Conference Handbook

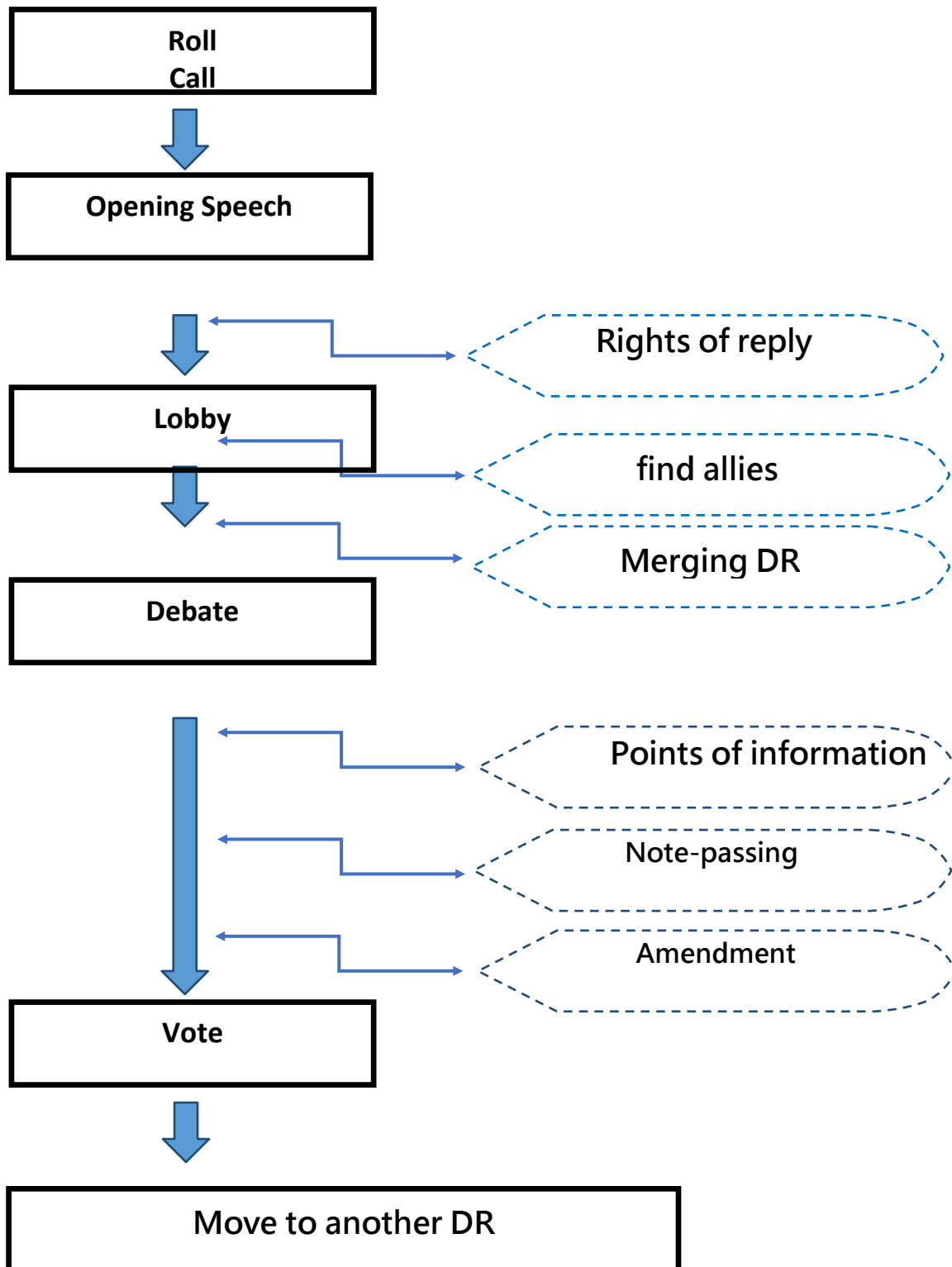## SKMUN V

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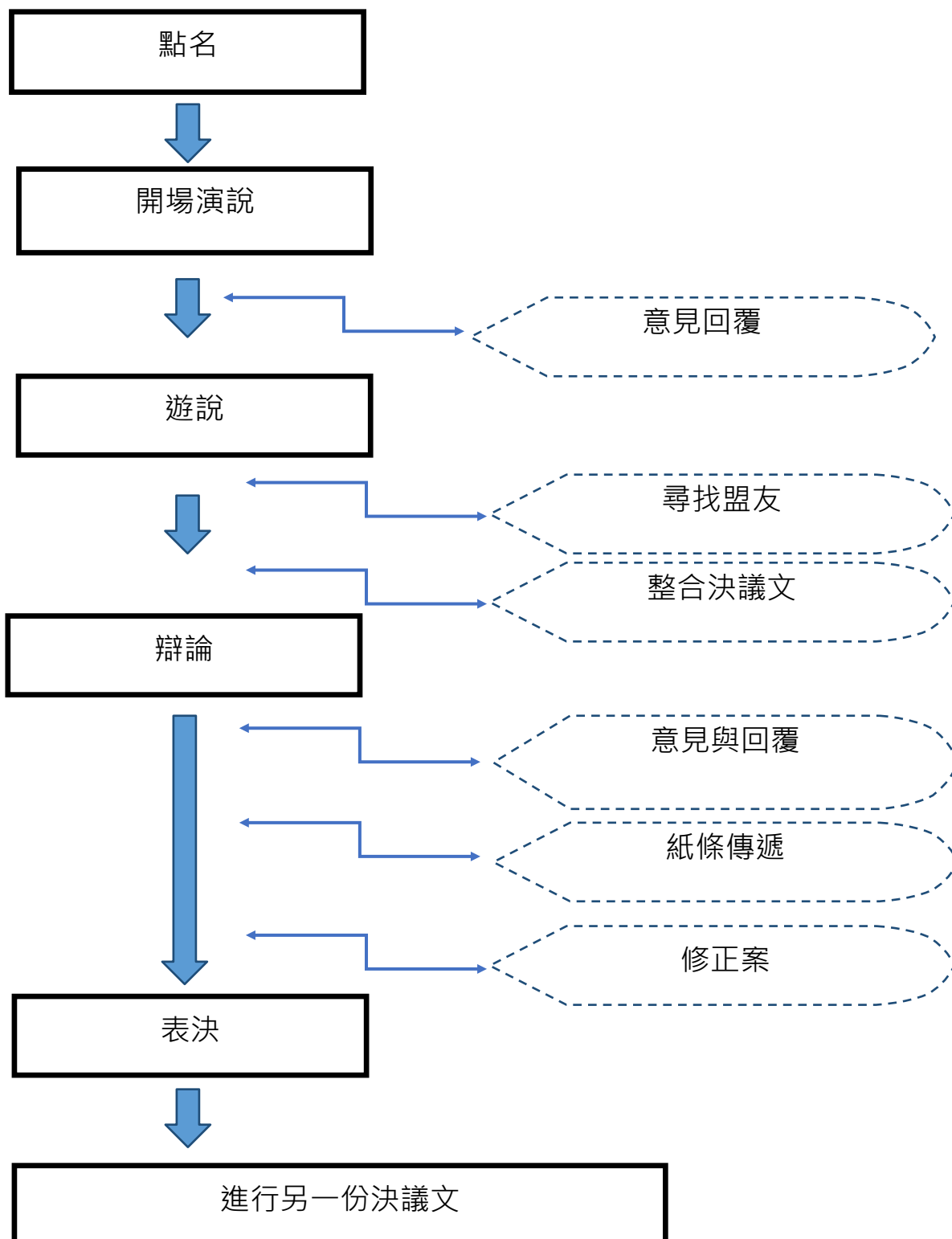
Procedure & Explanations

◆ Roll Call 【Ensure the number of present delegates】

The chair will call the country names in alphabetical order.
- Delegates with voting rights should reply "present and voting".
- Observers and organizations should reply "present".

> **Notes:**
> ※ Remember to hold your placard in a way that the Chair can see.
> ※ Speak loudly, clearly, and with confidence.

◆ Opening Speech 【Show countries' positions and solutions in brief】

The chair will call on five delegates in alphabetical order. Each delegation should send one representative to deliver the opening speech, which expresses your country's position on the issue to be heard by the other delegates. It is also a great opportunity to figure out which countries are potential allies.

- Rights of reply :The chair will entertain rights of reply after every five delegate perform their opening speech. Delegates can speak out to support or oppose the position of others.

> **Notes:**
> ※ No computer usage . ※ No note passing.

◆ Lobby Time 【Find allies and merge a draft resolution】

Lobby time is for delegates to share their opinions and solutions with other delegates. Delegates also have to find their allies while lobbying and merge a draft resolution together.

> **Notes:** ※ Computer use is allowed in lobby time.

- Merging Draft Resolution: Allies should offer their opinions and solutions to merge into a draft resolution. After merging, the main submitter should show the DR to the chair first and then sent it to the Approval Panel.
- ▲Main submitter: Main submitter is the leader of the merged group and is responsible for the resolution.
- ▲Approval Panel: Checks and revises submitted DRs . Before debating, DRs should be approved.

會議流程及規則

◆**點名**【確認實際投票的人數】 主席會依序唸出國家名稱，

代表們須舉起國家牌並回應：

- 代表具有投票權之會員國須回應「出席及投票」。
- 代表觀察員或組織，只須回應「出席」。

> **小提醒：**
> ※國家牌須面向主席以方便主席點名。
> ※回應音量應適中。

◆ **開場演說**【簡述國家的立場及解決方案】

主席會依序請五位代表到台邊等候，每個國家僅須派出一位代表，演說時間約為 60~90 秒，代表可藉由開場演說尋找理念相同的國家，奠定遊說的基礎。

- 意見與回覆：每輪演說後，主席會開放意見與回覆，代表可藉此發表對他國的贊同及想法。

> **小提醒：**
> ※此時不能傳遞紙條。
> ※演說之後須在台邊等待(等意見與回覆結束)。

◆ **遊說時間**【尋求理念相同的國家合作並整合出決議文】 代表須在主席規定的時間內，尋找國家交換想法和解決方案，與理念相同的 代表組成同盟，並整合一份決議文草案。

> **小提醒：**
> ※遊說時間為會議中唯一允許使用電腦的時間。

- 整合決議文草案：同盟的代表在遊說時間時，須交換想法且共同完成一份決議文草案，最後經主席初步審核過後，將送至審核委員會進行最終審核。
    - ▲主要起草人：為帶領同盟國整合決議文草案的代表。
    - ▲委員會：協助修改決議文草案的缺漏，經審核後決議文才可進行辯論

◆ **Debate**【Clarify the DR through debating】

• Procedure: Main-submitter will read out the operative clauses and then give a speech

in support of the DR

Main-submitter points of information (POI)

Debate FOR the resolution

Debate AGAINST the resolution

Open debate (can speak for or against the resolution)

• Points of information (POI): After giving the speech, the delegate will be open to POI:

Ａ. any and all   Ｂ. one/two/three…   Ｃ. none

▲"Follow up"：After asking questions, the delegate can ask the chair for a further question.

Notes:

※ POI should be asked in question form .

※ The delegate at the podium can request the chair to ask the questioning delegate to rephrase his/her Point of Information.

※ No direct discussion between delegates is allowed while the conference is in session.

◆ **Amendment**【Improve the DR during debating】

• Procedure: The delegate who proposes the amendment reads out the correction

The same procedure as debate time (containing debate for/against and POI)

One delegate can ask to move to voting procedure and this requires a second

Voting (only vote for or against)

◆ **辯論時間**【藉由辯論釐清決議文的疑點】

• 流程：　　　　　主要起草國誦讀決議文草案及發表演說　決

⬇

議文草案的操作條文（以下皆有"開放問題"）

⬇

贊同此份決議文的演說

⬇

反對此份決議文的演說

⬇

開放辯論（贊同和反對的演說皆可）

• 開放問題：代表發表後，主席會詢問演說代表是否開放問題，代表有以下方式：

　　　　A. 任何提問

　　　　B. 開放提問一個/二個/三個…

　　　　C. 不開放任何問題

　　　▲連續提問：若發問代表認為之前的問題未被清楚回覆，可向主席要求連續

　　　　　提問。

> **小提醒：**
> ※代表須以問句的形式發問。
> ※若代表提出問題時，有表達不善或音量不夠等情形時，
> 　可請主席要求發問代表覆誦問題。
> ※發問時，代表間不得有直接的對話。

◆ **修正案**【辯論進行中，代表對決議文的內容進行修改】

• 流程：　　　　　修正案提出人誦讀修正內容並發表演說　以下

⬇

皆與辯論時間相同（包含正反辯論和開放提問）

⬇

代表可表示「直接進入修正案表決程序」但須有代表喊出「覆議」

（若有代表否決，將會繼續進行修正案辯論）

⬇

投票（只有贊成及反對）

◆ **Voting【** Decide whether DR is passed or not**】**

Delegates have three choices: voting FOR, AGAINST, and ABSTAINING.

> **Notes:**
> ※ Every country has to vote.
> ※ When the resolution passes, clapping is in order.

◆ **Points**

	Content	Require second?
Point of information	To clarify the query through asking the speaker a question	✕
Point of order	Have an objection with the procedures	✕
Point of inquiry	Have a question about procedures	✕
Point of personal privilege	Request to make proper changes on volume, temperature	◯ (except for audibility)

> **Notes:**
> ※ Only when the delegate has a point of personal privilege regarding audibility or has point of order, is he or she allowed to interrupt the speaker.

◆ **表決決議文**【以多數決決定決議文是否通過】

代表有「贊成」、「反對」、「中立」三種選擇。

小提醒:

※每個國家都必須投票。

※只有在決議文通過時，才允許鼓掌。

◆ **問題**

	內容	是否需附議
提問	針對演說內容提出疑問	✗
會議程序問題	程序上的否決	✗
議事規則問題	對議規和流程有疑問	✗
個人權益問題	改善會場溫度、音量、投影片字體大小等	○ (除了音量問題)

小提醒:

※只有出現音量問題或會議程序問題 時，才能打斷發言者。

◆ Motion

	Content	Require second?	Note
Motion to change speaking time	To change the length of speaking time	○	Need majority vote
Motion to move to previous question	Request to move to voting procedure	○	
Motion to extend time	Extend more time for debating	○	
Motion for a roll call vote	Votes delegate by delegate through roll call	○	Need majority vote

Notes:
※ No motion is allowed to interrupt the speaker.

◆ Extra reminders during MUN

•**Note passing**: During debate, delegates are not allowed to talk directly in the council. If you would like to say something to other delegates or the chairs, you need to pass notes. The content of each note should be related to the conference or issue(s) at hand.

•**Third person**: Every delegate is representing a country, so delegates should use third person during the conference. (The delegate of ……) Refrain from saying "I" or "You"

〈**Please refer to chair language for more details.**〉

◆ 動議

	內容	是否需附議	備註
更改發言時間	改變演說長度限制	○	須經由多數決決定
直接進入投票程序	結束辯論，直接進入投票程序	○	
延長辯論時間	提議延長辯論時間	○	
記名投票	主席將以點名的方式進行投票	○	須經由多數決決定

議會中的主意事項

小提醒:

※所有的動議皆不能打斷發言者。

◆ 議會中的注意事項

●**紙條傳遞**:議會進行中，代表間是不被允許直接對話的。若有與議會或議題相關的事宜須與其他代表或主席溝通，可透過紙條傳遞訊息。

●**第三人稱**: 在模聯會議中，每人皆為國家之代表，所以代表之間的交談必須使用第三人稱(○○代表認為……)

〈更多細節請參閱主席用語〉

Chair language

◆ Roll call

Chair: The house will now come to order. The chair will now take a roll call.

Would the delegate whose nation is called please raise his or her placard

high and say, "Present and Voting." Observers, please say, "Present."

(Roll call begins)

Chair: Delegate of____.

Delegate: Present and Voting.

Observer: Present.

◆ Conference begins

Chair: Today at the____two issues will be addressed. The first one is____, and the second one

will be____. Now the conference begins with opening speeches. The opening speech should

be delivered in____seconds. Delegates are reminded that the chair will entertain rights
of reply after every five opening speeches and no note passing is allowed during opening
speeches. Would the delegates of____ 、 ____ 、 ____ 、 ____and____please approach the
podium and deliver their opening speeches (in that order).

◆ Opening speech

Situation one: The speaker takes too much time to deliver opening speech

Chair: Would the delegate please make his / her concluding remarks?

Situation two: Chair entertains Rights of Reply. (After five speeches)

Chair: The chair will now entertain rights of reply. Is there any on the floor?

(Delegates who wish to speak raise their placards.)

<u>**Situation three: Chair ends the opening speech.**</u>

Chair: Now the opening speeches are over, the chair will move on to the lobbying

time.

◆ Debate

Ⅰ. **Main submitter reads the operative clauses and delivers main-submitting speech**

Chair: Regarding the issue of＿＿, would the main submitter please approach

the podium and read the operative clauses.

(Main submitter read the operative clauses)

Chair: Thank you delegate. Would the delegate deliver his / her main-submitting speech?

(Main submitter deliver the main-submitting speech)

Chair: Thank you delegate. Is the delegate open to points of information?

Main Submitter: a. any and all

b.one/two/three questions

c.none

1. The Delegate is open to points of information:

Chair: The delegate has opened himself / herself to any and all/ one/two/three points of

information. Is there any on the floor?

(Delegates raise placards)

Chair: Delegates of＿＿＿,＿＿＿, and＿＿＿you have been recognized (in that order).

2. The Delegate isn't open to points of information:

Chair: The delegate is open to no points of information. Would the delegate please yield the

floor back to the chair or to another delegate?

Delegate: a. Back to the chair

b. The delegate yields the floor to the delegate of＿＿＿.

Chair: a. That is in order. The floor is now open, are there any delegates who wish to take the

floor?

b. Delegate of＿＿＿, you have been recognized .Please approach the podium.

Ⅱ.Debate begins

1. Debate FOR the resolution

Chair: The chair now sets____minutes FOR this resolution. Is there any delegate who wishes to

speak for this resolution?

(Delegates raise placards)

Chair: Delegate of_____, you have been recognized. Please approach the podium.

(Same procedure as Ⅰ)

2. Debate AGAINST the resolution

Chair: The chair now sets____minutes AGAINST this resolution. Is there any delegate who wishes

to speak for this resolution?

(Delegates raise placards)

Chair: Delegate of_____, you have been recognized. Please approach the podium.

(Same procedure as 1.)

3. OPEN debate

Chair: The chair now sets___minutes for open debate on this resolution. Is there any delegate who

wishes to take the floor?

(Delegate raise placard)

Chair: Delegate of_____, you have been recognized. Please approach he podium.

(Same procedure as 1.)

Ⅲ. Amendment

Chair: Would the delegate of____please approach the podium and state the amendment?

(Some procedure as debate)

(A delegate can say: "Motion to move directly to voting procedures.")

(Chair will ask: "Is there a second?")

(One delegate say: "Second.")

(If anyone says "Objection!" then the motion does not pass and the objecting delegate must
take the floor)

Chair: That is in order. The conference will now vote on this amendment.

Delegates are reminded that you have to vote FOR or AGAINST the amendment. Every

delegate MUST vote. Abstention is not in order.

Staff please secure the doors and cease all note passing.

Chair: Delegates who wish to vote FOR this amendment, please raise your placards.

Delegates who wish to vote AGAINST this amendment, please raise your placards.

Chair: With＿＿＿votes FOR,＿＿＿＿AGAINST, this amendment passes / fails. Clapping is

not in order.

Ⅳ. Voting

Chair: The house will now move to voting procedure on the resolution. Delegates are re

minded that they can vote for or against, or they can abstain from voting.

Staff please secure the doors and cease all note passing.

Chair: Would those who wish to vote for the resolution please raise their placards?

Chair: Those against?

Chair: Those abstaining?

Chair: With＿＿＿＿votes for,＿＿＿＿votes against, and＿＿＿＿abstentions, this resolution

passes / fails. Clapping is (not) in order.

主席語言

◆ 點名

主席：會議即將開始，現在主席開始點名，請被唱名到國家代表舉起國家牌

並大聲回覆**出席及投票**。

主席：　　　代表

代表：**出席及投票**

◆ 會議開始

主席:今天的會議中將討論兩個議題，分別為　　　　及　　　　，現在會議將從開場

開始，**每位代表的開場演說時間為**　秒，請　　　、　　　、　　　、　及

代表依序上台發表開場演說。

◆ 開場演說

(每位代表請於主席在會議開始時所述的時間內完成開場演說)

狀況一：代表開場演說超過主席設定之時間

主席：請代表發表演說總結。

狀況二：主席開放意見回覆(大概每五個開場演說後主席會開放意見回覆)

主席：主席現在開放意見回覆。請問場上是否有代表希望提出意見回覆

(這時有意願發表意見回覆的代表可舉起國家牌並在主席的同意之下依序發表意見回覆)

(最後當所有代表都發表完開場演說，主席會結束開場演說流程)

狀況三：主席結束開場演說

主席：開場演說發表結束

◆ 辯論

(一) 主要起草國發表決議文

主席：關於＿＿＿議題，請＿＿代表上台誦讀決議文並發表演說。

(主要起草國誦讀決議文)

主席：代表可發表演說。

(主要起草國發表主要起草國演說) 主席：謝

謝代表，請問代表是否開放提問？ 主要起

草國代表： a.任何問題

b. 開放提問一/兩/三個問題 c.
不開放任何提問

1. **代表開放問題** 主席：代表開放所有/一個/兩個/三個/與他演講相關之問題，請問在座是
   否有代表希

   望提問？

   (有代表舉手)

   主席：＿＿＿代表，你已被允許發言

2. **代表不開放問題** 主席：代表不開放提問，請問代表是否將發言權歸還給主席還是讓渡
   給另一位代表？

   代表回答：

   (1) 發言權歸還給主席　　(此時代表回座)

   (2) 將發言權讓渡給＿＿＿代表 (若經過主席許可，主席會將發言權讓渡給指定
   的代表)

   主席：＿＿＿代表，你被允許，請上台發言

   (指定代表發表完後)

   主席：謝謝代表。請代表將發言權歸還給主席

(二) 辯論開始

1.支持此份決議文

主席：主席現在開放 分鐘支持此份決議文的演說，主席詢問在場是否有代表希 望發表演說？

(若有代表舉手，主席准許一位代表上台)

主席：＿＿＿代表你被允許發言

(其辯論規則與(一)主要起草國發表決議文相同)

2.反對此份決議文

主席：主席現在開放＿＿分鐘反對此份決議文的演說，主席詢問在場是否有代表希望發表演說？

(若有代表舉手，主席點人上台) 主

席：＿＿＿代表你被允許發言，請代表上台

(其流程相同於前頁之1.支持此份決議文相同)

3.開放性辯論

主席：主席現在開放＿＿分鐘開放性辯論發表，主席詢問在場是否有代表希望發表演說？

(若有人舉手，主席點人上台)

主席：＿＿代表你被允許發言

(其流程相同於前頁之1.支持此份決議文相同)

(三) 修正案

主席：主席收到來自＿＿代表提出的修正案，修正案內容為＿＿＿＿。 主席現在開放總時長

＿＿分鐘之修正案辯論時間。＿＿代表你已被允許上台發表修正案演說。

(修正案提案人演說結束)

1.支持此份修正案

主席：主席現在開放＿＿分鐘支持此份修正案的演說，主席詢問在場是否有代表希望

發表演說？(若有代表舉手，主席准許一

位代表上台)

主席：＿＿代表你已被允許發言 (其辯論規則與(一)主要

起草國發表決議文相同)

2.反對此份修正案

主席：主席現在開放＿＿分鐘反對此份修正案的演說，主席詢問在場是否有代表希望

發表演說？

(若有代表舉手，主席點人上台)

主席：＿＿代表你已被允許發言

(其流程相同於前頁之1.支持此份決議文相同)

3.開放性辯論

主席：主席現在開放＿＿分鐘開放性辯論發表，主席詢問在場是否有代表希望發表

演說？

(若有人舉手，主席點人上台)

主席：＿＿代表你被允許發言

(其流程相同於前頁之1.支持此份決議文相同)

4. **修正案投票程序** 主席：修正案辯論結束，主席將進行修

正案的投票程序

(修正案辯論結束) 主席：現在進入投票流程，主席再次提醒各位代表，在

修正案投票程序中，代表

只可投支持或反對，且各代表皆須參與投票，支持此份修正案的代表請舉

國家牌(數)，反對此份修正案的代表請舉國家牌(數)

公布投票結果:＿＿＿票支持,＿＿＿票反對, 這份修正案通過/沒

有通過各位代表(不)需鼓掌。

◆ 決議文投票程序

主席：大會現在進入投票流程，再次提醒各位代表，每位代表可以投支持或反對或保

持中立。支持此份決議文的代表請舉國家牌(數)，反對此份決議文的代表請舉

國家牌(數)保持中立的代表請舉國家牌(數)

公布投票結果:＿＿票支持,＿＿＿票反對,＿＿＿票中立, 這份決議文通過/

沒有通過

通過：請各位代表鼓掌

通過：各位代表不需鼓掌

文件書寫介紹

Paper Writing

Opening Speech

◆ The purpose of the Opening Speech is to outline your position(s) on the issue(s) so that other delegates will know they can work with you during lobbying time. It is important to make a good first impression by speaking loudly, clearly, and making eye contact with your audience.

◆ Opening speech contains these parts:

- Formal Greeting

- Simple outline of this issue

- Country's position

- Possible solutions

- Inviting delegates to cooperate during lobbying

◆ Example:

Greeting Honorable chairs and distinguished delegates, the delegate of Indonesia is pleased to stand here before you today. **Positions and possible solutions** Indonesia thinks now that gangs—especially those in Latin America—not only cause security alarms but also financial problems. The delegate of Indonesia thinks that popularizing education is the most fundamental solution to this issue. Children, even the youth who have dropped out of school, can receive correct thoughts about the environment around them. As to other emergency situations such as drug trafficking, the delegate of Indonesia thinks that all governments should cooperate to find practical solutions. **Inviting delegates to cooperate** The delegate of Indonesia is looking forward to successful cooperation with other countries on this issue. Thank you.

開場演說

◆ 代表在開場演說時須簡單闡述國家立場及解決方案

◆ 開場演說可分為三部分:

- 問候

- 發表本國對此議題概略的立場及解決方案

- 邀請立場相同的國家合作

◆ 範例:

　　　　　　問候 尊敬的主席及各位代表大家好,法國代表很榮幸今日能參與安全理事會議。**發表本國對此議題概略的立場及解決方案** 法國代表十分痛心並強烈意識到伊斯蘭國(ISIS)自去年大規模攻佔伊拉克及敘利亞的領土,使得大批的難民無家可歸並藉機佔據大片的油田。我們更無法忽視的是,伊斯蘭國透過石油走私、敲詐勒索、人口販賣以及國際間反西方人士私底下捐助而逐漸累積的龐大資金,在今日可謂最富有的恐怖組織。法國代表在此強力譴責伊斯蘭國殺害人質、虐待當地居民等慘無人道的行徑,並堅決反對任何妥協以及支付贖金的動作。法國代表在此呼籲各國加入美國所領導的空襲聯盟(US-led coalition)以對伊斯蘭國有進一步的制裁動作以在日後殲滅伊斯蘭國並恢復中東的和平,也強烈期待能與各國際組織合作並與交戰各方協商,以在伊拉克及敘利亞等被伊斯蘭國占領的地區建立「人道走廊」等停火區以進行人道救援及醫療服務。**邀請立場相同的國家合作** 法國代表期待在今日會議與各位代表協議出對伊斯蘭國有制裁力的決議文,謝謝各位代表。

Position Paper

◆ Position paper is the basis of the draft resolution. The content should contain issue's background, previous solutions, and possible solutions.

◆ Position paper can be simply divided into three parts:

Position Paper

<u>1st part:</u>

  Background/History:

  ☆ What is the issue?   ☆ Why is it so serious?

  ☆ Where does it come from? (recent history)

  ☆ Where is it a major problem?

<u>2nd part:</u>

  Previous Solution:

  ☆ What has been done before?

  ☆ What is being done now?

  ☆ Who are the key players? (UN, international organizations, NGOs)

     ＊You can do the research on the related news to find key players.

<u>3rd part:</u>

  Your solution ideas:

  ☆ Write down 4~5 solutions.

     ＊Find key aspects/causes/effects (make the effects less terrible), and break

      the problems down into different parts (don't look at the whole issue) .

     ＊Solutions should focus on world wide solutions not only for your country but

      for the whole world.

◆ example:

Committee: Security Council

Country: Russia

Issue: Small Arms Sale in Africa

Russia has been deeply involved in the sale of small arms in Africa. Russia is the world's second largest exporter of arms, after the U.S. Russia has risen up recently to try to regain its former glory in the global arms trade. Its customers in Africa purchased 1.1 billion dollars worth of arms from Russia between 2000 and 2007.

Several measures have been taken by the UN since the 2001 Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, but the proliferation of small arms is still a concern. Some major gun-producing countries such as the United States, China, Russia, India, and others are against universal criteria against arms export. Most importantly, the five permanent members of the Security Council – Russia, USA, England, France and China – add up to 88 percent of the global arms trade.

Small arms sales may be a problem in Africa, but it's not the source of the problem. As one the supplier of armaments, Russia acknowledged that even if Russia refuses to sell, African countries will still purchase weapons from others. However, by trading with Russia, Russia not only avoids creating mass conflict by paying attention to the recipient country's politics within the organization of technical-military cooperation, but also provides training and a flexible way of payment. Russia does no harm in these unstable areas.

It's the illegal, unofficial smuggling and contraband rings that severely cause the mass destruction and human rights abuse. According to Small Arms Survey, the illicit small arms trade is valued at US$1 billion, or 10-20% of the global trade. Furthermore, almost all of these sales aren't from authorized export countries. These weapons are within a secondary circuit, which is of the most concern right now. Hence, Russia believes that the idea of monitoring the legal transfer of small arms is insufficient, radical, and unrealistic; it's the illicit traffic that the world needs to pay attention to.

Remember that most countries haven't established or enforced their national control and relevant laws over small arms. Fewer than 50 countries have specific legislation addressing the broker, or intermediary. (There is only one intermediary in Russia, as it's completely controlled by the government). National stockpile management and the control over surplus weapons are still needed to be robust, or it will be easy to access illicit trade. Establishing the unacceptability of arms re-exports and the end-use control of arms exporter needs to be put into practice. Furthermore, the concern about small arms needs to be emphasized.

國家立場書

◆ 國家立場書可作為書寫決議文的基礎，內容須呈現國家對議題的立場、過去的做法及解決方案。

◆ 國家立場書大致可分為三段，形式大致如下：

國家立場書

<u>第一段</u>

議題背景/歷史：

　　☆ 議題簡介　　　　☆ 議題起因

　　☆ 發生的地點和時間　☆ 近期發展

<u>第二段</u> 已被提出的解

決方案：

　　☆ 各國的方案　　☆目前的行動/作法

　　☆ 關鍵的國家、聯合國部門或組織（對議題有重大影響）

　　　＊ 可透過新聞獲得資訊

<u>第三段</u>

自己的解決方案：

　　☆ 寫出4~5個方案

　　＊將議題造成的影響分成小部分，針對單一的部分提出方案，一

　　　個方案解決一個問題

　　＊ 所提出的方案要針對國際並非只有本國

◆ **Example:**

國家立場書(Position Paper)

委員會：經濟及金融委員會

議題：歐債危機

國家：葡萄牙

　　自2009年開始，由希臘開端的歐洲債務危機爆發，之後愛爾蘭、葡萄牙以及西班牙等國家的債務問題也浮上檯面，緊接著一連串的歐洲主權信評惡化、營行業體質的惡化，間接導致了金融業的緊張情勢，更甚影響了歐洲整體經濟的惡化。歐債危機國家所使用的緊縮政策，造成了進口、消費、企業投資以及出口的減少，使歐洲經濟停滯，也使得全球主要國家對歐盟出口的減少而造成國際股市受挫。歐美國家無法有效提振景氣以降低失業率，使得金融情勢的惡化以及經濟成長的疲緩產生惡性循環，歐債國家也在主權債務到期後違約以及再救助之泥淖之中。

　　綜觀歐洲債務危機，首先各歐債國面臨不同的國內問題，愛爾蘭、葡萄牙和西班牙的房地產泡沫化、希臘政府入不敷出以及國民的習慣性逃稅，和之後緊縮政策的過度實施所造成的社會問題更使得國內經濟雪上加霜。出口導向的經濟體系，使得各國需要舉債以消弭過度的花費所產生的經濟問題，使出口國以及赤字國之間債務關係的惡性循環。而歐洲國家之間生產力以及對外貿易的差異在本質上有著極大的落差，歐元區的形成，也使得邊陲國無法使用短期貨幣貶值使經濟做短期的回升之方式。歐元區內國家使用共同的貨幣，卻無統一的財政體系，也使歐盟在改善歐債問題的過程中更加棘手。2010 年五月，歐盟 (EU)、歐洲央行(ECB)和國際貨幣組織(IMF)的「三架馬車」(Troika) 計畫給予希臘為期 三年援助計畫，德國內閣也在同年批224億歐元援助希臘。2011年美國Fed聯合歐元區、 英國、加拿大、瑞士央行共同調降美元換匯利率，減緩美元以及歐元流動性遲緩的問題。 歐洲央行(ECB)也擴大銀行借貸能力等方式來確保市場之穩定。

　　我國認為，為自底基解決歐債問題，就以大範圍來看，歐元區應做經濟結構的改革—債權國不應將國內經濟重心放於特定產業使得國內經濟結構不平衡，而在債務危機爆發時使國內經濟動盪不安；而西班牙、葡萄牙與希臘自2010年以來，在結構性改頭上有大幅的進步，而反觀義大利以及法國則較為停滯不前，因此我國認為勞動市場結構的改革—例如：提高薪資協商流程的彈性等—是必要的。我國也呼籲各國在政策上，呼籲希臘及義大利要徹底打擊政府官員貪污現象以及國內逃漏稅之問題。也在此呼籲歐元區各國共同成立財政聯盟，統一財政體系，以利在債務問題之上各國可共同戮力。

Draft Resolution

◆ The draft resolution is the most important document that needs to be written by

delegates before every MUN event. During lobbying, delegates will exchange their ideas based on their draft resolutions. A draft resolution includes a preamble and opera- tive clauses.

Preamble:

☆ General background and situation of this issue

☆ UN resolutions or NGOs actions(any actions related to this issue)

☆ What can be improved

＊Do not make preamble too complicated. Just write general points.

＊Each preamble should begin with a gerund (V+ing or V+ed) in italics, using

commas to connect the setences.(附錄 1)

Operative clauses:

☆ Delegates' solutions to this issue

＊A clause should be clear and actionable. Each clause should focus on one clear

idea

＊Plagiarism will not be tolerated. It should be your own idea.

＊Each clauses should begin with present third-tense singular verbs (附錄 2)

＊Form: 1. Clause (the solution) (**WHAT**)

a. Sub-clause (clarify the solution) (**HOW**)

i. Sub-sub-clause (details) (**WHO, WHEN, WHERE**)

＊There is only one period in a draft resolution (in the last sentence)

＊There are usually about 5~8 clauses in a draft resolution.

FORUM: Environment
QUESTION OF: Reducing Air Pollution and PM2.5 Levels
SUBMITTED BY: Taiwan

The Environment Committee

Recalling the COP21 Climate Change Summit in Paris, France, concluded in December, 2015, in which participating nations reached a landmark agreement to combat climate change, including provisions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,

Concerned by the recent high levels of PM2.5 air pollution in the developing world, particularly in South and East Asia,

Noting that air pollutants such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone, particulate matter and lead have been scientifically proven to cause a range of health ailments, particularly among the young and elderly,

Realizing that reduction in greenhouses gas emissions must also come with a concurrent program of air pollution reduction to improve quality of life and reduce health care costs for developing nations,

Further noting that the three biggest sources of air pollution are energy production, industrial manufacturing, and transportation,

1. Requests each Member State to legislate and enforce industrial policies that will help to limit the amount of air pollution, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and encourage development of technologies and processes that are more efficient and pollute less through means such as but not limited to:
    a. passing and enforcing strict regulations of emissions of known air pollutants in amounts to be set by individual states' environmental protection agencies but not exceeding the standards set by the European Union,
    b. creating an air pollution tax for all manufacturing businesses, whose proceeds shall be used to provide subsidies for air-pollution reduction measures, including:
        i. scaling the tax based on size of the company and average amount of yearly emissions of air pollutants,
        ii. allowing for reduction of said tax when businesses demonstrate reduction of emissions,
        iii. ensuring that no legal loopholes for tax evasion are allowed,
        iv. engaging in government or government-sponsored measurements of pollution levels and not relying on industry self-analysis,
    c. providing subsidies for factories and other manufacturing businesses that improve the efficiency of their processes and reduce the emission of pollutants, including:
        i. installing improved filtration systems,
        ii. using less toxic but potentially more expensive materials for production,
        iii. improving manufacturing and emission systems with newer technology approved by individual states' environmental protection agencies,

    d. offering tax incentives for those companies that switch to or increase their manufacturing of green technology, with particular emphasis on:
        i. green transportation, such as electric cars and buses,
        ii. green energy, such as wind and geothermal,
        iii. green packaging, such as biodegradable boxes, bags, and other wrappings;

2. <u>Recommends</u> each Member State to evaluate and improve their energy policy with the specific goals of reducing both air pollution levels and greenhouse gas emissions through methods such as but not limited to:
    a. creating a higher consumer carbon tax in those areas where energy is supplied by fossil fuels such as oil, coal, and natural gas,
    b. increasing tax rates for high levels of home and industry energy use, including:
        i. setting up heaviest tax rates for high-energy use, low-efficiency areas,
        ii. offering discounts for demonstrated reduction in energy use over a period of one year or more,
    c. passing strict regulations on all fossil fuel generated power stations, including:
        i. passing and enforcing strict regulations on emissions to conform with the international standard set by the European Union,
        ii. creating heavy penalties and fines for failure to comply with standards,
    d. providing tax incentives for overall reduction of emissions of both known air pollutants and greenhouse gasses,
    d. authorizing subsidies for both individual consumers and businesses that convert to green energy sources such as geothermal, wind, or tidal;

3. <u>Encourages</u> all Member States to continue to develop and evaluate their transportation policy so as to affect an overall reduction of emissions and reliance on fossil fuels through means such as but not limited to:
    a. phasing out diesel and two-stroke engines by:
        i. subsidizing buy-back programs to encourage consumers to switch to more energy-efficient and less polluting forms of transportation,
        ii. legislating yearly incremental increase in taxes on such engines,
        iii. planning for an eventual total ban on such engines,
    b. subsidizing increases in public transportation, with particular emphasis on non-polluting or less-polluting systems such as electric buses, light rails, subways, elevated trains, and high-speed rails,
    c. ending all subsidy programs or tax incentives for traditional fossil fuel-burning transportation, including:
        i. cancelling all auto-industry subsidies except for those related to electric automotives,
        ii. stopping all creation of new roads and highways and instead redirecting such monies to creation of more public transportation;

4. <u>Affirms</u> that all Member States should meet in yearly summits to discuss climate change, air pollution, and energy policy, with an eye toward averting climate change related disasters and reducing the overall emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gasses.

決議文草案

◆ 決議草案為代表對議題提出的解決方案，亦是遊說時代表間交換想法 的基礎，代表需於會議前完成此文件，內容包含序文及有效條款。

<u>**序文:**</u>

☆議題的近況和情勢　☆聯合國和相關組織的行動或決議

☆先前解決方案的成效或缺失

*序文為決議文草案的開頭，僅寫出關鍵，不必詳細說明

*每段需以**分詞**開頭並且為斜體(參閱附錄1)，句與句之間以**逗號**做連接

有效條款:

☆代表針對議題的解決方案　　　　☆呼籲各國重視議題

*條款應清楚的呈現可行的解決方案

*不可抄襲先前的決議文，必須是代表自己的想法

*條款以**現在式第三人稱**開頭(參閱附錄2)

*格式: 1.(條款)簡潔呈現條款的大方向 a.(子條款)

　　　　補充條款的內容 i.(子子條款)補充子條款

　　　　的細節

*整篇決議文在最後一句才可使用句號

*條款數目通常為6個左右

◆ **Example:**

委員會：人權理事會 HRC

議題： LGBT 族群的公民權範疇探

討 主要起草國：英國 主要副署起

草國：巴西

副署起草國：日本、南非、瓜地馬拉、南韓、荷蘭、法國、加拿大、古巴、捷克、墨西

哥、瑞士、俄羅斯、烏拉圭、亞塞拜然、台灣、中國、德國、芬蘭、菲律

賓、波蘭、厄瓜多、祕魯、阿根廷

人權理事會，

*強調*1948 聯合國所通過的世界人權宣言規定了所有公民個人所應該享有的基本權利，

*指出*雖然聯合國至今尚未強制各國保障 LGBT 族群的權益，但現今全世界已有超過四十個國 家已承認同性伴侶身分關係的合法性，

*贊同地注意*在日內瓦，聯合國通過的聯合國同性人權保護決議文(UN Gay Rights Protec- tion Resolution)，且當中用「非常擔憂」的方式來形容聯合國對國際上對同性歧視的國 家之關切，

*期待*各國家可將同性戀除罪化，且國內已將同性戀除罪化之國家採取民事結合以幫助 LGBT 族群享有基本人權以及繼承遺產等的權利，

*認可*許多關切 LGBT 族群的國際組織在世界各地所做的貢獻，期望各國可與這些國際組織一同為 LGBT 族群的權益戮力，

*經考慮*希望依各國家情勢提出合適的政策以及建議，

*1.勸導*各國家保障 LGBT 族群的基本公民權利，

    a.各國家在憲法中明示 LGBT 族群之權益，並在法律中保障其生而人應有的權益，

    b.各國家將同性戀行為除罪化：

        i. 禁止各國國內刑法對 LGBT 族群有因同性戀而受到任何懲處，

        ii. 禁止人民私下對 LGBT 族群做出遺棄、暴力、虐待、綁架、謀殺等行為，

        iii. 禁止強制對 LGBT 族群進行任何性別改造的醫療手術，

        iv. 禁止強制對 LGBT 族群進行任何性別轉換療法以意圖改變其性傾向，

2.*表示希望*各國家可與有參與LGBT相關議題的組織一同在國內宣傳並教育保障LGBT族群公民權之理念，

　　a.與國際LGBTI同志聯合會(ILGA)合作消除國內人民對LGBT族群的歧視：

　　　i. 海報，

　　　ii. 廣告影片，

　　　iii. 標語，

　　b.與國際教育尊重組織(GRIN Campaign)合作增加LGBT族群在國家內的受教權：

　　　i.消除 LGBT 族群之學生在校內受到的歧視、騷擾及霸凌，

　　　ii.教育他們完整的性別觀念以鼓勵對LGBT族群的認同，

　　c.與國際同性戀者人權委員會(IGLHRC)合作處理國內同性及非同性之愛滋病問題以及宣導安全性行為之正確觀念，

　　　i.推廣性行為時保險套之使用，

　　　ii.定期進行健康檢查，

　　　iii.感染愛滋病後之治療;

3.*號召*國內已將同性戀除罪化之國家保障其國內LGBT族群之工作權、醫療權等權利，

　　a.要求資方給予LGBT族群與異性戀者相同的待遇及保障：

　　　i. 不因其性傾向將其解雇，

　　　ii. LGBT族群與異性戀者同工同酬，

　　b.要求醫院給予同性戀者與異性戀者相同的待遇及保障：

　　　i. LGBT族群與異性戀者享有相同的醫療服務。

【以上僅為此決議文部分條款】

附錄 *1*-序文分詞參考列表

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Acknowledging(承認),
Affirming(申明),
Alarmed by(受震驚),
Approving(批准),
Aware of(察覺到),
Believing(相信),
Bearing in mind(銘記在心),
Confident(有信心的),
Congratulating(祝賀),
Contemplating(預期),
Convinced(深信),
Declaring(聲明),
Deeply concerned(深切關注),
Deeply conscious(深切意識到),
Deeply disturbed(深感不安),
Deeply regretting(深感遺憾),
Deploring(痛惜), **Desiring(**渴望
), **Emphasizing(**強調),
Expecting**(**期待) Fulfilling(履行
),
Fully alarmed(十分驚慌),
Fully aware(充分意識到),
Fully believing(完全相信),
Fully deploring(十分悲痛),
Fully recalling(完全記起)

Further deploring(更加痛惜),
Further recalling(進一步提醒),
Guided by(在…指導下),
Having adopted(已採取),
Having considered(經考慮),
Having devoted attention(經熱切關注),
Having examined(經審查),
Having heard(已聽聞)
Having received(收到),
Having studied(經研究),
Keeping in mind(謹記),
Noting further(進一步注意到),
Noting with appreciation(重視),
Noting with approval(贊同地注意),
Noting with deep concern(關心地注意),
Observing(觀察),
Reaffirming(重申),
Recalling(回想),
Recognizing(認可),
Referring(提到),
Seeking(尋求),
Taking into account(重視、考慮),
Taking into consideration(考慮),
Taking note of(注意)
Viewing with appreciation(欣賞)

附錄 *2*-條款開頭單字參考列表

Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts(接受),

Affirms(確認),

Appeals(控訴)

Approves(准許),

Asks(要求),

Authorizes(授權),

Calls upon(籲請、號召),

Calls for(呼籲),

Condemn(譴責),

Congratulates(祝賀),

Confirms(確認),

Declares accordingly(如先前的聲明),

Deplores(感到遺憾), Designates(指出),

Directs(指示),

Draws the attention(引起注意),

Emphasizes(著重), Encourages(鼓勵), Endorses(贊同),

Expresses its satisfaction(表示滿意...),

Expresses its hope(表示希望...),

Further recommends(進一步建議),

Further invites(進一步邀請),

Hopes(希望),

Invites(邀請),

Noting with deep concern(深切的關注),

Noting with regret(遺憾地注意到),

Proclaims(聲明),

Proposes(提議),

Recommends(建議),

Reaffirms(重申),

Regrets(遺憾、後悔),

Reiterates(重申)

Reminds(提醒),

Repeats(復述),

Requests(要求),

Resolves(分析),

Seeks(尋求),

Supports(支持),

Solemnly affirms(嚴肅地聲明),

Strongly affirms(強烈聲明),

Strongly condemns(強烈譴責),

Strongly urges(強烈呼籲),

Suggests(建議),

Trusts(相信),

Transmits(傳播),

Urges(呼籲、勸導)

SKMUN V

Coming in July, 2016

Sheng Kung Girls' High School

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