

NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL

KENGERI, BENGALURU

Model United Nations (MUN) 2024



UNHCR

The UN Refugee Agency

Agenda – Developing a global action plan by implementing innovative solutions for long term refugee settlement.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

"Refugee is someone who is owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it"

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1950 in the aftermath of the Second World War to help the millions of Europeans who had fled or lost their homes. They were given three years to complete the work, and then disband. As new refugee crises unfolded across the globe, their mandate was extended multiple times throughout the 20th century until a General Assembly resolution in 2003 made the agency permanent.

Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. Today, it is a global organization dedicated to protect people forced to flee. They lead international action to protect refugees, deliver life-saving assistance, help safeguard fundamental human rights, and develop solutions that ensure people have a safe place to call home where they can build a better future.

UNHCR now has 20,305 personnel working in 136 countries. They have helped more than 50 million refugees to successfully restart their lives, and continue to protect and provide support for the 117.3 million people currently displaced.

Countries chosen to debate

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| RUSSIA | CHILE |
| AFGHANISTAN | SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC |
| USA | TURKEY |
| HUNGARY | PAKISTAN |
| UKRAINE | CANADA |
| ISRAEL | SOMALIA |
| CHINA | JAMAICA |
| DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO | BHUTAN |
| IRAQ | SUDAN |
| BANGLADESH | JAPAN |
| NIGERIA | INDIA |
| AUSTRALIA | MEXICO |
| POLAND | NEPAL |
| VENEZUELA | SAHEL |

RULES OF PROCEDURE

AT NPSK MUN, WE THE SECRETARIAT, HAVE DECIDED TO ADOPT A COMBINATION OF Harvard MUN (HMUN) AND United Nations Assembly MUN (UNA-USA) PROCEDURES, WHICH ARE OFTEN THE STANDARD FOR ANY MUN. HOWEVER, IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE EVERY DELEGATE TO SPEAK, CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS AND INCLUSIONS FROM UN for MUN Rules of Procedures (UN4MUN ROPS) HAVE ALSO BEEN INCORPORATED.

Motion to Open Debate

This opens the floor for debate, allowing other points or motions. The delegate must simply say: "The delegate of [*nation*] proposes a motion to open debate"

Motion to begin Roll Call

The delegate will propose this motion. The chairpersons will read out a list of countries, and the delegate must answer "present" or "present and voting" Answering "present" means the delegate can vote yes, no, or abstain from voting on the resolution. Answering "present and voting" means the delegate must vote yes or no.

Motion to commence Round Robin

The delegate will propose this motion immediately after Roll Call. This must be proposed as "Motion to begin round robin with individual speaker time (x) minutes". The Chairs will look favourably upon round robins with individual speaker time 30 seconds. This will cause the secretariat to vote on this motion in committee or pass it by their discretion. Upon this passing, every delegation will have to speak. The Executive Board will call out countries, in alphabetical order, and they must deliver-a-speech to set the tone and their stance for the conference.

Motion to Open the Speaker's List

Following roll call, a General Speaker's List (GL) is proposed. The delegate must say "The delegate of [*nation*] proposes to begin the General Speakers List, allotting [*time*] per speaker". By default, 90s is allowed per speaker. However, the chairpersons would like to see a shorter duration, perhaps 45s, to allow more countries to speak. Opening the Speaker's List requires a simple majority to pass. A delegate may only be present on the Speaker's List once but may re-enter after he / she has spoken. To re-enter, a chit must be sent to the chairpersons: "The delegate of [*nation*] would like to be added to the GSL™. The GSL can never be exhausted.

Motion to Enter a Moderated Caucus (i.e. the topic which will be discussed)

This motion must include three specifications:

- a. Total Length of the Caucus
- b. Individual Speaking time
- C. Reason for the Caucus

The delegate must say: "The delegate of [*nation*] proposes a motion to suspend formal debate and move into a moderated caucus of [*length of caucus*], allowing (*individual speaker time*) per speaker, on the topic of [*reason for caucus*]."

The chairperson will allow 2-3 Moderated caucuses to be proposed at once, and then the committee will vote (by raising placards) on the one they would like to debate. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

During a moderated caucus, delegates will be called on to speak by the chairpersons.

Delegates will use their placards to be recognised. Delegates must maintain the same degree of decorum throughout a Moderated Caucus as in a formal debate. The delegate who proposed the moderated caucus must speak either first or last

Motion to Enter an Unmoderated Caucus

This motion must include the length of the Caucus. During an unmoderated caucus, delegates may get up from their seats and talk amongst themselves. It is completely informal, and delegates may use this time to work on resolutions etc. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. The length of an unmoderated caucus should never exceed twenty minutes.

Motion to Suspend the Meeting

This motion is in order if there is a scheduled break in debate to be observed. (ie. Lunch!)

This motion requires a simple majority vote. The chairperson may refuse to entertain this motion at their discretion.

Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

This motion is in order at the end of the last committee session. It signifies the closing of the committee until next year's conference.

Points

1. Points of Order

- Points of Order on speeches will only be recognised for the following items:

Logical fallacy,

Factual inaccuracy

- However, the chairpersons can suspend points of order on speeches if it is disrupting the flow of debate, as there is not much time.

2. Points of Personal Privilege

- If the delegate has personal problem, they can raise at this point. Say if they need to use the bathroom, are feeling cold, or can't hear the speaker.

3. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry

- If a delegate cannot understand, or has a doubt, about a procedure that has taken place, or will take place, they can raise this point and the chairpersons will answer

Motion to Close Debate and Voting Procedures

A motion to close debate may only pass with a two-thirds majority. Once this motion passes, and the committee enters Voting Procedure, no occupants of the committee room may exit the Committee Room, and no individual may enter the Committee Room from outside. A member of the Dias Will secure all doors. No talking, passing notes, or communicating of any kind will be tolerated during voting procedures. Each Draft Resolution will be read to the body and voted upon in the order which they were introduced.

Any Proposed Unfriendly Amendments to each Draft Resolution will be read to the body and voted upon before the main body of the Draft Resolution as a whole is put to a vote.

Motion to Introduce a Resolution

The end goal of the committee is to develop a resolution in response to the agenda. The resolution is made up of clauses - pre-ambulatory and operative. The format of a resolution with 2 pre-ambulatories (pre-amb) and 2 operative (Op) clauses is shown below:

[TITLE]

[Committee Name]

(Pre-amb 1), [text],

(Pre-amb 2), [text],

1. (Op 1), [text],

2. (Op 2), [text].

Format of Chits

On cover,

From : (Delegate of X)

To : (Delegate of Y/Executive Board)

Please specify if you wish the chits between delegates to be passed via the EB. Also make sure to keep the chits concise and to-the-point, writing in points rather than paragraphs.

Roll Call Voting

A resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Director and is has received a certain amount of signatories, the number of which will be decided as per committee strength by the Dias. Signing a resolution need not indicate support of the resolution, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations and may sign more than one resolution. Resolutions require a simple majority to pass unless otherwise stated in specific committee rules. Once a resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate may make a motion to introduce the resolution.

This motion requires only authorisation by the Moderator and does not require a substantive vote. The dais staff, time permitting, may choose to read the operative clauses of the resolution. Immediately after a draft resolution has been introduced and distributed the Moderator may entertain non substantive points of clarification, typically used to address typographical, spelling, or punctuation errors. A resolution will remain on the floor until debate is postponed or a resolution on that topic area has been passed.

Amending the Resolution

An amendment is a document which modifies, deletes, adds, or revises one or more parts of the Draft Resolution. Amendments can be proposed by any delegate on any part or Clause of the Draft Resolution. All amendments shall be submitted in the written form to the Chairpersons. Amendments to Pre-ambulatory Clauses are out of order. Any grammatical, Spelling or formatting mistakes in the Draft Resolution shall be corrected without a vote. The final corrections are at the discretion of Chairpersons.

Friendly Amendments (Amendments accepted and approved by all Sponsors of the Draft Resolution shall be considered Friendly shall be implemented in the Draft Resolution without the need to be voted upon. Unfriendly Amendments (Amendments not approved by all the Sponsors shall be considered Unfriendly) require a certain number of Sponsors to pass, set by the Chairpersons according to the strength of the Committee.

Yields

A delegate granted the right to speak from a speakers' list may, after speaking, yield in one of four ways: to another delegate, to questions, to comments or to the dais.

- **Yield to another delegate**: Any remaining time will be given to that delegate, who may not, however, then yield any remaining time to a third delegate. To turn the floor over to a co-delegate is not considered a yield.
- **Yield to questions**: Questioners will be selected by the chairpersons and limited to one question each. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
- **Yield to comments**: Commenters will be selected by the Moderator and limited to one question each. Short comments of not more than 30 seconds can be made by a delegate to which there should be no follow up.
- **Yield to the Chair**: Such a yield should be made if the delegate has finished speaking and does not wish to yield to another delegate or to questions, and further does not wish his or her speech to be subject to comments.

Rights of Reply

At the chairperson's discretion, any member nation or observer may be granted a Right of Reply to answer serious insults directed at the dignity of the delegate present. The chairperson has the ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY to accept or reject Rights of Reply, and the decision IS NOT SUBJECT TO APPEAL. Delegates who feel they are being treated unfairly may take their complaint to any member of the Secretariat.

Lobbying

In between committee sessions, and during unmoderated caucuses, delegate must actively speak with his fellow delegates representing different nations. Coming with future moderated caucus topics, discussing solutions, and convincing other nations to support your resolution are all parts of lobbying.

Do not underestimate its importance in Model UN!

POLICIES TO BE FOLLOWED AT NPSK MUN 24

Electronics Policy

Delegates are welcome to bring their laptops, however they will not normally be used during session. As far as possible, please try to print out all research. When resolutions are being drafted, delegates may be allowed to use laptops, however, this is not mandatory since Resolutions must be submitted as handwritten documents. This will be at the chairpersons' discretion. However, please note no WiFi will be provided, either by NPSK or the chairpersons. Delegates must arrange for their own and may be permitted to use hotspot if the chairpersons allow it. The delegates carry electronics at their own risk and neither NPSK, nor any member of the secretariat is liable to any legal action or compensation for lost, theft, damage or software and mechanical failure of the delegate's personal items, including all electronic devices.

Acceptable Attire

Delegates are expected to be present in WBA (Western Business Attire) or Indian Formals for the duration of the conference. Any attire deemed inappropriate by the secretariat, or the faculty at NPSK will cause the delegate to be barred from the conference. All attire must be decent, and in keeping with the rules and norms of a Model United Nations School Conference. Though the Management and Secretariat do not lay out any fixed norms for the delegates' attire, good judgement must be practiced when choosing attire for the conference.

Sample Position Paper

Here's a sample for you to understand what a position paper is:

XXMUN Position Paper

Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council

Topic: Discussing the Forced Displacement of Refugees due to Climate Change

Country: Germany

Name of Delegate: John Doe

Name of Co-Delegate: Jane Doe

For a long time now, Germany has been baffled and toys with the idea of Climate Change.

For a while now, the idea of 'climate refugees' has been thrown around as a term used to describe a person whose location on the geographical sphere has been altered due to climate change. Climate change is a very simple idea. Due to activities carried out by beings, there is a long-term change in an area's weather. This change is expected to last for a prolonged period of time. It has disastrous effects on a state, and the country too. While many may think climate change is not that great of an issue, it has uncountable negative effects. Not only does it affect the weather of a certain location, but it has also been evidenced that it can bring about sudden-onset disasters, or slow-onset disasters. It can cause these natural disasters in a myriad of ways and avoiding these can be crucial in maintaining the consistency of a country's holistic profile. It can cause a very clear change in the socio-cultural aspects (a decrease or sudden spike in population due to the efflux or influx of refugees), but it can affect the political profile too. A country with a smaller population that has been ruined by a disaster can be taken advantage of and manipulated, or worse, colonized. A sudden disaster may also bring about the downfall of an economy, and if the economy is a big trading partner with many other countries, it can have sharp effects on international trade as well. It can easily affect other countries. For example, a sudden fall in population in, say, Germany, would affect Sweden's economy too, since Germany is Sweden's biggest trading partner. It also raises some concerns about national security, and how it weighs against climate refugees.

The Delegate of Germany firmly believes that it is important that all countries can help each other in matters such as this one. Germany wishes to welcome climate refugees, but it faces the issue of over-population in the areas most likely to be afflicted by climate refugees. However, Germany continues to play an active part in the improvement of the living conditions of climate refugees. The country is trying to externally put all its hands on deck, and it is trying to make sure that people who have been forced out of their own residence, their country, or worse, their continent, are treated by Governmental agencies as seen fit. Germany is one of the proud members of the Nansen Initiative, an organization founded by

Switzerland and Norway, which will be further elaborated on. Germany believes that innocent people must not suffer due to actions of others. Germany is ready to form symbiotic alliances with other countries to try to solve problems such as rapid influx and efflux of refugees. The country believes that we must address this issue with frankness and honesty, and try our best to come up with as creative a solution as possible.

Everyone has heard the saying, "Prevention is better than cure." This is true, but however, the world is past the stage where prevention of climate change is next to impossible. Another problem is that in the mess of geopolitical problems, the topic of climate refugees or environmental refugees has been lost, and rarely discussed. Germany believes this is wrong, not only for the countries facing this sudden boom or decrease of population, but the actual refugees themselves. People who have been forcibly displaced from their own state deserve at least to have a set of regulations that sets a definite bound on how they must be treated. Therefore, Germany strongly urges all countries to join the Nansen Initiative. This initiative is aimed at creating definite regulations and improving the conditions of working, living and being for those who are victims. The organization holds consultations in order to discuss these important events. It may be the first step to slowly solving the refugee crisis that has been raging for a while now but has still gone unnoticed. It is, nevertheless, a step in the right direction. Germany believes that to begin discussions pertaining to how to find a solution for a specific problem, it is important that that problem be represented and understood by all countries that face it, and all countries that wish to help. It is due to the aforementioned reasons that Germany, as a country, calls for immediate action to benefit and alleviate the life of all citizens, refugees or otherwise, with respect to climate Change.
