
Rotaract Global Model United Nations 2014





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London Westminster 2014 Rotaract Global Model United Nations

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Welcome to Rotaract Global Model United Nations 2014

It is my pleasure on behalf of the organizing team to welcome you to London to the second annual Rotaract Global Model United Nations conference.

Our aim is to create a unique platform for young leaders and decision makers, as your voice needs to be heard in this rapidly changing world.

Your decisions and actions have an impact on people right across the other side of the planet. Therefore, it is our responsibility to use our talents and energy to work together to improve our world. Being citizens of the global village, I urge you all to think big, think global even when you're acting locally.

With the words of Kofi Annan: " Knowledge is power. Information is liberating. Education is the premise of progress" I wish you a successful conference.

Zsófi Kulcsár– Project Manager





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I. Introduction

This guide is a short introduction into the events and rules of Rotaract MUN 2014. Please read it so that you can have a better picture of the events to come. There are some general guidelines that all participants should be aware of:

1. English is the official language of Rotaract MUN 2014. All conference meeting discussions will be held in the English language. Please only use English during the Rotaract MUN conference and social activities.
2. During Rotaract MUN conference the dress code is **formal** at all times (during the committee sessions, opening and closing ceremonies, welcome dinner and closing dinner). This means suit and tie for men and elegant dresses/skirts/pants for women – this includes women suits as well. All Rotaract MUN participants have to respect this dress code otherwise participants are not allowed to participate at conference meetings.
3. The Rotaract MUN conference has a set of procedural rules that will have to be known and respected by all participants. These can be found under the name *Rotaract MUN 2014 Rules of Procedure*. Please read them before in order to get accustomed with the procedural elements during the RotaractMUN committee sessions. In addition, please read the guidelines for the committee sessions and resolution writing found in this handbook.
4. Please be aware of the *schedule* and respect the timetable so that the conference can develop as planned.
5. All Rotaract MUN activities are mandatory and skipping them would go against the purpose of your participation.
6. All participants will receive a welcome package during their first day at Rotaract MUN. This will include all the necessary tools needed during the committee sessions.
7. Always respect your fellow delegates during the committee sessions, the chairs and the rest of the Rotaract MUN staff.
8. Do not hesitate to ask for help and guidance when needed, the Rotaract MUN



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team will do their best to help you.

9. Make Rotaract MUN a long lasting experience, for you and for the others by actively participating and contributing during your stay in London.

Should you encounter any problems during your stay in London please contact:

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- Adam McLaren (Secretary General): +44 7914613242
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II. Rotaract MUN Schedule

It is important that you are aware of the schedule and that you stick to it. Each day has specific activities that you have to attend.

Thursday, September 4th

10:30 – 15:00 Welcoming delegates (6 York Gate Rotary Headquarters)

18:30: Opening ceremony and dinner (Holiday Inn, Bloomsbury)

Friday, September 5th

(Conference venue: The City College)

09:00 Committee Session

10:30 Coffee Break

10:45 Committee Session

12:30 Lunch Break

14:00 Committee Session

15:30 Coffee Break

15:45 Committee Session

17:30 End of Session

19:30 International Evening Dinner (6 York Gate, Rotary Headquarters)

Saturday, September 6th

(Conference venue: The City College)

09:00 Committee Session

10:30 Coffee Break

10:45 Committee Session

12:30 Lunch Break

14:00 – 15:30 Workshop UN drug policy and human rights with Reprieve
(see details on page)

15:30 Coffee Break

15:45 Committee Session

17:30 End of Session



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19:30.00 Dinner and beer tasting (Beer Academy)

Sunday, September 7th

(Conference venue: The City College)

09:00 Committee Session

10:30 Coffee Break

10:45 Committee Session

13:00 Lunch Break

15:00- 17:00 Social action afternoon (location TBD)

19.00- 23:30 Closing and Awards Ceremony (TBD)

Important Addresses:

Rotary in London Headquarters:

6 York Gate, London NW1 4QG

Closes tube station: Baker Street

(venue for delegate registration and Friday evening social event)

The City College

55 E Rd, London N1 6AH

Closes tube station: Old Street

5 minutes walking distance from Alexander Fleming Halls

Alexander Fleming Halls of Residence (University of Westminster)

3 Hoxton Market, London N1 6HG

Closes tube (underground) station: Old Street (Northern Line) – 5 minutes walking distance to the venue

The Beer Academy

44A Curlew Street, Butler's Wharf, London SE1 2ND

(venue for Saturday evening social event)

Holiday Inn Bloomsbury

Coram St, London WC1N 1HT

(venue for opening ceremony Thursday)

Closest tube station: Russell Square



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Detailed programme:

Thursday:

Opening ceremony at Holiday Inn Bloomsbury. Please arrive by 6.30, the official ceremony will start at 7 PM.

Closes tube station Russell Square.

(Old Street – Northern Line to Kings Cross – change to Piccadilly line to Russell Square – approx. 15 minutes)

Friday:

Our international evening will take place at Rotary Headquarters in York Gate, where you will be greeted by Rotary District Governor 1130 David Palmer at 19:30.

You will have the chance to give a short presentation about your country, participate in a fun quiz and enjoy your evening with friends.

Closes tube station: Baker Street

(Old Street – Northern Line to Moorgate – change to District, Circle or Metropolitan line to Baker Street – approx. 15 minutes)

OR

Old Street – Northern line to Kings Cross – change to District, Circle or Metropolitan line to Baker Street)

Saturday:

Discover the wide range of tastes and flavors of beer. Even if beer is not your favorite beverage, come along and about different types of beer, how it's being brewed, it's different styles and flavors.

Start: 19:00

We will all leave together from the accommodation venue at 18:30. Please be at the meeting place on time.

22:00 – London is beautiful in the evening. As the Beer Academy is close to



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London's most famous landmark: Tower Bridge, you will have the chance to walk around Tower of London and enjoy drinks at St. Katherine's Docks.

How to get back to your accommodation:

Walk back to London Bridge Station (approx. 15 minutes) take Northern Line to Old Street.

Sunday

Rotaract MUN End Polio Scavenger hunt

3 – 5 PM

We want to make sure that you have some time to take pictures in front of the Big Ben and London iconic landmarks, so what better way than walking around with a team, maps and clues on where to go next.

This will be a great opportunity to get to know each other outside the conference rooms, create visibility to Rotary's End Polio Campaign and have loads of fun.

Transport:

We will all leave the accommodation venue at 2:30 – please don't be late.

Arrive at Green Park/ Buckingham Palace by 3 PM.

(full details of this event will be give by you at 3 PM).

We will all leave back to the accommodation venue at Westminster at 5PM.

19:00 Closing ceremony – York Gate



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III. The forum in session Rotaract MUN committees

1. Security Council: Sub-topic A: *Regional conflict in the Middle East* Sub-topic B: *Referral of DPRK to the ICC for widespread, systematic crimes against Humanity*
2. Human Rights Council: Sub-topic A: *ISIS: A human rights crisis in Iraq* Sub-topic B: *A right to immigration and its limits*
3. Peacebuilding Commission: Sub-topic A: *Children in armed conflict* Sub-topic B: *Peacebuilding in the Democratic Republic of Congo*
4. UNFCCC: Sub-topic A: *Climate Finance* ; Sub-topic B: *Adapting to rising sea levels*

Roll call

Before the beginning of each session the chairperson will hold a roll call to see how many and which representatives are present. The chair will call upon the representatives in alphabetical order at which point they may answer with either “present” or “present and voting”. When stating “present and voting” this means that representative may not, should a substantive vote take place during that session, abstain from voting (see Voting).

The quorum for sessions is the majority of the representatives on the roll call list. Without this quorum sessions cannot start.

The debate

There are three different types of session in the simulation, ranging from formal to informal debate. Each type of session has a specific purpose in the debate leading up to the voting on a draft resolution. Next to the debate there are several points and motions that delegates may raise to make a request, ask for clarification of the rules or move into a different type of session.

1. Formal debate

Formal debate, as the name suggests, is the most formal type. This is where the general direction of a resolution is discussed and statements on a country’s



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policy are given. Also the formal setting is the only one in which formal voting procedures can take place on the agenda, amendments and resolutions.

During the formal debate a General Speakers List (GSL) will be kept by the chairperson and there is a time limit for speeches. If a representative wishes to make a statement during formal debate he can be added to the GSL by sending a note to the chairperson with that request and you will be given the floor when it is their turn. The speaking time can be changed if the forum desires, this is done by a motion to change the speaking time (rule 13, see Points and Motions).

If a representative finishes his speech before the speaking time runs out they can choose to yield their remaining time (rule 14). There are three yields: to another delegate, to questions and to the chair. Yielding to another delegate will give them the opportunity to hold a speech for the remaining time. Yielding to questions gives other representatives an opportunity to ask questions until the time has run out. Yielding to the chair ends the turn after which the chairperson will recognize the next representative on the GSL. When speaking in yielded time, you cannot yield that time again.

Etiquette during speeches

Speeches follow a formal pattern. Representatives will start by thanking the chairperson for the floor before making their statement. They also refer to themselves in the third person. This is because “I” or “me” would imply that it is their personal opinion, which of course it is not. They represent their country, their government specifically. They will therefore refer to themselves by the name of their country, the government or the people of that country or simply “we”. The same goes for referring to other delegates. A typical speech will start like this:

Thank you, honorable chair. The People’s Republic of China does not agree with the statements made by the representative from the United States. The Chinese government firmly believes that the solution is to be found elsewhere. We therefore strongly suggest...

During speeches it is important to use parliamentary language and conduct. Respect is the key, remember that these people represent countries in the committee. Calling an idea stupid is nothing less than an insult to an entire nation. Not doing so will also hurt your own interests, for it is less likely that people will listen to you and your ideas if you discard theirs in a rude manner.

Between speeches, and sometimes during, delegates can raise points or motions. See Points and Motions from below for the possibilities.



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2. Moderated Caucus

To get into more detail on certain matters that have come up in the formal debate, a slightly less formal form of debate provides for a quicker discussion. The moderated caucus knows no speakers list, delegates are recognized after raising their placard, indicating they wish to speak. This results in a more vivid and interactive debate on a specific issue within the debate.

A moderated caucus has a limited time, shorter speaking time and always has a specific purpose from which representatives cannot deviate. The motion for a moderated caucus (see

Points and Motions) requires a second, meaning a fellow delegate that supports your motion. A request for a Motion for a moderated Caucus may go as follows:

Delegate: Motion for a moderated caucus.

Chair: United Kingdom, please rise and specify your motion.

Delegate: Thank you honorable chair, the United Kingdom proposes a moderated caucus of 5 minutes, with a speaking time of 30 seconds, for the purpose of discussing operative paragraph 2.

Chair: Do we have a second?

Delegate 2: Second!

Chair: Thank you Germany, we have a second, we will now go into voting procedure on the motion for a moderated caucus of 5 minutes with 30 second speaking time, for the purpose of discussing operative paragraph 2. All in favour, please raise your placards... thank you. All opposed, please raise your placards... thank you. With 9 votes in favor and 6 against there is a majority. We are now in moderated caucus, any delegates wishing to speak, please raise your placard.

A delegate that speaks on another matter that the purpose of the moderated caucus will be called to order by the chairperson. If the chairperson for some reason does not notice this, another delegate may raise a Point of Order to make this known (see Points and Motions). Other than the Point of Personal Privilege, - Parliamentary Inquiry and - Order, no motions are in order and time cannot be yielded. Etiquette during moderated caucus is the same as during the formal debate.



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3. Un-moderated Caucus

The least formal type of debate is the un-moderated caucus, also known as a lobby session. This type of debate can be used to work out the small details of a resolution, take aside an ally or an opponent to discuss strategy or to have some time to write out amendments.

The un-moderated caucus essentially suspends the session temporarily and gives representative a chance to talk to each other. Voting blocs can go over their strategy or you can try to convince other side of your point, or maybe exchange voting promises on different topics. The opportunities are endless and will be discussed in more detail in the chapter on Representing your country or organization.

Like the moderated caucus, an un-moderated caucus is also limited in time and has a specific purpose. The motion for an un-moderated caucus is therefore the same, except for the speaking time. Because of the limited time and to ensure effectiveness, leaving the room during unmoderated caucus is generally not allowed.

Points and motions

Between speeches in the formal debate the floor is “open”. At this time a delegate can raise to a point or motion, which essentially is a formal request or a procedural statement. There are seven different points and motions that can be found in the Rules of Procedure.

- 1. Point of Personal Privilege (rule 15):** This point can be raised for personal reasons or discomforts, for example when something prevents you from following the debate or work. You can raise to a Point of Personal Privilege when you are cold and want the window closed, you need to leave the room to visit the bathroom, need to work on your laptop or it is simply impossible for you to hear what another representative is saying. For this last reason, the PoPP is the only point that can be raised during a speech, when someone speaks very softly or there is too much noise, you can interrupt the speech, asking for the chairperson to attend to the problem.
- 2. Point of Order (rule 16):** This point is raised to complain about improper parliamentary procedure. Normally, when a delegate is not following the Rules of Procedure, the chairperson will correct them, but it may happen that the chairperson misses it. If the PoO is recognized, you can explain



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why you believe correct procedure was not followed.

3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (rule 17): Although we encourage you to study the Rules of Procedure carefully, it is understandable that in session questions may arise. What the speaking time is, how many votes are needed for a motion to pass or any other questions concerning procedure may be asked by raising a PoPI.

4. Motion for Un-moderated Caucus (rule 19): As described above, the un-moderated caucus suspends the formal meeting for lobbying for a set time on a specific topic, both of which have to be specified in the motion. The motion is non-debatable and will be put to a vote immediately. The chairperson can rule out this motion, which is not subject to appeal.

5. Motion for Moderated Caucus (rule 20): As described above, the moderated caucus interrupts the formal debate for a more rapid debate on a specific topic for a set time, with short speaking times, all of which have to be specified in the motion. The motion is non-debatable and will be put to a vote immediately. The chairperson can rule out this motion, which is not subject to appeal.

6. Motion to Change the Speaking Time (rule 13): If during formal debate delegates feel the need to extend or reduce the speaking time they can raise a motion to change the speaking time. The decision is up to the discretion of the chairperson, which is not subject to appeal. Asking for a 10 minute speaking time is quite futile, and when the request is for a very short speaking time you might want to consider a moderated caucus.

7. Motion for Adjournment (rule 21): At the end of the day's session a motion for adjournment is necessary to adjourn the meeting until the next day. The motion requires a second and is debatable. This means that a moderated caucus of no more than 5 minutes can be held on whether to adjourn or not. After the debate the forum immediately votes on the motion. A majority is needed for the motion to pass. Since this is a procedural vote, representatives may not abstain (see Voting). The chairperson can rule out this motion, but this decision is subject to appeal. When appealing the decision of the chair a two-thirds majority is needed for the appeal to pass. The forum then goes into debate and voting on the original motion. Chairpersons will have valid reasons to rule out a motion, so use your appeals wisely.



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8. Motion for Closure of the Debate (rule 22): When the forum believes sufficient debate on an agenda topic has taken place and is ready to vote on the draft resolutions and amendments. Like the motion for adjournment this motion needs a second and is debatable. No abstentions are allowed when voting. The chairperson can rule out this motion, which is subject to appeal. When in formal debate and the GSL expires, the debate automatically closes without a motion.

The order of the points and motions above is also the order of precedence when multiple motions are raised. When the floor is open it is possible that several points and motions are simultaneously raised, at which time the chairperson will make an inventory of the types of points and motions and deal with them in the appropriate order.

If a motion to change the type of debate passes, the remaining motions are automatically off the table. If there are two similar motions, for example a moderated caucus, but one is for 5 minutes and the other one is for 10 minutes, the chair will deal with the one altering the proceedings the most. In the example that would be the motion for a 10 minute moderated caucus. If that motions fails, the forum will vote on the 5 minute moderated caucus.

Setting the Agenda

Before the forum can start debate on a topic, it has to be decided in which order the topics will be dealt with. This is done by setting the agenda.

At the beginning of the conference, the chairperson will distribute a provisional agenda. Some representatives may (and will) however propose to deal with another issue first, because they deem it more critical, or it lies closer to their interest. They may introduce a draft agenda with an alternative order of the agenda points. No new points may be added. A draft agenda need three (3) sponsors and procedurally follows the same formalities as a draft resolution. It needs to be submitted to the chairperson for approval, coding and distribution.

The normal rules of debate apply to the process of setting the agenda. When voting on the agendas they are dealt with in the order of which one changes the provisional agenda most. The first agenda that gathers a two-thirds majority will be the agenda for the entire conference. If no agenda gathers the required majority the debate resumes and a new speakers list is opened.

If agenda setting takes a long time , the Secretary-General can impose an agenda on the forum to get the debate started.



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Voting

When the debate is closed, the forum will vote on all draft resolutions and amendments or agendas on the floor. This can be because the GSL is expired or because a motion for closure of debate passes. Votes on draft agendas, draft resolutions and amendments are substantive votes. Voting will also take place to decide on motions for (un-)moderated caucus, adjournment or closure of the debate and to appeal the decision of the chair. These are considered procedural votes.

When voting on several draft resolutions on the same topic, they are dealt with in the order in which they were submitted and coded. First the amendments to that resolution are put to a vote, followed by the resolution as it is with the passing amendments.

Voting procedures

For most votes to pass a simple majority is necessary, meaning more votes in favor than against. If the division is 50-50 the matter put to a vote is rejected, because there are not more in favor. Some votes require a two-thirds majority to pass, like a draft agenda and the appeal of the decision of a chairperson. If the division is exactly two-thirds in favor and one-third against, it passes. The only exception to the majorities are substantive votes in the Security Council, requiring nine affirmative votes and not having a negative vote from any of the Permanent Five members of the SC (rule 35).

Non-member delegations or non-governmental organizations do not have a vote in substantive matters. They are allowed to vote on procedural matters.

During voting procedures no leaving the room or communication between representatives is allowed. The voting will proceed uninterrupted, with the exception of a point of order, parliamentary inquiry or personal privilege.

A representative can either vote “yes”, “no” or “abstain” indicated by raising your placard when the chairperson asks for all those in favor/against/abstaining.

Roll call voting

Another option in substantive voting is to ask for a roll call vote. The chairperson will alphabetically call upon delegates, starting at a random position on the list, and ask them individually for their vote. A representative may pass once, meaning the chairperson finishes the list and comes back to those that have passed. This gives you an opportunity to listen to what other delegates are voting,



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but after having passed, a delegate is not allowed to abstain, so they must vote either “yes” or “no”.

In a roll call vote, delegates may vote “with rights”. This will give the delegate an opportunity to explain their vote after the voting has finished. This may for instance be to explain why they did not vote according to expectations.

The Security Council

The Security Council differs slightly from the other committees. For a resolution to be adopted in the SC they need more than a simple majority as well as the concurring votes of the Permanent Five members (P5). This will often mean that compromising will be more essential than in other committees.

As it is the goal of the conference to adopt a resolution on each agenda topic, all delegates must work together on the matter. If you feel that a possibly very good resolution may encounter opposition from a P5 member, it is important to include them in the negotiations, to see what changes can be made to prevent them from using their “veto power”.

At the same time it is important for P5 members to realize that the veto is a powerful tool, not to be used lightly. It is a last resort for when a matter is absolutely critical to your foreign policy. When used to bully fellow delegates, you will lose credibility and consequently valuable support for other matters that may be important to your country.

The Human Rights Council

Part VIII of the Rules of Procedure is specific for the Human Rights Council. It gives some extra powers regarding the appointing of a Special Rapporteur for certain issues or countries. This appointment, including the specific mandates, shall be included in the Council’s resolution.

Note-Passing

During sessions, communication is not limited to the verbal speeches. Representatives may pass notes to each other while in formal debate or moderated caucus. Notes can be used for questions, asking support or coordinating your strategies. During sessions there may be note- passers present do deliver your notes to the addressee or you may simply have them passed along.



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Note-passing is strictly for diplomatic purposes only, not for inquiring where to have dinner or other unrelated matters. Note-passers and chairs reserve the right to read notes or suspend note-passing when they deem it necessary.

IV. Resolutions

What is a resolution?

Being a simulation of the United Nations, the outcome of the conference for each Rotaract MUN committee will be the same as it would for a UN conference. The goal is to find solutions to contemporary problems and verbalize these in resolutions. A resolution is the formal format for a UN decision, recommendation or request.

A resolution will therefore reflect the points agreed upon by a majority of the country representatives in a committee. In order to reach this majority it is clear that delegates will have to debate their different opinions and will have to compromise until they find a solution most representatives can agree upon. The goal at Rotaract MUN is to have one resolution on each topic on the agenda.

Draft resolutions

Before a resolution is adopted by an official vote, it is referred to as a draft-resolution. Such a draft resolution can be a combined effort, written by several countries with similar interests or could even be brought into the debate by one representative. A draft-resolution can provide a good basis to start the discussion and lobbying on the topics on the agenda, which will shape the final resolution. It can (and will) change substantially before it will be voted upon, which should be taken into consideration before rejecting a proposal. A draft resolution has no minimum or maximum length, but does need to adhere to some formalities that are found in the Rules of Procedure.

Introducing a draft resolution

Before a resolution can be discussed, it needs two sponsors and several signatories. Sponsors are often the writers of the draft resolution or delegates that agree with its contents. A Signatory does not necessarily have to support the resolution, but does want to see it discussed in the committee. One quarter of the



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committee must either be sponsor or signatory to the draft resolution. This means that in a committee of twenty delegates a total of 5 sponsors and signatories are needed. With a minimum of 2 sponsors the drafter will thus need to find at least 3 signatories.

Having obtained sufficient support, the draft resolution must be submitted to the chairperson to be approved by the secretariat. The secretariat gives the resolution a number and distributes it, after which the resolution can be introduced to the committee.

When the floor is open, one of the sponsors may now request to introduce the draft resolution, after which that delegate reads out the operative paragraphs. At this time other delegates can ask questions concerning technicalities and grammar. No debate or questions on the content is to take place at this time. Any apparent spelling or grammatical errors can also be pointed out and will be changed without a vote. A draft resolution is now properly introduced and can be discussed in the formal debate. N.B: A draft resolution cannot be referred to or discussed before it has been formally introduced.

The format of a resolution

A (draft) resolution consists of 3 parts: The header, preambulatory paragraphs and operative paragraphs. The header has to contain the committee name, the agenda topic it discusses, the sponsors and the document code. The latter is added by the secretariat.

A resolution, like many political documents, reads as one long sentence, stating who makes the decision, the reasons for the decision, and the decision itself (Committee A, because of B, takes action C).

Preambulatory paragraphs

The preambulatory paragraphs of a resolution state the reasons, considerations and background of the solution. It is used to refer to previous resolutions or other official documents that deal with the topic and to set out the considerations made to come to the decision in the operative paragraphs.

Preambulatory paragraphs always start with present of perfect participles (recalling, stressing, convinced, determined etc.) or with adjectives (aware of, alarmed by etc.) The first word(s) are underlined and indented and the paragraph ends with a comma (,).

Once a draft resolution has been introduced preambulatory paragraphs cannot



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be amended.

Operative paragraphs

The operative paragraphs of the resolution specify the actions, requests or recommendations the committee agreed upon. Every paragraph deals with one specific part of the solution, so they should be as short and concise as possible as well as executable and rational.

Operative paragraphs start with a verb in the present tense, third person (decides, requests, calls upon etc.), some are accompanied by an adverb (strongly, deeply, further etc.). Again the first words are underlined. The paragraphs are numbered and end with a semicolon (;) except for the last paragraph that ends with a full stop (.).

The operative paragraphs are numbered. They can also contain sub-points, which have an extra indent and are numbers with lower-case letters. Following the one-sentence structure, the sub-points are a logical continuation of the paragraph they fall under. They end with a comma (,) except for the last one, that ends with a semi-colon (;).

Things to think of when writing a resolution

When writing a resolution, some things must be kept in mind. The resolution must not only be correct grammar - and format-wise, but it must also be an effective decision, attending to a certain issue. It cannot discuss more than one problem and must be executable and realistic.

The first thing to keep in mind is the competence of the forum that is to pass the resolution. The Security Council for example is the only body that can decide to use military force. It is up to the representatives to familiarize themselves with the competence of their committee and stay within them.

The powers of UN bodies (again with the exception of the SC) are not binding upon members states, but does not mean that a resolution is futile. They are generally respected because they represent what comes closest to the opinion of the international community.

When writing a resolution it is important to explore all the possibilities for a solution to the topic under discussion. Although delegates represent countries, and resolutions generally address member states, these are not the only entities that can be called upon. There are several levels on which a problem can be addressed:



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- The international community: a resolution can call for a conference, suggest treaties or call upon organizations such as the World Bank, WTO etc.;
- The United Nations: a resolution can request another UN body to put something on their agenda, allocate funds, create working groups or sub-committees;
- Regional organizations: some actions are better taken at a less centralized level. A resolution can suggest, welcome, recommend etc. international organizations such as the European Union, the African Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and many more to take action;
- Individual countries: A resolution can of course address an individual country to do or refrain from doing something;
- Non Governmental Organizations: NGO's are specialized organizations on certain issues. It is not uncommon for a resolution to ask an NGO to be involved in certain matters, assist with their knowledge or carry out certain tasks that fall within their area of specialty.
- Your forum: many forums have different competences, most of which can be found in the UN Charter. Examples are budget changes, creating sub-committees, asking the International Court of Justice for an Advisory Opinion, requesting the Secretary-General to address certain issues etc. Please have a look at this resolution example:

Forum

Security Council

Issue

Objective disarmament monitoring



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Co-submitted by Chile, China, France, Republic of Korea,
Russian Federation, Syria, Canada, Brazil

Code U/2004/SC/ODM/3/FINAL

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

[perambulatory paragraphs]

Aware of the necessity of disarmament monitoring in certain cases to ensure regional and/or global security and stability,

Stressing the need that disarmament monitoring should be acceptable to all member states of the UN, in particular the state(s) in question,

Realising that objective disarmament monitoring can facilitate the reestablishment of mutual trust,

Appreciating the steps taken by the Security Council to establish a permanent weapons' inspections body of the UN,

[operative paragraphs]

1. **Invites** the General Assembly of the UN to:

a. create a permanent list of independent persons whose expertise in the field of weapons of mass destruction and security issues is renowned,

b. use his good offices to assist in successful negotiations on disarmament throughout the world;

2. **Recommends** member states propose two experts for this permanent list, to be reviewed every five years;

3. **Suggests** that these cases permanent list should be used in all cases of disarmament monitoring to select the members of the disarmament monitoring team;

4. **Suggests** also that in these cases, all parties to the disarmament have the



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right to select a part of the delegation from the above-mentioned permanent list of independent experts, this being 40% for the monitored state(s) and 40% for the parties requesting the monitoring, these chosen experts select the remaining 20% of the delegation of the permanent list;

5. **Expresses** the hope that all countries will co-operate on this matter. Here is a (non-exhaustive) list of words that can be used to start a paragraphs.

First words for preambulatory paragraphs:

Acknowledging Approving Believing Convinced Deeply convinced Deploring
Expecting Expressing its hope Fulfilling

Fully believing Having considered Having studied Observing Reaffirming
Recognizing Stressing

Taking note

Affirming Aware of Conscious Declaring Deeply disturbed Desiring Expressing its
appreciation Expressing its satisfaction Fully alarmed

Guided by Having examined Keeping in mind Pointing out
Realizing Referring Taking into account Viewing with concern

Alarmed Bearing in mind Contemplating Deeply concerned Deeply regretting
Emphasizing Expressing its concern Firmly convinced Fully aware of Having
adopted Having received Noting Praising Recalling Seeking Taking into
consideration Welcoming

First words for operative paragraphs:

Accepts Approves Calls for Confirms Declares Designates Encourages
Expresses its hope Notes

Reaffirms Regrets Resolves Suggests Transmits

Amendments

Affirms Asks Calls upon Congratulates Demands Draws the attention to
Endorses

Insists Proclaims Recognizes Reminds Solemnly condemns Supports



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Trusts

Appreciates Authorizes Condemns Considers Deplores Emphasizes Expresses
its concern Invites

Proposes Recommends Requests Stresses Takes note of Urges

The moment a draft resolution is introduced is only the beginning of the debate. It is by no means going to be the final document. Many representatives may want to see some things changed, added or left out. This can be achieved through amendments to the operative paragraphs of the resolution. There are two types of amendments: “regular” amendments and friendly amendments.

Friendly amendments

When a representative proposes an amendment that all the sponsors of the draft resolution agree upon, this is called a friendly amendment. To have a friendly amendment incorporated the amendment has to be submitted to the chairperson in writing, signed by all the sponsors. Effective lobbying can save the forum a lot of time voting on amendments by convincing the sponsors of the draft resolution.

Amendments

Amendments that are not friendly are simply referred to as amendments. They require three (3) sponsors and need to be submitted in writing to the chairperson.

An amendment can propose to insert, strike or replace a paragraph or part of it. An amendment must contain the following information: The code of the draft resolution it applies to, the paragraph it applies to and what it intends to change. For example:

Insert a new paragraph after para. 3: “Expresses its hope that all countries involved will do their utmost to solve the problem”

Insert the word “regularly” in para. 8 between “to keep it” and “informed”

Strike para. 5

Strike from para. 2 “and to (...) issues”

Replace in para 7. “to monitor the development” with “to accelerate the development” Unless withdrawn resolutions remain “on the table” until they are voted upon after the closure of debate. **Working papers A**



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representative may want to distribute a paper that is not a draft resolution. These working papers have no prescribed format, it can for instance be a report by an expert, an article or data or suggestions written by the delegate, but also a preliminary draft for a resolution. Distributing a working paper is often done by NGO's to make country representatives aware of certain issues, or by delegates wanting to inform the committee in an efficient way. They are an efficient way of conveying information to the forum without taking time away from the debate. A working paper must be submitted to the chairperson for the secretariat to approve it, assign it a number and distribute it. No sponsors or signatories are required. Like draft resolutions and amendments, working papers cannot be discussed or referred to unless they have been approved and distributed.



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V. **About London**

As Europe's largest city and the capital of the United Kingdom London is a vibrant global centre and offers a multitude of opportunities to people living there and tourists alike.

London hosts world-renowned attractions such as Madame Tussauds, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace and the Tower Bridge. Other attractions include spectacular aerial views onto the city from The London Eye or The Shard. Famous for its theatre and musical performances in London's West End around Leicester Square, the city also offers a varied cultural programme. There is an uncountable number of pubs, bars, restaurants and nightclubs across the city.

Below is an overview of the most important facts during your stay.

Public Transport

Central London has an extensive public transport network made up of underground and overground trains as well as buses and taxis.

Underground / Overground

The London Underground (also called "tube") is the primary mode of transport and virtually takes you everywhere in the city. Depending on the line and station the tube normally operates until around 00:30 every night. The network is complemented by some overground lines. You can find a London Tube Map within your delegate pack.

Bus

London's iconic, red double decker buses connect you to many more places. Bus stops normally display which lines take you to which destinations and which exact bus stop you have to take. Night buses operate during the hours when the tube is not operating.

Taxi

Especially around touristic areas you can find many of the famous Black Cabs.

Average fares (1 mile = 1.6 km)

- 2 miles 10 – 20 mins £8.60 – £14.60
- 3 miles 16 – 30 mins £15 – £27



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Two alternative options are:

- Addison Lee, a large mini-cab company; Tel: 020 7387 8888
- You can download the mobile taxi app: Uber

Payment

For underground and overground rides you can purchase tickets with cash. However, getting an Oyster Card immediately after your arrival is highly recommended as it will save you money. Oyster Cards can be charged with credit to pay as you go or you can buy day travel cards.

Please note that no cash is accepted on buses. Buses can only be used with an Oyster Card or a contactless bank card.

Dos and Don'ts

- Do stand in line whenever there is a queue. Jumping the queue is regarded as impolite.
- On escalators stand on the right. This may seem counter-intuitive, but locals will be thankful to you if you comply.
- Order and pay for drinks and food at the bar in pubs. You will normally not be served.
- Buses only stop on request. To board you will need to indicate to the driver. Whilst on the bus you need to request to stop by pressing the button on the bus.
- Do have your umbrella and sunglasses with you at all times.
- 'How do you do?' is a greeting not a question and the correct response is to repeat 'How do you do?' You say this when shaking hands with someone.

Money

The currency used in the United Kingdom is the British Pound (£, GBP). ATMs are widely available throughout the city and they accept all major bank cards, especially Visa and MasterCard.

Exchange rates

1 GBP= 1.25 EUR

1 GBP= 1.67 USD



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Typical cost

1 coffee = 2 GBP

1 beer = 4 GBP

1 sandwich = 3 GBP

Museum entry = Many state-funded museums with free entry

What's on in London

- Talking Peace Festival 2014, International Alert
08 September – 03 October
- Urban Food Fest
23 August – 11 Oct
Location: Shoreditch

Hope you'll enjoy your stay in London and we look forward to welcoming you again.

Best,

Rotaract Global Model United Nations 2014 Organizing Team



*Marion Greenbaum
Ana Maria Paun
Andreea Caraveateanu
Michael Ziedins
Alex Calcan
Jakob Zimmermann
Zsofi Kulcsar*



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Secretary General – Adam McLaren



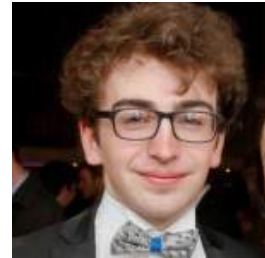
Security Council

Aisling Ivers & Danae Beka



Peacebuilding Commission

Suhaas Ema & Joe Kennedy



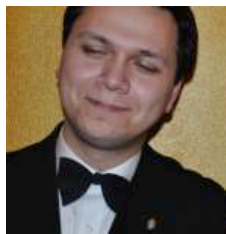
Human Rights Council

Joseph Mensah & Najaf Raza



UNFCCC

David-Jan Bosschaert & Jack Smith





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REPRIEVE

VII. REPRIEVE WORKSHOP ON UN DRUG POLICY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Saturday 6th September 2014 – The City College, London

OVERVIEW

This workshop session will debate the human rights impact of UN drug policy, with a specific focus on the death penalty for drug offences. It will be run by Dan Dolan, Project Officer at legal action charity [Reprive](#).

The session intends to explore one of the central issues likely to be explored at the 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS 2016)ⁱ, where member states are set to review the UN's overall approach to drug policy.

The session will take the broad format of a debate in the UN General Assembly (with allowances made for format and timeframe). Delegates will be asked to accept or reject the following resolution:

“The General Assembly condemns, and will seek to end, the use of UN funds to support law-enforcement led counternarcotics operations in countries which maintain the death penalty for drug offences”.

As in the MUN Conference's Committee sessions, delegates attending the workshop will be assigned the role of a particular country and asked to represent that country's position in broader discussion and debate. Country assignments will be finalised during the week of the conference.



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The session will begin with a brief introduction from Reprive, followed by a speech in favour of the resolution from a Reprive representative, and a speech opposing it delivered by “a representative of the UN Office for Drugs and Crime”.

Delegates will then divide into two blocs made up of those countries that support the resolution and those that oppose it. Representatives in each bloc will work together on three two-minute speeches setting out their core arguments, before reconvening to deliver these before the group. These arguments will then be debated in a short, structured discussion session facilitated by Reprive.

Following the speeches and debate, delegates will be released from their bloc loyalties and asked to vote on the resolution.

The session will close with a short summation and presentation from Reprive.

SESSION AGENDA

TIME	ACTIVITY
2:00 – 2:10	Session Introduction
2:10 – 2:20	Initial arguments for and against the resolution
2:20 – 2:40	Blocs divide and prepare three two-minute speeches each arguing for and against the resolution
2:40 – 3:00	Speeches delivered
3:00 – 3:20	Structured debate between sides
3:20 – 3:30	Closing presentation from Reprive

ISSUE BACKGROUND

A. UN counternarcotics aid

Every year the UN’s Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) spends millions on counternarcotics operations around the world, in the name of the “war on drugs”.



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One of the UNODC's main aims is preventing drugs produced in Afghanistan being shipped to foreign markets via Pakistan and Iran. In pursuit of this goal, the UNODC provides millions of dollars' worth of support to Iranian and Pakistani counternarcotics police, to help them conduct "supply control" programmes that involve the seizure of drug shipments and the pursuit of suspected drug traffickers.

UNODC support for these forces includes specialist training for counternarcotics officers, intelligence sharing programmes, equipment including body scanners and night vision goggles, money for border posts and premises, and even the supply and training of drug detection dogs.

This support has enabled significant growth in the capability of Iranian and Pakistani counternarcotics police. The UNODC recently noted that "the Islamic Republic of Iran has put in place one of the world's strongest counter-narcotics responses"ⁱⁱ. Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics Force claimed in its 2013 annual report that it had completed its "best year ever", noting that "never can you imagine a force comprising just 2,580 personnel and seizing around 250,000 kgs of drugs and precursor chemicals in one calendar year"ⁱⁱⁱ.

B. The "war on drugs" in Iran and Pakistan

Both Iran and Pakistan apply the death penalty for drug offences. Since 1979, Iran has executed at least 10,000 alleged drug traffickers caught by the Anti-Narcotics Police, and hanged over 300 in 2013 alone.^{iv} 70-80% of Iranian executions in the last 5 years were for alleged drug offences, making the death penalty for drug offences the principal factor in Iran's world-leading per-capita execution rate.

Many of those hanged in Iran are women and children^v, and killings frequently take place in a summary fashion, particularly in border areas where a large number of drug mules are apprehended. Executions are often held in public^{vi}, and evidence suggests drug charges are commonly used as a pretext to execute political prisoners^{vii}.

Pakistan maintains the largest death row in the world, with 8,000 people currently facing execution by hanging, many for drug related crimes. Pakistani law stipulates that anyone caught with more than one kilogram of drugs may face a death sentence^{viii}, and after special measures were introduced to secure speedy prosecutions Pakistani drug courts maintain a conviction rate of more than 92%^{ix}.



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C. UNODC targets

Performance targets attached to the UNODC's aid to Iran and Pakistan measure success by increased numbers of arrests, convictions and size of seizures, and convictions. All of these can lead directly to death sentences under Iran and Pakistan's judicial systems.

In both Iran and Pakistan, sentencing codes set out harsher punishments for larger seizure sizes, meaning the defendant's chances of being hanged increase significantly with the amount they are alleged to have been caught with. Since many of the UNODC projects in the region measure their success in terms of the size of seizure, a more "effective" project (under these terms) is likely to result in a larger number of death sentences.

Despite this, success indicators for recent and current UNODC projects include "Number of arrests"^x, "Number of prosecutions and type of conviction"^{xi}, "an increase in drug seizures and corresponding increase in arrests"^{xii}, "More effective prosecution of criminal cases"^{xiii} and "modern detection methods resulting in higher seizures and arrests"^{xiv}.

D. Member states' concerns around the UNODC's human rights impact

A number of European states have acknowledged a link between counter-narcotics funding and death sentences in Iran and Pakistan, and withdrawn their support for UNODC projects on this basis. In 2013, Denmark withdrew support for ongoing counter-narcotics efforts in Iran, stating:

"It's a signal to Iran that the implementation of the death penalty is unacceptable and not something we can be involved with. [...] As the evaluation indicates, the donations are leading to executions"^{xv}.

In 2011 Ireland also ceased funding ongoing projects in Iran citing human rights concerns over the death penalty. In a radio interview with the station RTÉ, then Foreign Affairs Minister Joe Costello described how the decision to pull its aid was taken in respect to Iran's capital punishment system:

"It was almost being used exclusively for drug traffickers, over 80%, so at that point in time we ceased the funding... We have made it very clear to the UNODC



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that we could not be party to any funding in relation to where the death penalty is used so liberally and used almost exclusively for drug traffickers^{xvi}.

The United Kingdom, historically Europe's most generous funder of counter-narcotics operations in Iran and Pakistan, recently admitted in response to an inquiry from Reprieve that it had ceased funding Iranian drug police through the UNODC. The letter, signed by Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, read:

"I note the recent decisions by the governments of Denmark and Ireland to withdraw their contributions to UNODC projects in Iran because of their concerns around Iran's use of the death penalty for drug offences. I would like to reassure you that we no longer fund UNODC programmes in Iran because we have the exact same concerns".^{xvii}

E. The UNODC's position on human rights

Speaking in March of 2014 Yury Fedotov, the UNODC's Executive Director said that the UNODC opposes the death penalty, but "on the other side, Iran takes a very active role to fight against illicit drugs."

When asked whether the UNODC would consider halting support for Iran, Fedotov replied "I don't believe that the international community would welcome this because it would mean, as a possible reaction from Iran, that all these huge quantities of drugs, which are now being seized by Iranians, would flow freely to Europe"^{xviii}.

In 2012, the UNODC issued guidance on the protection of human rights in countries where aid is provided for anti-drugs programmes. Explicitly acknowledging possible links between funding and executions, it recommends withdrawal of support where improvements are not made:

"At the very least, continued support in such circumstances can be perceived as legitimizing government actions. If, following requests for guarantees and high-level political intervention, executions for drug related offences continue, UNODC may have no choice but to employ a temporary freeze or withdrawal of support"^{xix}.

ⁱ <http://www.undrugcontrol.info/en/un-drug-control/ungass>

ⁱⁱ UNODC, 2011. *UNODC Chief Highlights Robust Counter-Narcotics Responses on First Visit to Iran* [Online] 18 July. Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org/islamicrepublicofiran/en/unodc-ed-mission-to-iran.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]



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- iii Anti Narcotics Force, 2013. *2013-Best Year Ever in History of ANF* [PDF] Available at: http://www.anf.gov.pk/content/2013_Best_Year.pdf [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- iv Around 369 of these executions were public, with a further 318 'secret executions'. Shaheed, Dr Ahmeed, (2014) March 2014 Report of Special Rapporteur on the Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran *UN Special Rapporteur* [Online] March. Available at: <http://shaheedoniran.org/dr-shaheeds-work/latest-reports/> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- v Stop Child Executions. *About Stop Child executions* [Online] Available at: <http://www.stopchildexecutions.com/about.html> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- vi Akhavan, Narereh, MP from Isfahan and member of the Judicial Commission of Parliament. 2011. Member of Iranian Parliament's Judicial Commission Expresses Support for Public Executions *International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran* [Online] 19 July. Available at: <http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2011/07/parliamentarian-supports-executions/> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- vii IRANHRDC, 2009. *United States, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labour, 2008 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* [Online] 25 February. Available at: <http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/human-rights-documents/national-reports/3020-united-states.html> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- viii Section 9-C.PMDC, (1997). Control of Narcotic Substances Act [Online] Available at: <http://www.pmdc.org.pk/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=hbkCmx%2F95YA%3D&tabid=102&mid=588> [Accessed 28 August 2014]
- ix Anti Narcotics Force, 2013. *2013-Best Year Ever in History of ANF* [PDF] Available at: http://www.anf.gov.pk/content/2013_Best_Year.pdf [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- x UNODC. *ADAM PAKU83* [Online] Available at : https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access
- xi UNODC. *ADAM PAKU83* [Online] Available at : https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access
- xii UNODC. *ADAM PAKH07* [Online] Available at : https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access
- xiii UNODC. *ADAM PAKU84* [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access
- xiv UNODC. *ADAM IRAE51* [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access
- xv Danish Development Minister Christian Friis Bach. Wenande, Christian, 2013. Denmark ends Iranian drug crime support *The Copenhagen Post* [Online] 9 April 2013. Available in: <http://cphpost.dk> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- xvi 2013. Government Ceased Anti-Drug Programme Funding Over Iran Death Penalty Fears *RTE News* [Online] 8 November. Available at: <http://www.rte.ie/news/2013/1108/485366-ireland-anti-drug-iran/> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- xvii Clegg, Nick, 2013. *Writing to Maya Foa of Reprieve*. [Letter] (Personal Communication 17 December) – copy held on file at Reprieve.
- xviii <http://www.businessinsider.com/r-un-anti-drugs-chief-praises-iran-fight-despite-executions-2014-11>



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^{xix}UNODC, 2012 *UNODC and the promotion and protection of human rights* [PDF] pg10. Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]