

Nansha College Preparatory Academy
South China Model United Nations (SCMUN)



Chair Manual
2019 edition

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Introduction

Thank you for volunteering at one of the annual South China Model United Nations Conference. Without the volunteer participation of the chairs, co-chairs, chair assistants, and admins, SCMUN would not be able to hold these conferences for NCPA students and students in Pearl River Delta schools. Thank you for your contribution to this conference!

The objective of the conference is, by means of discussion, negotiation and debate, to seek solutions to the various problems of the world: economic, social, environmental, and cultural. By this means we learn to break away from narrow national interests and to develop true international cooperation.

While you may not be a participant in the committee sessions the way the delegates are, by no means is the job of a chair and the rest of the leadership staff an easy one. One should have a good working knowledge of parliamentary procedure, how a resolution should be written, and the rules of the conference. The chair and the rest of the staff have the task of keeping committees running smoothly and on schedule, and encouraging lively debate among the delegates. Finally, the chairs have the final say on which delegates will walk away from the conference with awards. It is up to you and the rest of the volunteer staff of your committee to evaluate delegates and recognize those who have displayed a knowledge and level of discourse above the rest of their peers.

Please read through this manual and refer to it as often as needed to answer questions as they may arise from the students.

Good luck and thank you for the hard work.

-SCMUN Mangement Team

Staff Expectations

As a SCMUN staff member, it is important to follow and remember a few key guidelines:

- Punctuality
- Appearance
- Poise
- Impartiality, fairness
- Honesty
- Respectfulness

It is important for all staff to be on time, both at the beginning of the day and after each recess. **EARLY IS ON TIME, ON TIME IS LATE!** Professional dress is expected from both the students and staff; dress pants, dress shirts, dresses, and sweaters are all acceptable attire. Jeans, T-shirts, tennis shoes, and distracting clothing are not permitted, and detract from the experience of all present.

Staff, especially those acting as chairs, co-chairs, and chair assistants are expected to conduct themselves with poise. It is often necessary to address multiple points or motions simultaneously, to contend with violations of diplomatic courtesy, to field questions, and to approve resolutions. How the dais (chairs, co-chairs, and chair assistants) handle these challenges has an immense effect on the committee. The impartiality and honesty of those in the committee sessions ensure fairness in the sessions, as well as in the scoring and awards.

Chairs

The role of the chair is to facilitate debate and to ensure that delegates follow the rules of parliamentary procedure. Chairs also explain and clarify rules so that the majority novice delegates can feel comfortable participating. Along with clarifying the rules and facilitating the flow of the committee sessions, the chair also helps set the atmosphere of the simulation. The chair's duties are:

- Being responsible for the orderly conduct and function of the body
- Taking roll call and maintaining attendance records
- Declaring the opening and closing of each session
- Ensuring observance of the rules of parliamentary procedure, including by:
 - Ruling on points and motions;
 - According the right to speak to delegates and enforcing speaking time limits; and
 - Guiding committee through difficult procedures, particularly voting procedure.
- Answering delegates' questions
- Facilitating all other operations of the body, including observing the main conference schedule.

The chair also accords four privileges:

- Order: The chair will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and the maintenance of order therein.
- Discretion: The chair has the discretion to entertain a motion, to deny a motion, or to decide that a particular motion is appropriate or inappropriate.

- Delegation: The chair has the power to delegate authority to either a co-chair or any other appropriate person.
- Format: The chair may require that any motion or request be submitted in writing.

The chair has significant influence on the atmosphere and ambiance of the committee. While it is important to ensure the workings of the committee run smoothly and decorum is observed, lighter moments can be encouraged as well. While MUN is a serious learning experience, students should find it pleasurable and fun.

Observers

In some cases, observers may also be present during a committee session. Observers act as aids to the chair and co-chair, fill in if there is an absence, and encourage the participation of novice delegates. Observers also typically take notes on the score sheets during committee sessions, which are then used by the chair and co-chair in deciding who should be chosen as award recipients. If there is no observer in the committee, the chair and/or co-chair must take over these scoring responsibilities, as documented proof of scoring decisions is required at the end of the conference.

Runners

The duties of a runner may overlap with those of a co-chair or observer, or may be the domain of another person entirely. Runners are typically those volunteers who do not have much experience with SCMUN Model UN conferences, and so can have the opportunity to sit in on a committee session. They are not required to know the rules of parliamentary procedure or scoring as do the chair, co-chair, and observer, and so can learn how a session runs for future conferences, or if they are needed to fill in if another volunteer cannot make it to the conference. Aside from being able to watch a committee session, runners are in charge of making copies of all working papers, resolutions, and amendments that a committee may need, and can find SCMUN staff members if a problem occurs. This allows the chair and co-chair to concentrate on what is happening during the committee session, and for the whole experience to run smoothly. Runners are encouraged, just as the rest of the staff is, to ask the students questions during moderated caucus and breaks in order to encourage the student thought process, and to learn more themselves as the conference progresses.

Conduct of the Chair

USE OF THE GAVEL

The gavel is a powerful tool of the chair. Light taps are used to signify that a delegate should wrap up a speech, while slightly heavier taps indicate the end of the speaking time limit. The gavel may also be used to call for “decorum,” or quietness in the committee, but it should be used sparingly for this purpose so the chair may avoid an overbearing presence.

UNBIASED CONDUCT

It is difficult but important for the chair to avoid showing any bias. It is always important to engage those students who don’t speak much. However, even when many students who have not previously spoken decide to participate, it is important not to neglect those who have spoken often.

GUIDE DEBATE

If the committee seems slow to take a specific course of action that the chair deems fit or necessary (such as motioning for recesses or introductions of resolutions), the chair should interject by stating that “The chair would now look favorably upon _____,” detailing the desired motion. Also, a chair must remember that if there are no yields after a formal speech, the chair must open the floor to comments. If certain students refrain from speaking, it is good for the chair to encourage them to participate.

INTERPRET RULES

Points of Order and Privilege (if the current speaker cannot be heard) are in order at any time, including interrupting a speaker. Points of Inquiry/Information can be made any time somebody is not speaking. Motions can be made only when the committee is in formal debate. Motions are not in order during moderated or unmoderated caucus.

If a motion is made at an improper time or would not be worthwhile, the chair should rule the motion “dilatory,” meaning out of order, or literally, time wasting.

MAINTAIN ORDER (“DECORUM”)

Delegates may pass notes at all times except during formal voting procedure. The passing of notes should not be disruptive.

If a delegate makes a valid Point of Privilege to leave the room, they may. Delegates don’t need to ask to go to the bathroom; they should just leave. Delegates may also go into the hall in order to work on a resolution (double delegations must leave one delegate in the room). Delegates are not permitted to leave the building at any time unless under the approval of their faculty advisor.

Rules of Parliamentary Procedure

Partially adapted from the Lake Erie International Model United Nations corporation (LEIMUN)

Article 1 - Official Language

The only official language for the conferences is English. All formal business shall be conducted in English.

Article 2 - Rule Priorities

These rules are the only official rules of the conference. Matters not delineated in these rules shall be governed according to the United Nations Charter or other governing document.

Article 3 - Interpretation of the Rules

If a dispute over the interpretation of these Rules arises, final interpretation of these rules, the United Nations Charter, international treaties, and all portions of international law shall be considered. The final interpretation is not subject to appeal.

Article 4 - Appeal of the Ruling of the chair

A delegate may appeal the ruling of the chair, except as provided for in these rules. The motion to appeal must be made immediately following the ruling in question, and must be seconded. The chair shall speak briefly in favor of the ruling, and the delegate making the motion shall speak briefly against the ruling. The chair shall then put the question as follows: "Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?" A "YES" vote signifies support for the ruling of the chair. A "NO" vote signifies opposition to the ruling of the chair. The decision of the chair is sustained, unless a majority of the members of the body cast their votes in opposition.

Article 5 - Powers of the chair

1. The chair shall be responsible for the orderly conduct and function of the body, ensuring observance of these Rules, and ruling on Points of Order.
2. The chair shall have the responsibility of facilitating the operations of the body.
3. The chair shall declare the opening and closing of each session.
4. The chair shall accord the right to speak, call the roll, maintain attendance records, put questions, and announce decisions.
5. The chair shall not be accorded a vote.
6. The rulings of the chair are subject to appeal, except as specifically delineated elsewhere in these Rules.

Article 6 - Roll Call Procedure

1. The chair will call the roll for the purposes of establishing quorum at the beginning of each session. Members who desire to be considered present shall reply "present" when the name of their delegation is called. No members may be announced by proxy. A reply of "present and voting" requires the member to vote in the affirmative or negative on any substantive matter.
2. The chair will have the time of the last roll call posted. Delegations who were not considered present at the time of the last roll call and wish to be accorded full voting rights, must submit a note, in writing, to the chair requesting that they be considered present.

Article 7 - Procedural Voting

1. Each delegation shall have one vote. A procedural vote is one that applies to the actions of the committee rather than to policy or resolutions pertaining to policy.
2. No member may cast a vote by proxy or on behalf of another member country.
3. Procedural motions shall pass with the affirmative votes of a simple/absolute majority of the members of the committee.

Article 8 - Speeches and Debate

1. No delegate may address the body without the permission of the chair.
2. The chair shall call upon speakers by the raise of placards following the debating procedure
3. Delegations comprised of more than one delegate may share allotted speaking time among members of the same delegation provided they do so in accordance with conference Policies.
4. Speeches must be given while seated or standing next to the delegation's assigned position or from a point designated by the chair.
5. The chair shall call a speaker to order if: the delegate's remarks are frivolous, dilatory, or not germane to the topic under discussion; the delegation's allotted time has expired; or the speaker's remarks are directed to a personality or nation rather than the issue at hand.

6. The chair may recognize two delegates other than the speaker to comment on any substantive speech. comments are limited to thirty seconds and are only in order after substantive speeches without yields, and are considered part of the substantive speech. comments may not be yielded and must be germane to the speech they are commenting upon.

Article 9 - Yields

A delegation that is on the podium has been granted the right to speak, may yield the remainder of their allotted time in one of the following ways:

1. To The chair: A delegate may at any time conclude the delegation's speech by yielding to the chair. Upon doing so, the entire delegation shall retake their seats.
2. To Another Delegate: A delegation may yield unused time to another delegation. The intention to yield to another delegation may be made at any time during the delegation's speech. Time may not be yielded to more than one delegation, and yielded time may not be yielded again, except to the chair.
3. To Questions: A delegation may yield to questions at the conclusion of the delegation's speech. The chair shall recognize delegates to ask questions of the speaker. A delegate recognized to ask a question shall be limited to asking only one question. Only one member of the speaking delegation may answer a question, but that member may change from question to question. A delegation shall only be assessed for time that is actually spent answering a question. A delegation that has yielded time to questions yields to questions from all delegates recognized by the chair. A delegation may still yield to the chair at any time. Time yielded to questions may be extended, but may not be yielded again, except to the chair.

Article 10 - Points

1. A delegate may interrupt with a Point whenever the floor is open. A delegate may only interrupt a speaker with a Point of Order or Personal Privilege, only when the Point directly concerns the speech being interrupted. A delegate raising a Point may not speak on the substance of the matter at hand, but may be granted time to make a short statement concerning the Point. If the chair feels that Points are being used to disrupt or delay the orderly conduct of business, the chair may rule that they must be submitted in writing for a specific period of time. This decision is not subject to appeal.
2. Point of Personal Privilege: A delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege whenever the delegate experiences personal discomfort that impairs the delegate's ability to participate in the proceedings, except as specifically delineated elsewhere in these Rules. The chair shall make every reasonable effort to rectify the situation.
3. Point of Order: A delegate may raise a Point of Order whenever the delegate believes that these Rules are being violated. The chair will then immediately rule on the Point of Order.
4. Point of Information to the Chair: A delegate may raise a Point of Information whenever the delegate desires to make an inquiry to the chair concerning these Rules, the state of business (past, present, and future); or any other relevant question pertaining to "conference matters."
5. Point of Information: When the allotted time for the delegation speaking is expired or his/her speech are concluded, it is in the procedure for the chair to inquire the delegation for a certain amount of question opened to the committee. After this delegate opened to a certain amount, delegates in the committee are granted the right to ask questions that is relative to the speech by raising placard and selected by the chair/

Article 11 - Rights of Reply

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by an extraordinary comment of another delegate may request a Right of Reply. The Right of Reply is requested by making a Point of Personal Privilege immediately following the offending speech. A delegate may not interrupt a speaker with a Point of Personal Privilege to request a Right of Reply. The chair's decision whether to grant the Right of Reply is discretionary, not debatable, and not subject to appeal. Once granted, the Right of Reply may be limited in length by the chair. The only yield in order will be a yield to the chair. A Right of Reply may not be made to a Right of Reply.

Article 12- Precedence

1. The chair may accord itself precedence for the purpose of clarifying rules or explaining any business before the body.
2. Parliamentary points that may interrupt the speaker are always considered immediately by the chair once they are recognized.
3. Motions shall have the following precedence:
 - a. Privileged Motions
 - i. Motion to Recess
 - ii. Motion to Adjourn
 - b. Subsidiary Motions
 - i. Motion to Limit or Extend Speaking Time
 - ii. Motion to Table Debate
 - iii. Motion for Previous Question
 - iv. Motion to Adjourn Debate

- c. Main Motions
 - i. Motion to Take From the Table
 - ii. Motion to Reconsider

Article 13 - Presenting Motions

1. If a delegation is recognized for the expressed purpose of speaking and desires to make a procedural motion, a member of the delegation may do so at the end of the speech, provided that the delegation has not yet yielded. When not speaking, a delegate may make a motion when the floor is open between speeches, but may not interrupt a speaker, except as specifically delineated elsewhere in these Rules.
2. Its originator may withdraw a motion at any time before a vote has been taken on the motion. consideration of the motion is immediately ended unless another member immediately assumes sponsorship of the motion.

Article 14 - Dilatory Motions

The chair may rule as dilatory (and therefore out of order) any motion that is frivolous or non-germane, and which is clearly intended to disrupt or delay the normal function of the body. The chair's rulings in these cases are not subject to appeal.

Article 15- Resolutions

1. A delegation may become a signatory of a resolution at any time before any substantive votes have been taken with consent of the sponsor.
2. A resolution requires a main submitter and 2 co-submitters to speak for this resolution (a main submitter cannot become a main submitter of another resolution)
3. When a resolution is withdrawn, all proposed amendments to it are withdrawn also. A withdrawn resolution may be resubmitted to the chair for approval, at a later time, as provided for in these Rules.
4. To become a resolution, it must explain the problem, include historical background and pose a solution to the problem. 25% of the body's members, rounded up, are required for signatories.
5. Once a draft has had the appropriate number of signatory, the main submitter should give the resolution to the chair for basic checking. Once the checking is done and the resolution is signed by the chair, the main submitter should bring the resolution to the approval panel. After being approved, the approved resolution should be handed to the chairs and will be debated in the following sessions.

Article 16 - Amendments to Resolutions

1. All amendments shall be submitted, in writing, to the chair before the close-debate of the resolution.
2. The chair would introduce amendments during opening debate of the resolution.
3. Amendments that have the approval of the main submitter are considered friendly amendments and automatically become a part of the underlying resolution when introduced by the main submitter.
4. If the approval of main submitter does not exist, the amendment becomes an unfriendly amendment. An unfriendly amendment would be debated and voted on during voting procedures prior to voting on the underlying resolution.
5. The chair may rule an amendment, which has the effect of negating the main thrust of the underlying resolution or which bears no resemblance to the underlying resolution, out of order.

Article 17 - Previous Question

A delegate may move for the previous question, whether or not the Speakers List has been exhausted, provided that there is a resolution on the floor, whenever the floor is open. The motion requires a second, is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against, and passes with the affirmative vote of a majority of the members. If the motion passes, the chair shall then immediately declare the beginning of Voting Procedures for all proposals on the floor, in their order of introduction. If the motion fails, debate continues at the point where the motion was made.

Article 18 - Voting Procedure

1. During Voting Procedures, there shall be no talking or passing of notes.
2. There shall be no interruptions, except for Points of Order, Personal Privilege, and Point of Information, or motions pertaining to the method of voting.
3. During Voting Procedures, only conference staff may leave or enter the room.
4. Any delegate or observer who disrupts Voting Procedure shall be ruled dilatory, and therefore out of order.
5. The body shall first consider each of the unfriendly amendments on the floor in the order they were introduced. The question to adopt an amendment shall be considered substantive.
6. Once all unfriendly amendments have been dealt with in turn, the body shall then consider the underlying resolution.
7. Voting procedures shall be considered concluded once the chair has announced the final vote on the underlying resolution.

Article 19 - Substantive Voting

1. Voting shall normally be conducted by a show of placards. A delegate who wishes to question the outcome of a substantive vote by placards may move for a roll call vote.
2. In the Security council, all substantive votes shall pass with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members and the absence of a negative vote by one of the permanent members. In all other bodies, all substantive votes shall pass with the affirmative vote of a majority of the members.
3. A motion for divide the house is in order only for substantive votes, and may be made before a substantive vote is to be taken, or as described above. The motion does not require a second, is not debatable, and is not voted upon. The motion to divide the house only affects a single substantive vote, and must be requested separately for different votes taken during a single voting procedure.
4. The chair reading the roll in English alphabetical order shall conduct a roll call vote. As the name of each delegation is called, the delegation shall reply, "For", "Against", or "Abstain".
5. The chair shall conclude the roll call vote by announcing the final tally of the votes, and whether the resolution has been passed or defeated.
6. Voting procedure usually requires a simply majority(50%) of "For" to be considered as a pass. For Security council, all the resolutions would require an absolute majority(2/3) and no veto votes to be considered as a pass

Article 20 - Tabling

1. A delegate may motion to table a resolution. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of an absolute majority(2/3) of the members. No action or debate will be permitted on a resolution that has been tabled until it has been taken from the table.

Article 21 - Adjournment of Debate

The body may adjourn debate on the current topic area, closing that topic for the remainder of the conference. Upon adjournment, all resolutions on the floor are withdrawn from consideration. The purpose of adjourning debate is to signify that debate on the current topic area is concluded. This motion requires a second. If there is opposition, it is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and against the motion, and passes with the affirmative votes of a majority of the members.

Article 22 - Recess and Adjournment

1. A recess is a set period of time during which no official business is conducted, and the presence of neither the officials nor the delegates may be required. Once a period of recess has been set, it may not be shortened, except by conference officials to bring the recess into conformity with the conference Schedule. When the meeting has reconvened, the business of the meeting shall continue at the point where the recess occurred. This motion is normally made at the end of a session.
2. Adjournment signifies that all business of the body contained in the Agenda has been completed. This motion is normally made only at the last regular meeting of the conference.
3. The motions to Adjourn and to Recess each require a second, are not debatable, and pass with the affirmative votes of the majority of the members. The chair may rule either of these motions dilatory, and this decision may not be appealed.

MODEL UN GLOSSARY

Abstention or **Abstain from a vote** – Declining to vote either affirmatively or negatively on a resolution. It's not possible to abstain if delegation gives “present and voting” as their status at roll call.

Amendments - Details or conditions added to resolutions. *Friendly amendments* require the support of the sponsors in order for their addition to resolutions. *Unfriendly amendments* can be initiated by anyone in the committee, but require a sponsor and co-sponsors and a majority vote to pass.

Bilateral v. Multilateral - Adjectives describing relations between states. Bilateral agreements or treaties involving only two countries were characteristic of the pre-WWI period, while multilateral relationships, involving more than two countries, are much more common today.

Bloc - A group of countries that form a logical combination because of geographical, economic, or cultural considerations (*e.g.* G8, African bloc, Arab League).

Caucus - A forum for informal debate, where the rules of debate are suspended or partially suspended, and delegates are able to gather in groups and freely discuss and work with one another. Caucuses can be *moderated*, in which the chair calls on individuals to speak and the speaking list is not used, or *unmoderated*, in which delegates are free to move about the room and talk and work together. Motions and yields of all kinds are out of order during moderated and unmoderated caucuses.

Clauses - The individual sections of a resolution. They are of two types: *preambulatory* (at the beginning of a resolution to introduce the issue, state concerns, and previous United Nation's actions) and *operative*, which set out solutions and initiatives for the committee to undertake. Operative clauses are numbered.

Comments - If a delegate does not yield his/her time during a speech in formal debate, the chair may recognize two delegates to make comments specifically on that speech.

Consensus – Obtaining widespread agreement on action. Establishing consensus is the goal of UN resolutions and policy-making.

Dividing the Question – A motion in order during voting procedure. It allows the committee to vote on operative clauses of a resolution separately, as the delegate who makes the motion specifies (*e.g.* Motion to divide the question, to consider Clauses 1 and 3 together, but the rest individually). This is useful if you agree with one part of a resolution but not the whole thing.

Draft Resolution – The term for a resolution that has been formally introduced to the committee but has not yet been voted on in committee session. See “Resolution.”

Foreign Aid - Money given by one government to another for humanitarian or developmental purposes. It plays a key role in shaping many countries' foreign policy. Non-governmental organizations are also key donors; their contributions may be given to governments or to individuals/groups within a country. Today, however, states may be more interested in receiving *foreign direct investment*, through which foreign citizens and companies may locate companies and businesses within the country and employ its citizens.

Foreign Policy - The attitudes and interests of a state towards external issues. Foreign policy can be influenced by a variety of factors such as military strength, trading partners, history, domestic government, and the interests of groups within the country.

Formal Debate – the “default” type of debate. In Formal Debate, the committee follows a speakers’ list, with strict time limits on speaking time. Speakers must also formally yield any of their remaining time to the chair, another delegation, or questions. Most points and motions are in order in formal debate.

G8 (Group of Eight) - A body comprised of eight of the world’s most powerful nations: Canada, the U.S., U.K., France, Italy, Japan, Germany, and Russia. Yearly meetings enable the leaders of these nations to establish more personal relationships and discuss issues.

Global Financial Institutions - Recognizing the importance of economic factors in ensuring peace and human rights, the UN helped to sponsor these institutions shortly after WWII. Though they operate independently from the UN, they often work in consultation with various UN bodies. *The International Monetary Fund* (IMF) is primarily concerned with the stability of the world’s financial systems and currency controls, while the *World Bank* awards loans and grants to countries to alleviate poverty. Though both include members of most of the world’s states, they rely primarily on richer countries for their funding. *The World Trade Organization* (WTO) brings its members together to negotiate reductions in tariffs and other barriers to trade and to enforce the members’ agreements. Supporters praise the enormous growth in the volume of worldwide trade since the establishment of these institutions, while detractors criticize rich country dominance in making policy, and insufficient concern for labor and the environment.

Lobbying – Refers to informal caucusing between a small group of delegates, usually outside the committee room while debate is still in progress.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) - Accepted by most countries in 2000, these goals are guiding the work of the United Nations, the World Bank, and other global and national institutions. They include the halving of absolute poverty, establishing worldwide universal elementary school education, protecting the environment and human rights, meeting the special needs of Africa, and reforming the UN by 2015.

Motions - Motions can only be made in formal debate. They allow a delegate to petition the committee to change the status quo (e.g., motion for a moderated caucus . . .), or allow a delegate to ask for or give information (e.g., motion to comment). A full list of motions is available in the SCMUN Model UN Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.

NGOs (Non-governmental Organizations) - Organizations or associations that are not associated with a specific country or international political organization. Their aims can be broad (World Vision International, Amnesty International, Greenpeace) or quite specific (Doctors Without Borders). The UN has a history of working closely with NGOs, especially on humanitarian projects.

Non-Members or Observer States - Countries which either do not belong to the UN or which have not been admitted to the UN. Current Observer States include Kosovo and the Vatican.

Placard - Sign stating the name of a delegate's country, which is used to gain recognition from the chair and to cast votes.

Points – Points can be raised in formal or informal debate. They allow a delegate to ask for information or accommodation from the chair (NOT from fellow committee members!). There are only two points that can interrupt a speech: *Point of Personal Privilege* (if there is too much noise, heat/cold, etc.) and *Point of Order* (if a member believes a rule has been violated). Consult the SCMUN Model UN Rules of Parliamentary Procedure for a complete list and rules governing them.

Position Paper - A written statement by a delegate on a particular agenda topic, outlining one's foreign policy, proposed solutions, and alternatives. Two position papers (one on each assigned topic) are required from each delegation prior to a conference.

Regional Organizations - Regional organizations are specifically permitted by the UN Charter and may be economic, political, or a combination of the two. Frequently, they work in combination with the UN but they may also be tasked by the UN to carry out a specific function. Some of the better-known economic regional institutions are the European Union (EU), which has increasingly played a political role; the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); and the North American Free Trade Organization (NAFTA). Political regional institutions include the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Arab League, and the African Union (AU).

Resolution - A statement of policy accepted/rejected by various bodies or committees of the United Nations. Resolutions contain a preamble, ambulatory clauses, and operative clauses.

Right of Reply- Used only in formal debate when a delegate feels another debater has insulted and/or slandered their country or them personally. Rights of reply must be submitted to the chair in writing.

Roll Call - A motion made in voting procedure to individually call out each country's name for their vote. A delegate can vote: yes, yes with rights, no, no with rights, abstain, or pass. A country that passes will be asked to vote again at the end of the list, but then cannot abstain.

Sovereignty - The right of a state to control its own territory and its own citizens without interference from other bodies. Security Council members are often particularly protective of their sovereignty and may use the threat or fear of loss of sovereignty to vote against or veto (if applicable) a draft resolution.

Speakers' List - In formal debate, the chair follows the speaker's list to recognize delegates. A country's name can't be listed on it more than once.

Sponsor/Co-sponsor - Working papers and draft resolutions require one sponsor (the main author), and co-sponsors representing 25% of the committee. Being a co-sponsor does not necessarily mean being in support of the ideas presented, but being in favor of introducing the working paper formally to the committee for a full debate.

Veto - The five permanent members of the Security Council (U.S., U.K., France, Russia and China) are said to exercise their veto when they vote "no" on a draft resolution. If any of the five permanent members cast their veto (i.e., vote "no" or "no with rights"), then the resolution automatically fails to pass, no matter how many other supporters it has.

WMD - Refers to weapons of mass destruction whether they are nuclear, chemical, or biological. Eliminating and controlling these weapons has been and continues to be a primary concern of the United Nations.

Working Paper - Sometimes referred to as an “idea paper”, it is drawn up in the form of a resolution but has not yet been formally introduced to the committee. Its status as a “working paper” allows for sponsors and co-sponsors to continue making changes without having to go through the amendment process. Their overall purpose is to set out specific solutions or policy stances on an issue that can be debated within the committee.

Yield - In formal debate, delegates must yield their time at the end of a speech in one of three ways: to the chair (once the speech is over the chair takes the floor and moves on with the speaker’s list); to questions (delegates can ask the speaker questions for the speaker’s remaining time), or to another delegate (another speaker uses up the remaining time to give a speech, but cannot yield themselves.)

(Information taken and adapted from: <http://www.cowac.org/textmuntools.html>)

Resolution and Amendment Writing

RESOLUTION WRITING

A resolution is written in the form of a long sentence. The following numbers correspond with sections of the Sample Resolution on the next page.

1. The resolution's name will be assigned by the chair and is determined by the topic and the order in which it was introduced to the committee. For example, if the committee is on Topic B and the resolution is the third to be submitted, it receives the appellation: Resolution B/3.
2. The committee name, Main and co submitters, signatories, and topic should be written against the top left margin, in that order.
 - The main submitter is the delegation who is the lead writer and supporter of the resolution.
 - Signatories are those who want to see the resolution debated on the floor, but who do not necessarily favor the resolution.
3. A resolution needs at least 1/4 of the committee signed on as either a sponsor or signatory.
4. ***Perambulatory clauses*** begin with an underlined word and end with a comma.
 - These clauses address the problem being discussed, recall past actions taken, explain the purpose of the resolution, and offer support for the operative clauses.

Perambulatory Phrases

Acknowledging	Deeply convinced	Guided By	Noting with satisfaction
Affirming	Deeply disturbed	Having adopted	Noting with zest
Alarmed by	Deeply regretting	Having considered	Observing
Approving	Desiring	Having considered further	Reaffirming
Aware of	Emphasizing	Having devoted attention	Realizing
Bearing in mind	Expecting	Having examined	Recalling
Believing	Expressing its appreciation	Having heard	Recalling with concern
cognizant of	Expressing its satisfaction	Having received	Recognizing
confident	Fulfilling	Having studied	Referring
considering also	Fully alarmed	Hoping	Seeking
contemplating	Fully aware	Keeping in mind	Taking into account
convinced	Fully believing	Noting further	Taking into consideration
Declaring	Further deploring	Noting with approval	Taking note
Deeply concerned	Further recalling	Noting with deep concern	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply conscious	Gravely concerned	Noting with regret	Welcoming

5. **Operative clauses** begin with a number and an underlined word, and end with a semicolon. The exception is the last line of the resolution, which should end in a period.
- These clauses develop the solution to the problem recognized in the Preambulatory clauses.
 - The terms “condemn” and “demand” may be used **ONLY** in the Security council.

Operative Clauses

Accepts	Decides	Further invites	Renews
Affirms	Declares accordingly	Further proclaims	Regrets
Appeals	Demands**	Further Recommends	Requests
Approves	Deplores	Further reminds	Resolves
Authorizes	Designates	Further requests	Solemnly affirms
Calls	Draws attention	Has resolved	Strongly condemns**
Calls for	Emphasizes	Notes	Supports
Calls upon	Encourages	Offers	Takes note of
commends	Endorses	Proclaims	Transmits
condemns**	Expresses its appreciation	Reaffirms	Trusts
congratulates	Expresses its hope	Recommends	Urges
confirms	Further endorses	Reminds	**Security council only

6. Before a working paper can be submitted as a resolution, it must have at least 1/4 of the committee as sponsor and signatories. The sponsor must motion to introduce the resolution.

AMENDMENT WRITING

An amendment is an addition to a resolution.

1. An amendment needs to be written in the correct format: each additional preamble or operative clause must be written the same as if they were submitted in a resolution (see guidelines above).
2. Each amendment needs at least 1/4 of the committee signed as sponsor and signatories.
 - **Friendly amendments** are amendments approved by the sponsor and signatories of the resolution. If they give their approval, then the amendment is friendly and is automatically added to the resolution.
 - **Unfriendly amendments** are amendments not approved by the sponsor and signatories of the resolution. They are voted on during formal voting procedure.

Chair Team name list

Committee	President Chair	Co-Chair	Assistant Chair
UNSC	Owen Sun	Michael You	Eunice Zhang
Disec(NA) (Direct	Christal Wu	Austin Tan	Leon Lu
WHO	Helen Wong	Sean Holt	Nemo Zhou
ECOSOC	Katherine Pan	Jack Kim	William Liu
UNICEF	Minseo Jo	Stephanie Sun	Coco Yang
SOCHUM	Alisa Chen	Mahmood Saifi	Lishi Zhong

Committee Topics

UNSC

International Security in the New Era of Terrorism

Reformation in the UNSC: More Permanent Members

DISEC

The Establishment of International Policy for the Situation in Myanmar

Promoting the Prevention and Eradication of Arms Racing

ECOSOC

Mitigating the Impacts of Anti-Globalism

Building a Sustainable Development Framework to Support Small Island Nations

SOCHUM

Promoting Truthful Information on the Media and the Internet

Labor Rights in Developing Countries

WHO

Reviewing Global Immunization Policy

2019 Outbreak of Ebola in Africa

UNICEF

Supporting Child Education and Wellbeing in Combat & Contingency Zones

Prohibiting Sexual Abuse Towards Minors

Sample Chair Statement

(Adapted from SCMUN VII)

Forum:

World Health Organization

Issue:

Global strategy to reduce harmful use of alcohol and early alcoholic abuse among Gen Z

Student Officer:

Louis Liu , Zichuan XU

Overview

Alcohol is used in diverse cultures throughout the centuries extensively, which possess the addictive psychoactive substance. In modern societies, those alcoholic beverages are a routine part of the social landscape for many cultures. This is particularly true for those with high visibility in the society and great social influence, where socializing is accompanied with alcohol. In this context, it is easy to overlook or discount the health and social damage caused or contributed to by drinking (WHO). Alcohol influences individuals and societies in many aspects. Chronic diseases such as alcohol disorders, epilepsy, and cancers which affect individuals' health. Suicide, traffic accident, and violence caused social damages. The death attributes to alcohol, 28% were due to injuries, such as those from traffic crashes, self-harm and interpersonal violence 21% due to digestive disorders; 19% due to cardiovascular diseases, and the remainder due to infectious diseases, cancers, mental disorders and other health conditions(WHO). Works from WHO shows that the burden from drinking alcohol is widely distributed. "Far too many people, their families, and communities suffer the consequences of the harmful use of alcohol through violence, injuries, mental health problems and diseases like cancer and stroke," according to Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of WHO. "It's time to step up action to prevent this serious threat to the development of healthy societies."

Sustainable Development Goal

On September 25, 2015, the United Nations adopted a set of goals to save humanity from poverty, save a healthy planet for our future generations, and to build a peaceful society that ensures lives of dignity for all. Multiple contents in those 169 goals

stated in the SDG are related to the health of individuals. This replaces the Millennium Development Goals and world leaders have agreed to achieve those goals by the year 2030.

The harmful use of alcohol is one of the leading risk factors of an abundance of health issues and it has a direct impact on health-related target of Sustainable development Goals (SDGs), the production of Alcohol and consumption is highly relevant to many other goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The consumption of alcohol is one of the indicators of SDG health target 3.5-- “Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol”. Alcohol is often consumed with several psychoactive medicines or addictive substances such as tobacco. The comorbidity of alcohol and tobacco dependence is strong and well documented (National). Public health policies, strategies, and interventions should consider the frequent association of alcohol consumption with the use of psychoactive substances, particularly with stronger ones such as opioids and benzodiazepines. To further accomplish SDG 3 and prevent associated health issues

Moreover, measures posted to reduce the harmful use of alcohol can contribute to other goals in SDG. There are 16 SDGs that related to health or contribute to health indirectly. SDG 3 especially, which is “Ensure healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages” is fortified by 13 targets that cover a wide spectrum of WHO’s work. Reducing use of alcohol will contribute a keystone in sustainable development.

Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol consumption has a wide distribution of impact around the globe. For example, Gender, age, health status, economic wealth in a country, lifestyle choices, religion, and culture. The factors listed also influence the form in which alcohol is consumed. For instance, those alcoholic beverages that are unrecorded often cheaper, as an inferior good, it is more produced and consumed in those low-income countries. Some countries regulate or ban alcohol use, resulting in that the alcohol per capita recorded is low.

More than half of the global population that aged 15 years and over had abstained from drinking alcohol in the previous 12 months, but there are still 57% men and women are current drinkers. More

than half of the alcohol consumption populations are in mainly 3 WHO regions, which is the Americas, Europe, and Western Pacific. According to the Global report of alcohol, the total alcohol per capita (per a person) consumption that is 15 years old and over rose from 5.5 liters of pure alcohol in 2005 to 6.4 liters in 2010 and was still at the level of 6.4 liters in 2016. The highest levels of per capita alcohol consumption are observed in countries of the WHO European Region. The increase in consumption is observed by the WHO in the Western Pacific and South-East Asia Regions (Global Report).

As shown in the data, relatively high (7.5–9.9 liters of pure alcohol per capita) are often found in developed countries, particularly in the regions like the Americas and the Western Pacific Region, but also this high consumption is found in some countries in the African Region. Relative low consumption (less than 2.5 liters) are common lives in the Eastern Mediterranean Region or in other Muslim-majority countries such as the Middle East, and Indonesia in the South-East Asia Region (SEAR), or Azerbaijan in European.

Heavy Episodic Drinking (Harmful use of Alcohol)

Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) is defined as over 60 grams of pure alcohol on at least one single occasion per a single month (WHO). The percentage of HED among drinkers are high- greater than 60% of current drinkers in Russian Federation, some other European countries (Bulgaria, Poland, Romania) and some African country (Angola, Congo).on the regional level,

APC is commonly associated with the prevalence of HED, which high APC regions often have a high preference on HED

The South-East Asia Region has an average APC (15+ years) of 4.5 liters, while the percentage of HED is around 13.9% among the population that is above 15. The region of the Americas has a higher APC (8.0 liters), compares to the South-East Asia Region, and the preference of HED is 21.3% in the total population aged 15 years or older. The association is clear. There are almost one billion drinkers are heavy episodic drinkers in the world.

Alcohol Use among Young People

Alcohol use among adolescents will affect the verbal learning, visual processing, memories and even the ability to concentrate during class and the development and integrity of the central nervous system. This alteration due to the alcohol use of teenagers seems to be relevant to the social, emotional and academic problem later in life.

Most of the alcohol abuse among adolescents is due to an unhealthy parental relationship and parental drinking. There is a clear and direct association between parental and offspring drinking showed by a large amount of evidence. Perceived alcohol problems from parents are significantly associated with the likelihood of emotional problems, depression, and low self-esteem.

Comparing the popularity rate of abstainer and current drinkers among people in the age of 15-19 with those in the entire population. It can be noted that the drinking behaviors of young people mirrors the entire populations. For instance, the percentage of current drinkers in the European region in this age group is 43.8%, which corresponds to the entire population. Europe has a higher rate of the current drinker.

Results from the reports of WHO indicate that the use of alcohol is common among young generations in many countries. Those results point towards the high prevalence of alcohol use in many countries located in the Americas, Europe, and Western Pacific during the past 30 days.

In many countries located in the Americas, Europe, and the Western Pacific region, the prevalence rates can be in the range of 50–70%. In countries around Africa that implement the survey have a range of the percentage located possibly around 10%-30%. In a few countries, the prevalence can be even higher. In general, we find the highest percentage in Europe followed by the Region of the Americas and vary from 1.2% to 74.0% in boys and zero to 73.0% in girls. Young generations, compared to the overall populations of abusers, are low. But still, it is a concern since youth generations are vulnerable facing the threat of alcohol relevant diseases. Preventing them from abusing alcohol is important and necessary to be resolved.

Health Consequences

WHO's Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health in 2018 reveals that almost 3 million people, mostly men, were caused by harmful use of alcohol. Those factors which attributable to alcohol including but not limited to accidents injuries, digestive disorders, and other health conditions. The rate of mortality caused by consuming alcohol, which is (5.3% of all deaths) is much larger than other well-known factors such as HIV (1.8%), violence (0.8%), diabetes (2.8%) etc. Alcohol abuse also less to a large burden of disease and injuries, causing 132.6 million years of death and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), which is a sum for the year lost in life due to premature mortality and living with disabilities.

Alcohol Use Disorders, Poisoning, and fetal Alcohol Syndrome

WHO has estimated that 283 million people that are 15+ had an alcohol use disorder (WHO). This term is defined as a pattern of alcohol use that involves problems of controlling your drinking, preoccupied with alcohol, refuse to cease the usage of alcohol even if it causes problems. Anything that put your health and safety in risk due to alcohol is considered an unhealthy use of alcohol. Alcohol use disorders can cause syndromes such as alcohol intoxication, that the amount and concentration of alcohol in your bloodstream increase, more impaired you become. The intoxication alcohol will cause you to behave extremely different. For instance, abnormal behaviors include unstable mood, slurred speech, impaired attention or memory, and poor coordination. A certain blood alcohol levels can lead to death. Alcohol use disorders will directly lead to alcohol-related liver disease (ARLD), which refers to liver damage caused by excess alcohol intake. ARLD thought to progress over many years, because it doesn't usually cause any symptoms until the liver has been severely damaged. Besides, exceeding alcohol take a serious toll on people's brain and heart likewise, causing problems of high blood pressure and decelerate your brains communication speed. The geographic distribution of disease and alcohol use disorders is highly associated with the prevalence and alcohol drink per capita in each region, which it often occurs in European and African regions and less common in the East Mediterranean regions.

Injuries, Violence, Homicides

Injuries

Alcohol is an important risk factor in different types of injury. It contributes to the occurrence of unintentional injuries such as road traffic injuries, drowning, burns, poisoning, and falls. However, because of the lack of surveillance, the exact intensity and frequency of alcohol-related injuries remain unclear in many low- and middle-income countries. From the global scale, the overall burden of alcohol-attributable injuries is substantial

Traffic injuries and accidents are the most frequent results of over-drinking: Research comes out that a driver's attention and driving skills are increasingly undermined according to how many drinks he or she has had before driving, with the decrement in performance starting with the second drink. In addition, even the disruption comes from drunken passengers in a vehicle can distract the driver and lead to minor accidents. The advanced technology in alcohol-detection has changed the way that police recognize drunk drivers in some developed countries and regions, where laws against driving drink-driving. However, the laws need to be implemented and quite intensively enforced if they are to be effective in deterring drink-driving and reducing the rate of alcohol-related casualties. The increasingly high rate of alcohol-related traffic casualties in many countries serves as strong evidence that enforcement of the laws is often weak.

Violence

Based on a research by Duke University in 2011, Experimental studies have found a dose-response connection between BAC (Blood alcohol concentration) and aggression, with the effects becoming significant with a BAC of 0.05% and rising with higher BAC levels. Noteworthy, while earlier studies often focused on alcohol's role in street violence, predominantly male-on-male, there has been an increased focus in recent years on alcohol's role in the violence in the family and in intimate relations, including sexual violence. Studies of alcohol involvement in sexual aggression perpetration by young males have generally found a strong connection even in the high-income society. The issue shows the difficulties to regulate drinkers' behaviors at home and usually, to their intimate families or partners. Especially in some low-income paternalistic countries, women consider physical violence and sexual violence by their drunk husband to be reasonable and suffer without revealing the seriousness of the issue to the public (WHO).

Homicides

Drinking by the perpetrator or by the victim or by both is frequently a factor in homicide, arguably the most extreme form of aggression. By studies started by Europe to other parts of the world, it shows a consistent pattern that the connection between drinking and homicide is strongest in societies where drinking is often heavy enough to induce intoxication. Meta-analyses of these studies have found that nearly 50% both of victims and of perpetrators had been drinking when the homicide occurred.

However, the mechanism behind homicides and drinking needs to be validated in more detail. Current explanations mainly come from two aspects: while socialists consider drinking to trigger moral degradation, isolation, and destructive social behaviors, biologists explain this correlation as the toxicities of alcohol to weaken or impair the functions of human brains, also by slowing down the spread of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) neurons in the brainstem.

Key Terms

Alcohol intoxication

Alcohol intoxication, also known as alcohol poisoning, is a series of negative behaviors and physical effects due to the recent drinking of alcohol. Symptoms at lower doses include mild sedation and poor coordination; at higher doses, slurred speech, trouble walking, and vomiting are also of high risks.

Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit

BAC refers to the concentration of ethanol in human's blood. Every country sets different limits to regulate alcohol abuse: The majority (97) of responding countries have a maximum permissible blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit to prevent drink-driving at or below 0.05%. However, 37 countries have a BAC limit of 0.08%, and 31 responding countries have no BAC limits at all.

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), is a medical condition or disease that is not caused by infectious agents. NCDs can refer to chronic diseases which last for long periods of time and progress slowly, including heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and chronic lung disease, are collectively responsible for almost 70% of all deaths worldwide.

Burden of disease

Burden of disease is defined as the gap between current health status and an ideal situation in which everyone lives to old age free of disease and disability. Premature death, disability and risks that contribute to illness and injury are the causes of this health gap.

Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs)

Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) represent a time-based measure of overall burden of disease for a given population. DALYs are the sum of years of life lost due to premature mortality as well as years of life lost due to time lived in less than full health.

Alcohol-attributable deaths

Alcohol-attributable deaths are defined as the number of deaths attributable to alcohol consumption. They assume a counterfactual scenario of no alcohol consumption. Thus, alcohol-attributable deaths are those deaths that would not have happened without the presence of alcohol.

Age-standardized (or age-adjusted) alcohol-attributable deaths or DALY rates

Age-standardized (or age-adjusted) alcohol-attributable deaths or DALY rates refer to a weighted average of the age-specific death or DALY rates per 100 000 persons, where the weights are the proportions of persons in the corresponding age groups of the WHO standard population.

Alcohol-attributable fraction (AAF)

Alcohol-attributable fraction (AAF) is the proportion of all diseases and deaths that are attributable to alcohol. AAFs are used to quantify the contribution of alcohol as a risk factor to disease or death. AAFs can be interpreted as the proportion of deaths or burden of disease which would disappear if there had not been any alcohol. AAFs are calculated on the basis

of the level of exposure to alcohol and the risk relations between the level of exposure and different disease categories.

Important Events/Timelines

Date/Event

1948

WHO was founded as an organization in 1948 as a member of the United Nations Development Group.

1997

The Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) was developed for the World Health Organization (WHO) by an international group of substance abuse researchers to detect and manage substance use and related problems in primary and general medical care settings. The program was forming in 1997 and the international validity study starts on 2000.

2008

Dissemination, implementation and evaluation of ASSIST-based interventions in different settings and contexts has been conducted by WHO since 2008.

2010

In 2010 the Management of Substance Abuse team in the WHO Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse starts updating ATLAS-SU program to provide resources for the prevention and treatment of substance use disorders worldwide.

2014

In April 2014 the WHO Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse in collaboration with the WHO Regional offices distributed a survey to countries and an updated version of the Atlas is foreseen in 2015.

2018

In September 28, The World Health Organization (WHO) released SAFER, a new initiative that helps governments to reduce the harmful use of alcohol.

Major Nations/Organizations

The World Health Organization

The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health.

United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)

The Joint UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care is a collaboration between UNODC and WHO to support the development of comprehensive, integrated health-based approaches to drug policies that can reduce demand for illicit substances, relieve suffering and decrease drug-related harm to individuals, families, communities, and societies. The Joint UNODC-WHO programme is closely linked to the Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP), which was set up by WHO in November 2008 to identify strategies for scaling up care for mental, neurological and substance use disorders.

The Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (ECDD)

The Expert Committee on Drug Dependence consists of an independent group of experts in the field of drugs and medicines. The ECDD assesses the health risks and benefits of the use of psychoactive substances according to a set of fixed criteria. The ECDD recommendations are presented by the Director-General of the WHO to the UN Secretary-General and the United Nations Control Narcotic Board (CND).

Important Documents/Passed Solutions

1. One latest major resolution passed by World Health Assembly is Resolution WHA58.26. It recognized the public-health problems caused by harmful use of alcohol and requested the member states and the Director-General to provide support on regulating alcohol use.
2. Global status report on alcohol and health 2018
3. Resource tool on alcohol taxation and pricing policies (June 2017)

Possible Solutions

The greatest discrepancy between the countries on the issue of alcohol abuses is that every country holds different standards on what is ‘alcohol abuse’, especially the extent of restriction and regulation. As a UN committee, the WHO must not only raise up the issue but also design different strategies for different nations upon this issue. It’s suggested that delegates think deeply into the problem and the cause of it in various parts of the world according to the different status of the issue and the different stances your nations are on, to provide more targeted, well-oriented solutions than general proposal without concrete measures. You can build up your solutions from different aspects on a global scale including political, economic, cultural and educational measures.

With the accelerating pace of economic globalization, the alcoholic beverage production has become increasingly concentrated and globalized in recent decades, from beer, spirits to wine. As noted in the Global status report on alcohol and health 2018, “very significant proportions of the commercial alcohol market are consumed in heavy drinking occasions, meaning the central interests of alcoholic beverage producers are inherently at odds with the public health interest. The significant influence of alcohol industries on political decisions which affect them has been documented at national and subnational levels.” It has been long recognized by the WHO that the issue of alcohol is significantly interfered by the economic interest which is control by both the governments, global trade groups and alcohol producers incited by high profits of the alcohol market. Thus, it’s important that you bring the consideration of related economic situation into your proposal and solutions of the issue.

What’s more, the cultural position of drinking as well as corresponding social concepts also exerts a strong influence on alcohol consumption and abuse. In some developing countries, alcohol brands are often a symbol of luxury for the rich to squander for. In contrast, poor people tend to be addicted to cheap alcohol just for relaxation or the state of stupefaction. As noted by the Global status report on alcohol and health 2018, ‘the concept and the messaging, pointing to individual responsibility as the mechanism of preventing harm, is considered by public health experts to be strategically ambiguous and against the public health interest’. Delegates are expected to dynamically connect social values and norms on the issue of drinking to the harmful effects it has on people’s health from a comprehensive perspective.

Finally, education serves as a crucial element of regulating the behaviors of people, especially our focus this year, Gen Z. Although parents and school have tried hard to protect their children from alcohol addiction, the measures they conduct are usually blocking all the information related to alcohol with a didactic tone chattering about the harmful effects of alcohol. This form of education is less an alarm to their children of the risks of alcohol than an incentive for them to give their first try. In this conference, it's suggested that a more effective prospect of educational forms is introduced. Also, the lagging educational methods relinquish the responsibility of conveying a correct cultural value about alcohol to online media and advertisements, who label extravagant alcohol consumption as a fashion of rich people. Regulation on advertising may also be a possible solution from a cultural perspective, but the downside of it should also be considered.

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“Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2018.” World Health Organization, World Health Organization, 21 Sept. 2018, www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/global_alcohol_report/en/.

“Goal 3 ∴ Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform.” United Nations, United Nations, sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg3.

“Harmful Use of Alcohol Kills More than 3 Million People Each Year, Most of Them Men.” World Health Organization, World Health Organization, www.who.int/news-room/detail/21-09-2018-harmful-use-of-alcohol-kills-more-than-3-million-people-each-year--most-of-them-men.

Sample Resolution **(Adapted from SCMUN V)**

COMMITTEE: General Assembly 3 (Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian)

TOPIC: Guaranteeing international standards of drug control globally

MAIN SUBMITTER: Arab Republic of Egypt

CO-SUBMITTERS: Canada, Federative Republic of Brazil, People's Republic of China, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Reaffirming the determination of Member States to tackle the world drug problem and to actively promote a society free of drug abuse in order to help to ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity, and also reaffirming the determination of Member States to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse,

Recognizing that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that should be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced, scientific evidence-based and comprehensive approach,

Reaffirming also the commitment to addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture, production and trafficking of drugs through the implementation of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes, including alternative development and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, which are part of sustainable crop control strategies,

Noting with concern that the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, remains low to non-existent in many countries of the world, and highlighting the need to enhance national efforts and international cooperation at all levels to address that situation by promoting measures to ensure their availability and accessibility for medical and scientific purposes, within the framework of national legal systems, while simultaneously preventing their diversion, abuse and trafficking, in order to fulfil the aims and objectives of the three international drug control conventions,

1. Calls upon Member States to strengthen cooperation through the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drug and Crime) as well as regional and international bodies to restrict the trafficking of fraudulent medications by:
 - a. Educating relevant government bodies and NGOs, with assistance from the World Health Organization (WHO), about the prevalence and dangers of fraudulent medicines,

- b. Strengthening the regulation and distribution of licit pharmaceuticals to prevent the exploitation of vulnerable persons through the trafficking of fraudulent medicines;
- 2. Requests further strengthening of regulatory systems for HIV/AIDS treatment, with assistance from the WHO to manage the distribution of licit pharmaceuticals and prevent their illicit trading within Member States;
- 3. Encourages Member States to promote the formation and enforcement of national drug policies, in accordance with national legislation for prevention and treatment of drug overdoses, such as but not limited to:
 - a. Opioid overdose, including the use of opioid receptor antagonists, such as naloxone,
 - b. Cocaine overdose, which include the use of methylphenidate, ergotamine, as well as aminophylline;
- 4. Expresses its hope that the development, adoption and implementation, with due regard for national, constitutional, legal and administrative systems, of alternative or additional measures with regard to conviction or punishment in cases of an appropriate nature, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions and taking into account, as appropriate, relevant United Nations standards and rules, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures, also known as the Tokyo Rules;
- 5. Invites Member States to promote cooperation with and technical assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs through measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. Developing and implementing comprehensive and integrated policies,
 - b. Addressing the impact of illicit drug trafficking on increasing drug use in such States,

- c. Reinforcing national programmes aimed at prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation and social reintegration;

6. Promotes bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including intelligence-sharing and cross-border cooperation, aimed at addressing and countering the world drug problem more effectively, in ways such as but not limited to:

- a. Encouraging and supporting such cooperation by those States most directly affected by illicit crop cultivation and the illicit production, manufacture, transit, trafficking, distribution and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,
- b. Encouraging public benefit organizations to give financial support and daily supplies to local narcotic plantation farmers so as to halt the plantation of narcotics;

7. Recommends the expansion of the UNODC Alternative Development Programme to include regional education initiatives that will operate on a voluntary basis with full consent of Member States;

8. Suggests that Member States continue funding the education initiatives through the use of entities such as but not limited to:

- a. Inter-Regional Banks,
- b. Micro-financing by institutions such as the Grameen Bank,
- c. Non-Governmental and International Organizations;

9. Further recommends that the UNODC creates the Program for Aligning Regional and Transnational Narcotics Enforcement Regulations (PARTNER) with priority given to upholding

social, cultural and human rights, that includes actions such as but not limited to:

- a. Encouraging Member States to create national initiatives modeled after the Finnish National Drug Policy Coordination Group (NDPCG) which:
 - i. Provides an example of how politicians and law enforcement officials can become involved in drug regulation and policy creation,
 - ii. Encourages greater transparency throughout Member States, specifically in disseminating methods and techniques used to combat drug trafficking as well as its effects, which include ‘Russia controlling the illicit pharmaceuticals trade of countries specifically around Afghanistan, through increasing the border security forces and creating awareness on drug trafficking for the general population,
- b. Modifying the distribution of the current six UNODC regional blocks to now include ten regional task forces in: North America, Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Sub –Saharan and Southern Africa, North Africa and the Middle East, Central Asia, Southeast Asia, and Oceania, with the goals of:
 - i. Promoting technical assistance and intelligence-sharing at regional, national, and local levels,
 - ii. Creating a process for regions to establish criteria and priorities of issues which Member States find necessary to address,
 - iii. Calling for the allocation of funds to be administered by the UN Development Programme Multiple Partnership Trust Fund with an adequate amount of funding given based on a region-specific evaluation by the UNODC,

- c. Providing funding for implementation for these task forces be acquired jointly from voluntary Member State donations, as well as International Governmental Organizations (IGOs).

SCMUN THIMUN Chair Language Guide

2019 Edition

Begin:

Getting the committee to quiet down and begin

“Would the house please come to order? If all delegates would please take their seats.”

Roll Call:

Before the Roll Call (Clarify the difference between “Present” & “Present and Voting” but acknowledge that you may not need to clarify it after the first session)

“Please raise the placard after hearing the name of your delegation. Before beginning the roll call, allow the chair to clarify between the two appropriate responses when each delegation is called. Please say, ‘present’ or ‘present and voting.’ Delegates who identify their status as ‘present and voting’ are not permitted to abstain on any substantial vote while in this session of the committee. Instead, these delegates must vote strictly in favor of or in opposition to any resolution in the committee.” (Words in Grey are optional)

Proceed Roll Call

“The chair now will proceed Roll Call in Alphabetical Order

Delegate of _____, Delegate of _____, ...

After completing Roll Call

“For those delegates who arrived during the roll call and whose attendance has not yet been recorded, please send a note forward to the chair to clarify arrival and voting status.”

Welcoming Delegates, Introduce topic

Chair’s speech:

For example: Good morning, I am the chair of this committee, (your name), welcome all delegates to participate in (the name of the committee). ...

Explain rules, points, rights and Q&A section

(You may use your own language to explain points, rights allowed during the session, the rules of going to the restroom, and let delegates to ask questions before starting.)

Points of Information are allowed after every opening speech.

Open the debate:

“The session will now begin, setting the debate mode as an open debate.”

Opening Speech (Every delegate must give a speech) :

Begin

“The Chair will call on delegates by alphabetical order to present their opening speeches. Would the delegates of _____ please approach the podium to deliver his/her opening speech. ”

Incident:

Direct dialogue

“There is to be no direct dialogue between delegates.”

First/Second personal language

“Delegate, please refrain from using first or second personal pronouns, such as ‘You’ or ‘I’.”

Long speech

“Would the delegate of _____ please proceed to his (or her) concluding remarks?”

The chair will call on 1 delegate to give an opening speech each time. After each speech, ask if there are any points of Information.

Points of Information

“Does the delegate open to any points of information?”

Situation 1: None

“The chair strongly suggests the delegate of _____ to entertain at least 1 points of information since [your reason]”

Situation 1 1): Still None (yield the floor)

“Would the delegate please yield the floor back to the chair?”

(Delegate: “So yield it”)

“That is in order”

Situation 1 2): Number (Goes to Situation 2)

Situation 2: “Number”

“The delegate is open to _____ points of information. Are there any points of information in the house?”

Situation 2 1): None

“Seeing there are none, would the delegate please yield the floor back to the chair?”

(Delegate: “So yield it”)

“That is in order”

Situation 2 2.1): Delegates raise placard (goes to Situation 2 2.2))

“Delegate of _____ you have been recognized.”

Situation 2 2.2): Delegate says “Points of Information”

“Granted”

Incident: Points of Personal Inquiries:

Not in a questions form

“Could the delegate please *rephrase* your points of information in a question form”

language clarification

“Could the delegate please *rephrase* your points of information in a more clear manner”

Audibility

“Could the delegate please *repeat* your points of information in a louder voice”

Yield the floor

“Would the delegate please yield the floor back to the chair”

(Delegate: “So yield it”)

“That is in order”

Lobbying and Merging:

“The Chair would now move the house to lobbying and merging section and set the session time to _____. All merging will be done before _____. when finished please come to the chair to check the format and then go to approval panel for grammar. Please be aware ~~of~~ that this is not a break time, therefore please remain in the committee room. If a delegate needs to leave the room for any reasons, please hand the name tag to an admin. The session begins now, the committee is dismissed.”

In this section, all chairs should get involved in helping delegates. Including, helping dividing into groups and merging resolutions.

The Chair should check if the main-submitter meets the following requirement :

- Get a submitting sheet from chairs. (Not applied in SCMUN)
- Obtain sufficient signatures. (Not applied in SCMUN)
- Submit the merged resolutions to the approval panel.
- Submit approved resolutions to the chairs.

In SCMUN:

- All resolution shall be finished before 11 a.m.
- Before 11:30 a.m., all resolutions' format and grammar shall be corrected.
- All process should be in English
- Timekeeping (1 hour 40 minutes)

Approval Panel

During The Approval Panel, the chair should check if the committee has MUN advisors and decides whether a merged resolution is to be debated. The Approval Panel does not accept resolutions when it is closed. *(The chair will need to check format errors, and teachers in each committee room which is approval panel need to check the grammar mistakes.)*

The total time for debating on one resolution is about 40 minutes

Open Debate:

“May the house come to order”

Repeat Roll Call

Resolution Reading operated by Alphabetical Order of Main Submitter

“The house will debate the draft resolution (number) of (the topic name) main-submitted by _____, the main-submitter, delegate of _____ please approach the podium and read out *all of the operative clauses* of the resolution and give a speech to support your resolution.”

(Always remember that topic 1 should be finished first and then topic 2. The specific order will follow the country's name in alphabetical order.)

(After he/she read out the operative clause, pause to wait for permission)

“Delegate, you may begin your speech.”

Repeat Points of Information

“Thank you delegate. Does the delegate wish to yield the floor to another delegate or back to the chair?”

Situation 1: To another delegate

“Does the delegate accept this yield?”

(Another Delegate: Yes)

“That is in order, Delegate of _____ you have been recognized, please approach the podium and deliver your speech.”

Repeat Points of Information

Following procedures of speech, the floor may be yielded only by the main-submitter from one delegation to another only once consecutively. The second delegate and on after the first speech of that resolution must yield the floor back to the chair

Situation 2: Back to The Chair

“That is in order.”

Debate

Now the floor is open, "Are there any delegate wishing to speak for or against on this resolution as a whole. Please raise your placards now."

Situation 1: None (encourage the co-submitters)

"The Chair strongly suggests delegates to discuss on this resolution. Otherwise, the chair may call on certain delegates."

Situation 2: Delegates raise placard

"Delegate of _____, you have been recognized."

"Thank you delegate. Would the delegate yield the floor back to the chair?"

(Delegate: "So yield it.")

"That is in order."

Amendment Debate (5 minutes total):

"The delegate of _____ has submitted an amendment. (read off) The house will now begin debating this amendment The delegate of _____ who submitted this amendment please approach the podium and speak for this amendment."

Repeat Points of Information

Thank you delegate, will the delegate please yield the floor back to the chair?

"So yield it"

"Are there any delegate who wishing to speak for this amendment?"

Repeat the step of open debate for resolution main-submitter then repeat the close debate procedure.

Vote

"Seeing the debate time on this amendment has elapsed, we will now move directly into voting procedures on this amendment as a whole. Admins please suspend note passing and secure the doors. Please be noted, abstain on an amendment is not allowed."

"All those delegates who wish to vote for this amendment. Please raise your placards now."

"All those delegates who wish to vote against this amendment. Please raise your placards now."

“With _____ for and _____ against, this amendment has passed/failed. Clapping is not in order.”

There is NO ABSTAINING in voting for an amendment, NO POINT OF INFORMATION in debating amendments and CLAP IS NOT IN ORDER neither it is passed nor failed. One amendment usually takes total 8 minutes.

Close Debate (Only move into if lack of time):

“Due to the time constraints, now the chair will set the time for closed debate as _____ minutes, the speaker number will be _____ for and _____ against on this resolution as a whole.”

For

“Is there any delegates wishing to take the floor speaking for on this resolution?”

“Delegate of _____, you have been recognized, please approach to the podium and deliver your speech.”

(“Delegate Speech”)

“Thank you delegate. Would the delegate please yield the floor back to chairs?”

(Delegate: “So yield it.”)

“That is in order.”

Repeat the procedure.

Against

“The time of speaking FOR on this resolution has elapsed. Are there any delegates wishing to take the floor speaking AGAINST on this resolution?”

“Delegate of _____, you have been recognized.”

(“Delegate Speech”)

“Thank you delegate. Would the delegate please yield the floor back to chairs?”

(Delegate: “So yield it.”)

“That is in order.”

Repeat the procedure.

The time of “for or against” debate in a Closing debate should be equal (5-8 minutes for each).

Voting Procedure:

“The debate time on this resolution has now elapsed. The chair would move to the voting procedure on this resolution as a whole. Admins please suspend note passing and secure the doors”

“All those delegates who wish to vote for this resolution. Please raise your placards now.”

“All those delegates who wish to abstain on this resolution. Please raise your placards now.”

“All those delegates who wish to vote against on this resolution. Please raise your placards now.”

“Due to _____ for and _____ against and _____ abstaining, this resolution has passed. Clapping is in order. /This resolution has failed. Clapping is not in order.

For a resolution to pass, requires a simple majority (votes more than half present) and abstain number is lower than the “for” votes. In a confusing situation, you may divide the house.

Repeat the procedures (from Open Debate)