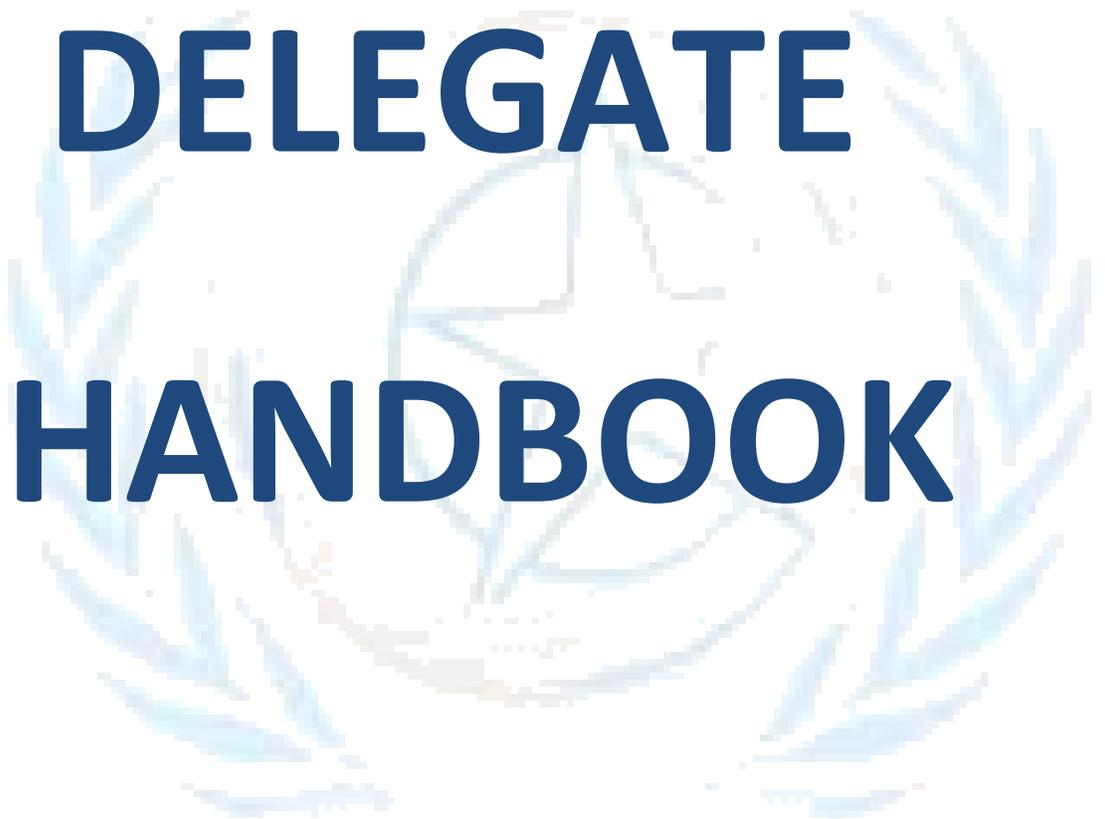


The background features a large, faded, light blue version of the United Nations logo, which consists of a world map surrounded by a laurel wreath.

CJCMUN 2014

The United Nations logo, featuring a world map surrounded by olive branches, is faintly visible in the background.

DELEGATE HANDBOOK

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ABOUT MUN- AN OVERVIEW:

A Model United Nations is an academic simulation of the United Nations. It gives the student an opportunity to represent a particular country or NGO bringing out the perspectives of the people they represent and to become aware of the change the world needs or fears the most. A MUN is a combination of intellect, intonation and innovation. Students are given a chance to express an unfathomable amount of creativity allowing the delegates to change a situation that could potentially result in the destruction of the world, to their advantage, and changing everything we know and we believe in. Model United Nations gives students a chance to show off their debating, reasoning and oratory skills. It not only gives the students knowledge about the world but also creates a drive and a passion to go beyond the surface and find out the real truth. It instills a passion for change towards a better world, not only a simulated one but the real one. Model United Nations serves as a base for a bigger platform, a Model UN gives the required experience to successfully represent your nation at a real United Nations conference. Furthermore it gives you an edge over the other delegates.

CHRIST JUNIOR COLLEGE MODEL UNITED NATIONS-2014:

Christ Junior College Model United Nations, popularly called as CJCMUN, is an Annual intercollegiate conference hosted by Christ Junior College. Since its inception in 2008, CJCMUN has moved from a single committee, intra-collegiate event to a five committee inter-collegiate conference. Understanding the highly driven aspirations of the youth and their role in global affairs has inspired us this year to go national.

The mission of Christ Junior College Model United Nations is to give participants an exposure to the workings of the United Nations and its impact on combating global challenges. Keeping the mission in mind, Excellence and Service, CJCMUN has conceptualized a Three Day National Conference, with five significant committees, spearheaded by a professional executive board, with contemporary agendas on board for deliberation.

The MUN-ing culture in our institution has made our students extremely competitive as they have created an impact at the global level. To name a few, we have won accolades at the prestigious Harvard Model United Nations, Bangalore Model United Nations Bishop Cottons Boy's Model United Nation, Sophia Model United Nations etc. We welcome all the passionate MUN-ners to join the bandwagon.

PREPARATION GUIDE:

RESOURCES AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The most basic level of research required in a Model UN conference is that of your background guide as it outlines a framework to begin research. Apart from this individual research is crucial to covering all aspects of the given agenda/agendas. Official documents

provided by the organizations of the United Nations and reports of credible news agencies like Reuters will be considered valid by the Executive Board.

Websites of the committees are also strongly suggested as they clarify mandate, provide authenticated reports and passed resolutions.

However, under no circumstance will plagiarism with regard to position papers and draft resolutions be accepted.

In relation to committee research, basic knowledge of the provisions of the United Nations Charter will help in developing a better understanding of committee proceedings and will also add to the level of debate.

RESEARCHING YOUR COUNTRY

With regard to researching the country you represent, it is necessary to know its political system, trade and other relations, and government's stand on the given agendas', socio- economic status and other information that is relevant. These factors contribute to the formulation of the foreign policy of your country and helps in making your argument.

In the case of intergovernmental organizations, background research should include research on its main objectives, institutional structure, membership and its activities consequential to the issue.

Validated sources of information include United Nations reports, governmental reports (regarding your country), and reports from news agencies like Reuters etc.

RESEARCHING YOUR COMMITTEE

Committee research is essential to understand its history, mandate, jurisdiction and its functioning. It brings about perspective while discussing various issues part of the agenda. Also, it helps in gathering information about important decisions previously taken by the committee and resolutions adopted by its board of governors. It gives an insight into the action taken on various occasions.

RESEARCHING YOUR AGENDA TOPICS

This is the most important part of your research. Research about a given agenda should include your country's standpoint on the agenda. But, more importantly, it should focus on the issues mentioned in the background guide and the country's most critically involved in them. Research must cover all the sub- topics

stated in the background guide so as to get information on every aspect of the agenda.

The objective of every committee is to pass an effective resolution and hence a key factor of your research should be finding solutions to the problem at hand.

Every fact that is part of your argument must be backed up by accepted sources like UN/intergovernmental reports, committee findings etc.

MAKING A POSITION PAPER

Each agenda covered by the position paper should only be of one page length (A4 sheet). Delegates should start the position paper by mentioning the committee name, agenda, country name and name of the delegate.

Font: Arial

Font size: 11

The position paper should include a brief background of the agenda, your country's stance, and governmental action in collaboration with the United Nations, and potential short term and long term solutions.

CONFERENCE GUIDE:

SPEECH MAKING:

Preparing and delivering speeches is a vital part of any MUN conference. The more effectively a delegate prepares and delivers his speech, the more likely it is that the delegate makes a lasting impression on the executive board as well as the committee. A speech is important as it signifies how well researched and clear the delegate is about the intricacies of the topic being discussed as well as his country's stance.

A FEW POINTS TO KEEP IN MIND WHILE PREPARING A SPEECH: (IN GSL)

- 1. The delegate must begin by thanking the presiding dignitary/official.*
- 2. The delegate should begin by providing a brief history of the issue and how it is relevant to the nation he/she represents.*
- 3. The stance of the nation on the issue at hand must be coherently explained.*
- 4. An explanation justifying the country's stance must also be briefly expressed.*
- 5. Possible solutions should also be included.*

SPEECHES DURING CAUCUSES AND CRISIS:

A delegate must remember that during debate, each speech must be kept short and precise. Beating around the bush during debate is strictly prohibited as it slows down the committee's progress.

THE FOLLOWING 6 C'S MUST BE KEPT IN MIND DURING SPEECH MAKING WHILE CAUCUSING OR IN A CRISIS SITUATION.

- 1) **Confidence:** *Confidence can win half the battle as it easily catches the attention of the EB.*
- 2) **Clarity:** *Clarity ensures effective communication and is a great tool in convincing the EB as well as other delegates.*
- 3) **Concise:** *Explaining things in a short and accurate manner shows how well researched the delegate is.*
- 4) **Constructive:** *Being novel yet productive in your ideas can be a big asset in order to win any MUN.*
- 5) **Compassion:** *A powerful weapon to be used, compassion can help a great deal especially in a crisis scenario.*
- 6) **Critique:** *Evaluating oneself is always better than criticizing others.*

CAUCUSING:

Caucusing provides a great opportunity for delegates to discuss various aspects of the agenda, collaborate with allies and formulate resolutions.

There are two types of caucuses in any MUN.

- 1) **Moderated Caucus:** A type of caucus wherein the chair calls on the delegates to speak one at a time as they raise their placard for a specific amount of time decided along with the topic of debate.
- 2) **Unmoderated Caucus:** A type of caucus, in which delegates leave their seats to mingle and speak freely for a limited period

of time. This enables delegates to meet other delegates in smaller, informal groups in order to discuss the possible ideas to put in the draft resolutions. These are used to get started with your working papers.

TIPS FOR EFFECTIVE CAUCUSING:

- 1) **Planning:** Every delegate must have a proper plan in mind as it brings in more clarity in thought processes and while contemplating over solutions and opinions in session.
- 2) **Recording of Ideas:** It is necessary that the delegate keeps a record of his/her own ideas as well as that of the others in order to formulate a comprehensive resolution.
- 3) **Listening:** Listening while others speak in session is essential as it helps move the committee forward and also helps the delegate to keep track with committee proceedings.
- 4) **Resourcefulness:** It is advised that the delegates come up with own ideas as well as help substantiate other's ideas in order to contribute positively to committee.
- 5) **Constructive critique:** It is important that the delegate weighs the pros and cons of every idea discussed in an unbiased manner. Ideas can be criticized not the people who propose them.

- 6) **Negotiating:** This is a vital process that takes place in any diplomatic setting. Delegates must be willing to compromise with others in order to pursue a bigger goal together.
- 7) **Respect:** Respecting each other's opinion is very important regardless of whether we personally like it or not.
- 8) **Novelty:** Novel ideas are always welcomed in any MUN conference. Delegates must always try to bring in novelty along with rationality in the ideas they propose.

CRISIS SITUATIONS:

The world as we know it is one that faces explosive and sudden dangerous situations often without any warning. Be it two nuclear powered nations going to war or an entire continent's existence being put at stake, a crisis situation in a MUN conference tries to portray a replica of that same turbulent scenario that threatens world peace and security. It is in a crisis that an EB catches a glimpse of the best that the delegates can be.

Often the crisis situations in MUNs are created by the director of the committee with the assistance of the crisis team.

Contrary to popular belief, delegates whose nations are not involved in the crisis also can prove to be the hero at the end of the day. It all depends on the delegate's ability to be active and provide possible solutions to save the world.

TIPS TO GEAR UP FOR A CRISIS SITUATION:

- 1) **Knowing your foreign policy:** Being aware of your foreign policy is essential as in a crisis it is subject to change. So being aware of every minute detail about your country's stance on issues and other policies can help impress the EB a long way.
- 2) **Activeness in discussion:** As mentioned earlier, it doesn't matter if your nation is involved in the crisis or not. But it matters if you are involved in the crisis discussions or not. Providing opinions and possible solutions in order to solve the problem helps move the committee in a right direction. By doing this, the EB takes note of your responsiveness and your fast thinking for problem solving.
- 3) **Knowledge of the rules of your council:** Knowing the mandate and powers of your council, will give you clarity in your thought process when it comes to providing apt solutions that can be executed by your council.

4) **Spontaneity:** The ability to be spontaneous is what is majorly tested during a crisis. By being spontaneous in your thinking and reasoning, it helps expedite the committee's progress which is highly smiled upon by the EB.

5) **Being calm:** Often delegates tend to get nervous by the turn of events in a crisis, so the key here is to keep a cool mind and think calmly as it will help the delegate in coming up with justifications as well as solutions for the situation at hand.

RESOLUTION MAKING:

Resolution making is one of the most important processes in a MUN as well as the actual UN. Usually a resolution is drafted by allies who have collaborated and agreed on the common objectives mentioned in the resolution formed by them. Thus, knowing your regional bloc and forming partnerships with them is an integral part of the whole process and is deeply analyzed by the EB. Making partnerships and getting signatories for your resolution all in all is one major aspect the EB judges a delegate upon. The information below will give you a greater insight into the whole subject of resolution making.

WHAT IS A RESOLUTION?

A resolution is a document that contains a gist of the deliberations, discussions and solutions proposed by the delegates over the three days of conference. It addresses the given agenda or crisis that is to be solved. They require a simple majority to get passed. Only the Security Council resolutions can compel nations to take constructive action. The other deliberative bodies of the UN or working in tandem with the UN can only make recommendation. In other words, only Security Council resolutions are binding upon the international community; the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council can only make suggestions. When delegates have just begun working on the document, the document is not a resolution, but a **“working paper.”** A document is a working paper from the moment it is created until it is approved by the dais, which essentially means that it has been edited and meets the format rules of the conference, at which point it becomes a **Draft Resolution.**

A draft resolution only becomes a resolution if it is approved by the committee during the voting procedure. It contain three sections- the heading, the preamble and the operative section. The first word in each clause should be italicized. The Chair, time permitting, may read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. Alternatively, the Chair may recognize a certain number of delegates (at the Chair’s discretion) to come forward to answer questions on the resolution to which they were signatories. In addition, the Chair may also allow for an informal presentation of the resolutions.

A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion receive the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Chair, at his/her discretion, may answer any clarifying points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Chair may end this “clarifying question-answer period” for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or a resolution on that topic area has been passed.

- **Heading:-** The heading must contain the name of the committee, the agenda the resolution addresses along with the resolution number. It must also list the draft resolution's sponsors and signatories.
- **Sponsors:** – They are the main authors of the resolution. It is necessary that these sponsors stand by all that is mentioned in the resolution. Most resolutions have three to five sponsors.
- **Signatories:-** They are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the draft resolution but still wish to see it debated so that they can propose amendments. A delegate can be a signatory to more than one resolution. Signatories should be listed in alphabetical order on every draft resolution.

- **Preambulatory clauses:-**

Preambulatory clauses serve as an introduction to the agenda at hand. They bring to the notice of committee past regional, international or non-governmental efforts taken to resolve the topic being debated, and related treaties, conventions, and past UN resolutions that were referred to during the session. They can begin with any of the sample phrases given below and need to end with a comma. The phrase used must be underlined. They can also make references to the UN Charter or other international frameworks and laws, statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency and general background information or facts.

SAMPLE CLAUSES:-

1. Affirming
2. Deeply disturbed
3. Guided by
4. Alarmed by
5. Having adopted
6. Having considered
7. Observing
8. Having considered further
9. Aware of emphasizing
10. Having devoted attention
11. Believing
12. Expecting
13. Realizing

14. Bearing in mind
15. Having examined
16. Recalling
17. Confident
18. Having studied
19. Recognizing
20. Contemplating
21. Fulfilling
22. Having heard
23. Convinced
24. Fully aware
25. Having received
26. Declaring
27. Fully alarmed
28. Keeping in mind
29. Deeply concerned
30. Fully believing
31. Deeply regretting
32. Noting with regret
33. Deeply conscious
34. Further deploring
35. Noting with satisfaction
36. Deeply convinced
37. Further recalling
38. Noting with deep concern
39. Taking note
40. Welcoming
41. Desiring



42. Noting further
43. Seeking Referring

OPERATIVE CLAUSES:-

Operative clauses elaborate the solution that the committee has deliberated and reached upon. These clauses may recommend, urge, condemn, encourage, request certain actions, or state an opinion regarding an existing situation.

Each operative clause calls for a specific action. They must be practical, feasible, specific and clear in nature. They also cover the major issues that were debated by the house. If a clause requires further explanation, bulleted lists set off by letters or roman numerals can also be used to further elaborate. They must be numbered. The mandate of the committee dictates what each delegate can suggest as a solution. Each operative clause begins with an operative phrase (examples given below) also end with a semi colon.

SAMPLE CLAUSES:-

1. Accepts
2. Affirms
3. Approves
4. Authorizes
5. Calls
6. Calls upon
7. Condemns

8. Confirms
9. Considers
10. Declares accordingly
11. Deplores
12. Designates
13. Draws attention
14. Emphasizes
15. Encourages
16. Endorses
17. Expresses its hope
18. Further invites
19. Further proclaims
20. Further recommends
21. Further reminds
22. Further requests
23. Further resolves
24. Notes
25. Proclaims
26. Reaffirms
27. Recommends
28. Regrets
29. Reminds
30. Renews
31. Requests
32. Resolves
33. Solemnly affirms
34. Supports
35. Takes note of



36. Urges

AMENDMENTS:-

Resolutions can be modified with amendments. The amendment process is used to perfect the resolution. It can be used as an opportunity to bring forth a new idea, if the delegate has been unable to voice it during the un-moderated caucus. Amendments can propose to add, edit or delete a particular clause in the draft resolution. An amended part of a draft resolution can be further amended. The amendment procedure takes place before the voting and after the time for moderated caucus discussing the resolution has elapsed. There are no official sponsors of amendments.

They are of two types:-

1. **Friendly amendment**- This is a change to the draft resolution that is acceptable to the sponsors and hence it doesn't require to be voted upon by the house.
2. **Unfriendly amendment**- This refers to a proposed change to the draft resolution that is not acceptable to the sponsors. This is voted upon by the house. If it wins a majority, the amendment is made. The sponsors have no say in this matter if the amendment meets the approval of the majority of the committee.

VOTING FOR RESOLUTIONS:-

Substantive voting includes voting on draft resolutions and amendments. Once the committee closes debate on the general Topic Area, it will move into substantive voting procedures. The only points and motions that will be in order are: **Division of the**

Question, Reordering Draft Resolutions, Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, and Point of Order. If there are no such motions, the Committee will vote on all draft resolutions. For substantive voting, each member will have one vote. Each vote may be a 'Yes,' 'No,' or 'Abstain.' Abstaining members are not considered to be voting. All matters will be voted upon by a show of placards, unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. Abstentions are not counted in the total number of votes cast. In the Security Council, the five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive vote. A "No" vote by one of the five permanent members in the Security Council is considered a veto.

REORDERING OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS:-

A Motion to Reorder Draft resolutions will only be in order immediately after entering voting procedure, and before voting has started on any draft resolutions. If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chair will take all motions to reorder draft resolutions and then vote on them in the order in which they were introduced. Voting will continue until either a motion passes, receiving a simple majority, or all of the motions fail, in which case the Committee will move into voting procedure, voting on the draft resolutions in their original order. Only one motion to reorder draft resolutions is in order in each round of voting procedures.

DIVISION OF QUESTION:-

After debate on any topic has been closed, a delegate may move that the operative parts of a draft resolution be voted on separately. Preambulatory clauses and sub-operative clauses may not be altered by division of the question.

The motion can be debated to the extent of two speakers for and two against, to be followed by an immediate procedural vote on that motion.

If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chair will take motions on how to divide the question and prioritize them from most severe to least severe.

The Committee will then vote on the motions in the order set by the Chair. If no division passes, the resolution remains intact. Once a division has been passed, requiring a simple majority, the draft resolution will be divided accordingly, and a separate procedural vote will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is to be included in the final draft resolution. If all of the operative parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the draft resolution will be considered to have been rejected as a whole. Parts of the draft resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document. The final document will be put to a substantive vote.

ROLL CALL VOTE:-

A delegate has the right to request a roll call vote after debate on a draft resolution is closed. A roll call vote can only be in order for substantive votes. A motion for a roll call vote may be made from the floor. In a roll call vote, the Chair will call members in

alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member.

In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes,” “Yes with Rights”, “No,” “No with Rights”, “Abstain,” or “Pass.” Delegates who vote either “Yes with Rights” or “No with Rights” reserve the right to explain his/her vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of his/her country. The delegate will only be allowed to explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting.

A delegate who voted “Pass” during the first sequence of the roll call must vote (i.e. may not abstain or pass) during the second sequence. The same delegate may not request the right to explain his/her vote. The Chair will then announce the outcome of the vote.

Note: a sample resolution has been attached with this handbook in order to get a better understanding of the process.

DEFINITION OF MUN TERMS:

- 1). **Agenda:** The order in which the issues before a committee will be discussed. The first duty of a committee following the roll call is usually to set the agenda.
- 2). **Adjourn:** All UN sessions as well as MUN sessions end with a motion to adjourn session. This means that debate is suspended until it is resumed in the next session.

- 3). **Background guide:** A guide which is usually prepared by the conference organizers giving an outline on the agendas to be discussed in every committee.
- 4). **Bloc:** A union of a group of countries bound by geographical regions or similar opinions on a particular topic.
- 5). **Decorum:** The order of respect that all delegates in any MUN must portray towards each other. A chair can call upon decorum if he/she feels that delegates are being disrespectful of each other.
- 6). **Motion:** A request made by a delegate to the committee as a whole to perform something. Motions could range from going into a caucus, adjourning session etc.
- 7). **Quorum:** Refers to the minimum number of delegates required to be present in order to carry on with committee proceedings.
- 8). **Right to Reply:** A right to reply to a previous delegate's comment that is invoked by a delegate if his/her nation feels insulted or accused by the remark of the previous delegate.
- 9). **Signatory:** A country that wishes a draft resolution to be put on the floor and signs the draft resolution to accomplish this. A signatory need not support a resolution; it only wants it to be discussed.

- 10). **Veto:** The power possessed only by the P5 members to prevent a resolution from passing by voting negatively.
- 11). **Roll call:** The first order of business in a Model UN committee, during which the names of each member state in the committee are read aloud. When a delegate's country's name is called and he/ she may respond by “present” or “present in voting”.

PRESS CORPS- GUIDE:

RESEARCH FOR PRESS

The research that a press member has to do is completely different as compared to that done by a delegate. It is necessary for a member of press to take an unbiased and objective view of the pressing issues around the world. A press member should not restrict research to country-specific research; instead the member should look at each issue of international concern from the view points of different countries trying to understand all angles of the situation. It is important for the press member to be well versed with all agenda of the conference, the more they know, the more they will be able to contribute to the proceedings of committee. A good press member ideally should be able to push the debate in the right direction.

Apart from the Pre –conference preparation, it is important for press members to follow the proceedings of their committees as this will be recorded in their reports. The press members are at liberty to question the delegates in committee at any point either after being recognized by the chair, or by sending their queries in writing to the delegate. The input gained by the answers of these questions will help enhance press reports. To do this however, the member needs to have adequate knowledge about the situation discussed. This is where the pre conference research comes in handy.

Aspects to cover in a press report

There are various criteria to be taken into consideration while writing a press report. Some of them include-

1. The main objective of a press report should be reproducing the proceedings of committee; it should contain all important committee proceedings.
2. The press member can also provide certain insights into the issues discussed; this is the main criteria which will set his report apart from the others.
3. It is important for the press reports to be objective in nature, the International Press does not favor any country, and this should be clearly reflected in the report.
4. Look into the comments made by the different delegates, outline any landmark arguments. Press members can also outline any fallacies in the arguments made by a delegate.

GENERAL RULES:

It is hoped that every delegate participating in CJC 2014 has a wonderful overall experience. In order to achieve that, there are certain rules to be borne in mind which by following would not only ensure a smooth 3 day conference but also make it thoroughly enjoyable for the delegate as well.

- 1). **Conference dress code:** In order to add a more realistic touch to all participants acting as diplomats and international press persons in MUNS, we expect everyone to be dressed in formal business attire which would appropriately suit the environment created in an MUN conference. This applies for both boys and girls.
- 2). **Decorum and courtesy:** It is expected from each participant that they not only display decorum and courtesy while in committee but also maintain the same behavior while in CJC campus as well as when interacting with co-delegates and committee staff.
- 3). **Punctuality:** Delegates are expected to be punctual to committee sessions as well as meeting deadlines for press reports and position papers. Coming late to committee and submitting late must be avoided as much as possible.
- 4). **Usage of laptops and other electronic gadgets:** The usage of laptops is allowed outside committee and not while in committee.

Please do make sure that you do not to make use of the internet while in committee or while outside committee in campus. Delegates must be responsible about their belongings as the management shall take no responsibility regarding the safety of the participant's belongings. Mobile phones should be either switched off or put on flight mode as it would disrupt committee sessions.

- 5). **Smoking and alcohol:** Smoking and consuming alcohol in committee or within the premises of the campus is strictly prohibited. The organizing committee reserves the right to confiscate any tobacco product or alcohol upon finding. The delegates found with the possession of these products shall immediately be disqualified from the conference.

APPENDICES:

APPENDIX 'A': SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

{HEADING}

Committee: - United Nations G.A DISEC

Agenda: - The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Resolution number: - 1.1

Sponsors: - Qatar, Turkey, Lebanon

Signatories: - Australia, Bolivia , Cameroon , DPRK, Egypt , Finland, Fiji , Guinea-Bissau ,Haiti, Hungary, India, Japan, Jamaica , Kenya ,Lebanon, Libya, Mali ,

Malaysia, Nigeria , Niger , Qatar, ROK ,South Africa, South Sudan ,the Islamic republic of Iran, Turkey, Venezuela, Zambia,

{PREAMBLE}

Deeply disturbed by the loss of lives and the violence taking place in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Bearing in mind the plight of the internally displaced persons and the people who have found refuge in the neighbouring countries of Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq and have little or no accommodation in said countries,

Mindful that stability in Syria is vital to peace and stability in the region,

Noting the announced commitments by the Syrian authorities to reform, and regretting the lack of progress in implementation,

Emphasizing its intention to resolve the current political crisis in Syria peacefully, and noting that nothing in this resolution authorizes measures under Article 42 of the Charter,

Guided by the Kofi Annan six point peace plan and the Geneva communiqué,

Alarmed at the threat by the Syrian authorities to use chemical or biological weapons, as well as at allegations of reported use of such weapons,

Recalling the promises made by the Bashar Al- Assad regime of party pluralism,

Identifying the veto concerns of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China towards resolution in favour of intervening on account of the violence in Syria,

Welcomes the establishment of the Syrian National Coalition, the main opposition group, and as a legitimate representative of the Syrian people,

Condemns the use of heavy weapons, including indiscriminate shelling from tanks and aircraft, as well as the use of ballistic missiles, cluster munitions and other weapons against populated areas, putting innocent people in harm's way,

Deploring the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation and the failure to ensure safe and timely provision of humanitarian assistance to all areas affected by the fighting,

{OPERATIVES}

1. *Draws attention* to the four point peace plan suggested by the People's Republic of China, which states that:

- a) Relevant parties should stop fighting and cooperate with the mediation efforts of Brahimi, the ceasefire can be implemented on a region-by-region basis;
- b) Each side should appoint interlocutors who can work with Brahimi and the international community to formulate a roadmap of political transition, including setting up a transitional governing body to ensure a safe, stable and calm transition;
- c) The international community should cooperate with and support Brahimi's mediation efforts, while also implementing the communiqué of the Geneva foreign ministers' meeting of the Action Group for Syria, former UN and Arab League envoy Kofi Annan's six-point plan and the relevant Security Council resolutions;
- d) The Arab League and other countries in the region should contribute to peace efforts;
- e) The international community should increase humanitarian aid to Syria and ensure the proper resettlement of refugees;

f) The Syrian government should cooperate with the UN and other neutral institutions in matters of humanitarian assistance;

g) The humanitarian issues should not be politicized and humanitarian assistance should not be militarized;

2. *Confirms* that the Syrian Arab Republic under the auspices of the first pillar of responsibility to protect, has a right to resolve this conflict independently without the interference of the international community;

3. *Notes* with concern that the Basher al-Assad regime has however been lacking in their responsibility to their people in light of the previous clause;

4. *Recommends* that a serious political dialogue takes place between credible, empowered, and mutually acceptable interlocutors representing the Syrian authorities and the Syrian opposition;

5. *Calls* for an inclusive Syrian-led political transition to a democratic, pluralistic political system, in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations or ethnicities or beliefs;

6. *Calls upon* the Syrian authorities to allow safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance in order to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to:

- a) Build safe passages in Syria in order to allow humanitarian aid to reach war stricken cities;
- b) Provide Medical aid and improved health care to the people affected by the violence;
- c) Provide aid convoys from Lebanon to Homs, Turkey to Idlib and Jordan to Daraa which would be supervised by the Red Cross;

8. *Further Requests* that economic aid is to be provided to Syria after the violence ends so that the people may not be unemployed and that the Syrian economy doesn't cripple;

9. *Encourages* the setting up of a weapons of mass destruction free zone in the middle east, such that the region that has been in turmoil the past few years enjoys some stability and security;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

(ENDS WITH A FULL STOP)

Appendix	'B':	sample	position	paper:	Country:	Japan
Agenda:	Overall		Development		in	Africa
Delegate:			Richa			Rebello
Committee:	United	Nations	Development	Program		(UNDP)

The nation of Japan is aware that there are several facets to achieving holistic development in Africa, therefore the delegate has addressed each of these issues with a pragmatic approach.

The main issue that comes to the fore regarding development in the continent is poverty. In addition, the absence of stable food prices has compounded the problem. Food scarcity is a direct consequence of poverty. Japan's position is that hunger needs to be addressed at all levels, international and domestic, and supported by aid relief. Member states must attempt to predict damaging food security situations and take preventive measures.

Two other problems faced in the region are inter and intra regional environmental conflicts along with the issue of illegal migration. Both pose huge problems to the economies of the countries in Africa and in the world at large as these illegal immigrants reside in other countries, making use of resources but not paying taxes. A solution to the former problem would be the peaceful resolution of conflicts by an NGO such as the UN helping solve the dilemma of refugees and their effect on economies, because only when human rights have been secured, can sustainable development be achieved.

Japan urges all member states to work closely with NGOs and IGOs alike, to provide micro financial assistance to all countries without infringing upon their sovereign rights as stated in article 2 of the UN Charter. Japan acknowledges the capabilities of the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the World Bank and applauds their efforts in assisting Least Developed Countries through micro financing.

Japan is aware of the fact that the information and knowledge age is here and more attention needs to be drawn to the challenge of providing education to the

majority of the population, especially in African countries. Providing education ensures a viable solution to 2 problems— the issue of corruption as well as poverty. We declare that Information and Communication Technologies is one of the key areas for education and social development and benefits of new technologies should be available to all. The nation of Japan is concerned by the non-ratification of Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict by all the Member States. Yet another issue faced by most African countries is the problem of corruption and the prevalence of brutal regimes and dictatorships. Our policy on good governance embraces five chief elements: accountability, transparency, combating corruption, local participation, and an enabling of an efficient legal framework. Japan believes that ensuring these elements is vital to combat the rise of these regimes that hinder development in Africa. Japan believes in the importance of strengthening mechanisms to Prevent Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing and drug trafficking which provide still more obstacles to the process of development in the continent.

Japan believes that international aid should undergo some financial reforms so as to increase developing countries' access to the technical expertise of developed countries through the allocation of international subsidies for private-public partnerships guided by an internationally determined code of ethics. The problems of endemics like HIV/AIDS and malaria need to be addressed because due to these, instability in employment and income opportunities has become prevalent which leads to the decline of overall development of a nation. Lastly, Japan would like to reiterate the importance of good governance and women empowerment as powerful tools to reach an optimum level of development in Africa and the role of the UN as a peacemaker in the international community.