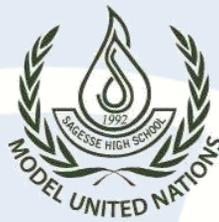


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## SECRETARY GENERAL WELCOME LETTER

Honorable Future Delegates, Esteemed Colleagues and Secretariat,

Welcome to SHSMUN '17,

Our world today is certainly not at peace due to the mismanagement of leaders nowadays. Judging by the dreadful events that we have seen these past few years, it doesn't seem it would be accomplished anytime soon. Therefore, I can certainly see that what we have come to, is something far more severe and dangerous than the largest and most powerful nuclear weapon on Earth. Unfortunately, people have forgotten the true meaning of humanity, and a person's life and soul has become worth no more than a pull of a trigger or a press of a button.

One of the important and much underestimated causes of the situation our world is facing, is "Time", but more importantly, the "Loss of It".

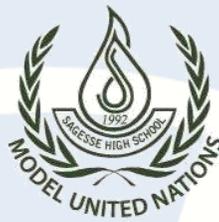
Time is all what we need as youth to fight and conquer every inch of injustice and inhumanity. If we take advantage of our time and use it wisely, the problems of yesterday and today will certainly be the reminder of our successes tomorrow.

My utmost appreciation goes to each and every member of the SHSMUN '17 secretariat and staff who have put every single bit of work and dedication into this conference. Year after year, the whole SHSMUN community strives at making the respective yearly conferences as interesting and thrilling as possible for you delegates. What I ask you to do is to go deep into your assigned topics and to come up with solutions that come as a mixture of your creativity, wisdom, and enthusiasm. Above all, I would like from each and every one of you delegates to wisely invest your time here at Sageesse High School and take with you what you have gained from this experience. Bear in mind that you are the hope and the light the world is so impatient to witness.

Sincerely,

The Secretary General of SHSMUN '17

*Charbel Bou Tanos*



## **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

### **I. Roll Call**

At the beginning of each session and after every break, the Chair will initiate a Roll Call. Each delegate must respond by either “present” or “present and voting.” If a delegation is not present at the time of Roll Call, it is expected to pass a note to the Chair once it arrives.

### **II. Opening Speech**

Once the Roll Call has taken place, each delegate of the Security Council will have the opportunity to make a two-minute opening speech, while all other delegates in other committees will get the opportunity to make a one-minute opening speech. The opening speech should address very clearly to the audience the position of the country/organization you represent on the primary concerns about the state of the world.

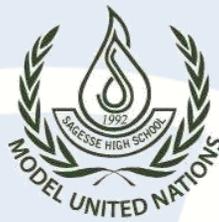
It is forbidden to insult other members of the United Nations or present your own delegation in an unworthy fashion, but you should also refrain from making an insubstantial speech and try to be original in your speech.

#### **i. What are the Different Parts of an Opening Speech?**

There are a few things to keep in mind when preparing for an opening speech:

- First of all, there is the beginning of the speech. It is customary to address the Chair of the GA and the delegates present by starting your speech, saying something like:  
*‘Honorable Chair, Distinguished Delegates’.*
- Then go on to the main body of your speech.

The main body of your speech should address the issue on the agenda your Delegation feels most strongly about. Some delegates think that this part of the speech should be funny and entertaining.



This is not what the speech is about at all. Keep it diplomatic and concentrate on getting one single message across.

It is standard practice to end the speech with a flourish such as: *‘Thank you, Honorable Chair.’*

**ii. How to Deliver an Opening Speech?**

You should open your speech with a strong sentence to gain audience attention.

Also, when delivering your speech, you must remember to speak slowly and clearly. As a rule of thumb, you are speaking slowly enough when you think to yourself *‘I am speaking too slowly now.’* Have the speech timed and see that it does not exceed the time allotted to you. If necessary, the Chair will remind you that your time is almost up by saying: *‘Will the Delegate please come to His closing remarks’*. If you hear this said to you, please act accordingly.

Summing up, an opening speech consists of an opening flourish, a main body that drives home one point only and a closing flourish.

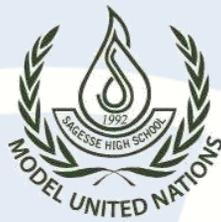
**iii. Sample Opening Speech**

**DELEGATION:** France

Honorable Chair, Distinguished Delegates,

France recognizes the need for multilateral efforts to achieve a greater balance in terms of development between the nations in the world. However, France also believes that any hope of achieving an acceptable economic balance in terms of global standards of living must take into consideration the environmental impact of such efforts.

France applauds the recent changes in tone apparent in the North-South dialogue and calls for greater attention to be paid to the interrelatedness of development planning and environmental security. Environmental threats from industrialization must be eliminated from development planning. This is why France stands firmly behind the idea that aid and investment should occur at the local level, where traditional knowledge about the environment can play an important role in the development. Thank you, Honorable Chair.



#### iv. Right of reply

After a speech that attacked the national honor or integrity of a member state, a delegate can ask the *right of reply*. This has to be done with a note to the chair. The chair has to grant the right. Rights of reply are entertained after each set of five opening speeches. A right of reply is a comment on a speech made by one of the delegates. It is not a question. The delegate being addressed does not have the right to follow-up on the right of reply.

### III. Lobbying and Merging

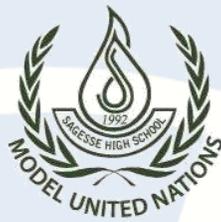
Before the actual debate begins, delegates *lobby* with each other and try to come up with a single resolution that complies with the policies of the submitters' countries. They could for instance take the resolution Greece prepared, take out a few controversial lines and add some *clauses* from Belgium's resolution. This process, called *merging*, is often more important than the debate itself. Real diplomats spend months preparing and lobbying, effectively making the debate a mere formality. Due to time restraints, this process is not possible at MUN. For this reason, the debate is very important. It gives the submitters the chance to make a speech for all the delegates they have not yet spoken to, and persuade them to support the resolution.

\*During lobbying and merging, delegates who wish to be main submitters may use their personal laptops.

### IV. Resolutions

#### i. What Is a Resolution?

**A resolution is initially a formal statement of a proposal to a UN Council, Committee or Commission. It consists of one long, but coherent, sentence divided into clauses and sub-**



**clauses.** A resolution should not represent the position of one country but rather of a majority of the UN member states.

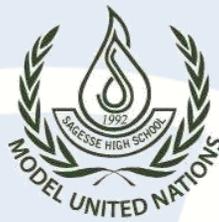
Before the merging starts, there are many different resolutions on the same topics. After the merging process, usually two or three resolutions per topic are left with broad enough support to be debated. Each forum strives to amend resolutions so as to create a consensus and provide solutions to the issues. A forum does not necessarily have to pass a resolution on each topic. If consensus cannot be reached, the matter will have to be tabled\* (refer to page 13) and discussed at another point in time. The *Chair* leading the forum will attempt to make sure that all issues get an equal amount of *debate time*. The Chairs will also see to it that the rules of procedure are respected and that the debate runs smoothly.

## **ii. Debate**

In normal debate, you win by proving the other party wrong. In Model United Nations, this is not enough. You must also propose new ways of tackling the problem. Delegates are expected to be productive rather than destructive. It is possible to change parts of a resolution to make it more effective. This is called *amending*, which means you do not reject a resolution in which one sentence does not comply with your delegation's opinion, but you can attempt to change that sentence.

## **iii. Amendments**

An amendment is a proposal to change something in the resolution being debated. There are two types of amendments: "Friendly" and "Unfriendly." The "Friendly" amendment is introduced during the time in favor of the resolution and is usually done with the approval of the main submitter of the resolution. The "Unfriendly" amendment is introduced during the time against the resolution and often changes some fundamental aspect or goal of the resolution, which is why the submitting delegation disapproves.



A copy of the proposed amendment (friendly or unfriendly) has to be submitted in writing to the Chair before it is proposed. The Chair will decide on the propriety of the amendment and will fix a debate time for and against it. The submitter of the amendment will be the first to defend the amendment and the Chair will then recognize speakers, close the debate on the amendment, and conduct a vote on the amendment, which, if passed, becomes a part of the resolution.

Debate on the main motion then continues from the point at which it was suspended. If 2/3 of the operative clauses in a resolution are amended, it automatically fails.

#### iv. **Voting**

At the end of the debate, when those in favor and those against the resolution have had their say, and all *amendments* have been debated or time has run out, the forum votes on whether or not to pass the resolution. If the majority of the delegates is in favor of the resolution, it is passed as the opinion of all members of the forum. If it is failed, voting moves to the second resolution.

#### v. **How to Write a Resolution?**

The language of a UN resolution is very formal, diplomatic and somewhat legalistic. In order to help you, please read the four following questions:

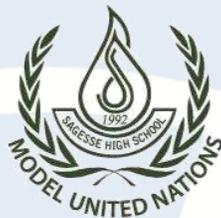
##### **1. What is the preamble?**

The preamble is the introduction of the resolution. It contains the background and the argumentation to the issue you have chosen.

##### **2. How to write the preambulatory clauses?**

You will write your references to former UN resolutions, ratified conventions, and/or declarations.

You will provide official figures, the most recent ones possible, to illustrate the issue.

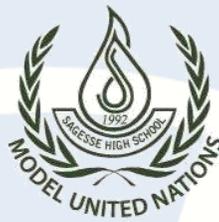


You will congratulate countries and/or organizations (i.e. UN organizations, NGOs) which have worked on the issue.

You will emphasize the difficulties that have been encountered in the past.

You will need to begin the preambulatory clauses with a present or a past participle or an adjective. See the following list:

Acknowledging	Expecting	Noting with appreciation
Affirming	Expressing its	Noting with approval
Alarmed	appreciation	Noting with deep concern
by Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware	Fulfilling Fully	Noting with satisfaction
of Believing	alarmed Fully	Observing
Bearing	aware Fully	Pointing out
in mind	believing	Reaffirming
Confident	Further deploring	Realizing
Congratulating	Further recalling	Recalling
Convinced	Guided by	Recognizing
Declaring	Having adopted	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having considered	Reminding
Deeply conscious	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking into account
Deeply regretting	Having received	Taking into consideration
Deploring	Having studied	Viewing with appreciation
Desiring	Keeping in mind	Welcoming
Emphasizing	Noting further	



### 3. How to write the operative clauses?

The operative clauses contain the policy statements of the body making the resolution. The clauses should be clear and unambiguous. They present by order of importance what the UN should do or what attitude it should adopt.

This question is the most difficult one. You must ensure that your proposals are actually workable and that they fully reflect the existing policies of the country or agency that you represent. You encourage, and/or invite countries to sign/ratify a convention/declaration.

You may propose, welcome or deplore all new situations.

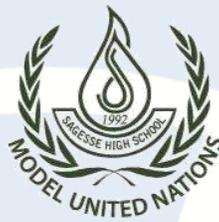
You may support, congratulate or refuse new proposals.

You may confirm, regret what it is already existing.

You have to begin the operative clauses with verbs in the third person singular of the Present Tense.

See the following list:

Accepts	Designates Encourages	Regrets
Affirms	Endorses Expresses its	Requests
Approves	satisfaction Expresses	Resolves
Asks	its hope	Seeks
Authorizes	Further recommends	Strongly affirms
Calls for	Hopes Invites	Strongly urges
Calls upon	Proclaims	Suggests
Congratulates	Proposes	Supports
Confirms	Recommends	Trusts
Declares accordingly		Transmits
Deplores		Urges



Rather than just borrowing/copying clauses from UN resolutions or resolutions from previous conferences, you will be in a much better position to defend and debate during the conference if you write your own resolution from scratch.

#### **4. What/Who are the submitters?**

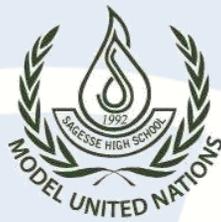
The **Main Submitter** is the patron of the resolution. He/she is usually the delegate who contributes the most to the merged resolution, or the representative of the country with the strongest position in relation to the topic. The Main Submitter must be a strong speaker, and he/she will be the primary country defending this resolution. The Main Submitter delivers the merged resolution to the “Approval Panel.” He/she reads out the operative clauses of the resolution during debate and gives the first speech of the debate. He/she is responsible for defending the resolution and convincing other delegates to vote for it.

The **Co-Submitters** are the other members of the group of allies who contribute to writing and formulating the merged resolution, as well as the supporters of that resolution. They all have a common policy with regards to the topic in discussion, and they are all required to speak in its favor during debate.

- vi. **Sample Resolution:** Check annex for details on how to present a resolution and how to write one.

## **V. Approval Panel**

The Approval Panel consists of teachers and MUN alumni whose task is to assist chairs in correcting the resolutions after merging.



## DEFINITION OF KEY WORDS USED IN THE FORUMS

**The chair:** The chairman or chairperson is the one conducting the debate and maintaining order while remaining totally impartial.

**The House:** All the members of the forum except the chairman.

**The motion:** The proposal for debate, which will eventually be voted upon.

**A point of information:** A question directed either to the speaker who has the floor or to the chairman by a delegate of the House who has been duly recognized by the chairman.

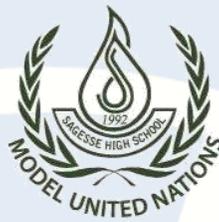
**A point of order:** A question directed to the chair by a delegate of the House who feels that a mistake has been made in the order of debate or in the use of personal pronouns.

**A point of personal privilege:** A question directed to the chairman by a delegate who refers to the comfort and well-being of the house (e.g.: audibility, temperature in the house).

**To have the floor:** To have been given the right to speak in debate before the House.

**To yield the floor:** To give up one's right to the floor either finally or temporarily for a point of information to be asked.

**Head-to Head Debate:** If a participant felt the urge to debate a fellow delegate present on the floor, he can call for a head-to-head debate where the two participants rise and are granted the freedom of direct dialogue until one of them decides to back off, or until the chairs see that there's no point in continuing.



## FLOW OF DEBATE

### Points and Motions

During debate, several *points* and motions can arise. **These can never interrupt a speaker, unless you cannot hear what the speaker is saying**, in which case you can rise to a point of personal privilege.

If you want to make a point, you have to call out the name of your point out and, when you have been recognized by the Chair, stand up and state your point.

Motions can just be made, without letting anyone know who you are. When others agree on your motion, they can call out: “**Second!**”, and if they do not agree, they have to call out “**Objection!**”

We will now run through the points and motions.

### Points:

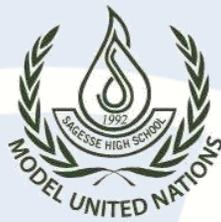
#### Point of order

When the Chair or another delegate makes a mistake – for instance, if the chair commits an error in the order of debate or in the setting/observing of debate time or if a delegate uses a personal pronoun during his or her speech– you can use this point. The Chair will recognize you and correct the mistake if your point is valid.

\*A point of order may **not** interrupt the speaker during speech.

#### Point of information

A point of information is a question directed to the speaker who has the floor. Points of information are always questions concerning the contents of the debate. The procedure for this point differs from other points and is explained in The Definitions of Keywords section.



### **Point of personal privilege**

If anything bothers you and you would like to see it changed, you have to use this point. If your problem is that you cannot hear the speaker, then you can mention it during the speech. If, for example, your discomfort is that it is too hot and you would like to see window opened, you should also use this point, but you **cannot** interrupt a speaker.

### **Point of parliamentary inquiry**

When you are not sure about what is happening or what should happen during the debate, you have to use this point. When the Chair recognizes you, you can rise and ask your question. For instance, if you cannot remember if you are allowed to abstain while voting on an amendment, you ask the Chair by using this point.

### **Point of information to the chair**

When a delegate has a question which does not concern the Rules of Procedure, this point may be raised. It can concern any questions related to the lunch times, the way to the loo or time at which the debate will end, but may concern the content of debate too.

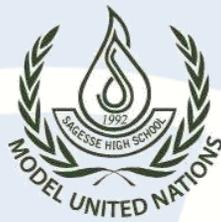
Questions concerning the content of the debate have to be factual questions, which the chair can answer in an impartial manner.

### **Motions:**

*\*All motions need to be seconded.*

### **Motion to move directly into voting procedures**

When debating time has not yet expired, but you feel that there is nothing left to say and that the assembly should vote on the resolution, you can exclaim “Motion to move into voting procedures!” If there are no objections, the House will vote.



### **Motion to extend debating time**

This motion is the opposite of the previous one. When debating time has elapsed, but you feel that there is still more to say about the resolution, you can ask the Chair to give the assembly the chance to debate it a little bit longer by using this motion.

### **Motion to call for a division of the house**

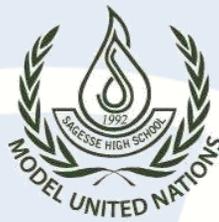
If there is a very small difference between the number of votes in favor and against and you want a recount, you can use this motion. If the Chair agrees that there should be a recount, he will ask every delegation to call out their vote one by one. Since this is a very time-consuming and boring procedure, this motion should only be used for an extremely close vote. Note that abstentions are still allowed when this motion is used.

### **Motion to table\* the resolution**

If, for some reason, you believe that the resolution which your assembly is discussing, is not worth discussing anymore and should be saved for later, if there is any time left, you can say: "Motion to table the resolution!". If the majority agrees that the resolution should be tabled, it will be put at the bottom of the resolution-pile of your forum and will be discussed after all the other resolutions have been debated on. You should have a really good reason for being willing to table a resolution, because it is not very nice to the submitters of the resolution, if their resolution is finally discussed and then all of a sudden it is being tabled, especially because there is a chance that there will not be any time left for the tabled resolution, in which case their efforts would be futile.

### **Motion to adjourn debate**

This motion calls for a break of debate. You should suggest the amount of minutes you want to adjourn.



## MODES OF ADDRESS

A debate is a formal type of discussion. Therefore, delegates and Chairs have to follow certain rules and have to use some formal phrases.

### Modes of Address during Formal Debates

#### A. Parliamentary behavior by delegates:

1. Speakers need to address each other in the **Third Person** at all times. Always “*honorable speaker*” or “*fellow delegates*”, never “*You*” or “*I*”.
2. Delegates should **stand** when speaking and should not sit down until after the speaker has finished answering the delegate’s question.
3. Delegates must avoid the use of insulting or abusive language.
4. Delegates should address the chair and the House before presenting their speech.

#### B. Detailed parliamentary behavior by delegates

- A speech always starts with addressing the delegates and chairs:

*“Distinguished Chairs, honorable delegates...”*

*“Honorable Chairs, fellow delegates...”*

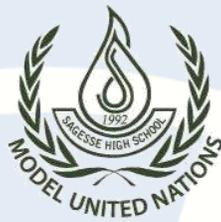
- Always speak on behalf of your delegation and keep in mind that other delegates do so as well while addressing specific delegations:

*“We believe that...”*

*“France is in favor of...”*

*“The delegation of France is of the opinion that...”*

*“The delegate of Sudan has just stated that they are against, but we think that...”*



- Yield the floor back to the chair or to another delegate after finishing your speech and having answered points of information:

*“I yield the floor to the Chair.”*

*“I yield the floor to the delegate of Brazil.”*

- You are allowed to use the word “I” when yielding the floor.

- Point of information:

*“Is the honorable delegate (not) aware of the fact that...”*

*“Wouldn’t the honorable delegate agree with France that...”*

*“Does the delegate of Brazil not think that...”*

*“We believe that...”*

*“France is in favor of...”*

*“The delegation of France is of the opinion that...”*

*“The delegate of Sudan has just stated that they are against, but we think that...”*

*“They disagree with us. However, we would like to reach consensus.”*

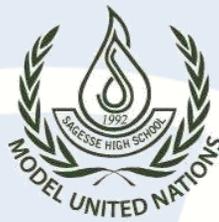
*“Distinguished Chairs, honorable delegates...”*

*“Honorable Chairs, fellow delegates...”*

*“I yield the floor to the Chair.”*

*“I yield the floor to the delegate of Brazil.”*

- You are not allowed to address other delegates by saying “you”.



## HOW TO RESEARCH A COUNTRY

There are two fields of research that you need to focus on when preparing for any MUN conference. First you need to learn about the **country** you represent

When researching your country you have several options. One of them is trying to contact its Embassy in your country. You will find that some Embassies are cooperative and others will be less so. You will just have to try.

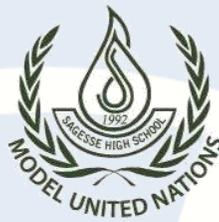
Politics :	Is your country a democracy or a dictatorship Who is your leader Are you an ex-colony Which world powers are you friendly with
Natural Resources :	Do you have any ? Are you in a trade agreement with other countries
Culture:	What ethnic groups live in your country ? What religions are practiced
Economy:	Are you wealthy or poor Are you in debt What are your reasons for this Are you in a group with other countries in your part of the world
World Politics:	Are you noted for your views on any world issue
The UN:	What is your record in the UN

**Below, you will find a list of useful websites.**

### [UNITED NATIONS HOME PAGE](#)

[UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES PORTAL](#) - U.N. Permanent Missions web site maintained specifically to meet the information needs of delegations working at UN Headquarters. Includes links to essential information resources and delegate-specific tools and content from iSeek, the UN Secretariat's award-winning intranet

[U.N. - CYBER SCHOOLBUS](#) - Links to U.N. information, issues, news, publications, webcast, etc.



**BACKGROUND NOTES** - U.S. Dpt. of State Background Notes are country information; demographics, politics, history, economy, etc.

**CIA WORLD FACTBOOK** - Information on the history, people, government, economy, geography, communications, transportation, military, and transnational issues for 266 world entities.

**ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA**- Has background information, yearbook entries and related magazine articles on countries and issues.

**BBC NEWS** - Search the news by Country Profiles, by regions or by topics.

**CLUSTY** - A "metasearch" engine which groups similar results together into clusters. The clusters let you see search results by topic to zero in on what you're looking for or discover unexpected relationships between items.

**C-SPAN.ORG INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES** - Includes links to international resources and international media sites.

**EUROPEAN UNION** - Gateway to searching what the European Union does by subject.

**NEW YORK TIMES** - World news at the New York Times with the option of searching by world regions and by country or topic.

**NEWSBANK** - Resource with electronic editions of U.S. newspapers and key international sources as well as U.N. connections. NOTE: Get the password from the library!!

**PRESS DISPLAY** - From NewspaperDirectCompare lets you browse and read hundreds of full newspapers and magazines from around the globe. Select by the country they are published or language they are written in.

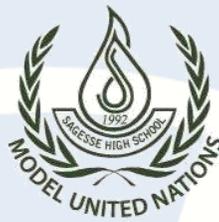
**RESEARCH LINKS** - Global Education program from Youngstown State Univ. has links to U.N., environmental, international financial, human rights, and news sources.

**REUTERS.COM** - World's largest international multimedia news agency.

**SOCIAL ISSUES** - Links to current social issues (from global warming to nuclear proliferation to poverty) from multiple perspectives.

**UN NEWS CENTER** - A one stop guide to essential resources on UN issues in the news.

**WORLD PRESS REVIEW** - A nonpartisan magazine whose mission is to foster the international exchange of perspectives and information. Contains articles reprinted from the press outside the United States, as well as originally written material.



Another option is to use the Internet. A widely used website for this is the **CIA World Factbook** ([www.cia.gov](http://www.cia.gov)). Choose the country you represent and you will find the information you need. If you need a guideline on what you need to know about your country you can refer to the **Council of World Affairs**. This is a very useful site, by the way, in preparing for many aspects of a conference. Alternatively you might try individual **countries' websites**

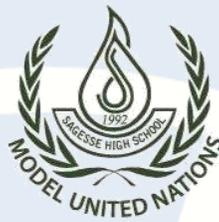
## **HOW TO BE A GOOD DELEGATE**

### **I. What Is the General Behavior of a Delegate?**

SHSMUN is a simulation of the United Nations Organization, therefore you are, as a student, considered to behave like a diplomat of the country you represent. In addition, you are a representative of your own school. This double representation implies that you must behave at any times as properly as possible inside on Sagesse High School Campus and during the conference itself.

### **II. Why Does SHSMUN Have a Dress Code?**

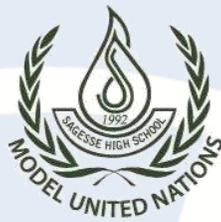
SHSMUN is a simulation of a United Nations conference and the seriousness and diplomatic atmosphere of a UN conference should be emphasized throughout any MUN conference. For this reason, all delegates must be dressed appropriately.



<b>What To Wear</b>	<b>What Not To Wear</b>
<b>A/ Men's clothing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A suit, a pair of trousers and jacket</li><li>- A tie</li><li>- Dark shoes</li></ul>	<b>C/ Clothes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Sportswear, sport shoes</li><li>- Jeans</li><li>- Too short skirts</li><li>- Traditional clothes</li><li>- Military uniforms</li></ul>
<b>B/ Women's clothing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A skirt, a dress</li><li>- A pair of trousers</li><li>- A blouse</li></ul>	<b>D/ Accessories</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Facial piercing</li><li>- Colored hair</li><li>- Delegation Shawl</li></ul>

### **III. Written Communication**

Delegates may send notes to other delegates or to the Secretariat. Notes must include who the message is from and who it is to. Notes should be relevant to the conference. They must not be offensive, racist, or derogatory. All notes will be read by the Administrative Staff

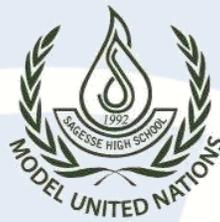


## **OTHER ASPECTS OF THE CONFERENCE**

To accentuate the importance of diplomacy, delegates will – apart from the fact that they are expected to attend the conference in formal attire – all speak English. The whole atmosphere is much the same as it is at a real United Nations world summit.

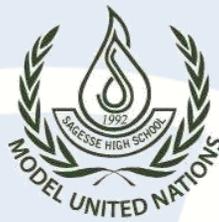
Besides an educational experience, MUN also offers a great opportunity for social interaction. Delegates from all over the world debate complex issues, and then have lunch together. This way students not only learn more about the issues, but also find out about a topic from someone else's point of view.

In short, Model United Nations is a wonderful experience, where students interact, learn, debate and have a lot of fun.

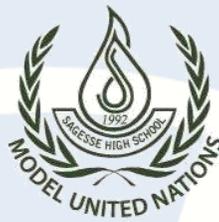


## Annex- Resolution Sample and Guideline

<p><b>This column and the table format are designed for instructional purposes and should not appear on the resolution.</b></p>	<p><b>Either UK or US English is permissible, provided there is consistency throughout the document.</b></p> <p><b>A list of suggested clause openings is included at the end of this document.</b></p>
<p>The statement of committee and the question should be exactly as written in the THIMUN booklet.</p> <p>Please note that the main submitter is taken off after the resolution passes.</p>	<p><b>FORUM:</b> Disarmament Sub-Commission 1</p> <p><b>QUESTION OF:</b> The role of diamonds in fueling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts</p> <p><b>SUBMITTED BY:</b> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</p>
<p>The commission must be clearly stated in capital letters before the resolution begins its text section.</p>	<p>THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The opening of preambulatory clauses should be italicized.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No clause opening should be repeated in its exact form.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Preambulatory clauses <u>must</u> end in commas.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> All acronyms must be listed in full before appearing in abbreviated form.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Grammatically the resolution is one sentence, so that no clause may contain a full stop (period) or begin a new sentence.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Noting</i> that the smuggling of illicit rough diamonds accounts for over 50 percent of the diamond trade and it is estimated by the Government Gold and Diamond Office that the total production of rough illicit diamonds amounts to 100 million USD per year,</p> <p><i>Further noting</i> rough diamonds as diamonds that are uncut and unpolished but are used as “blood diamonds” to finance conflicts to overthrow governments,</p> <p><i>Aware</i> that 4% of diamonds produced are classified as “conflict or blood diamonds,” which is enough to purchase weapons for the whole destabilization of Africa,</p> <p><i>Defining</i> “blood and conflict diamonds” as gems which are found in regions that are not under the control of the democratically elected ruler or government, or diamonds used by business or non-state forces to fund movements of human rights abuses against civilians,</p> <p><i>Recognizing</i> the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) as an internationally recognized certification system for rough diamonds to establish national import and export standards,</p> <p><i>Further recognizing</i> that the KPCS is lacking a sufficient system for monitoring where diamonds are mined, how they are mined, what the proceeds are going to and how diamonds are domestically transported, which influences the government’s control over conflicts and can possibly be a promotion of illicit diamond trading,</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> No operative clause opening should be repeated in its exact form.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Operative clauses <u>must</u> end in semi-colons.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Operative sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses must have no punctuation at all at the end.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> A period (full stop) <b>only</b> appears at the end of the last operative clause.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Operative numbers should align with the first letter of the preambulatory clause</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Following lines of operative clauses must align with the first word of the first line.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Sub-clauses should be marked with a <b>letter and a bracket</b>.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Sub-sub-clauses should be marked with a <b>lowercase roman number followed by a period</b>.</li></ul></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Acronyms must be listed in full before appearing in abbreviated form.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that there is a line-space between the end of one operative clause and the beginning of the next.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <u>Calls for</u> all relevant member states to sign and ratify the KPCS as created in 2003 by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly which will help to promote cooperation and awareness of the illicit diamond trade;</li><li>2. <u>Further calls for</u> all relevant nations which are currently withholding signature and ratification of the KPCS due to financial reasons, to request from intergovernmental organizations (IGO) such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, funds or low interest loans, while recognizing the ability of these IGO's to reject applicants so that creditable member states may be provided with necessary finances to comply with this resolution;</li><li>3. <u>Asks for</u> the creation of the Collation for Stopping Conflict Diamonds (CSCD), a United Nations Organization (UNO), which would work with the relevant member states, as well as the United Nations Verification and Inspection Committee (UNMOVIC), the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), African Union (AU), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and World Diamond Council (WDC), enabling the monitoring of the implementation of the KPCS in countries that have already ratified it, so as to verify that it is fully respected, in order to catch illicit diamond trading within their member states as well as working with other member states to stop illicit diamond transportation on an international level by:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) monitoring in their respective countries who is buying and selling the diamonds</li><li>b) ensuring the methods the diamonds are bought and mined from are legal according to the KPCS's definition of "clean" diamonds as well as ensuring that the Geneva Convention is being implemented</li><li>c) sending a submitted proof of each country's and mining companies diamond proceeds to ensuring that they are not funding armed conflicts</li><li>d) sending a member of the CSCD and of the UNMOVIC to nations having ratified the KPCS, so as to observe the changes made within a year's time, thus insuring transparency;</li></ol></li><li>4. <u>Urges</u> that the monitoring system of CSCD and member states that have signed the KPCS allow and implement a customs checking system in each county including:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) a monitoring system using modern measuring and weighing instruments, financed if needed by the IMF in order to:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. check that the certificate's stated amount and quality of "clean" diamonds is received</li><li>ii. also make sure that the certificates received are genuine and include all the information needed</li><li>iii. confiscate any unregistered diamonds and the revenue of the illegal sales which will then be used for the CSCD</li></ol></li><li>b) the cooperation between the custom checking system, member states and International Criminal Police Organization</li></ol></li></ol>
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(INTERPOL), in order to allocate a punishment for offenders who are illegally smuggling diamonds by:

- i. withholding certificates for international and domestic transportation of the businesses and member states
- ii. investigating other past certificates by the business or persons that sent the certificate in order to prevent more illegal smuggling
- iii. implementing other penalties suggested by the CSCD and any other relevant body;

5. Promotes the broadcasting of verified investigations and sanctions run by the CSCD on multi-national corporations engaged in the purchase of blood diamonds, in order to jeopardize their reputation;

6. Suggests the creation of an online database under the UNIDIR with all the relevant IGO's and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which can be used to monitor the rough diamonds transportation internationally as well as domestically to organize the information and forms collected throughout the importing and exporting process by:

- a) using serial numbers from the KPCS Certificates and other relevant information such as origin, carat weight and grade
- b) considering mining targets and mining capacities from diamond exporting states
- c) verifying that import/export statistics are compatible with each other thereby allowing for the recognition of sources of illegal diamond trade
- d) providing mechanisms for small diamond mining and refining companies to receive low interest loans from local enterprises thereby providing them the with the means to adopt, access, register with, and update the database;

7. Further suggests an internationally accepted KPCS form, at the next KPCS peer review session that will be used for domestic transfer of diamonds involving information such as but not limited to:

- a) any specific details or causes needed to be monitored by that individual nation due to its present state and history of diamond smuggling and trading
- b) information including origin and destination of the diamonds that are being sent as well as the date and time of arrival and departure with the approved signature needed on a KPCS Certificate
  - c) strict monitoring laws where imports and exports must include all of this information and the checking system.

Last clause ends with a full stop/period

