

# Indore World Summit (IWS) 2022



Office of the United Nations High Commissioner  
for Human Rights (OHCHR)

**Agenda:** Ensuring journalist safety and government reprimand of free media with special emphasis on state killing of Khashoggi

## **Letter from the Executive Board**

Dear Prospective Members,

At the outset on behalf of the Executive Board, we extend a warm welcome to all of you and congratulate you on being a part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Committee simulation at Indore World Summit 2022.

We believe that 'study guides' are detrimental to the individual growth of the members since they overlook a very important aspect of this activity, which is - Research. We are sure however that this background guide gives you a perfect launching pad to start with your research. The Background guide would be as abstract as possible and would just give you a basic perspective on what the executive board believes you should know before you commence your research.

This being clear, kindly do not limit your research to the areas highlighted, further but ensure that you logically deduce and push your research to areas associated with the issues mentioned.

The objective of this background guide is to provide you with a 'background' of the issue at hand and therefore it might seem to some as not being comprehensive enough.

We are not looking for existing solutions, or strategies that would be a copy paste of what countries you are representing have already stated; instead, we seek an out of the box solution from you, while knowing and understanding your impending practical and ideological limitations.

The onus is on you, members, to formulate a resolution which gives a fair attempt and frame practical solutions for impairment of treaties, failing and showing no progress, crippled by political interest pushing humanity towards the brim of war.

Wishing you all a very warm good luck and hoping to see you all at this conference discussing imperative issues of international interest and we look forward to meeting you all at Indore World Summit 2022.

Warm Regards

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President

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### **Proofs/Evidence In the Committee**

While researching for the committee, keep in mind the credibility of the source you are using. You can use all the sources for gaining information and studying different angles/ viewpoints, but non-credible sources won't be accepted by the Executive Board as a proof and supporting document to your argument/ statement.

Evidence/proof is acceptable from the following sources:

#### **1. News Sources:**

- A. **REUTERS** - Any Reuters article which clearly makes mention of the fact or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by a delegate in council. ( <http://www.reuters.com/> )
- B. **STATE OPERATED NEWS AGENCIES** - These reports can be used in support of or against the state that owns that news agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country as such but in that situation, they can be denied by any other country in the council. Some examples are:
- RIA Novosti (Russia) <http://en.rian.ru/>
  - IRNA (Iran) <http://www.irna.ir/ENIndex.htm>
  - Xinhua News Agency and CCTV (P.R.

China) <http://cctvnews.cntv>

## 2. **Government Reports:**

These reports can be used in a similar way as the state operated news agencies reports can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country. **However, a nuance is that a report that is being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as credible information.** Examples are -

- i. **Government Websites** like the State Department of the USA (<http://www.state.gov/index.htm>) or the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation (<http://www.eng.mil.ru/en/index.htm>)
- ii. **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** of various nations like India (<http://www.mea.gov.in/>), PRC (<http://fmprc.gov.cn/eng/>), France (<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/>), Russian Federation ([http://www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/main\\_eng](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/main_eng))
- iii. **Permanent Representative to the United Nations Reports** (<http://www.un.org/en/members/>) (Click on any country to get to the website of the Office of its Permanent Representative)
- iv. **Multilateral Organizations** like the NATO (<http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm>), ASEAN (<http://www.aseansec.org/>), OPEC ([http://www.opec.org/opec\\_web/en/](http://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/)), etc.

## 3. **UN Reports:**

All UN Reports are considered credible information or as evidence.

- i. **UN Bodies:** Like the SC (<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>), GA (<http://www.un.org/en/ga/>), HRC (<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/HR-CLIndex.aspx>), etc.
- ii. **UN Affiliated Bodies** like the International Atomic Energy Agency (<http://www.iaea.org/>), World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org/>), International Monetary Fund (<http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm>), International Committee of the Red Cross (<http://www.icrc.org/eng/index.jsp>), etc.
- iii. **Treaty Based Bodies** like the Antarctic Treaty System (<http://www.ats>

[aq/e/ats.htm](http://aq/e/ats.htm)), The International Criminal Court (<http://www.icc-cpi.int/Menus/ICC>)

Under no Circumstances will sources like Wikipedia (<http://www.wikipedia.org/>), Amnesty International (<http://www.amnesty.org/>), Human Rights Watch(<http://www.hrw.org/>) or Newspapers like The Guardian(<https://www.guardian.co.uk/>), Time of India (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>), etc. be accepted as PROOF but may be used for better understanding of any issue and even be brought up in debate if the information given in such sources is in line with the beliefs of a Government.

### Research Guide for Beginners

Research is possibly the most intimidating yet most important part of preparing for any Model United Nations conference. Without proper preparation, not only are representatives unable to accurately represent their country's position in a global scenario but they also restrict themselves from gaining the most out of the memorable MUN learning experience.

A delegate's aim at a MUN conference is to represent their country's stand most faithfully on a certain issue being debated, and to do this, thorough research is needed. It goes beyond retelling speeches of national leaders and requires a genuine understanding of national policy, as only this can provide the foundation of role-playing at the MUN.

Here you will learn methods and tips for researching, understanding your country's perspective and policies and writing your position paper using critical information

### Three Levels of Research:

For any Model United Nations conference, your research should focus on a **top-down approach** on three levels which goes from the general to the specific, although the areas will

naturally overlap on several occasions. The idea is to research each area thoroughly in order to develop a proper understanding of your country and the issues that will be discussed.

The three levels are:

1. The UN system;
2. Country Information and;
3. The Assisted Agenda.

## **1. The United Nations System**

It is interesting that this is an area which is often overlooked when researching for a MUN conference. MUNs aim to recreate the United Nations and so it is absolutely imperative that to do so, you know what the UN is, what it does and how it functions. Successful and proactive participation in the simulation requires a level of understanding of the United Nations organization itself, regarding structures, functions and protocols.

The more conferences you attend, the less time you will find yourself spending on this aspect, since the only new research required is if you are going to a committee, you've never been in before.

It is important for delegates to familiarize themselves with:

- The UN Charter: <https://www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/index.html>
- The history of United Nations
- The main bodies and committees of UN
- The functioning of your own committee
- Your country's history within the UN, its role and reputation. Information on this can be found on the websites of the permanent mission of the UN to your country.
- Recent UN actions pertaining to your country or the agenda – including statements, press releases, publications, resolutions etc.

Although there are countless publications and documents on the United Nations, the best source to study about the United Nations is the UN itself.

Below are a further collection of useful links:

[-www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

- <http://www.un.org/en/members/index.shtml>
- [www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/online.html](http://www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/online.html)



- <http://www.icj-cij.org/>
- <http://treaties.un.org/Home.aspx>

## 2. Country Information

Build a knowledge base of your country - delegates must be aware of their assigned country's historical, geographical, political, economic, social and environmental aspects. Build a country

profile on your government – what systems, ideologies, political parties and leaders represent your country? What is your country's foreign policy and how is this affected by important historical and domestic aspects? Who are your allies and your adversaries? What other bilateral, regional and international organizations is your country a part of?

After building a basic profile, you must study your country's broad stand on global issues, particularly at the UN. Develop a basic understanding of your country's voting pattern, its involvement in the UN – speeches given by leaders and delegates of your country at the UN and resolutions/treaties it has been a part of.

- <http://www.countryreports.org/>
- <http://www.un.org/esa/national.htm>
- <http://countrystudies.us/>
- [www.un.org/popin/data.html](http://www.un.org/popin/data.html)
- [www.unusa.org](http://www.unusa.org)
- <http://www.un.org/en/members/>
- <http://www.gksoft.com/govt/en/>

You may also wish to visit the national embassy of your country as it is the best source of information and research for sources that are not as readily available. It is the best way to get first-hand information on your country and where it stands on various issues. It could also give you the opportunity to interact with a real diplomat from the country you're representing, and pick up tips on how they carry themselves and respond to questions.

### 3. The Assisted Agenda

This will form the bulk of your research – it will be what is used directly in committee sessions. You will be informed of the agenda of issues to be discussed at the MUN by your organizers before the conference.

A thorough study of the tabled topic for debate and discussion with respect to your country, UN and the world as a whole will aid you to properly represent your country and actively participate in the simulation. You will be provided a study guide for your assigned agenda by your MUN committee, which you should use as your starting point.

Within your agenda topic, the three areas that must be covered are:

- a. A background and overview of the agenda topic and your country's policy on it
- b. Detailed information on important aspects of the topic
- c. Broad information on where other main countries and blocs stand

#### A. Background

After the background guide, news articles relating to your topic can be a good place to find a brief overview of the most recent developments. While only verified news agencies such as Reuters and Al Jazeera are accepted in committee, news and op-ed articles can provide an entry

point into deeper issues. However, you must be careful to look for writers' biases on the Internet in particular.

The next step is to look for resolutions and treaties that are relevant to the topic – the most recent resolution from the UN Documentation Centre should refer to the documents most central to your agenda.

You must then look into your country's voting history on the matter, for indications on action, inaction, presence and absence, looking for changing policies and exploring their causal factors. Statements explaining votes can be found in records on the UN website.



## B. Details

Once your background research is done, you need to dive deep into the topic to understand the primary aspects, and try to **logically ‘frame’ the agenda into main sub-headings** of sorts, under which all the important points can be organized. This can help you break down complex agendas into neatly manageable chunks, and score brownie points if your frame is accepted by the committee. It's important to make a clear distinction between facts, arguments based on those facts and opinions, particularly when reading on the Internet.

At this stage, sometimes as you're framing the problems, you're also coming up with innovative solutions to put in the proposal. Looking up implementation of past resolutions is a helpful starting point, but op-eds, blog posts, local and international NGO reports, think tank papers and academic papers will likely be more useful in shaping your ideas. Remember to focus on solutions that are politically, economically and sustainably feasible.

## C. Other Arguments

One of the most important lessons from MUNs is learning to accommodate differences – it is important to be aware of the arguments and facts used by those holding the opposite stand to yours. While as a delegate you are bound to espouse the views of your country, individually your opinions can be shaped through the push and pull of opposing ideas. Also, this research will help you logically counter the arguments put forth by radically opposed delegations, and bring the committee around to your point of view.

In some conferences, delegates research countries other than their own in order to surprise other delegates with allegations and throw them on the back foot. Needless to say, this is not only undiplomatic but also entirely counter-productive to the cooperative purpose of the conference. While it is important to be aware of the policies of other countries, antagonistic behaviour can only harm the atmosphere of the committee and hamper consensus-building, and thus is discouraged.

The most important part of research is being able to synthesize the data you've found in an organized way and identify the key pieces of information, including facts and figures, which you can use to illustrate and defend your position. If your country plays a central role in the agenda topic, it becomes all the more important to be

able to explain your actions. Finally, all

your research comes down to being able to justify your position, explain your ideas and convince the other delegates that these are the most valuable approaches to solving the problem.

### **Points to Remember**

A few aspects that delegates should keep in mind while preparing:

**Procedure:** The purpose of putting in procedural rules in any committee is to ensure a more organized and efficient debate. The committee will follow the UNA-USA Rules of Procedure. Although the Executive Board shall be fairly strict with the Rules of Procedure, the discussion of the agenda will be the main priority. So, delegates are advised not to restrict their statements due to hesitation regarding procedure.

**Foreign Policy:** Following the foreign policy of one's country is the most important aspect of a Model UN Conference. This is what essentially differentiates a Model UN from other debating formats. To violate one's foreign policy without adequate reason is one of the worst mistakes a delegate can make.

**Role of the Executive Board:** The Executive Board is appointed to facilitate debate. The committee shall decide the direction and flow of debate. The delegates are the ones who constitute the committee and hence must be uninhibited while presenting their opinions/stance on any issue. However, the Executive Board may put forward questions and/or ask for clarifications at all points of time to further debate and test participants.

### **About the Committee**

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is the **leading UN entity on human rights**. We represent the world's commitment to the promotion and protection of the full range of human rights and freedoms set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Both the High Commissioner and the Office have a unique role to:

- **Promote and protect all human rights:** We speak out objectively in the face of humanrights violations and help elaborate the standards that are used to evaluate human rights progress worldwide.
- **Help empower people:** Our research, education, and advocacy activities, contributes tothe increased awareness and engagement by the international community and the publicon human rights issues. This means thousands of people in all regions of the world are empowered to claim their rights.
- **Assist Governments:** Through our field presences, we help prevent abuses and contribute to defusing situations that could lead to conflict. Our monitoring and analysisfeeds sensitive decision-making and development programming. We also provide capacity-building and legal advice to thousands, supporting the development and judicious enactment of laws and policies the world around.
- **Inject a human rights perspective into all UN programmes:** We mainstream humanrights into all UN programmes to ensure that peace and security, development, and human rights - the three pillars of the UN - are interlinked and mutually reinforced.

### Mandate of the committee

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN Human Rights) is mandated by theUN General Assembly to promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization, by all people, of all human rights. The Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and international human rights laws and treaties established those rights.

UN Human Rights was created by the General Assembly in 1993 through its **resolution48/141** which also details its mandate.

UN Human Rights is mandated:

- Promote and protect all human rights for all
- Recommend that bodies of the UN system improve the promotion and protection of allhuman rights

- Promote and protect the right to development
- Provide technical assistance to States for human rights activities
- Coordinate UN human rights education and public information programmes
- Work actively to remove obstacles to the realization of human rights and to prevent the continuation of human rights violations
- Engage in dialogue with Governments in order to secure respect for all human rights
- Enhance international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights
- Coordinate human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system
- Rationalize, adapt, strengthen and streamline the UN human rights machinery

## UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS<sup>4</sup>

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A<sup>5</sup>) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages. It extends to a length of 30 Articles.

The Universal Declaration begins by recognizing that ‘the inherent dignity of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace of the world.’ It declares that human rights are universal- to be enjoyed by all people, no matter who they are or where they live.

The Universal Declaration includes civil and political rights, like the right to life, free speech and privacy. It also includes economic, social and cultural rights, like the right of social security, health and education. It is an expression of the fundamental values shared by all

member of the international community. And it has profound influence on the development of international human rights laws.

It provides a guide to present action and an evolving set of ideas for future implementation at the national level. Increasingly, the UDHR's principles have been embodied in what states do and it serves as the foundation for the International Bill of Rights and several other crucial human rights agreements. And, not least, the UDHR has proven a remarkably flexible foundation for a continued broadening and deepening of the very concept of human rights. How many treaties can claim such honors?

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

<sup>5</sup> [https://undocs.org/A/RES/217\(III\)](https://undocs.org/A/RES/217(III))

### Historical Background

In 2014, the Committee to Protect Journalists found that at least 221 journalists were jailed worldwide, compared to 81 in 2000.

Harassment, editorial control and physical threats are increasingly common as well. Threats can be as simple as verbal attacks, the most common form of intimidation in much of the world. More explicitly physical threats by targets of journalism, their sympathizers, organized crime or extremists are a growing problem too. Governments can be part of the problem. Journalists are increasingly threatened across the globe by both their governments and non-state actors. Intimidation and imprisonment are the most effective forms of abuse against journalists.

In June 2016, three Al Jazeera journalists were sentenced to serve between seven and ten years in prison on charges of smearing Egypt's reputation and helping the Muslim Brotherhood, labeled by the Egyptian government as a terrorist organization.

In 2014 Saudi Arabia levied ten years in prison and 1,000 lashes on Raif Badawi, a Saudi activist blogger, for insulting Islam on an online forum.<sup>3</sup> Murders and violence against journalists and media workers are often not investigated leaving the perpetrators unprosecuted.

Numerous journalists have died under Vladimir Putin's presidency in Russia, often without repercussion. Anna Politkovskaya, a Russian journalist, was shot to death



on October 7, 2006 in her apartment building in Moscow. She was writing a book exposing Putin's political corruption and multiple Chechen war crimes committed by the FSP. To this day, her murder remains unsolved.

. Non-state actors are also responsible for the murders of journalists as well. ABC Color reporter Pablo Medina Velazquez and his assistant were killed after reporting on drug trafficking along Paraguay's border.

Vilmar Acosta Margques, mayor of the border town Ypehu, is linked to Medina's death after threats surfaced that he had threatened Medina in 2010 after writing articles linking the mayor to cocaine trafficking. Mass government surveillance also hinders journalists' ability to report true findings and opinions. In 2013, Edward Snowden leaked classified information from the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA), which revealed documents detailing global surveillance and recordings of phone conversations, email archives, cell-site locations, metadata, online activity, and GPS tracking. To guarantee the anonymity of their sources, reporters must now use countermeasures such as encryption tools and clandestine meetings because anonymity is not guaranteed to their sources.

The situation in the area of safety of journalists unfortunately is further degrading. By the end of 2019, the Council of Europe's Platform to promote the protection of journalism and safety of journalists (the Platform), had registered a total of 652 alerts, with year-on-year rises of incidents, with the exception of 2017. Overall, nearly half of all alerts were marked as 'category 1' covering the most severe and damaging violations of media freedom, such as murder and direct threats to life, physical assaults, the use of violence, prolonged arbitrary detention or imprisonment and arbitrary closure of a media outlet, with a total of 26 journalists killed in Council of Europe member States. The relentless targeting of journalists and other media actors demonstrates the urgent need for redoubled action for the prevention, protection and prosecution of such killings.



## **The Killing of Khashoggi**

A [US intelligence report](#) released a year ago said Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman approved the operation to kill or capture Khashoggi. The Saudi government has [denied any involvement](#) by the crown prince and rejected the report's findings.

The crown prince [told The Atlantic](#) monthly in an article published this month that he felt his own rights had been violated by the accusations against him as any person should be considered innocent until proven guilty.

## **Landmark UN resolutions**

On 18 December 2013, the UN General Assembly adopted its first resolution concerning the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity. The resolution condemns all attacks on journalists unequivocally, including killings, torture, harassment and intimidation in both conflict and non- conflict areas.<sup>15</sup> The resolution also urges member states to break the cycle of violence against journalists by ensuring that all alleged investigations under their jurisdiction are given fair, speedy, and impartial trials, and that the perpetrators of these attacks are brought to justice. <sup>16</sup> In this resolution, November 2 is declared International Day to End Impunity for Crimes Against Journalists.

## **Current scenario**

The non-governmental Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) and Reporters without Borders (RSF) are the biggest advocates that have been pushing the United Nations to urge its member states to protect press freedom and freedom of expression and opinion. The CPJ is a non-profit NGO, with headquarters in New York, and is comprised of 40 experts from around the world who report and document hundreds of attacks and violations in repressive countries, conflict zones, and established democracies.<sup>8</sup> RSF is a non-profit NGO with its headquarters in Paris, France, with the mandated mission to defend press and online freedom,

protect journalistic sources, condemn abuses, and collect reports and statistics for dissemination. 9 RSF has consultant status with the United Nations. Neither receives funding from the UN, although support could be requested by the Human Rights Council Other prominent non-governmental organizations that work with mediafreedom issues include:

- Amnesty International
- Article 19
- The Association of European Journalists
- The Centre for Journalism in Extreme Situations
- The European Publishers Association
- The Freedom House
- The International Federation of Journalists
- The International Press Institute
- The South East Europe Media Organization

### **Legality of the Issue at Hand**

The various member states of the United Nations have the different forms of governance and their own laws governing journalist safety and ensuring free media. Surprisingly a few countries also suffer from the lack of the former.

As the leading UN body on human rights the committee can come up with declarations and resolutions that can be signed by the member nations with the scope and promise of abiding to them in the future.

The UN through its resolutions brings this uniformity in the world that is an amalgamation of different laws and rules of procedure aimed at maintaining a civilized way of life

### **Conclusion**

For significant progress to be made in all nations, member states must come to mutual agreements on new ways to ensure the safety, freedom and impunity of journalism. Given that many countries do not agree on this topic, coming to an agreement may prove to be difficult. Together we will, however, surely be able to change the current situation and to adopt new laws to protect the journalists of the world. A previous resolution on this issue that has passed is one drafted by the United Nations Human Rights Council. Resolution A/HRC/20/L.13 was backed by more than 70 countries and includes the “promotion, protection, and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet.” Multiple resolutions such as A/RES/1684(XVI), on the Freedom of Information, have been debated but are inconclusive as they are without vote.

### **Questions to ponder upon**

- What are the existing loopholes in the present UN resolutions?
- Can they be filled?
- Will there be any benefit from rectifying the existing resolutions or new ones should be made from scratch?
- How to ensure uniformity in a globe filled with various forms of governments and different laws on journalist safety and media freedom?
- What do Khashoggi's killing teach us?
- How do governments play a role?
- What is the role played by the non-state actors?

### **References:**

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/about-us/mandate-un-human-rights>

Annual Report 2022 by the partner organisations to the Council of Europe

Platform to Promote the Protection of Journalism and Safety of Journalists

Implementation Guide to selected topics under the Protection and Prosecution pillars of the Guidelines of Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)4 on the protection of journalism and safety of journalists and other media actors DGI(2020)11

Protecting the Professional Freedom of Journalists by Summer Peebles

### **Some Useful Links For Further Research**

<https://ipi.media/international-declaration-on-the-protection-of-journalists/>

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/06/ensuring-media-freedom-and-safety-journalists-requires-urgent-concrete&ved=2ahUKEwjC8MzI\\_MD6AhXXT2wGH\\_a\\_GC24QF-noECA4QAQ&usg=AOvVaw1aF\\_pD0\\_WxH\\_4nVWPBgKzt-](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/06/ensuring-media-freedom-and-safety-journalists-requires-urgent-concrete&ved=2ahUKEwjC8MzI_MD6AhXXT2wGH_a_GC24QF-noECA4QAQ&usg=AOvVaw1aF_pD0_WxH_4nVWPBgKzt-)

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.coe.int/en/web/freedom-expression/safety-of-journalists&ved=2ahUKEwj1\\_67t\\_MD6AhU0TmwGHTxGCV8QFnoECB0QAQ&usg=AOvVaw2J\\_syZcttWhczME0Lmnk-jng](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.coe.int/en/web/freedom-expression/safety-of-journalists&ved=2ahUKEwj1_67t_MD6AhU0TmwGHTxGCV8QFnoECB0QAQ&usg=AOvVaw2J_syZcttWhczME0Lmnk-jng)

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/un-plan-on-safety-journalists\\_en.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwj3yNj\\_MD6AhWLSmwGHSo8CL4QFnoEC-BIQAQ&usg=AOvVaw3bz6taCAh3Fyzeqi0QvQrS](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/un-plan-on-safety-journalists_en.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwj3yNj_MD6AhWLSmwGHSo8CL4QFnoEC-BIQAQ&usg=AOvVaw3bz6taCAh3Fyzeqi0QvQrS)

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/388\\_8335/files/A\\_HRC\\_RES\\_45\\_18-EN.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwjuzLSE\\_8D6AhVc3jgGHahuCuwQFnoECA0QAQ&usg=AOvVaw1UQW8\\_mV-iP-nRzfY\\_kl3ule](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/388_8335/files/A_HRC_RES_45_18-EN.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwjuzLSE_8D6AhVc3jgGHahuCuwQFnoECA0QAQ&usg=AOvVaw1UQW8_mV-iP-nRzfY_kl3ule)

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://d-nb.info/1226487696/34&ved=2ahUKEwjuzLSE\\_8D6AhVc3jgGHahuCuwQFnoEC-CUQAQ&usg=AOvVaw1K7srJOBQZou6wGzzTLxpR](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://d-nb.info/1226487696/34&ved=2ahUKEwjuzLSE_8D6AhVc3jgGHahuCuwQFnoEC-CUQAQ&usg=AOvVaw1K7srJOBQZou6wGzzTLxpR)

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegD ata/etudes/BRIE/2022/702562/EXPO\\_BRI\(2022\)702562\\_EN.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwjuzLSE\\_8D6AhVc3jgGHahuCuwQFnoECCoQAQ&usg=AOvVaw3Z9Fji54Clw-8bJzmzl-HI](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegD ata/etudes/BRIE/2022/702562/EXPO_BRI(2022)702562_EN.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwjuzLSE_8D6AhVc3jgGHahuCuwQFnoECCoQAQ&usg=AOvVaw3Z9Fji54Clw-8bJzmzl-HI)

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## **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

### **Roll Call**

A committee meeting begins with a roll call, without which quorum cannot be established. A debate cannot begin without a quorum being established. A delegate may change his/her roll call in the next session. For example, if Delegate answers the Present in the First session, he can answer Present and vote in the next session when the roll call occurs.

During the roll call, the country names are recalled out of alphabetical order, and delegates can answer either by saying Present or Present and voting. Following are the ways a roll call can be responded in -

Present - Delegates can vote Yes, no, or abstain for a Draft Resolution when they answer the Roll Call with Present;

Present and voting - An delegate is required to vote decisively, i.e., Yes/No only if they have answered the Roll Call with a Present and voting. A Delegate cannot abstain in this case.

**Abstention** - The Delegate may abstain from voting if they are in doubt, or if their country supports some points but opposes others. Abstention can also be used if a delegate believes that the passage of the resolution will harm the world, even though it is unlikely to be highly specific. A delegate who responded with present and voting is not allowed to abstain during a substantive vote. An abstention counts as neither “yes” nor “no vote”, and his or her vote is not included in the total vote tally.

## **Quorum**

In order for the proceedings of a committee to proceed, quorum (also known as a minimum number of members) must be set which is one-third of the members of the committee must be present. Quorum will be assumed to be established unless a delegate’s presence is specifically challenged and shown to be absent during the roll call. The Executive Board may suspend committee sessions if a quorum is not reached.

## **General Speakers List**

After the agenda for the session has been established, a motion is raised to open the General Speaker’s List or GSL. The GSL is where all types of debates take place throughout the conference, and the list remains open throughout the duration of the agenda’s discussion. If a delegate wishes to speak in the GSL, he or she must notify the Executive Board by raising his or her placard when the Executive asks for Delegates desiring to speak in the GSL. Each country’s name will be listed in the order in which it will deliver its speech. A GSL can have an individual speaker time of anywhere from 60-120 seconds. Following their GSL speech, a Delegate has the option of yielding his/her time to a specific Delegate, Information Points (questions) or to the Executive Board.

Speakers List will be followed for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted.

## **Yield**

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at



the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Director. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

- Yield to another delegate. When a delegate has some time left to speak, and he/ she doesn't wish to utilize it, that delegate may elect to yield the remaining speaking time to another delegate. This can only be done with the prior consent of another delegate (taken either verbally or through chits). The delegate who has been granted the other's time may use it to make a substantive speech, but cannot further yield it.
- Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Executive Board. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Director. The Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
- Yield to the EB. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

## Motions

Motions are the formal term used for when one initiates an action. Motions cover a wide variety of things.

Once the floor is open, the Chairs will ask for any points or motions. If you wish to bring one to the Floor, this is what you should do:

- Raise your placard in a way that the chair can read it
- Wait until the Chair recognizes you
- Stand up and after properly addressing the Chair("Thank you, honourable Chair" or something along these lines), state what motion you wish to propose
- Chairs will generally repeat the motions and may also ask for clarification. Chairs may do this if they do not understand and may also ask for or suggest modifications to the motion that they feel might benefit the debate.

Every motion is subject to seconds, if not otherwise stated. To pass a motion at least one other nation has to second the motion brought forward. A nation cannot second its own motion.

If there are no seconds, the motion automatically fails.

If a motion has a second, the Chair will ask for objections. If no objections are raised, the motion will pass without discussion or a procedural vote. In case of objections, a procedural vote will be held. The vote on a motion requires a simple majority, if not otherwise stated.

While voting upon motions, there are no abstentions. If a vote is required, everyone must vote either “Yes” or “No”. If there is a draw on any vote, the vote will be retaken once. In case there are multiple motions on the Floor, the vote will be casted by their Order of Precedence. If one motion passes, the others will not be voted upon anymore. However, they may be reintroduced once the Floor is open again.

During a moderated caucus, there will be no speakers’ list. The moderator will call upon speakers in the order in which the signal their desire to speak. If you want to bring in a motion for a moderated caucus, you will have to specify the duration, a speakers’ time, a moderator, and the purpose of the caucus. This motion is subject to seconds and objections but is not debatable.

In an unmoderated caucus, proceedings are not bound by the Rules of Procedure. Delegates may move around the room freely and converse with other delegates. This is also the time to create blocks, develop ideas, and formulate working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments. Remember that you are required to stay in your room unless given permission to leave by a Chair.

During the course of debate, the following **points** are in order:

- **Point of Personal Privilege:** Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme case may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.
- **Point of Order:** During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Director in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Director may rule out of order those points that are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the

matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

- **Point of Parliamentary Enquiry:** When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the EB a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.
- **Point of information:** After a delegate gives a speech, and if the delegate yields their time to Points of Information, one Point of Information (a question) can be raised by delegates from the floor. The speaker will be allotted the remainder of his or her speaking time to address Points of Information. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches and resolutions.
- **Right to Reply:** A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the committee staff. The Director will grant the Right of Reply and his or her discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Director.

## **Draft Resolution**

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may motion to introduce the draft resolution. The Director, time permitting, shall read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion received the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Director, at his or her discretion, may answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Director may end this clarificatory question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or closed or a draft resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that topic area and delegates

may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

## **Amendments**

All amendments need to be written and submitted to the executive board. The format for this is authors, signatories and the clause with mentioning the add, delete and replace. There are two forms of amendment, which can be raised by raising a motion for amendment and approval of the chair=

**Friendly Amendments:** Amendment, which is agreed upon by all the author's does not require any kind of voting

**Unfriendly Amendments:** Amendments that are introduced by any other need not be voted upon by the council and are directly incorporated in the resolution. You need a simple majority in order to introduce a normal amendment.

## **BODY of Draft Resolution**

The draft resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- **Draft resolution consists of clauses with the first word of each clause underlined.**
- **The next section, consisting of Preambulatory Clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the draft resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined word and ends with a comma.**
- **Operative Clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses are all with the present tense active verbs and are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semi-colon except the last, which ends with a period.**

## **SAMPLE POSITION PAPER**

Committee : UNDP

Country : Chad

Topic : Women in Development

Chad is concerned about gender equality concerns and is pleased that people are paying attention to this subject. We promote human rights and believe that all humans, including men and women, are created equal. We see that violence and gender discrimination would be a violation of human rights. We also think that women, like men, should be allowed a larger role in practically every facet of life.

This crisis has been resolved in practically every country, and we now need to create a safer and more secure environment. Improved environment for women and their activities As many as 70% to 80% of women are responsible for their home. However, they are in an unpleasant condition due to a lack of education, financial management, and even awareness of their rights. Which led to bigger problems such as unpaid overtime work, low education owing to forced young marriage, and other culturally based constraints that make people unhappy.

Our country may have joined and ratified human rights accords that acknowledged the Gender equality is a concept. And our government enthusiastically passed the domestic violence statute, which is yet another step toward recognising this issue. Nonetheless, we think that there is a problem in law enforcement, which is why Chad will participate in UNDP programmes regarding gender equality, women empowerment, and advocating our position to our own people.

The government of Chad presented various remedies to this problem.

1. Creating an environment in which women are accepted and treated equally. in which case As an example, UNDP should engage in social and cultural activities to create a “model community.” to different villages Education is one of the projects. The majority of the time, young girls are stolen away from school and compelled to work or marry owing to financial difficulties Developing an option may be night school or another flexible-in-time and free school.

2. A basic financial education. Women should seek out services or products that are effective. capable of handling them We would aid them in obtaining credit and a better and safer loan. And they should be functioning as entrepreneurs in their town or group. Which in this case In this situation, they create a new, independent employment.