

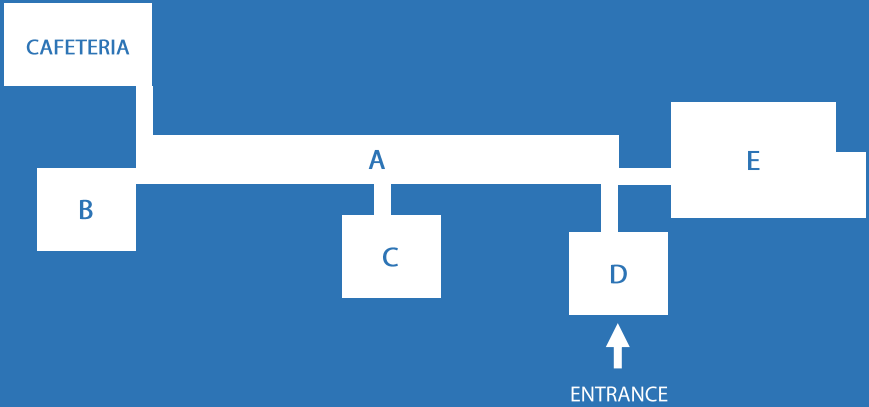


PORG
MUN

DELEGATE'S HANDBOOK

Thursday 6.4.	Saturday 8.4.
11:00-16:30 Opening Ceremony	9:00-16:00 Committees in Session
Friday 7.4.	Sunday 9.4.
9:00-17:00 Committees in Session	10:00-12:00 Closing Ceremony

Committee Map



Block A		Block B	
Committee	Class	Committee	Class
LC	A101	ICJ	B101
DCC	A103	HSC	B102
SDC	A104	SCE	B201
WHO	A111	AU	B202
SPDC	A112	SC	B301
		HRC	B302
Supervisors' room	A113	Secretariat	B210

Note: Entrance into blocks C, D, and E is not permitted to delegates.

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Introduction

Dear delegates, esteemed guests, fellow organizers, respectable supervisors, when the organisation of PORGMUN 2017 began last August, the whole process seemed too big of a feat for the freshly formed secretariat. Nevertheless, drawing from our previous experiences, we rolled up our figurative sleeves and got to work. In the end, the whole organisational process was as much about planning with the final goal in mind as about the simple steps (like writing this introduction). It was the combined dedication and motivation of our team that made this event come to reality. Hence we are all extremely excited to welcome you at this year's PORG Model United Nations.

Last year, all participants left with unforgettable memories. We hope that this time, your experience will be just as wonderful. As much as it would be easy to say that we do not feel the pressure of expectations (from ourselves, the founders of PORGMUN, and you, the participants), it would not be entirely true. Nonetheless, the conference is not just about the secretariat but about every organiser, chair, and member of the admin team, thus the weight we feel on our shoulders is not so unbearable.

But for now, enough of us. This is the time for debate, fun, inspiration, and for action. We hope you will find this year's PORGMUN enriching, pleasant and memorable.

Yours faithfully,

Hana Jirovská, PORGMUN Secretary-General

Sára Davidová, PORGMUN Deputy Secretary-General



Hana Jirovská
PORGMUN
Secretary-General



Sára Davidová
PORGMUN Deputy
Secretary-General

Team



Šimon Olmer
Head of Logistics



Mirek Crha
President of the
General Assembly



**Leah Koutná &
Barbora Lišková**
Heads of Registration



Tobiáš Tarcala
Head of
Press Team



Natálie Jirásková
Student Chief
Officer



**Julia Černá &
Barbora Havlíčková**
Heads of Social Program



Michael Kotlín
Head of
Sponsoring Team



Martina Jirečková
Head of IT



**Veronika Vančíková &
Julie Jirásková**
Heads of Admin Team

Team



Eliška Sýkorová
Head of
Social Media



Anna Veselá
Head of PR



Zuzana Drtinová
Head of Catering



Josef Bratršovský
Head of Escorts



Lukáš Minh
Creator of iOS App



**Kristýna
Matoušková**
Head of Approval
Panel



Jan Schroll & Zach Barnes
Teacher Body
Representatives

Conference Rules

All participants of the Conference must abide by the following rules.

Rules of the conference:

- English is the official and working language of the Conference and of all Committees. All resolutions and other documents shall be released in English.
- The delegates must stay punctual during the Conference. Otherwise they will be subject to penalties.
- United Nations is a diplomatic institution with the purpose of protecting and maintaining international peace. Therefore, all delegates must refrain from declaring a war.
- All delegates must dress appropriately, i.e. wear a formal outfit. Accessories or parts of clothing representing their country are permitted.
- Wi-fi will be available in all Committees. However, it is vulnerable to connection overload.
- 'Lost and Found' will be located in the teacher's room.

Rules of the debate:

- The delegates must refer to themselves as well as others in third person.
- In order to speak, the delegate has to have the floor or an appropriate Point or Motion.
- When being yielded the floor, the delegates must stand up and remain standing until yielding the floor to the Chair or another delegate.

Committee Plan

Committee	Topics
<p>World Health Organisation (WHO)</p>	<p>Creating universal morality guidelines for research in the field of genetic modification of human embryos</p> <p>Assuring women's health by globally promoting safe abortion procedures in cases of involuntary pregnancies arising from sexual violence</p>
<p>Legal Committee (LC)</p>	<p>Responsibility to protect: the past and the future of international efforts to prevent mass atrocities</p> <p>Overcoming the deadlock in defining and combatting international terrorism</p>
<p>Special Conference on Energetics (SCE)</p>	<p>Carbon offsetting and other innovative methods of reducing emissions while staying competitive</p> <p>Resource entitlement: defining the minimum environmental and financial conditions of fossil fuel exploitation by transnational corporations</p>
<p>Human Rights Council (HRC)</p>	<p>Debating on freedom of religious expression in nations affected by terror attacks and/or threats</p> <p>Resolving cultural and logistical obstacles to contraceptives: promoting social and economic rights of women</p>
<p>Special Political and Decolonisation Committee (SPDC)</p>	<p>Kurdistan: solving the issue of the largest nation without a sovereign territory</p> <p>The future of refugees: the question of assimilation versus repatriation</p>

Committee	Topics
Security Council (SC)	Settling the South China Sea Dispute
Historical Security Council (HSC)	Cuban Missile Crisis: mediating a sustainable and mutually beneficial approach to protect peace and security
African Union (AU)	<p>Strengthening African states by regionally shifting towards an export-based industrial economy focusing specifically on disadvantaged land-locked states</p> <p>Political crisis in Burundi: establishing a redistribution system for regional migrants and providing them with a social safety net</p>
Sustainable Development Committee (SDC)	<p>Sustainable agricultural and agronomic innovation for food self-sufficiency of LDCs</p> <p>Personal transportation as a significant contributor to climate change: the strive for more affordable and efficient alternatives</p>
Drugs and Crime Committee (DCC)	<p>Reevaluating the war on drugs and updating international legislation on illegal substances</p> <p>Transparent ownership one year after Panama papers</p>
International Court of Justice (ICJ)	<p>Case 1: Diplomatic Protection</p> <p>Case 2: Humanitarian Law (Law of Armed Conflict)</p> <p>Case 3: International Terrorism</p>

Preparation Procedure

Step 1 - Become a citizen of your country

Basic knowledge

a) The land and its history

What is the name and flag of your country? Where does it lie? How big is it? What are the needs of the different provinces? How many inhabitants does it have? How was the nation formed? What wars was it in? Which countries are your allies? How did its borders change throughout history? What are its most significant historical events?

b) Politics and economy

What is the political situation? What is the leading political direction? What recent laws or reforms were adopted? What are the targets of the contemporary government? How strong is the economy? How does it influence political relations? What trading groups is your country in? How developed is the country? How good is the health and education system? What is the infrastructure like? What developments is the government working on?

c) Demography and culture

How is the society divided? Is there a great difference between the rich and the poor? What are the consequences? What ethnic groups inhabit your country? What is the situation surrounding ethnic minorities? What traditions are there? Are there any problems with the traditions? What religions are there? What do these religions prohibit? What is the crime rate?

d) Others

Does your country possess nuclear weapons? How strong is its military? Is your country active in any missions? Are there any disputed territories?

Political relations

You want to know who your allies are and act accordingly. During the lobbying sessions you and other delegates will be getting into groups and creating resolutions together. Research the political relations of your country and have a quick look at possible allies in the discussions.

Look at who are your neighbouring countries and what are your relations with them. Look at what conflicts you have and what your governments agree on. Also find out whether your country is a member of an international union apart from the UN, such as EU, NATO, NAFTA and many others. Some of these could bound you to reevaluate your approach to certain issues.

Committee

As a delegate you will spend most of the time trying to tackle the problems of your committee. Remember that at the conference you represent your country, not yourself. Try to completely avoid your personal opinion.

Finding what your government has done for the problem of your committee can be difficult, but it will be the most important information for you during the discussions. Try to find resolutions submitted or co-submitted by your country or projects your country has funded. Getting an idea of your country's approach to the problem is important as you will then be able to react to the discussions appropriately. Read through the Research papers provided by your Chairs thoroughly. We also recommend having a look at the UNBISnet and RefWorld websites. However, you also might have to research other sources of information individually.

Information about the UN

We advise you to research how the UN works, what parts it has and what the basic hierarchy is. Don't worry if it gets overwhelming, we will revise the way the UN operates at the conference! However, it is highly advisable that you have a quick read through the charter so that you do not violate the basic rules of the UN during the debates.

Step 2 - Prepare a position paper

A position paper is a document prepared by every delegate before the conference to share their country's basic views on the discussed topics. Its form should resemble that of a short speech presenting the country's aims and expectations for the committee debates. Every delegate is expected to send in one position paper summarizing their country's viewpoint on both of the topics. The ideal length for a position paper is 300-400 words. The position paper should include the name of the committee, the name of the topic and the delegate's country. Position papers are to be sent directly through MyMUN.net where they will be available for the other delegates to read.



Sample position paper

Committee: Human Rights Committee

Topic: Freedom of Expression as a Threat to Global Security

Presented by the delegate of the French Republic

France believes that free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the fundamental rights of any man, hence it is crucial to preserve the values as presented by the ageless Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789, which also inspired the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. France also follows the European Convention on Human Rights and consents to the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights.

France, however, insists on protecting individuals and groups from being defamed or insulted according to their ethnicity, nation, race, religion, sex, and sexual religion or due to a certain handicap. For that reason, the vindication of crime against humanity and incitement to commit such crime is considered a violation of the law.

Concerning the case of the Charlie Hebdo shooting in January of 2015, France firmly believes that 'hate speech' and 'the right to blaspheme' are often confused. Factors to be considered when distinguishing between the two are the prospect of violence as a result of the speech, the intent of the speakers and the context in which the words are spoken. Moreover, restrictions of hate speech seek to protect individuals, whereas anti-blasphemy laws rather serve to protect the state and its theology whilst threatening the security of an individual. That is why the French Republic strongly despises the terrorist act and sees it as a violation of the law.

The key areas of focus in terms of eliminating hate speech should be the distinction between hate speech, free speech and blasphemy (as the confusion of these may cause major disputes between citizens) as well as the guarantee of the freedom of expression.

Thank you for your attention.

Step 3 - Writing a resolution

There is a particular structure that every delegate must follow when writing a resolution. A resolution consists of two parts: **Preambulatory clauses** and **Operative clauses**. Writing a resolution may seem complicated at first but with the step-by-step guide provided lower, it will quickly become a lot easier. All clauses – both the preambulatory and the operative clauses – must begin with appropriate phrases. Preambulatory clauses state the reasons why the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international actions on the issue.

Preambulatory Clauses

Preambulatory clauses can include references to the UN Charter, cite past UN resolutions and most importantly they include general facts and statements on the topic, its significance, and impact. Preambulatory clauses always begin with a present principle and end with a comma.

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses are the committee's proposals on what should be done in regard to the discussed topic. They should therefore describe the course of action that you as the delegate of your country propose. If the committee votes for your resolution, your proposed action becomes the UN's proposed action. Clearly, operative clauses are much more important than preambulatory clauses, because preambulatory clauses only describe the reasoning behind the operative clauses. Operative clauses should be the strongest part of your resolution. They always start with a verb .

Delegates in Historical Security Council (HSC), Security Council (SC) and International Court of Justice (ICJ) are not expected to prepare Resolutions.

Useful phrases to start a perambulatory clause:

Affirming	Declaring	Fully aware	Noting with regret
Alarmed by	Deeply concerned	Further recalling	Taking into consideration
Approving	Deeply convinced	Having considered	Reaffirming
Aware of	Emphasising	Keeping in mind	Recognising
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with approval	Viewing with appreciation
Convinced	Fully alarmed	Noting with concern	Welcoming

Useful phrases to start an operative clause:

Accepts	Calls upon	Endorses	Recognises
Adopts	Condemns	Further recommends	Recommends
Affirms	Decides*	Further requests	Suggests
Appreciates	Declares	Notes with appreciation	Supports
Approves	Emphasises	Notes with approval	Urges
Authorises*	Encourages	Reaffirms its belief	Welcomes

*Only used by members of the Security Council (SC) and Historical Security Council (HSC)

Sample resolution

FORUM: Disarmament Committee

QUESTION OF: Evolving measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction

MAIN SUBMITTER: Brazil

CO-SUBMITTERS: France, Palestine, Sweden, Syria, Czech Republic, Germany, Russian Federation

The Disarmament Committee,

Noting that the danger of terrorist attacks involves not only weapons of mass destruction (e.g. bombs, dynamites, etc.), but conventional arms as well (e.g. revolvers, Man Portable Air Defence Systems, etc.),

Bearing in mind that over-armament is a very pressing issue in some areas of the world, including many parts of Brazil,

Realizing that conventional arms are being misused daily in terrorist attacks that aim to disrupt the international peace that the United Nations organization has pledged to protect,

Having considered that the disarmament measures have to be equal in all states, or else they might incite international legal disputes as well as illegal arms trade,

Guided by the hope for a future without fear concerning the situations described above,

1. Urges all stable members of the United Nations to call upon their citizens to report to government officials should they know of illegal armaments holding in their vicinity;
2. Suggests that all United Nations members encourage its people towards disarmament through measures set up by their respective governments, and recommends:
 - a. A law on disarmament that should forbid all unregistered civilians from acquiring any armaments (not including knives, etc.)

- b. More complex requirements for acquiring a weapon such as:
 - i. Increasing the minimal age for purchasing a gun to 25,
 - ii. Establishing a limit of armaments allowed per individual,
 - iii. Mandatory psychological and shooting tests,
 - iv. Effective proof of the need for a weapon,
 - v. Absence of a criminal record,
 - vi. Gun registrations and authorizations under the Federal Police organs if the nation is considered stable,
 - vii. A creation of a ballistic database registering the unique markings imprinted on the bullet;
- 3. Proposes a special Commission for the International Approval of Weapons to be created under the United Nations which would:
 - a. Register and grant approval to organizations to distribute weapons to individuals/other organizations (e.g. police officers, approved civilians, etc.),
 - b. Control the international distribution of weapons through measures such as:
 - i. Annual inspections of organizations with the permission to sell weapons,
 - ii. A law ordering these organizations to provide monthly overviews of both the production and sale of weapons;
- 4. Encourages all United Nations member states affected by terrorism to adopt strict rules on the control of borders to prevent illegal smuggling of weapons through:
 - a. Searching vehicles coming in and out of these countries,
 - b. Confiscate and destroy all weapons bore by individuals not registered under the Commission for the International Approval of Weapons,
 - c. Allowing the said organization to control certain border areas if the nation is unable to.

Rules of Procedure

Points

Point of Personal Privilege

The Point of Personal Privilege may be raised by any Delegate in case of personal discomfort. It does not require a Second, a second Delegate affirming the proposed Motion by raising their placard and saying "second". This Point shall not interrupt the Speaker unless it concerns their audibility.

Point of Information to the Speaker

The Point of Information to the Speaker may only be raised when the Speaker opens themselves to Points of Information. The Speaker may open himself to any and all, a specified number of or no Points of Information. The Point of Information should be formed as a question relevant to the discussed matter. A short introductory statement may precede the question. The Speaker does not have to answer the Point of Information. Dialogue on the floor is not allowed; to ask a follow-up question, the Delegate must first ask for permission of the Chair.

Point of Information to the Chair

The Point of Information to the Chair may be raised by any Delegate. It does not require a Second. It is raised if a delegate has any questions regarding the proceedings of the debate, typically for his or her personal clarification. This Point may interrupt the Speaker. The Delegate shall then explain the nature of their Point. It is to be addressed to by the Chair immediately.

Point of Order

The Point of Order can be used by any Delegate to inform the Chair of any violation of the rules of procedure, including the mistake of a Chair. This Point can interrupt the speaker immediately. The delegate will be then asked by the Chair to explain the nature of their Point.

Right to Reply

The Right to Reply may only be raised by a Delegate that was mentioned by the Speaker in an offending manner either personally or on behalf of their country. This Point may not interrupt the Speaker. Exclaiming "Right to Reply" along with raising the placard is acceptable when raising this Point. The Right to Reply shall consist of a short, factual statement and may include a demand of an apology. The Speaker is then asked whether they wish to apologize.

Motions

Motion to move directly into Voting Procedure

The Motion to Move Directly into Voting Procedure may be raised by any Delegate and requires a Second, a second Delegate affirming the proposed Motion by raising their placard and saying "second". If any Delegate raises a valid objection by raising their placard, saying "objection" and explaining the nature of their Objection, the Motion is not in order. The Chair may choose not to entertain this Motion.

Motion to move into Unmoderated Caucus

The Motion to Move into Unmoderated Caucus may be raised by any Delegate during Open Debate. This Motion requires a Second. If any Delegate raises a valid objection, this Motion is not in order. The Chair may choose not to entertain this Motion. The Motion to Move into Unmoderated Caucus must specify the time for the Unmoderated Caucus.

Motion to Move into Closed Debate

The Motion to Move into Closed Debate may be raised by any Delegate during Open Debate. This Motion requires a Second. If any Delegate raises a valid objection, the Motion is not in order. The Chair may choose not to entertain this Motion.

Elements of debate

Lobbying Session

The Committee Sessions shall begin with a Lobbying Session, during which the Delegates are expected to work on Resolutions. During Lobbying Session, the Delegates are free to move around the room to discuss their alliances and edit the Resolutions to be submitted.

Open Debate

During Open Debate, Delegates may either take the floor to give a speech or propose an Amendment to the Resolution being debated or an Amendment to the 2nd Degree to the Amendment being debated. If a Delegate wants to speak, they have to raise their placard and wait for the Chair to yield the floor to them. After having finished their speech, they may choose to open themselves to Points of Information.

Closed Debate

Closed Debate shall take place when there are no more Delegates wishing to take the floor to speak about the Resolution, Amendment or Amendment to the 2nd Degree, there are no more Delegates wishing to submit Amendments or Amendments to the 2nd Degree or sufficient time has been dedicated to debating upon the Resolution, Amendment or Amendment to the 2nd Degree.

Unmoderated Caucus

Delegates shall be free to move around the room and use the specified time to informally discuss but not make any changes to the Resolutions. The time designated can be extended or reduced as necessary by a Delegate's proposal and a Chair's approval.

Amendment

Any delegates may propose an amendment to add a clause, strike a clause, or edit an existing one. An amendment must be written on an amendment sheet that can be obtained from the Chair's assistant. The amendment must be sent via the Chair's assistant to the Chair. The Chair will read out the amendment and the delegate will then give a short speech explaining the submission.

Amendment to the 2nd degree

Amendments to the 2nd degree are used to change the original amendment. The procedure is the same as during a proposal of a regular amendment. If an amendment to the 2nd degree passes, so does the entire amendment.

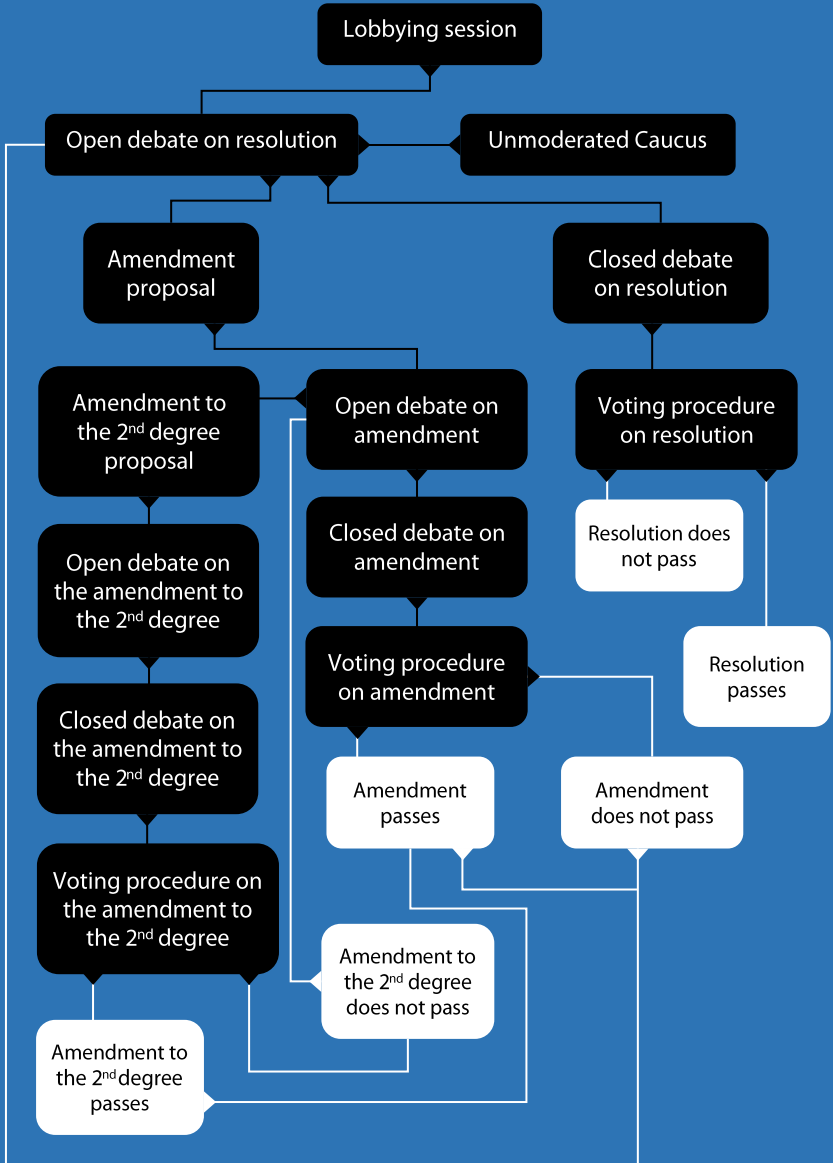
Friendly Amendment

Friendly Amendments are not to be voted upon, they are to be agreed or disagreed to by the Main Submitter of the Resolution or the Amendment. Friendly Amendments may change the form, but not the content of the Resolution.

Voting Procedure

Each delegate in a Committee has one vote. Delegates may abstain from voting on Resolutions. Delegates may not abstain from voting on Amendments. Decisions of Committees shall be made by a simple majority of Delegates present and voting. Delegates who abstain are not considered present and voting. Delegates shall vote by raising their placards.

Structure of debate



Agenda

Thursday 6.4.

11:00-16:30	Opening Ceremony Venue: Prague City Hall
11:00-13:00	Registration
16:30-16:45	Supervisor Meeting
19:00-21:00	Icebreakers Venue: Iris Hotel Eden

Friday 7.4.

09:00-17:00	Committees in Session Venue: Nový PORG school
12:00-14:00	Lunch break
16:00-17:00	NGO presentations (For more information see the PORGMUN Reporter)
19:00-20:00	Prague Tour Meeting Point: Wenceslas Square (St. Wenceslas statue)

Saturday 8.4.

09:00-16:00	Committee in Session Venue: Nový PORG school
12:00-14:00	Lunch break

Sunday 9.4.

10:00-12:00	Closing Ceremony Venue: Prague City Hall
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Note: Medical assistance will be available at the Nový PORG school.

Venues

Opening & Closing Ceremony

Prague City Hall
Mariánské náměstí 2/2

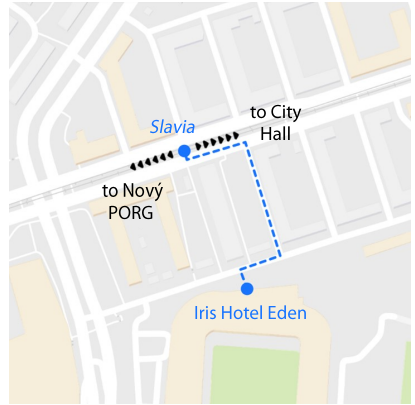


Location:

Metro station: *Staroměstská*
Metro A
Exit *Valentinská*

Accommodation & Ice Breakers

Iris Hotel Eden
Vladivostocká 1539/2



Location:

Tram station: *Slavia*
Tram 6 or 7
Every 5-10 mins

Useful Transfers:

Iris Hotel *Slavia* ← tram 6/7 (3 stops) → *Nádraží Vršovice* ← bus 193 (16 stops) → **Nový PORG** *Ústav mateřství*

Iris Hotel *Slavia* ← tram 7 (3 stops) → *Strašnická* ← metro A (7 stops) → **City Hall** *Staroměstská*

Committees in Session

Gymnázium Nový PORG
Pod Krčským lesem 1383/4



Location:

Bus stop: *Ústav Mateřství*
Bus 193
Every 10-15 mins

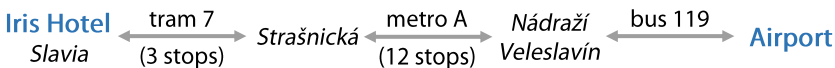
Morning Transfers

» committee sessions

	Friday 7.4.	Saturday 8.4.
From: <i>Slavia</i> (tram 6/7)	08:07	07:55
	08:09	08:01
	08:15	08:05
	08:17	08:10
	08:23	08:14
	08:25	08:18
From: <i>Nádraží Vršovice</i> (bus 193)		08:21
	08:16	07:59
	08:24	08:14
	08:31	08:29

Note: After getting off the tram at the station *Nádraží Vršovice*, turn right. At the nearest crossroad take another right, walk past a small park on your right hand side. After you pass this park and cross the road, you should be at the bus stop.

Useful Transfers:



Guest Speakers

The following speakers will be featured during the Opening Ceremony



Michal Půr

Michal Půr is an internationally renowned journalist with vast expertise in political and economic analysis. Subsequently to his studies of International Relations, he began working in the Czech Press Agency (ČTK) as a leading correspondent in Brussels, where he spent over five years. He returned only to lead the foreign, economic and even the domestic division of ČTK. In 2014 he became the editor in chief of the Euro magazine and now he is the editor of Info.cz.



Václav Pecha

Václav Pecha supervised a successful execution of the mission in the Iraqi and Afghan elections. Founding missions to reconstruct schools and facilities in Iraq alongside providing medical aid to Afghanistan resulted in him leading the first Czech civilian PRT mission in Afghanistan. Now he is associated with the company Bakala foundation which grants scholarships to aspiring students. He is an international figure with immense knowledge of global affairs.

Partners



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