

# ***THE CONFERENCE HANDBOOK***

TGU'14

**ST.THOMAS'  
GIRLS'  
SCHOOL**

**THE GLOBAL UNITION 2014**

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## **CONFERENCE HANDBOOK**

- **What is a MUN?**

A MUN or Model United Nations is a mock conference based on the lines of the United Nations. It is essentially a simulation of the UNO. Participants research and formulate political positions based on the actual policies of the countries they represent. It is a unique debate made for people with extraordinary talent of negotiation, oration, problem solving and criticism. A MUN, unlike any other competition, is far more than a rat race only. It involves problem solving and helps to spread awareness about social and international issues amongst students, individuals who matter to the society the most.

- **What is The Global Unition 2014?**

The Global Unition 2014 is the inaugural edition of the Model United Nations Conference to be organized and hosted by St. Thomas' Girls' School, Kidderpore. It is a three day conference that will help students feel the true spirit of a MUN along with a seminar to be attended by stalwarts who have special knowledge in the given agenda. The Conference is scheduled from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> September 2014, and will be the first event to spark off the 225 years celebration of our esteemed institution.

- Transport from and to the St. Thomas' Girls' School premises on all three days of the conference must be organized by the participating schools.
- Food and beverages will be provided to the all participating delegates and teachers-in-charge by our school on all three days of the conference.

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- The use of any weapons/drugs/alcohol is not permitted inside the school premises. Gadgets may not be used in committee while it is in session without the permission of The Chairperson.
- **Dress code**

Dressing professionally and appropriately is an important aspect of Model United Nations preparations. The dress code for a MUN is strictly formal. Only on the second day of the conference, delegates are expected to wear Indian formals (only salwar kameez for women).

	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>
<b>Suits</b>	A suit always looks professional. Be sure to keep suits clean and wrinkle-free.	A suit always looks professional. Be sure to keep suits clean and wrinkle-free.
<b>Tops</b>	No t-shirts, tank tops or spaghetti straps. A blouse, sweater, or button-down shirt is appropriate. Dresses are also appropriate as long as they are tailored, not revealing and adequate in length. Tops that display an open back or bare shoulders should not be worn.	No t-shirts. A collared/button-down shirt is appropriate. Do not forget a tie! A sport coat or sweater/vest is also a fine way to pull together a professional look.
<b>Bottoms</b>	No jeans nor shorts nor leggings. Slacks and suit-pants are acceptable. (Gauchos and Capri pants are casual wear, not professional business dress.) Hose/stockings offer a more polished look, but are not required. Skirts should be tailored and provide adequate coverage; they should not fall more than two inches above the knee. Bottoms should be in a solid color or have a subtle pattern; avoid loud designs and flimsy/sparkly fabrics.	No jeans or shorts. Slacks in khaki or dark colors are appropriate. Socks should also be of a dark color. Avoid wearing white athletic socks with professional business dress.
<b>Shoes</b>	No sneakers or sandals/flip flops. Pumps and sling-backs are appropriate, but remember that you will be on your feet, so use your discretion when selecting a higher heel.	No sneakers or open-toe sandals. Loafers or other types of dress shoes are preferred.

- **Documents:**

### **POSITION PAPERS:**

Position papers refer to a written document clearing the stance of the country the delegate is representing in committee. It gives the Executive Board a general idea of what to expect of the delegate in committee. It has to be sent to The Global Union 2014 Secretariat by the assigned date through email. A Sample Position Paper is given below:

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Committee: International Labor Organization

Topic: Globalization and Development

Country: Romania

In the past two decades the rapidly growing world trend has been toward globalization. With the emergence of the internet as a means of communication and the increasing accessibility of international trade physical barriers are not the only barriers withering away. Protective tariffs are plummeting and free trade agreements are becoming more prevalent. Romania appreciates that globalization creates favorable situations for expansion of commercial as well as economic assets. In the past year Romania has seen a foreign direct investment (FDI) increase of 199%. Inward FDI increased from EURO 234 million in 2005 to EURO 699 million in 2006. However, Romania realizes that increased globalization does not automatically produce more equality.

Globalization and Development can contribute to the advancement of the overall international human condition; however, the delegation of Romania recognizes that without proper regulation the potential for advancement will remain limited to an elite few individuals, businesses, and nations. Unless checked and aimed toward the common good, globalization cannot effectively serve the global community. Crucial

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in dealing with the complexities of globalization, good governance must act with solidarity and responsibility. Romania believes that in involving people in globalization we must promote moral values, democratic principals, inclusive global political culture, institutions that safeguard both individual civil rights and inherent freedoms, and the common good. In addition, coping with the influx of information from globalization governments must act with solidarity and insight. Access to digital education will undoubtedly result in the confidence of citizens in their respective administrations and allow for a greater degree of transparency, and therefore a lesser degree of corruption.

Romania believes the multinational business community has the ability and the obligation to support pertinent values in human rights, labor standards, and environmental preservation. As stated by the president, Mr. Traion Basescu, Romania feels a "heartfelt attachment to multilateralism, as an effective instrument designed to identify the adequate answers to the challenges brought by globalization."

Romania is party to the majority of multilateral treaties and conventions identified as such by the Secretary General in the context of the Millennium Summit in 2001. Romania has always supported innovative and effective ways of establishing cooperation within and between regional organizations. As one of the newest members of the European Union, Romania is an active member of the World Trade Organization, and looks forward to offering its support to the redirection of globalization to best benefit the global community.

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## WORKING PAPERS:

When delegates are drafting resolutions, before they are introduced formally into debate, they are referred to as working papers. Working papers usually contain solutions to specific problems that are discussed in committee. A working paper has no fixed format and can be written in any format. While a working paper is being prepared, the sponsor(s) should attempt to garner as much support as possible from other delegates in order to ensure their work becomes a resolution (signatures on a working paper must be at least 20% of the committee's quorum).

### Sample:

Working Paper "Rolling in the Deep"

Committee: The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Generalized System of Preferences

Author: Bolivia

Signatories: Peru, Ecuador

Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador believe that a GSP should be set up so that less developed countries (LDC's) receive preferential treatment from the developed countries (DC's). To that ends we propose:

1. Each DC reduces their tariffs to the lowest level possible. Subcommittee created below will determine this level.
2. Bilateral trade agreements should be pursued for further reduction in tariffs.

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3. Trade preferences should be granted in the following areas: agriculture, manufacturing, semi-manufacturing, and raw materials.

4. Decisions on product coverage are made in consultation with the affected LDC.

Annual re-evaluation of coverage shall take place with disputes going to the subcommittee created below.

5. A subcommittee of UNCTAD should be created with equal membership of developed and developing countries. The subcommittee would have the following powers:

A) Mediate disputes between preference givers and receivers.

B) Make recommendations, which all countries should follow.

C) Serve as a forum for airing grievances relating to the GSP.

D) Report regularly to the Secretary General.

6. Membership should be as follows:

A) Five permanent nation's from the DC's.

B) Five permanent nations from the LDC's and LLDC's.

C) Ten members elected annually by UNCTAD.

7. Voting rights will have to be worked out, but the UN format for subcommittees seems best. Of course, we are amenable to change.

## DRAFT RESOLUTIONS:

Draft resolutions are all resolutions that have not yet been voted on. Delegates write draft resolutions alone or with other countries. A draft resolution has a very strict format and it is essential that the format is followed, to the details of punctuations in the document. There are three main parts to a draft resolution: the heading, the preamble and the operative section. The heading shows the committee and topic along with the resolution number. It also lists the draft resolution's sponsors and signatories. Each draft resolution is one long sentence with sections separated by commas and semicolons. The subject of the sentence is the body making the statement (e.g. the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, or Security Council). The preamble and operative sections then describe the current situation and actions that the committee will take.

- Sample:

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The Human Rights Council,

Deeply concerned by the allegations of human rights violations perpetrated by the interim government in Honduras as recognized by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch,

Recognizing the Lobo government and expresses its appreciation of Honduras' openness,

- 1) Urges the UNSC to ask Honduras to invite a UN sponsored fact finding mission under chapter VI of the UN Charter with the aims of:
  - a) Investigating any claims of human rights violations during and after the change of government



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- b) Recommending possible solutions to improve the adherence to universally accepted human rights;
  - 2) Recommends:
    - a) the UNSC launch a fact finding mission that is independent and unbiased from the government and security forces of Honduras, that builds on suggestions of human rights abuses highlighted by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch
    - b) OAS to head this mission in an effort to produce a regionally led initiative to combat human rights abuses in the region in cooperation with Honduran NGOs ;
  - 3) Express its appreciation to Cuba for its plan to create the aforementioned regional initiative;
  - 4) Reminds Honduras of its adoption of the 'Convention against torture or other cruel inhumane & degrading punishment';
  - 5) Reminds Honduras about the previously honoured treaties including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and encourages it to maintain a positive position on the improvement of human rights within their borders;
  - 6) Expresses our hope that the return of Mr. Zelaya as a citizen of Honduras is accepted and that he will not return to office ;
  - 7) Notes that this will not set a precedent, but will be explicitly limited in scope to the case of Honduras.
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**Preambulatory clauses usually begin with:**

Acknowledging	Further
Affirming	Guided by
Alarmed	Having adopted
Anxious	Having approved
Appreciating	Having considered
Approving	Having decided
Aware	Having examined
Bearing in mind	Having received
Believing	Having reviewed
Concerned	Keeping in mind
Confident	Noting further
Contemplating	Noting with approval
Convinced	Noting with deep concern
Declaring	Noting with regret
Deeply concerned	Noting with satisfaction
Deeply concious	Observing
Deeply convinced	Reaffirming
Deeply disturbed	Realizing
Deeply regretting	Recalling
Deploring	Recognizing
Desiring	Referring
Determined	Regretting
Emphasizing	Seeking
Expecting	Stressing
Expressing	Taking into account
appreciation	Taking into consideration
Expressing	Taking note
satisfaction	Viewing with appreciation
Fulfilling	Viewing with apprehension
Fully aware	Welcoming
Fully alarmed	
Fully believing	

**Operative clauses usually begin with:**

Accepts	Expressing
Adopts	Endorses
Affirms	Further
Appeals	Instructs
Appreciates	Invites
Approves	Notes
Authorizes	Reaffirms
Calls upon	Recognizes
Commends	Recommends
Concurs	Regrets
Condemns	Reiterates
Confirms	Renews its appeal
Congradulates	Repeats
Considers	Suggests
Decides	Strongly
Declares	Supports
Deplores	Takes note of
Designates	Transmits
Directs	Urges
Emphasizes	Welcomes
Encourages	

**Procedures:**

**LANGUAGE:**

The official language for conference will be English. Any usage of abusive language in committee will be taken action against.

**POWERS OF THE SECRETARIAT:**

The Chairperson of the committee will have the final power in declaring the opening and closing of debate, recognizing delegates, and will have absolute power over all committee proceedings. In absence of The Chairperson, The Co-Chair of the committee shall take charge. The Director and The Rapporteur will help in the smooth proceeding of committee. Unethical behavior with any member of the Secretariat will be taken as a great offense and the accused will be penalized appropriately.

The Press Team will be covering the entire event and will have the right to publish articles on any aspect of the committee. The publications of the press team may not be used without the permission of the Secretariat.

**COMMITTEE PROCEDURES:**

The general proceedings of a committee have been listed below:

**Roll Call:** The roll call is taken by the Rapporteur of the Committee at the beginning of each of three days of the conference. Delegates can respond in two ways:

1. **PRESENT**, in the case of which the delegate may or may not vote in formal voting i.e. the delegate may abstain from formal voting.
2. **PRESENT AND VOTING**, in case of which the delegate may not abstain from formal voting. The delegate then must vote either in favour or against the motion in question.

Formal Debate: After the roll call, delegates motion to open debate and set the agenda for the same. The debate starts with the Speaker's List. In the General Speakers List, the time for every individual speaker can be set through a motion raised by one of the delegates. The GSL is a continuously open list of speakers who put forward their views on the agenda of the debate. Other media of debate do not close but overlap the list. At any point when committee is in session, the GSL can come back into action. If a delegate finishes his/her GSL speech before the allotted time, he/she must yield time in any one of the three following ways:

1. To the chair, in case of which the Chair can ask questions to the delegate or comment on the speech, according to his/her discretion.
2. To questions, in case of which the number of questions that will be allowed is for the Chairperson to decide depending on the time remaining.
3. To another delegate, in case of which the delegate to whom the time has been yielded can use it for his/her own speech.

The Speaker's List can continue to be in session as the total time period for the List cannot be specified while motioning for it. To have other media of debate overlap it, a delegate must motion for a Moderated Caucus on any specific part of the agenda at hand. A moderated caucus is really the most common medium of debate in a MUN. While motioning for a Moderated Caucus, a delegate must mention the total time period along with the Individual Speaker time. Once the motion is declared to be in order by the Chairperson, an informal cote is taken on the motion. Delegates informally vote by raising their placards to show their support for the motion. If the motion passes, the delegates who wish to speak in the particular moderated caucus are asked to raise their placards. Delegates who get the chance to speak in committee in the moderated caucus are then recognized by the chairperson. The

recognition of delegates in committee shall always be the discretion of the Chairperson, and this power shall not be subject to challenging by any delegate. The delegate who raises the motion must be the first speaker iff he/she does not choose otherwise.

Unmoderated Caucus is an informal state of committee when delegates do not follow any procedures or rules. This caucus is mainly meant for negotiation among delegates. It is, however, essential that an Unmoderated Caucus has a particular cause and objective. This time is also meant for working on working papers, draft directives and draft resolutions. It should also be sanctioned by a motion that must have majority votes.

#### POINTS AND RIGHTS:

##### 1. Point of Personal Privilege

This point can be raised in case delegates feel extreme discomfort while in committee and would like to leave committee for a specified period of time. This point can interrupt a speaker.

##### 2. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry

The point can be raised to clarify doubts that delegates have regarding any parliamentary procedure. It is usually answered by the chairperson of the committee. This point may not interrupt a speaker.

##### 3. Point of Order

A point of order is raised to point out factual errors or inaccuracy by another delegate or the Chair. There is no point of order/right to reply on a point of order. It cannot interrupt a speaker.

#### 4. Right to Reply

A right to reply can be raised by a delegate whose country has been insulted by another delegate. The chairperson uses his/her discretion in recognizing a right to reply. There is no right to reply on a right to reply.

#### AMMENDMENTS ON DRAFT RESOLUTION:

Draft resolutions can be modified through amendments which may add/remove/change preambulatory/operative clauses of the Resolution. It can be of two types:

1. Friendly: It refers to a change to which all authors of the particular resolution agree. It does, therefore, not require a vote.
2. Unfriendly: It refers to a change to which all authors do not agree and therefore it must be voted on by the committee.

#### VOTING:

Voting in committee can be done in two ways:

1. Informal voting: Delegates simply raise their placards to show their support for an motion. The committee passes the motion if there is majority support. Working papers and motions for moderated/unmoderated caucuses are voted on informally.
2. Formal Voting: This refers to the process in which a roll call is taken to which delegates respond with any one of the following options: Yes (or Yes with Rights) or No (or No with Rights), Pass or Abstain. There are three rounds of voting and the third round is considered to be the final round. A draft resolution needs 2/3 majority to pass.

