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Distinguished Advisors and Dear Participants,

It is with great honor and gratitude to announce you that the third session of Turkish Education Foundation Model United Nations Conference will take place between 10th and 13th of March, 2016, at TED Ankara College High School.

TEDMUN 2016 has started with the initiative of revealing the obvious truth behind the mundane daily news, and we could finally entitle the courage to speak up for the ongoing Syrian Refugee Crisis. With the Civil War beginning in 2011, we haven’t been as much involved in the multitude of the problem as we became with the photos of Aylan Kurdi, a three year old boy who was found motionless on the shore of Bodrum. With this photo, we felt deeply affected to respect the deceived and speak up for what we have not once talked about.

Our motives have inspired us to come up with our first-ever Human Rights Council where we wanted to draw your attention to international human rights for all.

In 2015; we have seen the American Embassy in Cuba, we have witnessed the Ferguson Events, we were affected by China’s economic instability, and now, we have a chance to make a difference.

This year at TEDMUN, we invite you to Break the Silence about what you have to stand up for. With UN, our world has become an interconnected multinational network and our words will reach past distances. The only wrong we may do is to keep silent and cover the bitterness of reality.

We ensure to provide you an experience of a life-time in the course of four days. Our academic and organizing team will put their most, if not best, in their duties, yet we expect eagerness and enthusiasm from all of our participants.

With all said, it is my great pleasure to see you all at TEDMUN 2016.

Yours Sincerely,

Defne Dilbaz
Secretary-General
Esteemed Advisors and Honorable Participants,

It is my greatest honor to welcome you to 2016 TED Ankara College Model United Nations Conference, under the theme “Break the Silence”.

Regarding this concept, the year we left behind became significant with 3 revolutionary diplomatic achievements: the virtue of an unpredictable agreement between the countries known as P5+1 and Iran, the recreation of diplomatic relations between the USA and Cuba, and the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals. Taking these occasions into account, 2015 could well be considered as the clearest example that progress within the international community could be best provided by encountering with the status quo, and breaking the silence that needs to be ended with an attitude to solve and produce.

Yet, it is also important to note that the international community still faces undeniable obstacles, and the more our international mechanisms’ silence grows on these issues, the more acute they predictably become. The issue of climate change has the devastating potential to become a threat, even to the very existence of the Small Island Developing States, and the crises across the Middle East region and the Crimean territory are about to become failures of the UN system. Above all, at a time which the international community faces one of the greatest humanitarian catastrophes in the Mediterranean region, the incoherence and silence of the relevant governments catalyze the unbearable impact of this tragedy.

The history of the UN has seen multiple achievements, as well as undeniable failures; and it could well be said that achievements came after the international community succeeded to gather under the founding ideas of the UN, and stood up in order to break years of silence.

Apart from the political content, it is worth noting that the presence of delegates which will have their first MUN experience is a vital part of our conference. I would like to express my pleasure for such an attendance, and also remind our participants on our priority to provide a friendly and tolerant atmosphere in this context, in order for them to break their silence and start exploring what they could create in the MUN with their potential, too.

Sincerely,
Ege Öndeş
President of the General Assembly
TEDMUN POLICIES

Behavior and Miscellaneous Policy:

Participants are representatives of both their personal identities and schools. They should present respectful and appropriate behavior throughout the conference. Nobody can personally or physically offend any other participant. If inappropriate behavior is recognized; advisors, school administrators or parents will be noticed.

The executive team and the head advisors are the core staff of TEDMUN. Every participant is responsible for following their guidelines. Participants may not receive their certificates if their behavior interrupts the welfare of the conference.

Illegal Substance Policy:

TED Ankara College High School Campus does not allow smoking under campus grounds. During sessions, participants cannot consume any alcohol or drugs. Under the Turkish Law, underage substance usage is illegal. The violation of this policy may result in the expulsion from TEDMUN and a notice to the school administrators.

Electronical Device Policy:

The chairs hold the discretion to allow electronical device usage during sessions. However, throughout the conference, cell phones and electronical devices should either be switched off or put on silent/ mute/ vibrate in order to prevent any disturb.

During the resolution writing process, delegates should bring their own laptop because TEDMUN team will not provide any. Delegates are also highly recommended to bring their own flash disks.

Punctuality Policy:

Every participant is required to arrive at the venues no later than the first ten minutes. In order to receive a certificate, participants must be present during all sessions. Absences without informing the organizing team will not be recognized.

Dress Code Policy:

TEDMUN 2016 follows a strict dress code.

10, 11 and 13th of March: Formal clothing

- Men should wear a suit, appropriate shoes, and a bow-tie or a tie. Men should wear their jackets when they are on the floor.
- Women should wear a dress, suit or a skirt-and-blouse with appropriate shoes.
12th of March: Semi-Casual Clothing

- Men should wear a suit or a jacket and dress pants (no cargo pants), with a dress shirt or a sweater, and appropriate shoes. Wearing bow-ties or ties is not obligatory.
- Women must wear a dress, suit, dress slacks or skirts with a blouse or sweater, and appropriate shoes.

Participants cannot wear tights, jeans, sneakers, hats, caps, or any other informal clothing. Advisors must ensure that their delegates have appropriate clothing. However, the TEDMUN team will notify delegates with inappropriate clothing – especially inappropriate skirt length – and such participants will be required to change their clothing.

Badges and Placards Policy:

Participants must wear their badges AT ALL TIMES throughout the conference. Without their badges, they cannot attend sessions or benefit from TEDMUN social events. Badges are also required during lunch and dinner hours.

Delegates cannot attend sessions without their country placards. Student Officers must ensure that badges and placards policy is not violated. The information desk will provide lost badges and placards.

- Lost badges cost 20 Turkish Liras.
- Lost placards cost 20 Turkish Liras.

Plagiarism Policy:

Student Officers and delegates must submit original and authentic documents. Before approval panel, resolutions will go through a plagiarism checker and if any resolution violates the plagiarism policy, it will not be corrected in the Approval Panel. Thus, it will not be debated in the committees.

Certificate Policy:

TEDMUN has certain rules in order to receive a certification of completion.

- Attendance: Participants should be present during all sessions. They can be absent for only one session throughout the conference.
- Plagiarism: Participants must not plagiarize any other documents. However, they can cite from other resources.
- Illegal Substance Usage: Participants must not consume cigarettes, drugs or alcohol on school grounds. Underage substance usage is not permitted.
- Behavior and Miscellaneous: Participants should not cause any tension throughout the conference.
- Workshop Attendance: Participants must attend the obligatory workshops held on 10th March, 2016.
Awards Policy:

TEDMUN follows an awards policy made up of: best delegate, outstanding delegate, and honorable mention. The student officers will designate the awards under the following criteria:

- Quality of documents;
- Attendance at all committee sessions;
- Adherence to all TEDMUN policies;
- Exhibition of an in-depth understanding of the agenda items;
- Willingness to cooperate and compromise with fellow delegates;
- Ability to debate and develop solution proposals.

The Executive Team will also designate a best delegation and an outstanding delegation based on their observations and the recommendations from Student Officers.

All awards will be certified with a certificate.
AGENDA ITEMS

General Assembly

GA 1 - Disarmament and International Security Committee

- The question of cyberwarfare
- Nuclear non-proliferation in the Middle East
- Adjusting security in Europe regarding the applicability of free movement and immigration policies

GA 2 – Economic and Financial Committee

- Delivering policies against youth unemployment
- Outlining multilateral principles for sovereign debt restructuring
- The question of the protection of labour rights with special emphasis on precarious employment and migrant workers

GA 3 – Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee

- Improving universal education standards in post-2015 development agenda
- The question of climate change, with specific reference to Small Island Developing States
- The question of accessible health care in modern welfare systems, regarding the fiscal responsibilities

GA 4 – Legal Committee

- Protection, safety and security of diplomatic missions and representatives
- Defining the future of the International Criminal Court
- Establishing guidelines regarding the UN involvement in transitional processes in the aftermath of conflicts and conditions of instability

GA 5 – Special Political and Decolonization Committee

- Introduction of a reformed UN Security Council mechanism
- Renewing the principles and conduction of the UN Peacekeeping missions with reference to criminal accountability, the demands for effective engagement and the potential roles in armed conflicts
- The future of Syria
UN Security Council

- Maintenance of international peace and security: settlement of conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa and countering terrorist threat in the region
- Prevention of conflicts in Africa
- Security dimensions and geopolitical significance of climate change

Human Rights Council

Sub-Commission 1: Civil and Political Rights

- Establishing and strengthening job opportunities for persons with disabilities
- Enforcing women’s civil and political rights
- Eradicating Xenophobia with respect to Ankara and Paris attacks

Sub-Commission 2: International Refugee and Migrant Rights

- Providing humanitarian conditions and ensuring fundamental human rights for Palestinian refugees
- Ensuring UN Convention on the Rights of the Children and Overcoming Violence against children in refugee camps
- Providing humanitarian measures to shelter internally displaced Syrian refugees and improving the conditions of refugee camps, with respect to the Syrian refugee merge to Europe
DELEGATE 101

How to get prepared to TEDMUN

In order to successfully participate in the Model United Nations program, participants ought to research about the United Nations, their countries, about the conference topics and policy statements. The committee topics will be further expand upon by the student officers in the committees with the chair reports.

How to research on UN? - What to know about UN?

To get fully familiar with the concept of the Model United Nations, delegates must research and find about the structure and agencies of UN, read the UN Charter, gather background information on the United Nations, and understand its purposes, practices and rules of procedures.

What to know about your country?

In order to successfully participate with the debates in the committees and the topics, a delegate must get familiar with the country that they are assigned to. The location and geographical position and importance of the country, past and recent history, social and cultural structure, political structure, economy, foreign policies and relationships of the country, the country's recent UN activities through the local embassy or other UN body offices must be researched and known upon.

How to research upon the committee topics?

In order to understand the committee topics and their relationship with the countries, the delegates must make a detailed research before attending the conference. To develop an understanding of the issues that will be debated, delegates must look out for background materials on these issues; realize how the issue affects the country they represent and find out what is the position of the represented country on the issue.

How to prepare an opening speech?

An opening speech is a statement of your country regarding the topics of your committee. This 2 minute of speech will be the first speech of your delegation in the committee. You must talk about the possible solutions your country has in mind as well. The position papers are a great way to understand what a opening speech is. Just like in a position paper, you stand out for your country. However, reading your position paper on the floor would look unprofessional on the floor. Thus, it must be aimed to give an effective speech in the opening speeches.
Being an Ambassador and Ambassador Speeches:

The ambassador of a country can be seen as the most responsible person of that country’s foreign and internal affairs. The ambassador is responsible towards and the actions of his/her delegates, thus they have the option to check out on their own delegates in the sessions and committee works. Every ambassador is called in the opening ceremony in order to present their country’s general policies upon the conference, and the country’s thoughts on the conference’s main topic and the agenda. Please do not forget that the opening speeches are the first chance for every delegation to prove themselves in the house and to draw attention towards their country. The effective ambassador speeches will affect the delegates positively in the committee works and debates. Every country will have approximately 2 minutes in order to present their ambassador speeches. Right of Reply’s are granted in the opening speeches’.
RULES OF PROCEDURE
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1) DEBATE MODES

TEDMUN will be entertaining 2 types of debate modes in committee sessions. The mode that will be primarily used is the open debate. In the open debate, the chair will set the debate time per resolution, and delegates will be delivering their speeches without restrictions related to the topic, but chairs are entitled to have their own initiatives in case of time constraints.

The latter debate type is closed debate, which will be used during the discussion of amendments. In the closed debate, chairs will set the debate times separately for in favour and against speeches. Remember that points of informations are still in order.

2) POINTS RECOGNIZED IN TEDMUN

The points the Secretariat decided to apply are as follows:

1. **Point of Personal Privilege**: The function of the point is delivering a delegate’s personal concerns regarding aspects other than the debate, such as but not limited to the temperature of the room, inability to hear the speaker on the floor. This the only point that can interrupt a delegate on the floor.

2. **Point of Order**: This point is used for expressing a delegate’s doubt on whether the chairs made a mistake regarding the procedure or the flow of debate. It cannot be used for interruption, and if the Point is correct, the chairs are expected to say “the chair stands corrected” and command accordingly. This is the only motion that can be used during the voting procedure, in order for delegates to address a procedural mistake, if occurs.

3. **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**: Similarly to the point of order, point of parliamentary inquiry is also used for procedural issues; the difference arises from the fact that while Point of Order is used for pointing out a mistake of the chairs, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry can be used for seeking an explanation, without noting a mistake, regarding the procedures applied.
4. **Point of Information:** Points of Information will be delivered if the delegate on the floor accepts any of these points. In other words, the delegate having the floor should be asked whether a round of points of information is accepted. Depending on the time management of the committees, points of information may not be entertained, but remember that it should not become a routine precaution. Regarding the fact that there will be many newcomers in the committees; these delegates may make mistakes such as stating a fact as a “point of information” rather than directing it in a form of question. In such mistakes, the chairs are entitled to make their corrections.

5. **Permission to Follow-Up:** As can be understood from its name, this point is delivered for having another question if the delegate asking a question is not satisfied by the answer. The request should be stated right after the answer has ended. The chair commanding the session can make the last decision on whether to entertain the request or not. In closed debate, follow-ups will not be entertained.

6. **Point of Information Directed to the Chair:** This point enables delegates to search for the chairs’ clarifications on issues like the factual accuracy of delegates’ comments, the validation of specific facts or the applicability of some of the proposed tasks under the UN mandate, regarding the agenda item. This point can also be used for delegates to raise questions on the management of the conference and the timing of coffee breaks, etc. Bearing in mind that Point of Information to the Chair can also be used for seeking clarification on factual matters that, in most of the time, delegates should have made their research, chairs should pay attention to the possibility that the points can become exploited by delegates with lack of knowledge.

3) **MOTIONS RECOGNIZED IN TEDMUN**

1. **Motion to extend the debate/point of information time:** It can be used when a delegate wants to address the house on that specific issue but the time has been elapsed. Chairs should take into account whether the extension of time would be applicable and whether it is necessary or how many delegates need such an extension.
2. **Motion to move to the previous question/Motion to move directly to the voting procedure:** It is a procedure for ending the relevant debate earlier than expected, yet probably the most complicated one regarding the application. In the discussion of the resolution or an against time of a closed debate regarding an amendment, this motion would mean a demand for the voting procedure. However, in a closed debate, if the time is for in favour at that moment, it is a demand for moving with against speeches. “Motion to move into voting procedure”, yet, would simply mean an appeal to move on with the voting. Depending on the tendency of the house and the chairs’ discretion, the motion can be applied.

3. **Motion to adjourn the debate:** It is used for the suspension of the debate. It can be adopted by the chairs if the committee can dissolve, for example in times of coffee breaks or lunch.

4. **Motion to divide the house:** This motion is used if the difference between votes in favour and against are considerably narrow, or the number of abstentions can affect the final decision. This is the only motion that can be used during (and logically after) the voting procedure. If this motion is applied, voting will be performed with the role call. Abstentions will still be in order.

5. **Motion to reconsider a resolution:** It is a motion for suggesting that a resolution failed or tabled before can be debated again. It is the likely outcome that the chairs will reject that motion and the Secretariat would disapprove, but it will be valid in the Procedure.

4) **AMENDMENTS**

Delegates can entertain an amendment for either changing (most usually expanding) the context of the relevant clause or adding new clauses. Amendments can also be used for striking out a clause in the conference. It is under the intention of the delegate who proposes the amendment to entertain it, but the chairs can also invite the delegate to do so. The Secretariat authorises the employment of first-degree and second-degree amendments during the debate, but friendly amendments will not be in order.
5) VOTING PROCEDURE

Bear in mind that during the role call, delegates can either state they are “present” or “present and voting”. For all delegates choosing the latter, abstentions regarding the resolutions will be out of order. All delegations present in the house are allowed to vote on resolutions, amendments and votes regarding the motions. Bear in mind that abstentions are out of order for amendments and procedural votes.

6) FUNDING

It is a well-established principle that financial aspects should not be discussed in a resolution or debate in the THIMUN procedure. THIMUN states “no resolution shall include either financial amounts or names of specific financial resources”.

7) YIELDING

A delegate is permitted to yield the floor to another delegate, but there are some points to pay attention:
1. The latter should be asked whether the offer is accepted
2. The delegate who yields the floor should not take any points of information (an exception will be made to the main submitters)
3. The latter can accept points of information
4. The latter cannot yield the floor again
5. During the closed debate, yielding will not be in order.
RESOLUTION FORMAT AND SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Today there is an increasing amount of global problems in the world, from human rights violations, to environmental concerns and disputes between countries. The United Nations is an international body responsible for solving global issues in a formal, diplomatic manner through cooperation and dialogue between countries. A UN resolution is the embodiment of the main function of the UN which is solving problems.

As TEDMUN’16 follows the THIMUN procedure, delegates are expected to write their resolutions beforehand. (This rule is only required for General Assembly committees) Thus; the chairs must be certain that every resolution put out is in accordance with the general format and context of a resolution.

| Preambulatory Clause Phrases |  |
|------------------------------|  |
| **Affirming**                | **Deeply** |
| Alarmed by                   | **Regretting** |
| Approving                    | **Desiring** |
| Believing                    | **Expecting** |
| Believing                    | **Expecting** |
| Confident                    | **Expecting** |
| Contemplating                | **Expecting** |
| Convincing                   | **Expressing its appreciation** |
| Declaring                    | **Fulfilling** |
| Deeply                       | **Fulfilling** |
| Deeply concerned             | **Fully aware** |
| Deeply conscious             | **Emphasizing** |
| Deeply                       | **Emphasizing** |
| Deeply                       | **Expressing its appreciation** |
| Deeply                       | **Nothing with satisfaction** |
| Deeply                       | **Nothing with satisfaction** |
| Deeply                       | **Deeply** |
| interested                  | **Noting further** |
| Alarming by                  | **Deeply** |
| Approving                    | **Regretting** |
| Believing                    | **Desiring** |
| Believing                    | **Expecting** |
| Bear in mind                 | **Expecting** |
| Bear in mind                 | **Expressing its appreciation** |
| Believing                    | **Fulfilling** |
| Deeply                       | **Fulfilling** |
| Deeply concerned             | **Fully aware** |
| Deeply conscious             | **Emphasizing** |
| Deeply                       | **Expressing its appreciation** |
| Deeply                       | **Nothing with satisfaction** |
| Deeply                       | **Deeply** |
| Peary                       | **Noting further** |

| Operative Clause Phrases |  |
|--------------------------|  |
| Accepts                  | **Draws the attention** |
| Affirms                   | **Expresses its appreciation** |
| Approves                  | **Expresses hope** |
| Authorizes                | **Further invites** |
| Calls                     | **Further proclaims** |
| Calls upon                | **Further reminds** |
| Condemns                  | **Further recommends** |
| Confirms                  | **Further requests** |
| Congratulates             | **Further resolves** |
| Considers                 | **Has resolved** |
| Declares                  | **Notes** |
| accordingly                | **Proclaims** |
| Declares                  | **Reaffirms** |
| Denounces                 | **Regrets** |
| Encourages                | **Reminds** |
| Endorses                  | **Requests** |
| Emphasizes                | **Solemnly affirms** |
| Emphasizes                | **Strongly** |
| Endorses                  | **Supports** |
| Expresseds                | **Takes note of** |
| Express its appreciation  | **Transmits** |
| Express its hope          | **Urges** |
| Further invites           | **Wishes** |
| Has resolved              | **Trusts** |

15
COMMITTEE: SOCHUM- GA3

ISSUE: The question of promoting maternal healthcare in developing countries

MAIN SUBMITTER: Germany

CO-SUBMITTERS: China, Japan, Morocco, USA, Algeria, Italy, Hungary

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Deeply regretting that every day 800 women die due to preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth and in 2010 the mortality ratio was 287,000,

Alarmed by that fact that 99% of all the maternal mortality occur in developing countries,

Expressing its satisfaction upon the fact that between 1990 and 2010, maternal mortality worldwide dropped by 50%,

Having studied World Health Organization’s reports on maternal health which states that maternal mortality can be eliminated by prenatal check-ups, obstetric care, skilled attendance and family planning,

Realizing the important role of the WHO on maternal health and the work under the annual World Health Assembly agenda item on the monitoring of the progress of the health-related Millennium Development Goals,

Notes that the maternal mortality rate has dropped by 13% with the RESCUER project in Uganda,

1. Requests the World Health Organization Statistical Information System (WHOSIS) to collect accurate data on maternal deaths and the healthcare systems of the member states in order to;
   a) know the causes of deaths and contributing factors by reviewing the past maternal deaths based on countries and assisting the governmental duty-bearers in the process of determining the reason,
   b) analyse and interpret the collected data to specify;
      i. the growing trends,
      ii. avoid ability of the deaths, focusing on the factors that can be remedied
      iii. groups that are in risk and the reasons of it
      iv. maps of the maternal deaths indicating the top areas that need to be addressed,
   c) make the necessary recommendations in the areas such as;
      i. training requirements of the health personnel,
      ii. use of resources in a case where they like to have an impact,
iii. changes in the national regulations and policy-making based on facts and figures they have collected;

2. Recommends member states to adopt a comprehensive national plan that contains a sexual and reproductive health strategy considering the data collected by the WHOSIS that aims to eliminate maternal mortality, with the help of the regional committees that are established for this purpose, based on four levels which are:
   a) Health facility level in which:
      i. All deaths are reviewed in order to prevent similar deaths in other health facilities by identifying gaps and problems in the system that need to be addressed, which requires cooperation and dialogue among these national health establishments,
      ii. The improvement plans are written in order to raise the quality of care to eliminate that factor in the facility which can vary from staffing to health deficiencies such as medication and other items that may lead to inadequate management of the woman’s complication,
      iii. the maternal mortality findings and quality improvement plans are summarized and submitted to the regional committee,
   b) District level (regional committee level) in which:
      i. All of the findings and quality improvement plans are gathered and discussed with key stakeholders,
      ii. General causes are determined, areas of greatest need are identified, the actions are prioritized bearing in mind its potential impact to reduce MMR, feasibility including costs, resource requirements, and ease of implementation, specified risk groups are focused on
      iii. These recommendations for action were then included in an annual district maternal health plan,
   c) WHOsis receives the national health plans, makes necessary recommendations and gets feedback from the health facilities about its applicability.

*The original version of this resolution has been shortened for practical usage of this booklet. It is aimed to give some information about how a resolution is, but it does not aim to be used as a resolution for any other conference.*