



CHRIST
JUNIOR COLLEGE
BENGALURU - 29

CHRIST JUNIOR COLLEGE MODEL UNITED NATIONS

DELEGATE HANDBOOK



General Considerations

During committee session, Delegates are expected to exercise diplomatic courtesy when addressing members of the committee and the dais.

1. All remarks to the committee must be made to the Chair.
2. Delegates will rise to address the committee
3. All delegates must be recognized by the Chair before speaking.
4. All remarks must remain relevant to the topic discussed.
5. All delegates will use diplomatic and respectful language when addressing the committee.
6. Any Delegate wishing to make a motion must raise his or her placard and wait until being recognized by the chair before speaking.

Staff

Secretary General

The Secretary General shall have final authority on all procedural and substantive matters during the conference. Deputy Secretary General

Dais

The daises of the committees shall be composed of a Chair, a Vice Chair and a Rapporteur. The competence of the dais may not be questioned by Delegates.

Parliamentary procedure Quorum

Committee activities and debate shall start when at least one quarter (1/4) of the Delegates are present.

Attendance

Attendance shall be conducted by a Roll Call at the beginning of every committee session. A motion to begin roll call vote must be moved by a delegate at the beginning of the session.

Delegates shall establish their presence in the committee in either of the two following manners:

Present and Voting

A Delegate that is declared Present and Voting must vote in favor or

against all substantive matters. The delegate cannot abstain from voting after having declared Present and Voting.

Present

A Delegate that is declared "Present" shall vote in favor, against or may abstain on any substantive matter.

Agenda

The Agenda reflects the order in which topics will be addressed by the committee. This is the primary order of business to be considered by the committee in the first session

Speakers List

A Speaker's list is opened following a Motion from a Delegate and the subsequent approval of the Chair. The Speakers List identifies the Delegates who will have the floor of the house for two minutes to state their countries stand on the given agenda.

Delegates may be added to the speakers list by

- a) Motions the chair
- b) Sending a note to the chair, requesting to be added
- c)

Delegations may only be on the speakers' list twice at any given time, and may not be listed back to back.

Example: Motion to open Speakers List setting time at one minute per speaker.

At the end of a speech made on the Speakers list a Delegate may yield to either Questions or Comments or both.

1. To Questions

Delegates wishing to ask questions shall raise their placards and wait to be recognized by the Chair. The Speaker can choose to answer or not to answer the question posed to him or her.

2. To Comments

The Speaker can yield to comments from other Delegates. The Speaker cannot respond to these comments.

3. To the Chair

If the Speaker does not wish to yield to either questions or comments, they can yield their time to the Chair.

Caucusing

There are two types of Caucus' – Moderated and Unmoderated.

Moderated Caucus: A moderated caucus is a form of debate where the Speakers list is set aside and speakers will be called upon by the Chair.

The moderated caucus proposed must be an issue which has relevance to the agenda being discussed.

A motion for a moderated caucus may be made by any delegate, and a motion must include a time limit for the caucus, a per speakers' time for the caucus and the purpose for the caucus. A moderated caucus is entered by the vote of a simple majority of the committee.

Example: The delegate of XYZ would like to raise a motion to begin a moderated caucus on the topic Global Warming in developing nations in Asia, total time - 20 minutes and per speaker time - 1 minute.

Un-moderated Caucus: An un- moderated caucus is a suspension of the rules allowing Delegates to converse freely. Just as in a moderated caucus, a motion must include a time limit and purpose for caucusing. The caucus requires a simple majority to pass. All caucuses are at the discretion of the chair and may be ruled out of order. This time period can be used to draft resolutions.

Example: The delegate of XYZ would like to raise a motion to begin an unmoderated caucus for fifteen minutes.

Points

Point of Personal Privilege

A Delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs him/her from participating fully in committee activities. The Dais shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. This point may interrupt a Speaker.

For example: If the Delegate cannot hear or understand the Speaker or needs to be excused from the House.

Point of Order

There are 2 types of points of information:

- 1) Factual Inaccuracy – If the speaker makes a statement that is factually incorrect. For example: “The sun rises in the west.”
- 2) Logical Fallacy – If the speaker makes a statement that is logically fallacious. For example: “Snowbell is a cat. Snowbell has blue eyes. Therefore, all cats have blue eyes.

Point of Information

A Delegate may rise to a point of information to supply the house with factual information, to contradict facts or to provide further information that will prove useful for the debate. This point may interrupt a speaker.

Right to Reply

A Delegate who feels that his/her country or person has been insulted or its sovereignty by another Delegate may raise a Right to Reply. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply.

The Chair will recognize the Right of Reply at his/her discretion. Should the Chair rule the Right of Reply out of order, his/her decision cannot be appealed. The Chair may also request that the Delegate submit his/her Right of Reply in writing for further consideration before granting it. The Chair might choose to set a time limit for a Right to Reply. No delegate may call for a Right to Reply on a Right to Reply.

Majority

Unless otherwise specified, no motions are debatable and all require a simple majority vote to pass.

Resolutions:

The passing of resolutions is the main point of a MUN session. All debates are geared towards the final resolution which is a document showing the consensus reached through debate. All resolutions require a simple majority to be passed in the house.

Drafting a resolution

A resolution consists of two parts: the Preambulatory Clauses and the Operative Clauses. A list of phrases to be used when writing

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses has also been enclosed.

Format of a Resolution

HEADING

Committee: i.e. the committee or organ in which the resolution is introduced

Topic: the topic of the resolution

Sponsors: list of sponsoring countries

Signatories: list of countries that have signed the draft

PREAMBLE

The purpose of the preamble is to show that there is a problem that needs to be solved. However, the preamble of a resolution does not propose action or make any substantive statement in the topic at hand. The preamble begins with the name of one of the three major organs (e.g. "The Commission on Human Rights,"). The preambulatory clauses can include:

References to the U.N. Charter; Citations of past U.N. resolutions or treaties that have been ratified under the topic of discussion; Statements made by the Secretary- General or a relevant U.N. body or agency; Recognition of the work or efforts of regional organizations in dealing with the issue; and General statements on the topic, its significance, and its effects.

OPERATIVE

Operative clauses are set out to achieve the committee's main policy goals on the topic. Each operative clause begins with a number and ends with a semicolon. the final clause ends with a period. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression, and each clause should contain a single idea or policy proposal. Keep in mind that all resolutions except those passed by the Security Council are non-binding.

Sponsors

Sponsors are recognized as the writers of the Draft Resolution. The required number of Sponsors for each resolution will be set by the Chair according to the size of the committee. Sponsors must agree to support a Resolution unless major changes have been introduced through the amendment process.

Signatories

Signatories are recognized as the supporters of the Draft Resolution. The required number of Signatories will be set by the Chair according to the size of the committee. Amendments to the Draft Resolution are not required to be approved by Signatories. Signatories are not required to support the Draft Resolution during voting procedure; they only agree to put their names as those who are interested in the resolution and are willing to debate on it.

SAMPLE RESOLUTION:

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: The Legality of the Commercial Sex Industry

Sponsors: United Kingdom, Italy, India

Signatories: Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Qatar, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Mexico, Spain,

The Economic and Social Council,

Keeping in mind the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goal 5,
Recalling the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child,
Guided by the fundamental assertion of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, regardless of gender,"
Concerned about the rapid increasing HIV infection rates,
Further recalling the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,
Emphasising on the fact that sex workers must be given equal rights and opportunities,
Recognising the importance of reducing and eradicating social stigma and exclusion of sex workers,
Recognising the Migration and Health Programme of states of Europe in 2011 as a situationally adept initiative,
Aware of the the State of Victoria's Prostitution control Act of 1994,
Affirming the World Health's Organisation's recommendations for the eradication of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs),
Recognising that the definition of child revolves around the concept of an individual below the age of eighteen;

1. Recommends the formation of a sex work supervision body, which, in nations where organised prostitution is legal, is obligated toward taking certain actions including:
 - a) Collecting all documents required for employees to continue trade, and check its legitimacy;
 - b) Ensuring a sufficient amount of condoms are provided to each sex worker;
 - c) Ensuring hotlines for medical aid of sex workers;
 - d) Supervising cleanliness of sex facilities;
 - e) Ensuring safety of sex workers during sexual engagement with customers by facilitating better lighting and the provision of ;
- 2) Supports that the designated supervision body is responsible for actions taken such as:
 - a. Setting up criteria on the foundation of safety requirements in organised sex facilities, which, after met, sex service providers are permitted to continue trade;
 - b. Enforcing temporary or permanent shut down of sex service facilities due to failure to comply to the criteria/requirements;
 - c. Enforcing unforeseen and/or regular inspections to ensure compliance to criteria;
 - d. Engaging in optional interactive sessions with each employee in the sex service facility to ensure safety from STDs;
 - e. Enforcing educational sessions to increase awareness on the spread of STDs and how to prevent them in organised sex facilities;
- 3) Emphasizes on the lack of citizen rights given to sex workers, and encourages entitlement to citizen and human rights for sex workers to prevent stigmatisation and therefore obligation toward human trafficking;
- 4) Confirms the need for support of pay equity, an increase in the legal minimum wage, sufficient microfinancing, enforcement of paid leave and sick days, and free, compulsory primary education from ages six to fourteen; to prevent poverty and risk of human trafficking;
- 5) Urges nations to promote and provide labour laws to migrant workers, covering them with labour benefits, working standards and security of the legal minimum wage and hence preventing them from the risk of human trafficking through the following methods:
 - a. Providing union-run legal aid, counselling, and information centres;
 - b. Establishing relationships between migrant rights organisations, government official;, and trade unions to promote migrant working rights, legal protection, labour standards, and benefits;

- 6) Encourages the spread of awareness about the mental and bodily stress as a result of human trafficking, such as:
 - a. Repetitive stress and physical injuries including fatigue, memory loss, post traumatic stress disorder, depression and anxiety;
 - b. A higher risk of STDs due to lack of compliance to wear a condom with trafficked, legally unprotected employees;
 - c. A higher chance of drug and/or alcohol dependency as a coping mechanism to deal with trauma of being exposed to captivity under traffickers and mistreatment by customers;
- 7) Encourage increased awareness about STDs and condom usage in schools through exploratory workshops;
- 8) Encourage that the quality of condoms provided by sex service providers are controlled to ensure minimal risk of STDs and unwanted pregnancies;
- 9) Encourage the support of sex workers tested positive for STDs, by emotional and medical aid as well as training for alternate job opportunities for a low price provided by rehabilitation services;
- 10) Encourages a state level rehabilitation organisation to be set up which works closely with the sex work supervision board, ensuring sex workers access to to rehabilitation homes available to voluntary or involuntary, and adult or minor sex worker, providing:
 - a) Legal aid;
 - b) Three meals a day;
 - c) Shelter;
 - d) Education (for children);
 - e) Training for alternate job opportunities;
 - f) Emotional support through sessions with counsellors and therapists;
- 11) Recommends the provision of subsidised female condoms by Member States to female sex workers so as to:
 - a) Increase the bodily autonomy of female sex workers;
 - b) Decrease the risks of inefficient or unreliable negotiation;
 - c) Use during the period of menstruation;
- 12) Recommends the maintenance and sharing of information about known aggressors and reports of incidents of violence against sex workers by:
 - a) Relevant district, regional and national law enforcement bodies as appropriate;
 - b) Making it available through fax, email or safe- spaces;
- 13) Suggests the creation of awareness programmes including training and advocacy workshops in order to sensitise sex workers about:

a) The dangers of partaking in sexual intercourse without condoms or contraceptives through the dissemination of written and visual materials about violence faced by sex workers;

b) HIV prevention policies and programmes;

14) Urges conscious actions to be taken by member nations to prevent or decrease juvenile involvement in the commercial sex industry, such as:

a. Increasing the awareness of the dangers of underage involvement in the sex industry through workshops in government schools and rural areas;

b. Ensuring education and alternate job opportunities are provided by rehabilitation centres, to trafficked and retrieved children seeking aid;

c. Stressing on the importance of counselling and therapy provided in rehabilitation homes;

15) Recommends the legalisation of consensual adult individual sex work requiring the:

a) Licensing of sex workers;

b) Payment of taxes by sex workers;

c) Reception of equal health, education, employment and economic benefits;

END resolution with a period

A list of appropriate phrases used to construct Preambulatory and Operative Clauses has been enclosed at the end of the handbook.

Amendments

Amendments to Preambulatory Clauses are not in order.

Amendments on Operative Clauses

Friendly Amendments

When all Sponsors of the resolution agree fully to the amendment in question it is called a friendly amendment.

Unfriendly Amendments

Substantive Amendments to a Draft Resolution not approved by each of the Sponsors of a Draft Resolution are considered unfriendly and require one fifth (1/5) of the committee's approval and approval from the Vice Chair to be introduced. Unfriendly Amendments will be put to a vote prior to the vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole. Amendments to Unfriendly Amendments are out of order.

Voting Procedure

When the Chair announces that the committee is entering voting procedure; no entering or exiting from the room will be permitted, unless there is an emergency or until voting procedure has come to an end.

A Delegate may vote:

Yes

Yes with rights

No

No with rights

Pass

Abstain

Voting with Rights

A Delegate may request a right of explanation after voting. Upon completion of voting, the Delegate will be permitted to explain the reasons as to why he/she has chosen to vote a certain way. The Chair may limit the speaking time at his/her discretion.

Passing

During Roll Call, a Delegate may choose to pass. The Chair will place the Delegate at the bottom of the voting list. Once the entire committee has voted the Delegate will be called on to vote. A Delegate who has passed once during a voting sequence may not pass again but must vote definitively.

Method of Voting

Each Delegate of the committee has one vote and must demonstrate his/her voting intentions by raising his/her placard at the Chair's request unless there is a Roll Call vote, Delegates must vote in favor, against or abstain. No Delegate shall vote on behalf of another Delegate.

Voting on Amendments

All Unfriendly Amendments shall be voted on in the order in which they were proposed before the committee moves to vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole.

Lending Emphasis to Resolution Phrasing

Representatives are urged to select words carefully when drafting resolutions. The introductory phrases listed also carry significant diplomatic meaning. Accurate use of these introductory terms is of paramount importance at the UN, and at any MUN.

Delegates should then consider the following when formulating draft resolutions:

- Finding ways to encourage good governance in developing countries so that aid is used effectively
- Encouraging developed countries to provide necessary resources including food, monetary aid and technical assistance
- Making sure all plans fit in with the idea of sustainable development (protecting future generations and the environment)
- Making sure developed and developing nations, and business work together in partnership in a way that is fair to all

Inter-Delegate Messages

The Delegates are allowed to pass inter-delegate messages during committee session through the chair. The chair reserves the right revoke these privileges if the practice is being abused.

Preparation for the MUN:

Position Papers

A position paper represents a delegate's country's stand on a particular issue on the agenda. It is important to remember that this paper reflects the foreign policy of the delegate's country, and not the delegate's own views. Position papers further the delegates understanding of the issue on the agenda.

While writing a position paper, the delegate must focus on three main issues:

1. What is my country's stand on this issue?
2. What has my country done about this issue?
3. What does my country plan to do about this issue in the future?

Name: Christopher Cornelius

Country: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women Agenda: Legality of the Commercial Sex Industry **School:** XYZ

“Women and girls constitute close to 71% of human trafficking victims detected globally. Nearly three out of every four trafficked women and girls are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation” - UN Women

It is clear that sexual crimes, trafficking and violence against women have been on the rise which indicate the deepening inequality between the sexes. One of the primary causes for this is the expansion of the unregulated commercial sex industry. The lack of uniformity worldwide in relation to the legality of the commercial sex industry has simply exacerbated the dilemmas surrounding it. Being a highly multi-faceted issue, it is crucial that committee deliberates on its every aspect starting with the reasons for the introduction of women into the commercial sex industry which includes poverty, lack of equal opportunities, etc.

The United Kingdom has had laws governing the commercial sex industry since 1824, with the passing of the Vagrancy Act of 1824 which attempted to define a “common prostitute.” Subsection 3 of this Act stated that ‘any common prostitute behaving in a riotous or indecent manner in a public place or thoroughfare’ was liable to a fine or imprisonment. The Metropolitan Police Act of 1839 along with the Towns Police Clauses Act came to be called as ‘solicitation laws,’ and were used by police in England and Wales to control “unruly women in public.” It was also in 1956 that the government made its first alteration to prostitution law since 1912, when it combined what was essentially the 1885 Criminal Law Amendment Act, the 1898 law against ‘pimping’, and the 1912 Criminal Law Amendment Act (which had created the offence of ‘trafficking’), creating the 1956 Sexual Offences Act. This framework still forms the basis of laws directed towards third-party organized prostitution today.

Recalling Article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which states that States shall take all measures to stop all forms of trafficking and the exploitation of prostitution of women, the United Kingdom has launched multiple programmes in order to adhere to the same.

In order to tackle this issue, the government of the United Kingdom has collaborated with various charities and NGOs (Example: Ugly Mugs) that work toward the safety of sex workers for the establishment of reporting and alerting services. The United Kingdom has also established a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) through which potential victims of human trafficking are identified by first responders and supported by competent authorities. In an effort to reverse the effects of the rapid increase in Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), Public Health England (PHE) supports national and local partners in carrying out primary prevention activities and ensuring easier access to appropriate STI testing. (Example - via the National Chlamydia Screening Programme) The United Kingdom has also made provisions for Independent Child Trafficking Advocates (ICTAs) in England and Wales to provide specialist support to trafficked children so as to ensure the reflection of their best interests in the decisions made by public authorities and urges member countries to follow suit.

The United Kingdom believes that this pressing issue can mainly be solved by destroying it at its roots. This can be done by initiating a 'Universal Credit system' in countries that possess the necessary resources, through which citizens living below the poverty line are given concessions or subsidies in order to attain a basic standard of living which could help prevent the need for women and girls to enter the domain of the commercial sex industry. Member States can also help prevent the transmission of STIs by establishing a system of licensing and arranging for the provision of contraceptives under the same. It is also necessary to conduct awareness programmes in schools in order to sensitise students regarding the hazards of the commercial sex industry. The provision of the right to education to all citizens above the age of 6 is another method to tackle this issue at the grassroots level.

In conclusion, the delegate of the United Kingdom would like to reiterate that collaboration and cooperation between Member States is essential for the progress of women and girls everywhere. The United Kingdom looks forward to partaking in the joint promotion of the development and safety of women.

Citations:

"Facts and figures: Ending violence against women"

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-wedo/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures> "An Assessment of Independent Child Trafficking Advocates"

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/730098/assessment-of-independent-child-trafficking-advocates-horr101.pdf "Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women"

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/convention-on-the-elimination-of-all-forms-of-discrimination-against-women-cedaw-articles> "Paying the price again: prostitution policy in historical perspective"

Country Profile

A country profile is a model, diorama, or report that creatively represents your country and its culture. It is an expression of a delegate's understanding of their country.

Ex: a model of Christ the Redeemer to represent the nation of Brazil

Key Links

Basic UN Rules of procedure:

<http://www.unausa.org/Page.aspx?pid=589>

Useful Exercises on Committee Procedure and Rules:

<http://www.unausa.org/Page.aspx?pid=531> Activities 6, 7, & 8 are particularly relevant.

Tips for Effective Caucusing:

<http://www.unausa.org/Page.aspx?pid=589>

How A Committee Works: The Flow of Debate

<http://www.unausa.org/Page.aspx?pid=520>

Tips on how to win best delegate in your committee <http://www.bestdelegate.com/>

Remember

When at the conference you are a diplomat and the Distinguished Representative of your country - think and act the part and others will treat you that way. Always keep in mind: A diplomat's job (among others) is to "make allies and influence people." Remember, it is not *your opinion you are* expounding but the *country you are representing*. Be willing to continuously improve and refine your capabilities. Do mock trials with team members and neighboring teams. Technique matters - so practice it. Above all else remember to have fun!

RESOLUTION INTRODUCTORY PHRASES

The following phrases/words are a partial list of appropriate introductions in resolutions.

Preambular Phrases

(Single verb in present participle or other introductory phrase):

Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Aware of
Believing
Bearing in mind
Confident
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply concerned
Deeply convinced
Deeply disturbed
Deeply regretting
Desiring
Emphasizing
Expecting
Fulfilling
Fully aware
Fully alarmed
Fully believing
Further deploring
Guided by
Having adopted
Having considered
Having examined
Having studied
Having heard
Having received
Keeping in mind
Noting with regret
Noting with satisfaction
Noting with deep

concern
Noting with approval
Observing
Realizing
Reaffirming
Recalling
Recognizing
Seeking
Taking into consideration
Viewing with apprehension
Welcoming

Operative Phrases

(Verb in third person present indicative tense):

Accepts
Affirms
Approves
Authorizes
Calls
Calls upon
Condemns
Congratulates
Confirms
Considers
Declares accordingly
Deplores
Draws the attention
Designates
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its appreciation

Expresses its hope
Further invites
Further proclaims
Further reminds
Further recommends
Further resolves
Further requests
Has resolved
Notes
Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Reminds
Regrets
Requests
Solemnly affirms
Strongly condemns
Supports
Takes note of
Transmits
Urges
Welcomes