



PUNJAB POLLUTION
CONTROL BOARD



DEPARTMENT OF LAWS PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH

CLIMATE MUN (ONLINE)

8TH & 9TH APRIL, 2022

COMMITTEES & AGENDAS



1. United Nations General Assembly (First Committee)

- The Recognition and Rights of Climate Refugees
- Guarding the world from a Nuclear Holocaust



2. United Nations Human Rights Commission

- The Disproportionate impact of climate change on women and children
- The Role of tribes in combating climate change



3. United Nations Security Council (Crisis Committee)

- Use of Unconventional weapons in Russo-Ukrainian War



4. All India Political Parties Meet

- Review of Healthcare System in India in Light of COVID-19 Pandemic & generated medical waste posing threat to environment
- Green New Deal-The pathway towards a sustainable future

For any query kindly contact

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CLIMATE MODEL UNITED NATIONS

“Every fraction of a degree matters. Every voice can make a difference. And every second counts.”

António Guterres, UN Secretary-General

With this thought we believe that no platform is better than MUN to discuss the threatening issue of climate change and to think about concrete solutions to change our way of life. Climate change and its impact know no boundaries and thus an act of solidarity by all Nations is the only option we are left with to save our planet for future generation. You, bright and promising youngsters are our tomorrow's leaders and it's high time that you should start acting. To give you an idea of multifarious issues concerning climate change and a platform to discuss and come up with solutions, the Department of Laws, Panjab University in collaboration with Punjab Pollution Control Board is organising Climate MUN.

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Rules of Procedure

The Rules of Procedure are a set of rules, regulations, and processes that govern the flow of debate and help regulate committee proceedings in Model UN. The Secretariat reserves the right to dismiss any delegate on account of violation of any rule mentioned in this document. The CLIMATE MUN conference enforces the following rules.

Authority

Delegates must adhere to the instructions given to them by the members of the secretariat.

Electronic Devices & Internet Usage Policy

Since this is an Online Conference, delegates are permitted to use the internet using a suitable device of their choice; laptops, cell phones, or tablets.

Cameras

The delegates need to switch on their cameras at all times during the conference. They can switch on their mics as and when needed.

Language Policy

The official language of the conference is strictly FORMAL ENGLISH.

Dress Code

All the delegates must be dressed in Western Formal Attire.

Eligibility

Students pursuing bachelors or masters degree from any college or institute are eligible to participate.

Recognition

Delegates may speak only when recognized by the executive board to do so, through explicit consent. Delegates may not address the committee or other delegates without having been recognized by the executive board.

Communication

Delegates may only use formal, parliamentary language during committee proceedings and must address everyone respectfully and diplomatically. This usually means that delegates address themselves and others in third person speech.

Portfolio

Each delegate is allocated a portfolio, which is the country that he or she will be representing, along with information about their committee and its agenda. All delegates must assume the identity of their portfolio throughout the conference.

Flow of Debate

Formal Consultation

During formal proceedings, the rules of procedure are observed under the supervision of the Committee Chairperson. Delegates, during this time, are able to make speeches, answer questions, introduce and debate resolutions and amendments. The purpose of these rules is to ensure that only one delegate speaks at any given time and to allow the Chairperson to steer the negotiations in a constructive direction.

Informal Consultation

Delegates are in consultation with each other from the moment MUN starts. In addition to the order of business, their exchanges may be social or to pursue other objectives. This is the type of consultation that takes place when no formal rules of procedure are put into effect.

Roll Call

The Chairperson will announce each country's name. After a delegate hears their country called, they should answer either "present" or "present and voting".

Setting the Agenda

In case the committee has multiple topic areas or agendas, the Executive Board along with delegates must decide which agenda is to be debated first. This is called setting the working agenda.

Debate

Once the agenda is set, the committee moves into the debate process, which includes formal and informal (Unmoderated Caucus and Moderated Caucus) debates. The committee moves back and forth between formal and informal debate until there is enough consensus (agreement) in the committee for the drafting of a resolution document.

Yield

The delegate, who has been recognized by the Chair to address the body on a substantive issue, may yield any time following their remarks after their speech. Yields may be made in three ways: to another delegate, to points of information (questions), or to the Chair.

- ***Yield to another delegate.***

His/her remaining time shall be given to another delegate.

- ***Yield to questions.***

Delegates shall be selected by the Chair to ask one question per speech. The Chair has the right to call order to any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chair, not designed to elicit information. Answers to questions are limited to the time remaining in a delegate's speech.

- ***Yield to the Chair.***

Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to comments. The Chair shall then move on to the next speaker. Once a delegate yields his/her time, the second delegate (the one who has been yielded to may not yield any remaining time.

Points

Points are used to clarify questions or point out errors in the proceedings of the committee. These are always used for procedural purposes.

- ***Point Of Personal Privilege***

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege, and the Chair shall immediately address the point. A Point of Personal Privilege must refer to a matter of personal comfort, safety and/or well being of the members of the committee. The Chair may refuse to recognize a Point of Personal Privilege if the delegate has not shown proper restraint and decorum, or if the point is dilatory in nature.

- ***Point Of Order***

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a Point of Order and the Chair shall immediately consider the request. A Point of Order must relate to the observance of the rules of the committee or to the way the Chair is exercising his or her power. A delegate raising a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. The Chair may refuse to recognize a Point of Order if the delegate has not shown proper restraint and decorum governing the use of such a right, or if the point is dilatory in nature.

- ***Point Of Information (question to other delegates)***

After a delegate gives a speech, and if the delegate yields their time to Points of Information, one Point of Information (a question) can be raised by delegates from the floor. The speaker will be allotted the remainder of his or her speaking time to address Points of Information. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches and resolutions.

- ***Point Of Inquiry***

If there is no discussion on the floor, a delegate may raise a Point of Inquiry to request clarification of the present procedural status of a meeting. A Point of Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.

Motions

Motions are the formal term used for when one initiates an action. Motions cover a wide variety of things. Once the Floor is open, the Chairs will ask for any points or motions. If you wish to bring one to the Floor, this is what you should do:

1. Raise your hand or by writing down in chat box whatever option is available.
2. Wait until the Chair recognizes you.
3. Address the Chair ("Thank you, honourable Chair" or something along these lines) and state what motion you wish to propose.
4. Chairs will generally repeat the motions and may also ask for clarification. Chairs may do this if they did not understand and may also ask for or suggest modifications to the motion that they feel might benefit the debate.

Suspend Debate (Motion to Caucus)

Upon the recommendation of the Chair or any delegate, the committee may consider a motion to Suspend Debate for the purpose of a moderated or un-moderated caucus. This motion requires a majority vote.

- **Moderated Caucus:** The recommendation for a moderated caucus must include a time limit for delegate remarks and a time limit for the entire caucus (e.g. "The nation of [country name] moves for a five minute moderated caucus with a 30 second speaking time."). During moderated caucus, the chair shall recognize delegates for remarks without the use of a speakers list and yields shall be out of order.
- **Un-moderated Caucus:** The recommendation for an un-moderated caucus requires a time limit to be made (e.g. "The nation of [country name] moves for a ten minute un-moderated caucus."). Unmoderated caucuses allow delegates to have informal discussions.

Motion to Table Debate

During the discussion of any matter, the committee may consider a motion to table debate on the item under discussion at the recommendation of the Chair or any delegate. If the motion is seconded, two representatives may speak in favor of and two against the motion. Then, the motion shall immediately be put to a vote. A two-thirds majority is required for passage. If a motion to table debate is passed, the topic is considered tabled and no further actions or votes will be taken on it. A

topic may be reintroduced to the committee so that debate can resume through the same process. The motion to resume debate on a tabled topic shall also require a two-thirds majority for passage.

Closure of Debate

A delegate may at any time move for the closure of debate on the item under discussion, after which debate will end and all draft resolutions and amendments will be put to an immediate vote. Permission to speak on the closure of debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. This motion requires a two-thirds majority decision. Upon passage of this motion the Chair shall declare the closure of debate and immediately move into voting procedure on the substantive proposals introduced and pending before the committee. The committee shall also close debate and move into voting procedure when the speakers list has been exhausted.

Adjournment of the Meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may move for the adjournment of the meeting. Such a motion shall not be debated but shall be immediately put to a vote. After adjournment, the committee shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time; adjournment of the final meeting shall adjourn the session.

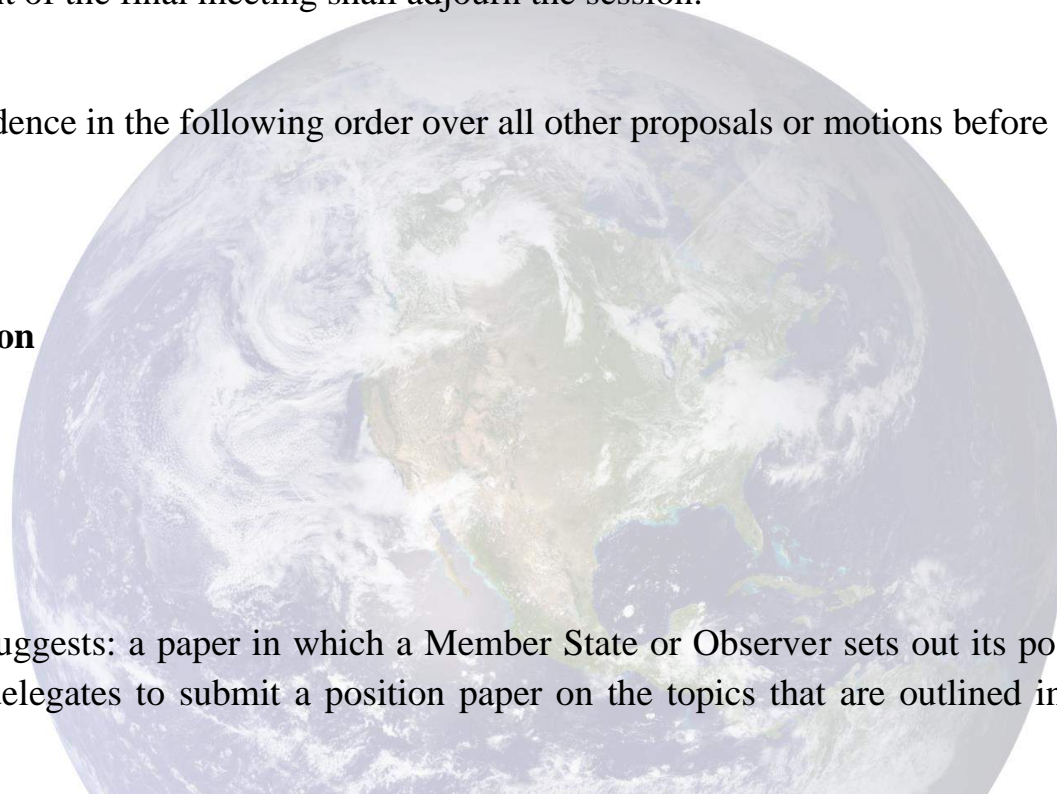
Order of Procedural Motions

The motions below shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the committee:

- a. Point of Personal Privilege**
- b. Point of Order**
- c. Point of Inquiry**
- d. Point of Information**
- e. Introduction of a Draft Resolution**
- f. Motion to Suspend Debate**
- g. Motion to Table Debate**
- h. Motion for Closure of Debate**
- i. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting**

Position Paper

A position paper is what its name suggests: a paper in which a Member State or Observer sets out its position on a set of topics. Certain MUNs require the delegates to submit a position paper on the topics that are outlined in their respective Committee Background Guides.



Working Papers & Draft Resolution

The goal of the sessions in all committees is to adopt resolutions. Resolutions are not required to solve the whole problem and can deal with part of it or lay the groundwork to begin a more comprehensive solution. Their effectiveness and power depend on the authority of the committee, the intent of the sponsors and their acceptance among member states. The only body that is able to adopt binding resolutions is the Security Council. Delegates should be aware of the thematic scope and mandate of their committee.

Working Papers

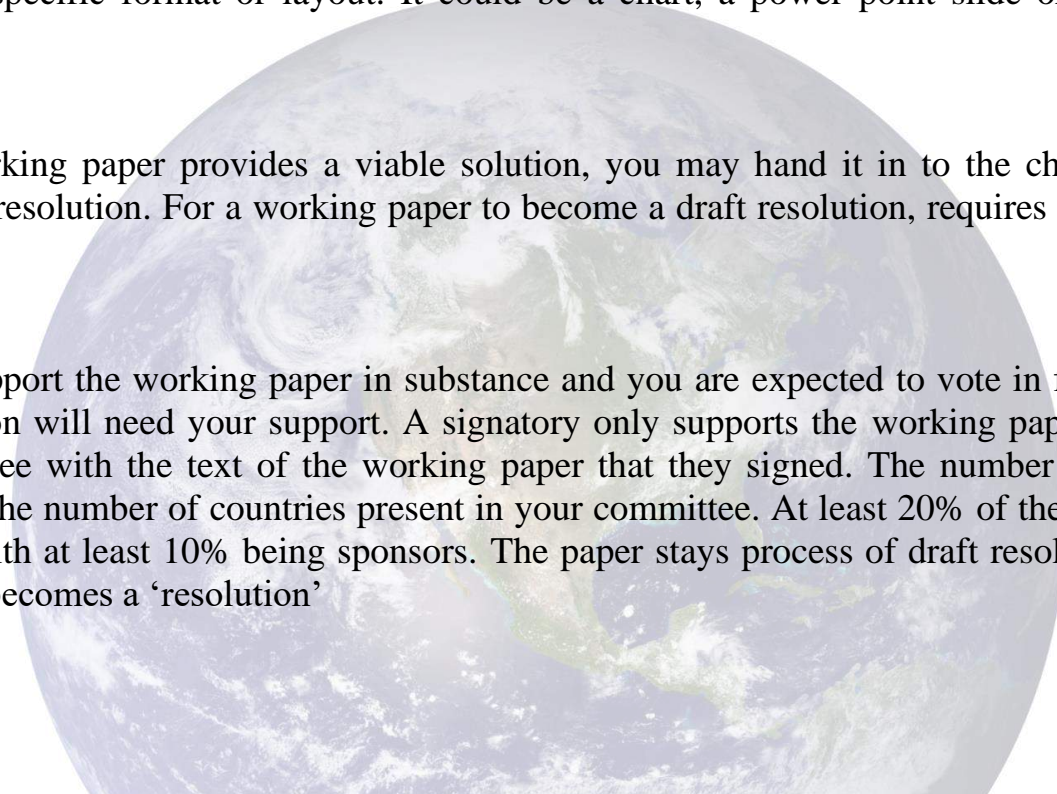
A paper is called a ‘working paper’ before it is handed in to the Chair and accepted. This is the time when you work on the paper itself, formulate phrases, negotiate with delegates to find compromises, and look for sponsors and signatories. During this phase, the entire paper, preambulatory and operative clauses, may be changed without any formal procedure. The working paper does not require a specific format or layout. It could be a chart, a power point slide or something else entirely.

Draft Resolutions

If you feel confident that your working paper provides a viable solution, you may hand it in to the chair. This is only possible if it is formatted as a draft resolution. For a working paper to become a draft resolution, requires a certain number of sponsors and signatories.

Sponsors and Signatories

To be a sponsor means that you support the working paper in substance and you are expected to vote in favour of it. Any friendly amendment of the resolution will need your support. A signatory only supports the working paper to ensure it is discussed. They do not have to agree with the text of the working paper that they signed. The number of sponsors and signatories needed is dependent on the number of countries present in your committee. At least 20% of the committee need to sponsor or sign the resolution, with at least 10% being sponsors. The paper stays process of draft resolution until it has been voted upon. If it is adopted, it becomes a ‘resolution’



Amendments & Voting

Once the resolution process is underway, the debate on the agenda is closed. Delegates spend the remainder of their time trying to build more support for the resolution and writing out the entire document. Finally, the resolution is made open to amendments or edits, after which it is voted upon by the entire committee. In case there are enough positive votes, the resolution passes and the conference ends. In case the resolution fails, the committee may attempt to draft another resolution, or it may choose to end the session without having passed a resolution.

Source: UNA--USA, ROP Hamburg Model United Nations

Link for Registration: <https://forms.gle/TsZUAwVCLrc3j4qb9>

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Cash Prizes & E-Certificates

Best Delegate

High Commendation

Special Mention

The Chair of every committee shall solely determine awards.

