



Neerja Modi Model United Nations, 2020

Procedural Handbook for Delegates

• *Letter from the Secretary General*

Dear delegates,

It is with great pleasure that I invite you to the twelfth edition of the Neerja Modi Model United Nations.

We live in uncertain times, in the midst of a pandemic and reeling from its economic, social and political consequences. Simultaneously, we are witnessing humanitarian crises such as the one caused by the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, the maritime conflict of the South China Sea, geopolitical tensions in MENA (Middle East North Africa), economic trade wars and the worst refugee crisis in recent history.

The policies of the Indian government are coming into question; the football world is dealing with biases and money power; the volatility of situations around the globe can lead to immediate, unforeseen emergencies. At the same time, work continues to meet the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

We need to re-examine the liberation of Bangladesh; 2049 will see us on the brink of humanity's colonization of space.

So yes, these are uncertain, difficult times. However, as conscientious citizens of the world, we must not let these problems define our generation; rather, people of our time should be remembered for everything we did to fix all the issues around us.

NMMUN'20 is a platform for you to begin to do just that. 'Reimagining perspectives' while solving global crises is of the essence – without the consideration of different points of view, we will not break the cycles of oppression and inhumanity that have caused these crises in the first place.

I hope this virtual experience will be fulfilling and open your eyes to things you had never thought of before.

Delegates, your committees await.

The world is now yours to make.

Yours sincerely,

Pranjal Gehlot,

Secretary General,

NMMUN'20

- Meet the Secretariat:

Secretary General	<i><u>Pranjal Gehlot</u></i>
Deputy Secretary General	<i><u>Mihir Sharma</u></i>
Director General	<i><u>Shrishti Tiwari</u></i>

Committee	Presidents	Vice-Presidents
<i>Thant's Special Commission</i>	<i>Ayush Jain</i>	<i>Ananya Solanki</i>
	<i>Khushmita Dhabhai</i>	<i>Kartikeya Agarwal</i>
<i>UNGA</i>	<i>Abhishek Meel</i>	<i>Dev Sajnani</i>
	<i>Sonaksh Tholia</i>	<i>Vibhor Agarwal</i>
<i>DISEC</i>	<i>Riya Agarwal</i>	<i>Aanya Mahna</i>
	<i>Nancy Kumawat</i>	<i>Aditi Jain</i>
<i>HRC</i>	<i>Shubh Garg</i>	<i>Rohan Shah</i>
		<i>Manya Jain</i>
<i>SPECPOL</i>	<i>Amay Khandelwal</i>	<i>Aditya Dogra</i>
	<i>Priyanshi Agarwal</i>	<i>Vardhaman Lunia</i>
<i>MARCOS 2049</i>	<i>Diya Badola</i>	<i>Prisha Poddar</i>
	<i>Lakshay Dharwal</i>	<i>Shaurya Sharma</i>

		<i>Arnav Dayal</i>
<i>Ad Hoc</i>	<i>Gargi Yadav</i>	<i>Udayan Singh</i>
	<i>Shreyans Sablawat</i>	<i>Rhea Saxena</i>
<i>Security Council</i>	<i>Sanjhal Jain</i>	<i>Kaustubh Jain</i>
	<i>Ansh Vaidya</i>	<i>Arunima Saha</i>
<i>UEFA</i>	<i>Varun Gupta</i>	<i>Adhiraj Singh</i>
	<i>Raghav Rawat</i>	<i>Swastika Kataria</i>
<i>ECOSOC</i>	<i>Manav Pilania</i>	<i>Aryan Lunia</i>
	<i>Disha Chordia</i>	<i>Nilotpala Srivastava</i>
<i>AIPPM</i>	<i>Rikhil Nair</i>	<i>Savya Lalwani</i>
	<i>Ridam Bhageria</i>	<i>Tanmay Bothra</i>
	<i>Ananya Tripathi</i>	
<i>WHO</i>	<i>Neha Arora</i>	<i>Aru Jain</i>
		<i>Ranya Modi</i>
		<i>Vrinda Rajoria</i>
<i>Logistics</i>	<i>Sahil Jain</i>	<i>Jahnvi Karnani</i>
	<i>Tavishi Ahuja</i>	<i>Vedang Jain</i>
<i>IT</i>	<i>Charchit Agarwal</i>	<i>Ketaki Agarwal</i>

	<i>Prerak Soni</i>	
	<i>Mithil Damani</i>	
<i>Social Media</i>	<i>Tanishq Kumawat</i> <i>Yash Luhadia</i>	<i>Navya Bharadwaj</i>
	<i>Aarushi Taluka</i>	
<i>Press</i>	<i>Riya Bader</i> <i>Himanshee Gangwani</i>	<i>Ishita Goyal</i>
<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Raunak Shahani</i> <i>Tanay Jain</i>	
<i>Caricaturists</i>	<i>Sanjana Dagur</i> <i>Aanvi Agarwal</i>	<i>Nandini Kotawala</i> <i>Pakin Pongpaiboon</i>

- *What is Model United Nations (MUN)?*

A Model United Nations (MUN) conference is an academic simulation, which aims to inform participants about the ideals and mechanisms of the United Nations. MUN conferences are held in many countries all over the world and offer young people an ideal opportunity to exchange points of views, share common interests and discuss current issues of global importance. MUN is a forum where students act as representatives of their appointed country and are pioneers of their country's stand.

- *About NMMUN'20:*

There are 12 committees in the NMMUN'20; viz,

- Historical Committee (Liberation of Bangladesh)
- UNGA
- DISEC
- HRC
- SPECPOL
- Futuristic Committee (Colonisation of Mars)
- European Union
- Security Council
- UEFA
- ECOSOC
- AIPPM
- WHO

Students will be divided in these 12 committees and will have to represent the country/portfolio given to them as the Delegate of that country/portfolio.

- *General Rules and Statements:*

Dress Code

Boys are expected to wear either a suit or a blazer, a button down shirt and trousers. A necktie or a bow is advisable with formal shoes. Girls must wear dresses, skirts, formal suits, etc. Indian formal wear is permitted for both boys and girls on the third day of the conference. Sandals, jeans, t-shirts, shorts and other informal articles of clothing cannot be worn during the committee sessions.

Failing to adhere to the dress code mentioned might result into the delegate being asked to withdraw from the conference venue until properly dressed.

Prospective Awards

Each Committee will have a Best Delegate, high commendation, special mention and verbal mention.

There will be a Best Committee Award as well as the Best President and Best Vice President Award. All the awards will be announced in the Closing Ceremony.

- *The United Nations:*

- Knowledge of the United Nations is key to participating in any Model United Nations program.
- Delegates should familiarize themselves with the United Nation's functions and its basic organization and structure and procedure.
- Most importantly, you must understand your country's policies based upon past action of the United Nations on the topics that will be discussed.
- A good first step to learn about the United Nations is to access the UN Website at <http://www.un.org>.

- *Guide To Research:*

The key to a successful Model United Nations experience is through preparation. Your research should begin by obtaining a strong background about your nation's history, culture and political structure. You should then learn about the workings of the United Nations and you need to have an understanding regarding the issues at hand. All of this together will enable you to successfully role-play your country. The research on your assigned country should encompass a wide range of topics, such as political stability.

- *Country Research:*

Delegates will need to become familiar with the nation they are representing. Obtaining statistics and general information is a good starting point; however, research should be inclusive of understanding a nation's culture, government structure and procedure, economy, military and political history. Delegates may find accessing their nation's and UN Mission's website helpful as it may contain links to other relevant sites.

- *Topic Research:*

Delegates should familiarize themselves with their nation's policies and role in piracy on the high seas. To a certain extent, this will involve integrating the information obtained through researching the United Nations and the specifics on each nation. Some important points to keep in mind when evaluating your country's policy on this topic:

- What does the nation recognize to be the problem associated with the topic?
- Would the nation see it as a problem? If so, how big a problem?
- What interests does the nation associate with the topic?
- Would the nation want to see committee or general UN involvement?
- What action(s) or non-action(s) on this issue has the nation taken in the past? The policies of other nations are extremely relevant to a delegate's research.

- *Points That Can Be Raised By Delegates*

- **Point of Order** - During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a point of order with regard to the conduct of business. A point of order may interrupt a speaker. There is no debate on a point of order, so the Chair should immediately issue a ruling pertaining to the point of order according to the rules.
- **Point of Information** - A delegate may raise a point of information to make inquiries to or request clarification from the Chair concerning parliamentary procedure or any other relevant questions pertaining to the business of the committee. A point of information cannot interrupt a speaker.
- **Point of Personal Privilege** - A delegate may raise a point of personal privilege concerning a personal matter or the conduct of another delegate. The Chair should respond appropriately to the matter. A point of personal privilege cannot interrupt a speaker.
- **Point of Parliament Inquiry** - During debate on a resolution or amendment, a delegate may raise a point of inquiry. The point of inquiry must be directed through the Chair and may be made only after the speaker has finished speaking, but before the speaker has yielded the floor. A point of inquiry cannot interrupt a speaker.

- *Rights of a delegate in a committee:*

- **Right to Reply** – This reply is granted to the delegates when the sovereignty of their country is breached or the delegate or his country is accused directly. The delegate can also rise for the right to reply if a question is put up to the respective delegate or the delegate and his/her country is mentioned in a statement.
- **Right to Follow Up** – The delegate may raise the right to follow up when his/her already asked question from a delegate is not satisfied or is unanswered. The delegate may also raise it if he/she wants to continue to ask further questions. However, the right to follow up may be denied by the chair.

- *Motions raised by a delegate:*
- **Motion to Commence the Committee** – The delegates may raise this motion to commence the committee and open debate. This motion is raised and has to pass in the beginning of every day.
- **Motion to Suspend a Caucus** - During general debate on an agenda item, a delegate may offer a motion to suspend the meeting for the purpose of going into caucus to informally discuss the agenda item and prepare resolutions pertaining to the agenda item. A motion to suspend for a caucus requires a second, and cannot interrupt a speaker. A motion to suspend for a caucus is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favour of the motion (abstentions are considered "no" votes). However the chair may not consider the motion if it is not best suited for the time and may ask the committee to move into the raised motion afterwards.
- **Motion to Approach the Chair** – This motion allows the delegates to approach the chair during the committee sessions if they wish to personally speak or consult the chair for any queries that they have. The queries may be regarding the procedure, topic, flow of debate, etc.
- **Motion to Resume the Committee** – During the committee sessions there are tea breaks and lunches; the committee moves into these breaks by the discretion of the chair. But when the committee is resumed the delegates raise this motion to move into committee sessions again. This motion is only raised after the breaks.
- **Motion to Adjourn** - A delegate may offer a motion to adjourn the meeting at the end of the regular meeting of the committee or council. A motion to adjourn requires a second, and cannot interrupt a speaker. A motion to adjourn is not debatable, so the Chair should immediately call for a vote on the motion. The motion is approved if a majority of the delegates vote in favour of the motion (abstentions are considered "no" votes).
- *Position paper:*

At NMMUN 2020 delegates of some committees are required to submit a position paper— an essay detailing your country’s policies on the topics being discussed in your committee. Writing a position paper will help you organize your ideas so that you can share your country’s position with the rest of the committee. If you conduct extensive research, a position paper should be easy to write. Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction

followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee. A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

Write a position paper to:

- * Organize and outline your viewpoint on an issue.
- * Formally inform others of your position as a foundation to build resolution to difficult problems.
- * Present a unique, though biased, solution or a unique approach to solving a problem.
- * Frame the discussion in order to define the "playing field." This can put you in an advantageous position with those who may not be so well prepared as regards the issues behind their positions.
- * Establish your credibility: Here you are demonstrating that you have a command of the issues and the research behind them, and can present them clearly. * Let your passion be demonstrated in the force of your argument rather than in the use of emotional terms.
- * Guide you in being consistent in maintaining your position in negotiation.

GUIDELINES:

- ❖ Include topic, date, purpose, etc.
- ❖ It should readily identify you as the author*the paper represents a group, organization, committee, do not write in the first person (not I, my, mine, etc. But rather we, our, etc.)
- ❖ Limit yourself to two pages following the format given below.

FORMAT OF A POSITION PAPER

Committee:

Country: Delegate's

Name: School:

Issue on hand:

PART 1: BACKGROUND OF TOPIC - (Be brief)

1. Historical background of the topic?
2. Who is directly involved?
3. Why is this a problem for the entire world?

PART 2: UNITED NATIONS INVOLVEMENT

1. How did the UN get involved?
2. Organs, committees, agencies or NGOs of the UN that are involved.
3. UN action: resolutions passed, committees set-up, organizations established, peacekeeping forces, etc.

PART 3: YOUR COUNTRY'S POLICY & ACTIONS

1. Your country's involvement with the topic.
2. Your country's position on the topic
3. What actions has your country taken to solve the problem in the past?

(Resolutions sponsored, aid sent, peacekeeping troops sent, etc.)

4. Possible solutions that your country plans to propose

PART 4: Conclusion

In this part sum up in brief what all you had to say in your position paper. One should be able to understand

your country's stand through this paragraph.

The following is a sample paper:

Sample Position Paper:

Committee: Human Rights Council

Country: Russian Federation

Name: Pranjal Gehlot

School: Neerja Modi School

Agenda: Countering the problem of illicit drug trafficking and providing rehabilitation and treatment to those affected

Illicit drug trafficking is a major problem the world faces today. Drug trade has affected all countries worldwide, with drug traffickers able to undermine the rule of law in many origin and transit countries by promoting corruption and hindering development. The economies of various nations suffer as well, with drug trafficking and consequent addiction taking away from the labour force and decreasing productivity. The most vulnerable parts of society – children, women and marginalized communities – are especially at risk.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a body set up to help combat illicit drug trade and all its ill-effects. It helps, through various programmes, with demand reduction, supply reduction and the rehabilitation of victims. Three major treaties on drug trafficking exist, namely the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. A Commission on Narcotic Drugs has also been set up by the General Assembly to help oversee the implementation of international drug treaties.

The Russian government stands firmly against illicit drug trafficking and the abuse of illegal drugs. It has ratified the aforementioned treaties. It believes that a firm approach is the most effective way of battling drug abuse, and believes that strict laws that act as deterrents are a powerful tool in preventing this problem.

The main flow of drugs into Russia comes from Afghanistan through Central Asian countries. To counter this problem, Russia has strengthened security cooperation with Central Asian countries to help reduce the inflow of drugs that not only harms its citizens but is also a major security concern. The Russian government also pushes for dialogue with the Taliban in Afghanistan to successfully negotiate on ending drug trafficking.

Russia maintains that using drugs to treat drug offenders is merely a way to encourage the use and abuse of drugs. It has several programs to help drug addicts with their addiction.

Russia calls for international cooperation to put a much-required, swift end to illicit drug trafficking

- *Flow of Debate:*

- **Roll Call**

The Chairperson will announce each country's name. After delegates hear their country, they should answer

“present” or “present and voting”

- **General speakers list (GSL)**

The initial start of the debate is through the GSL, which takes place after setting the agenda; herein the delegates will have to raise their placards to get their country's name registered in the list of speakers. It will be the discretion of the chair on which delegates have to compulsorily give a GSL. The chairs might rule the GSL for each delegation present in the committee or might not consider some countries for the GSL, so as to save time. In the Security Council it is necessary for each country to present a GSL. In the general speakers list the delegations/delegates will make a statement to the committee and address the committee in a short speech (of about 1 minute) about the agenda, their country's stance on the agenda, the current situation, if in anyway the country's policies are at stake from the issue being discussed and the proposed solutions that the delegations/delegates might offer. If after the GSL there is some time left, then the delegations/delegates should yield the leftover time in particularly 3 ways:

Yield the time to the Chair: If the time is yielded to the chair then the it is in the hands of char to utilize the time in whichever manner they want, be it for comments and questions from the delegate who yielded the time, yielding it further to the next delegate or elapsing the time.

Yield the time to the next delegation/delegate: The delegation/delegate can yield the time to the next queued delegation/delegate in the GSL.

Yield the time to comments and questions: The delegation/delegate may want to by themselves want the committee to question their speech or comments on their statement.

Note: The chair might certainly ask the committee to come up with comments and questions even if there is no time left to yield.

- Debate:

1. Formal Debate:

- a. General Speakers' List

2. Informal debate

- a. Moderated Caucus b. Unmoderated Caucus

The Process of Debate: Understanding the Conference Committee sessions include two main modes: moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus. During moderated caucus, the committee rules are enforced and delegates are expected to participate and remain attentive and in decorum. During unmoderated caucuses, the committee breaks for a temporary recess so that delegates may meet with each other and discuss ideas. Unmoderated caucus includes caucusing through an informal way wherein delegates are free to walk in the committee and make groups to formulate the working paper, the draft resolution and the resolution. While the rules of procedure are suspended during unmoderated caucuses, delegates are still expected to afford one another's diplomatic respect. These two modes of debate are described in further detail below.

Moderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time to speak for a short period of time, enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in formal debate. The delegates can raise a motion to start a moderated caucus to discuss the issues related to the agenda being discussed. The moderated caucus time is specified when the motion is raised and the delegate can extend the time of the caucus for the same discussion at the end of the caucus by raising a motion to extend the time. However, the motion can be overruled by the discretion of the chair.

Unmoderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates leave their seats to lobby and speak freely. Enables the free sharing of ideas to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently used to sort countries into blocs and to write working papers, draft resolutions and resolutions.

Working Papers: Delegates may propose working papers for committee's consideration. Working Papers are intended to aid the committee in its discussion and formulation of resolutions and need not be written in resolution format. Working Papers require the signature of the President to be copied and distributed. They are brief and an abbreviated form of the resolution. Working papers represent the first step in the process of resolution writing. Working paper unlike other formal documents is an informal document, which gives ease to the delegates. They require no signatories, have no absolute format, and can be about anything under your topic area.

Format: Usually they are presented in the form of a one page draft, but not necessarily so. Guide to Resolution Writing. As in the United Nations, the main vehicle of progress in

MUN is the resolution, a formal document in which a committee spells out the action to be taken in order to solve a particular problem. Each resolution should deal specifically with the topic area currently under discussion by the committee.

The main purpose of these resolutions is to apply political pressure to member states, voice an opinion on an issue or to recommend that the UN or another agency take a specific action. The only UN organ with binding power is the Security Council.

- **Drafting a Resolution:**

A resolution is the final product of a committee session's conclusion of a topic. Committees may pass more than one resolution on a topic, but should not pass two or more nearly identical resolutions. Nor can the committee pass conflicting resolutions on the same topic. A resolution is a proposal that calls for action by the United Nations. This action is to be taken by the Secretariat, member states or the various UN organizations. The wording of a resolution can greatly influence other member states. Your resolution should be clear, concise, specific and well researched. Sponsors should be prepared to discuss and defend their resolution. Resolutions follow a basic format. Each resolution should have three parts: the heading, the perambulatory clauses and the operative clauses. The whole resolution consists of one long sentence with commas and semicolons throughout with a period only at the very end.

Delegates submit draft resolutions to the Dais for consideration and distribution to the entire body. Typewritten resolutions should be single-spaced, with each line numbered in the left-hand margin and the first word in each clause underlined. Handwritten resolutions should underline the first word in each clause. Please note that all hand-written resolutions will be typed-up before copied for the committee. Once approved by the chair, the resolution will be assigned a number for committee consideration. The resolution will be distributed to the committee and sponsors will be afforded an opportunity to explain the resolution before the body and answer questions.

Sponsors and Signatories

Sponsors of a resolution are those countries that have been the principal authorities of the document and agree with its substance. Signatories are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the resolution, but would like to see the resolution on the floor.

- *Resolution Formatting:*

Sponsors:

Signatories:

Perambulatory clauses: The perambulatory clauses supply historical background for the issue and justify the action to be recommended. The preamble should refer to specific factual information, situations and incidents. Finally, the preamble may include appeals to human nature or common sense with reference to the UN Charter or other declarations. Each clause in the preamble should begin with an appropriate phrase and end with a common. A semicolon should follow the last clause in the preamble.

PHRASES FOR PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES:

- Affirming
- Having considered
- Expecting
- Having studied
- Deeply Disturbed
- Observing
- Realising
- Confident
- Guided by
- Aware of
- Having examined
- Contemplating
- Alarmed by
- Emphasizing
- Recalling
- Fulfilling
- Deeply regretting
- Having attention
- Having studied
- Having heard
- Having adopted
- Believing
- Confident
- Convinced
- Fully aware
- Noting with regret
- Deeply conscious
- Further deploring Noting with satisfaction
- Deeply convinced

- Further recalling
- Taking note
- Welcoming
- Desiring
- Noting further
- Declaring
- Seeking
- Referring
- Fully alarmed
- Deeply concerned
- Fully believing
- Deeply concerned

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

The purpose of operative clauses is to present a solution to address the problem at hand in a logical manner. The clauses should be numbered and can be as vague or specific as the sponsors would like them. Remember, only the Security Council may pass binding resolutions. All other comments may pass recommendations for needed action. Also, the General Assembly Plenary may only make recommendations for action of UN organs. It may only suggest working with other tertiary groups like the International Red Cross. Operative clauses begin with active, present tense verbs and are followed by a semicolon, with a period at the very end. Active verbs for operative clauses:

- Accepts
- Emphasizes
- Solemnly affirms
- Recommends
- Affirms
- Encourages
- Supports
- Regrets
- Approves
- Endorses
- Takes note of
- Reminds
- Authorizes
- Expresses its hope
- Urges
- Renews
- Calls
- Deplores
- Reaffirms
- Requests
- Calls upon

- Designates
- Proclaims
- Resolves
- Condemns
- Draws attention
- Notes
- Confirms
- Further invites
- Further resolves
- Considers
- Further proclaims
- Further requests
- Declares accordingly
- Further recommends
- Further reminds

- *Amendments:*

An amendment is a clarification or change to the wording of a resolution to incorporate additional interests and concerns once the resolution has been formally introduced to the committee. Prior to formal submission, changes may be made at any time if all the sponsors of the original resolution are in agreement. The process usually takes place in caucuses.

There are two types of amendments: friendly and unfriendly. A friendly amendment is added usually to clarify wording. It is automatically incorporated if all of the sponsors are in favour of the amendment. There is no need to vote if this occurs. On the other hand, an unfriendly amendment is when the sponsors are against the proposed modification. An unfriendly amendment must be formally introduced to the committee chair with the appropriate number of signatories. The amendment will be voted on separately before voting takes place on the resolution itself.

Acceptable amendments may:

- Amend by addition (adds words and/or phrases);
- Amend by striking (deletes a word and/or phrase); or
- Amend by addition and strike.

An amendment that changes the intent of the resolution is not acceptable upon determination of the chair.

However, the amendment sponsors may formally submit the amendment as a separate resolution.

NOTE 1: According to the NMMUN Procedure, if 2/3rd of the resolution is amended, the resolution will be \tabled.

VOTING

After the amendments the committee moves into a formal voting for the resolution wherein each country will have one vote. The vote can be a “Yes”, “No”, “Yes with Rights”, “No with Rights”, “Abstain” or “Pass”.

The voting procedure will be conducted through a roll call.

There will be 3 rounds of voting, viz.,

ROUND 1. During the first round of voting, delegates may vote choosing a “Yes”, “No”, “Yes with Rights”,

No with

Rights”, “Abstain” or “Pass”.

ROUND 2. A member nation that passes in the first sequence must vote during the second sequence.

ROUND 3. A third sequence will occur in which delegates cannot “Pass”. The delegates will have to vote a “Yes”, “No” or “Abstain”.

NOTES TO REMEMBER

Note 1: Nobody except the chairs of the committee and the delegates are supposed to be present during the voting. If there are delegates from particular organizations they will be asked to leave the committee during the voting. Members of the press, photography team, it department or the admin staff should not be present in the committee. All the observers will also be escorted out of the committee room.

Note 2: Voting may be interrupted only by a point of personal Privilege.

Note 3: A delegate can only state the rights if his/her country’s policies are hindered or are at stake. (This is in reference to the vote of “Yes with Rights” and “No with Rights”.)

Note 4: The chairs will accept the first 3 resolutions, which will be entertained on a first, come first basis.

Note 5: If the first resolution being discussed passes, the other 2 resolutions will fail automatically and if the first resolution does not pass, the committee will then discuss the next resolution and so on.

Note 6: The resolution must comprise of at least 15 signatories from the committee. This rule is valid for all committees except for the Security Council.

• Sample Resolution

Resolution

Sponsors: Russia, China

Signatories: Yemen, Turkey, Bolivia, Brazil, Myanmar, Democratic Republic of Congo, New Zealand, Indonesia, Colombia, Argentina, Qatar, Austria, France, Pakistan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Belgium, Philippines, Bangladesh

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

Deeply concerned with how vulnerable youth are being targeted by criminal organizations to join drug cartels,

Having considered how LEDCs lack sufficient funding to educate their youth,

Bearing in mind that many farmers, particularly in developing countries, depend on growing drug crops, in order to earn a living,

Fully believing that border control is key in combatting drugs as stopping trade decreases the consumption internationally,

Seeking the enforcement of stricter laws to those caught in the act of production and trafficking of drugs,

Reaffirming that human rights are absolute;

1. *Encourages* member nations to cooperate to decrease drug flow on the Balkan, Southern and Northern routes,
 - a. They should increase border patrols,
 - b. They should increase intelligence sharing on drug trade,
 - c. They should increase security at sea ports and airports in order to detect packages of illicit drugs;
2. *Urges* member nations to form a policy of targeting the middlemen that facilitate drug trade,
 - a. Specialized task forces should be set up to specifically investigate and target the middlemen of drug trade;
3. *Encourages further* that programmes for decreasing the cultivation of illicit drug crops should be started in countries with a lot of illegal cultivation,
 - a. These programmes should include the seizing of land where illegal drug crops are grown,
 - b. The farmers of those drugs should be encouraged to grow an alternate crop, for example coffee,
 - c. Alternative development programmes should become a part of the national development strategy of producer nations,
 - i. External donors are encouraged to provide more technical and financial aid;

4. *Suggests* that all member nations increase the number of law enforcement officers,
 - a. This should be done to reduce the burden on
5. *Suggests further* that community outreach programmes be started in order to spread awareness about the harms of drug use,
 - a. There should be workshops conducted in schools to make children and adolescents aware,
 - b. Workshops should also be conducted in rural areas and in places with poorer people to make at-risk people aware and to discourage drug use;
6. *Believes* that education plays an important role in shaping youth, and decides that member nations should work to include the dangers of drug use in school curriculums,
 - a. The harms of drug abuse should be communicated early and effectively to children,
 - b. Nations should work to subsidize education to encourage more people to attend school;
7. *Calls upon* the United Nations to review the laws of member nations pertaining to drug traffickers in order to help make them more stringent,
 - a. If the laws are found to be lenient, nations should work with the United Nations to help make their laws more stringent;
8. *Recommends* that governments work to ensure that addicts, even detained addicts, have access to adequate health services;
9. *Recommends further* that countries also work to identify and address protective and risk factors that continues to make women and girls vulnerable to exploitation and participation in drug trafficking;
10. *Requests* that nations legalize drugs with medicinal benefits,
 - a. Only small amounts should be legalized,
 - b. Governments should form a network which keeps a check on who has purchased how many drugs;
11. *Endorses* stricter consequences on drug production, transportation, trafficking, as well as exercising current laws stringently,
 - a. Calls upon member states to take a harder line on those found of being guilty of being involved with drug cartels through stronger, punitive measures, such as increasing prison time, with the aim of deterring individuals from joining crime organizations,
 - b. Drug trafficking has provided funding for insurgency and the who use terrorist violence in various regions throughout the world, including in transit regions, where, in some cases, drugs have even been the currency used in the commission of terrorist attacks, as was the case in Madrid bombings;
12. *Emphasizes* the need for governments to be more strategic, to anticipate the ways in which particular law enforcement initiatives, particularly militarized “crack downs”, may exacerbate criminal violence and public insecurity without actually deterring drug production, trafficking or consumption.