard by a delegate pertaining to the resolution or to the committee.
- **PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**: the person who is the main authority during the General Assembly, that is the gathering of all the delegations.
- **RIGHT OF REPLY**: the right of reply has to be requested by a delegate if the delegate wishes to answer the previous speaker on what they said.
- **RESOLUTION**: a resolution is an official document, which aims to solve a specific problem. The Main Submitter of the Resolution has to find co-submitters who support the resolution and sign it as the resolution has to be written jointly with other member states who have taken interest in that specific issue.
- **ROLL CALL**: the Roll Call is conducted at the start of the debate within committees and after breaks. Chairs will check if all delegates are present and if the debate may begin.
- **QUORUM**: a Quorum is the minimum number of delegates required for a debate to start. There must be a minimum of *one third of the members* of a particular organ present for a debate to begin.
- **SECOND**: a second is the support of a motion called out by another delegate. Every motion must be seconded to be voted. "Are there any delegates wishing to second that motion?" "Second!"
- **SECRETARY GENERAL**: the Secretary General is responsible for controlling the course of the agenda of the conference and making sure that the conference runs in accordance with formal rules.
- **SPEAKER'S LIST**: it is the list to be held by the Chair determining which delegates will speak.
- **YIELD**: yielding takes place when a delegate gives the floor to another delegate or gives the floor back to the Chair.
- **VETO POWER**: the Five Permanent Members of the Security Council have Veto Power. The Veto Power allows them to strike a specific clause of a resolution or a resolution as a whole without question or without voting. If Permanent Members use their veto, the clause or resolution is struck immediately.



UNHCR

The UN Refugee Agency

The influence and impact of refugees on host countries and the international situation in Europe.



The report, entitled Global Trends, noted that on average 24 people were forced to flee each minute in 2015, four times more than a decade earlier, when six people fled every 60 seconds.

UNHCR, 2015

The number of refugees displaced by civil conflict or natural disasters is on the rise. Economic impacts of refugees on host countries are controversial and little understood, because data have not been available and the question of refugee impacts does not lend itself to conventional impact evaluation methods.

We advise the delegates to focus on the surfaces presented by the chairs of the UNHCR committee :

- *Economic impact of refugees*
- *Impact on national security*
- *Impact on the local political situation*
- *Impact on education*
- *Impact on local culture*
- *Impact on health care systems*
- *Social impact of refugees*
- *Impact on local Ecology and infrastructure*
- *Impact on public finances*

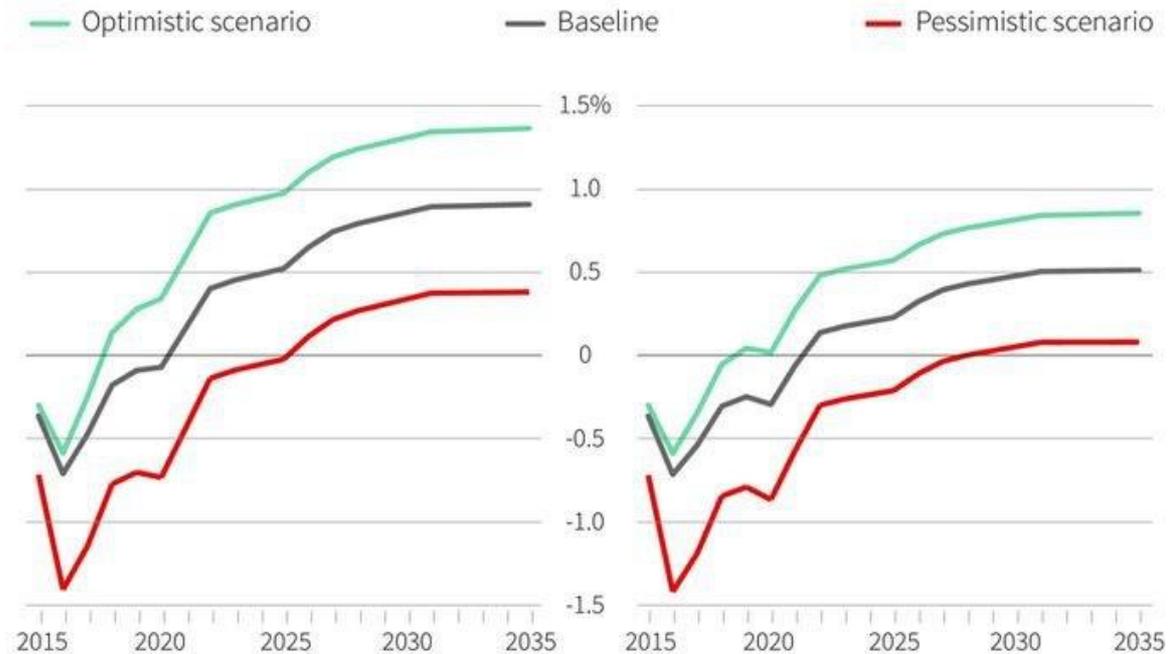
Economic impact of refugees in Germany

INTEGRATION COST

Benefits from successful integration*, as percent of GDP.

PROJECTED INCOME

Percentage of change in per-capita income for people already living in Germany.**



* Production of goods and services increase due to additional demand and the refugees' labour supplies net of cost for care, accommodation, and integration of the newly arriving refugees as well as social transfers for unemployed refugees. **The initial net effect is negative, since costs are hardly offset by additional demand, but per-capita income eventually increases as more refugees successfully participate in the labour market.

Source: German Institute for Economic Research (DIW).

G. Cabrera, 11/12/2015

REUTERS

**example of the impact of refugees on the German economy*

Solving issues:

- Is the impact of refugees positive on given aspect?
- Is the impact of refugees negative on given aspect?
- What should be done about the issue?
- What should be done about trafficking gangs?
- Is it necessary to build new schools?
- What should be done about migrants posing as refugees?
- Do refugees pose a threat to civilians?
- Should special jobs be offered to refugees?
- Should special health care be provided to refugees?
- What effect will the increasing amount of refugees have on a country?

National, regional and international rights and responsibilities of refugees - stabilising the situation of migrants in Europe.

Who is a Refugee?

People who are forced to flee their homes due to persecution, whether on an individual basis or as part of a mass exodus due to political, religious, military or other problems, are known as refugees.

Forbiddance on the constrained return of a displaced person is called non-refoulement and is a standout amongst the most basic standards in worldwide refugee law. This standard is laid out in Article 33 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which says that no state "shall expel or return ('refouler' in French) a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion."

Most nations confine refugee seekers upon landing, amid the shelter procedure or while waiting for extradition (refoulement). Shelter seekers may have endured detainment and torture in the nation from which they have fled. In this manner, the results of detainment might be especially serious, bringing about physical and mental anxiety.

Article 31 of the Refugee Convention says that outcasts ought not be punished for having entered a nation unlawfully in the event that they have come specifically from a spot where they were in threat and have made themselves known not powers. In this way, haven seekers ought not be confined for being in control of fashioned personality papers or for devastating character or travel reports.

What is the difference between Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons?

A man becomes a refugee only when he/she crosses a global fringe. Conversely, an internally displaced person stays inside the limits of his/her own nation. In this way, the difference between refugees and internally displaced persons is specialised and lawful, and has little to do with their explanations behind flight. Both classifications of people are frequently influenced by the same reasons of displacement. They regularly have identical insurance and material needs that merit the equivalent consideration of the global group. Most helpful offices have the operational adaptability to address the necessities of both outcasts and inside dislodged people. UNHCR, whose statutory order is to protect refugees, has been approved, on an impromptu premise by the United Nations, to follow up for the benefit of internally displaced persons.

How to ensure protection of refugees?

The first move toward protecting refugees is deciding their lawful status. Yet, that is just the initial step. Once their status has been perceived, their rights and physical security must be ensured so they can settle sufficiently in the country of asylum while awaiting an answer for their issue.

Many of the world's refugees live in specially created camps or settlements that accommodate anywhere from several hundred to tens or even hundreds of thousands of people at any time. Providing care and services to refugees in these conditions requires intricate planning and well-coordinated efforts among NGOs, UN agencies and any State authorities that may be involved.

Articles 12 - 30 of the Refugee Convention set out the rights which individuals are entitled to once they have been recognised as Convention refugees:

- All refugees must be granted identity papers and travel documents that allow them to travel outside the country
- Refugees must receive the same treatment as nationals of the receiving country with regard to the following rights:
 - Free exercise of religion and religious education
 - Free access to the courts, including legal assistance
 - Access to elementary education
 - Access to public relief and assistance
 - Protection provided by social security
 - Protection of intellectual property, such as inventions and trade names
 - Protection of literary, artistic and scientific work
 - Equal treatment by taxing authorities
- Refugees must receive the most favourable treatment provided to nationals of a foreign country with regard to the following rights:
 - The right to belong to trade unions
 - The right to belong to other non-political nonprofit organizations
 - The right to engage in wage-earning employment

- Refugees must receive the most favourable treatment possible, which must be at least as favourable to that accorded aliens generally in the same circumstances, with regard to the following rights:
 - The right to own property
 - The right to practice a profession
 - The right to self-employment
 - Access to housing
 - Access to higher education

- Refugees must receive the same treatment as that accorded to aliens generally with regard to the following rights:
 - The right to choose their place of residence
 - The right to move freely within the country
 - Free exercise of religion and religious education
 - Free access to the courts, including legal assistance
 - Access to elementary education
 - Access to public relief and assistance
 - Protection provided by social security
 - Protection of intellectual property,
 - such as inventions and trade names
 - Protection of literary, artistic and scientific work
 - Equal treatment by taxing authorities

Solving issues

- Each delegate should know the rights and responsibilities of refugees in the country chosen by them

Key questions

Should the rights of refugees be limited or extended?

What is the reason of vile treating of refugees?

How to prevent cruel refugee treating?

Why is the number of refugees increasing?

How to ensure protection of refugees?



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