



The Global Refugee Crisis:
Devising Pathways for
Multilateral Cooperation



DELEGATE HANDBOOK

RCIMUN2016



welcome.

WELCOME LETTER

Dear MUN Advisors and Fellow Participants,

We are utterly honored and privileged to receive you all at the 10th Robert College International Model United Nations Conference, which takes place between the 5th - 9th of April, 2016.

Firstly, I want to congratulate you all for your efforts! After a period of rigorous organization on the Executive Board's part and intense research and preparation on our participants' side, the time has come when we can finally accomplish the goals that we set for ourselves, many of which seemed inconceivable before.

During the next five days of your RCIMUN 2016 experience, you will witness and participate in serious debates, meet unique personalities, build long-lasting friendships. You have all come from different cities and backgrounds. Each one of you is unique in your personality, experiences, ideas and dreams. These will be your tools to make RCIMUN 2016 an unforgettable experience. Please recognize the 5 days ahead of us as an opportunity to express your opinions, share your ideas and defend them so that a spirit of international sharing, intellectual expansion and personal growth can be achieved.

RCIMUN 2016 will be your opportunity to be actively involved in some of the world's most pressing issues and work towards eliminating them. You will witness speeches delivered both by experts and your fellow MUNers. Please pay close attention, since through these speeches you will explore

further or for the first time, the works of the UN. During the conference you will be able to sharpen your skills of debating, negotiating and compromising while respecting the opinions of others, which are valuable skills that will help you both through your MUN career and later in your life. Therefore we are sure that you will take full advantage of the five days ahead of you.

With these ideas in mind, do not forget to enjoy the magnificent city of Istanbul and the beauty that the Robert College Campus offers you. In order to do so you can participate in numerous social events, such as the Sightseeing Tour that we have organized especially for you. No matter how exhausted you may be, please remember to have fun.

Once more, congratulations to all of you for being a part of RCIMUN 2016. We are deeply enthusiastic about the conference and sincerely believe you share our excitement. Please do not hesitate to contact the members of the Executive Board to voice any questions or concerns. We look forward to meeting each and every one of you; we wish you all a fruitful and memorable conference, and the very best.

Kind Regards,

Eren Uman
Secretary General



RCIMUN'S GREEN POLICY

Recognizing the threatening damage of over-consumption on climate change, RCIMUN decided to go green in 2009, and has been taking measures to decrease its negative effects on the environment ever since. Within the framework of its green-policy, RCIMUN has not only started to become a computer based conference but has also initiated several projects to pursue its new environmental policy. In addition to the online registration and participant systems, the approval panel process is adopted to reduce the paper consumption and has greatly achieved this aim. Furthermore all printed materials in RCIMUN use

recycled paper, from the ones used to copy resolutions to the note papers and folders and participants are also encouraged to use the recycling bins around the campus for their waste. RCIMUN is also trying to come up with new ideas to implement its green policy. With the catch phrase "Save the Planet Like A Boss", we continue our canvas bag sale and even expand this tradition with new slogans. We believe that RCIMUN's eco-friendly renovations bring an effective approach to today's global environmental issues and are important developments that we hope to sustain in the upcoming years. We hope you will support our cause and collaborate with RCIMUN in the implementation of its green policy.

THEME LETTER

It would be an oxymoron to enquire who the first refugee was, since refugees existed even before being defined as one. Notwithstanding the fact that the 1951 Refugee Convention establishes who a refugee is, individuals facing such adversity were already abundant on an international basis. Being a prominent issue nowadays, there exist differing views. The word refugee unfortunately has a negative connotation in many societies; and this reflects on the opinions of governments and their political stance on refugees, as will be discussed later. To regard them with scorn is to presuppose that it is their willful intention to have fled their country of origin. However, this attitude is against the very nature of what causes a person to be a refugee, as the Oxford Dictionary defines a refugee as “a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.” Thus, the major pursuit of a refugee is to preserve his right to life, which is the most fundamental human right. RCIMUN 2016 seeks to find viable solutions to the global refugee crisis by identifying the myriad elements from which it draws its significance in the aim of establishing guidelines of cooperation that the international community can benefit from.

The constituents of the refugees, when investigated on an individual basis, do not make it the unprecedented phenomenon that it is today. In fact, most of what procreates a refugee problem has already been in the collective conscience and agenda of the global community. War, discrimination and clashing political opinions have never been novel concepts to history since man roamed the Earth. Early tribes clashed for resources and many individuals had to flee their homes. What's more, certain groups have always seen themselves superior to another group and have either enslaved, persecuted, marginalized them or forcedly kicked them out of their community or their homelands. Although not explicitly named refugees, there was no substantially prolonged period of time in which a person, in fear of persecution, left his home. The current case of a refugee “crisis” derives its current state of importance not merely from its content but from the simultaneity and aggregation of all the refugee problems in the heap of the global political instability we face today.

The word refugee has found its way into the English language from the French verb *refugier* meaning “to take shelter”. The first and foremost root of the word is the Latin noun *refugium*, “a place to flee back to”. An example of a regional refugee crisis can be seen in the case of the Israelites, whose majority, after having their homeland conquered by the Assyrians, had to flee the land of Ancient Israel and spread out to the surrounding region. The specifics as to where they fled are still topics for debate. The first use of the word in English dates back to 1685 when king Louis XIV of France issued the Edict of Fontainebleau. With the preceding Edict of Nantes issued in 1598, Calvinist Protestants of France (also called the Huguenots) had gained royal authorization to freely practice their religions without state persecution. However, conflicting with Louis XIV's autocratic ideals, the Edict of Nantes was revoked and the Huguenots were thus forced to leave France during the following two decades and therefore became refugees. Only after three months following the edict, Louis XIV himself claimed that, only around a thousandth of the Huguenot population had remained in France.

One reason for the absence of a refugee crisis on such a big scale as ours is that borderlines did not impose a strict sense of nationality and belonging. There were larger amounts of uninhabited land where there were no official governance; so refugees fleeing their lands could settle in areas of no concern to the governments and would not pose threat as they otherwise do today, under the name of “national security threats” or “border issues”. Until the idea of “romantic nationalism” encompassed the idea of government and society, in which the government acquires its political legitimacy from the national unity of those it governs, immigrants were relatively freer to move about the territories of other countries. From the eighteenth century on, a citizen more or less had to identify himself with the nationality of the country of his citizenship in order to exist politically, socially and economically. This resulted in the accumulation of individuals near the strictly controlled borderlines and gave birth to the idea of a refugee that is now embedded into the popular culture.

The major drive of the global refugee crisis of our decade is the global political instability. Clashing religions and ideologies result in unstable governments, illegal demonstrations and civil wars. Extremist groups terrorize civilized urban areas and rural

settlements alike. Illegal, discriminatory and radical actions persist either due to the insufficiency of legislative measures and their degree of deterrence, or due to the lack of the enforcement of the law. Besides all the political elements, natural disasters occur in an inevitable manner, aided by the ignorance and the lack of circumspection concerning future disasters. All these aspects of instability add up in various regions of the world, although highly concentrated in the Middle East, and consequently create the bulk of what makes this crisis “global”.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) figures, there were 19.5 million refugees worldwide by the end of 2014 and a total of 59.5 million forcibly displaced people worldwide. The latter number accounts for almost one percent of the whole human population on Earth. While the greatest source of refugees today is Syria, the greatest intake is by Turkey, with over 1.6 million refugees either in the refugee camps or spread into the country. Areas of concentration of refugee population are Central/West Africa, Central America, Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

The accommodation of the millions of refugees gives rise to vital problems both in the camps and in the host countries. In most of the refugee camps, the life standards of the people are far below than those of the citizens living an average life. First of all, refugees lack access to the two main needs that are required for life: food and water . Refugee camps don't have sufficient food to provide and are dependent on the aid coming from NGOs. Even if they are provided with enough food, they still suffer from the low quality of the food and issues such as malnutrition can lead to chronic deficiencies and serious health problems. For example in Jordan, the food aid for more than 200,000 Syrian refugees has been cut by the World Food Program since the funds are not sufficient enough for all of the population. The intake of an adequate amount of high-quality water is essential in many areas such as nutrition, health and sanitation. “The UNHCR estimates that more than half of the refugee camps in the world are unable to provide the recommended daily water minimum of 20 liters of water per person per day.” (Food) Second, supplying sufficient services of sanitation is crucial to maintain a healthy population and to prevent the spread of epidemics. Additionally, these refugee

camps are built for temporary and short-term purposes, because governments don't want to deal with these people in the long-term. Therefore, the shelters people are provided with are inadequate, mostly crowded and with inferior quality.

Additional to the provision of basic needs, education is an issue that needs to be examined more closely. Education plays a key role in raising conscious, peaceful future generations of refugee children that have been exposed to violence from very early ages. Some refugee camps don't have access to education at all and in most of the refugee camps, there are schools for educating the young generations. However, providing a school isn't sufficient enough for a proper education. The schools aren't capable of teaching thousands of children, and even if they are, there are other factors that prevent the process of proper education. They neither have enough number of teachers nor the adequate amount of class materials needed such as books and uniforms. NGOs have spent significant efforts to improve these conditions. However, many NGOs have abandoned the refugee camps, especially those in Syria and Pakistan, for security concerns and accessibility to the area. (Baig) Not all the refugee camps are dependent on NGOs. For example in Turkey, the education of the Syrian refugees receives support from the official institutions such as the Ministry of Education. Although it may seem like sufficient amount of schools are provided to refugees, the number of children who are actually able to attend schools are also very low. More than half a million Syrian refugees are school-age children who do not attend school. The percentages of the ones who are not able to attend schools are as follows: in Turkey, 63 percent; in Lebanon, 80 percent; in Iraq, 66 percent; in Jordan, 45 percent; in Egypt, 47 percent. (Cochran) Additional to the lack of education opportunities, there are also other important factors that affect the education standards: allocating the children to proper schools, children's struggle with the new curriculum and unfamiliar language, the use of children for the need to earn money.

According to the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) "xenophobic discrimination" is among the greatest challenges to refugees globally. The discrimination can even be in the form of violence as in the attacks towards refugees in countries such as Libya, Greece, the United Kingdom, India, Malaysia, Thailand, Ukraine and United States. (Achieme) No matter if these refugees

have legal documentation approving their accommodation in the country, they face verbal and physical harassment by citizens and even public authorities. Even if they are not exposed to violence, they still suffer from severe discrimination in other forms. They are generally denied access to basic needs and public services such as education and health care. As foreigners, they struggle to find job opportunities no matter how skilled and professional they are. Global Organizations such as UNHCR, The International Organization for Migration and the International Labor Organization are trying to deal with this problem. These organizations took the international human rights law as the basis of their policy of preventing discrimination (Noack, 2015).

Refugees have large and long-term impacts on host countries. These impacts can be economic, social, political and environmental. These impacts can be both positive and negative. The first positive contribution is that the skills and knowledge that the refugees had can contribute to the host country's development. However, in most countries the negative effects come forward. When refugees arrive, the opportunities eventually have to be shared and thus the local people lose their full access to resources and other services. Also, in the host markets as the demand increases, prices also increase harming the economy of local citizens. For example, the reason why an inflation occurred in Jordan is directly related with the high number of Syrian refugees. (Madanat) Additionally, the presence of refugees changes the ethnic balance of the hosting area and in some areas leads to a tension between refugees and the locals. From the political aspect, the way host countries react to the arrival of refugees is a direct factor in relations with the other concerned states.

Most recently, all eyes are directed towards the European countries and their reactions to the recent refugee crisis. Before learning about the actions they take, it is essential to understand the general asylum policy of European countries. EU(European Union) has built the CEAS(Common European Asylum System) which aims to "ensure that the rights of refugees under international law are protected in its member states." In order to achieve this aim, the system assesses minimum limits for

the processing of the asylum applications and for the good care of those who are granted access to the country. The refugees do not have the right to migrate freely in the Schengen area. The states have even limited the "Schengen system of free movement" increasing the border controls and building additional fences as in the border between Hungary and Bulgaria.

The dismissive policy towards countries is partly caused by EU rule called Dublin Regulation. This regulation requires refugees to stay in the first European country they arrive until their situation is processed. With this rule, thousands of refugees have been trapped in Greece and Italy, because they are the easiest to reach through the Mediterranean sea. This is an excuse for the other EU countries to put the burden of all refugees onto these two countries.

Given the current situation, there remains a question: Why do some European countries accept the refugees while others do not? Every country has its own reasons and benefits. Germany, for example, accepts a significant number refugees. The reason for this is that it is experiencing a rapid population decline and will gain young, skilled workers that it lacks due to its shortage of young population. With the policy of opening its borders to refugees, Germany also gains the chance to erase its cruel Nazi-past. Sweden also takes in many refugees because since its early history, it has always been one of the most accommodating countries when it comes to hosting immigrants. On the other hand, Britain has a dismissive policy because it worries that the arrival of refugees will increase the economic competition. Hungary and most of the other eastern Europe countries have been condemned by other countries due to their harsh neglect of refugees. The reason behind this policy can clearly be explained by what the prime minister of Hungary argued recently: defending European Christianity against a Muslim influx (theguardian.com).

The recent situation of refugees is a global problem causing a threat not only to the immigrants themselves but also to the local people of the host governments. In order to understand the concept of refugees and the recent refugee crisis deeply, one should first understand that the situation of asylum seekers have always been a problem since the time of the early tribes. The time it became a "crisis" is when the national borders became

permanent and there were no free spaces left to accommodate these refugees. That puts the burden of the ones who seek protection and accommodation on all the other countries. However, this burden can become too heavy, much heavier than the country can sustain causing severe problems both in the country itself and the refugee camps. In most of the camps, refugees struggle to fulfill their basic needs such as food, water, sanitation, education and face severe discrimination. With NGOs lacking sufficient funds to offer support, most host countries are affected economically, politically, socially and environmentally. As in the situation of European Union, some countries accept significant numbers of refugees while others implement a dismissive policy. With thousands of people leaving their homes behind, the formation of new policies in order to obtain a sustainable solution is urgent and necessary. RCIMUN 2016 encourages all participants to reconsider the different approaches to the global refugee crisis and find solutions to the threats it poses today.

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Taub, Amanda. "Europe's Refugee Crisis, Explained." *Vox*. Vox Media, 5 Sept. 2015. Web. 28 Feb. 2016.

AGENDA

Human Rights Committee

- Combating the persecution and social exclusion of marginalized individuals in Africa
- Creating opportunities for refugees to participate in the civil society
- Eradicating the different facets of modern slavery
- Setting legal boundaries for experimentation on human subjects

Political Committee

- The re-evaluation of governmental refugee policies
- The issue regarding the political representation of minorities in governments
- Eradicating institutionalised racism
- Establishing a viable guideline for cyber accountability

Environmental Committee

- Ensuring access to potable and sanitary water in LEDCs
- Overcoming barriers to the establishment of a sustainable energy infrastructure
- The effects of South American industrial deforestation on the inhabitant population
- Minimising the environmental impact of refugee settlements

Disarmament Committee

- Establishing a buffer zone for IDPs in Syria and Iraq
- Regulating the use of armed drones in military operations
- Curbing the recruitment of youth to extremist groups
- Establishing measures to prevent cyber warfare

ECOSOC

- Evaluating the growing economic and social disparity between LEDCs and MEDCs
- Ensuring financial support for member states that host refugees
- Examining the effectiveness of labor unions on worker welfare
- Establishing measures to prevent a potential global liquidity crisis
- The issue of education for refugee children

Security Council

- The situation in Sudan
- The question of the reallocation of Syrian refugees
- The question of territorial disputes in the South-China Sea

Special Conference

- Combatting the transmission of diseases in refugee camps
- Ensuring the psychological welfare of refugees
- Accommodating the essential needs of refugees in host countries
- Preventing the loss of cultural heritage caused by war and displacement
- Providing equal grounds for refugees in employment opportunities

SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, APRIL 5TH

STOFF WORKSHOP 11.00-14.30 *heritage room*
REGISTRATION & ORIENTATION 12.00-15.30 *gould hall*
MANDATORY MEETING WITH ADVISORS 15.00-15.30 *library balcony*
OPENING CEREMONY 16.00-17.30 *theater*
COFFEE BREAK 17.30-17.50 *committee rooms*
AD HOC MEETING 17.50-19.00 *committee rooms*
APPROVAL PANEL MEETING WITH ADVISORS 18.00-19.00 *advisors' lounge*
OPENING DINNER 19.00-21.45 *konak terrace*
BUSES DEPART 19.30 & 20:30 & 21:45 *rc park*

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH

BUSSES ARRIVE 08.30-08.40 *rc*
STUDENT OFFICER BRIEFING 08.30-08.50 *heritage room*
ADVISORS' MEETING 09.00-09.20 *advisors' lounge*
ECOSOC, SPC, SC, RCSA IN SESSION 09.00-18.00 *committee rooms*
GA PLENARY IN SESSION 09.00-11.00s *theater*
COFFEE BREAK FOR GA COMMITTEES 11.00-11.25 *foyer*
GA COMMITTEES IN SESSION 11.30-18.00 *committee rooms*
LUNCH 12.00-14.00 *staggered*
APPROVAL PANEL OPEN 16.30-18.00 *gould 4th floor*
STUDENT OFFICER DE-BRIEFING 18.10-18.20 *heritage room*
BUSES DEPART 18.10-18.30 *rc park*

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH

BUSSES ARRIVE 08.00-08.10 *rc*
STUDENT OFFICER BRIEFING 08.20-08.45 *heritage room*
ADVISORS' MEETING 08.45-09.00 *advisors' lounge*
APPROVAL PANEL OPEN 09.00-12.00 *mittchell 4th floor*
GA COM, ECOSOC, SPC, SC, RCSA 09.00-13.00 *committee rooms*
LUNCH 12.00-13.00 *staggered*
STUDENT OFFICER DE-BRIEFING 13.00-13.20 *heritage room*
BUSES DEPART 13.10-13.30 *rc park*

FRIDAY, APRIL 8TH

BUSSES ARRIVE 08.30-08.40 *rc*

STUDENT OFFICER BRIEFING 08.30-08.50 *heritage room*

ADVISORS' MEETING 09.00-09.20 *advisors' lounge*

GA COM, ECOSOC, SPC, SC, RCSA 09.00-18.30 *committee rooms*

LUNCH 12.00-14.00 *staggered*

STUDENT OFFICER DE-BRIEFING 18.30-18.45 *heritage room*

DINNER 17.50-19.10 *TBA*

BUSSES START LEAVING FOR THE BOAT TRIP 18.30-19.25 *rc park*

BOAT TRIP 19.30-22.30 *arnavutkoy dock*

BUSSES DEPART 22.45-23.00 *rc arnavutkoy gate*

SATURDAY, APRIL 9TH

BUSSES ARRIVE 08.30-08.40 *rc*

STUDENT OFFICER BRIEFING 08.30-08.50 *heritage room*

ADVISORS' MEETING 09.00-09.20 *advisors' lounge*

ECOSOC, SPC, SC, RCSA IN SESSION 09.00-17.00 *committee rooms*

GA COMMITTEES IN SESSION 09.00-13.30 *committee rooms*

LUNCH 12.00-14.30 *staggered*

GA PLENARY IN SESSION 13.30-17.00 *theater*

CLOSING CEREMONY 17.10-19.00 *theater*

BUSSES DEPART 19.15-19.30 *rc park*

CONFERENCE INFORMATION

GENERAL CONDUCT

Throughout the conference, all delegates will be regarded as diplomats and ambassadors for the country they represent, in addition to being representatives of their schools.

The official language of the conference is English. Therefore, all participants should speak English at all times.

Appropriate behavior is expected from all students at all times. Delegates will be asked to leave the conference in case of any violation of the rules and regulations set by the RCIMUN 2016 Executive Board.

The repeated rudeness and disruptiveness of a delegate will be reported to the advisor. Bear in mind that an extremely rude behavior of a delegate might cause the expulsion of the whole school from RCIMUN 2016.

ATTENDANCE

Student Officers will be taking attendance at various times throughout the day to ensure that the delegates are present during the debate. It is important that all delegates are prompt and adhere to all instructions given by their chairs concerning the schedule.

A report on tardy and absent students will be given to MUN advisors. Advisors should contact the Executive Board, if their school is late to the conference on a particular day.

DRESS CODE

Delegates should keep in mind that RCIMUN is a simulation of the real United Nations and that dress code is not an exception. All participants should dress in a manner that is suitable for an academic conference.

Formal attire is required. Jeans, t-shirts, sneakers, national and military outfits and symbols are considered inappropriate.

A formal suit or dress jacket, shirt and tie are expected of male participants. Female participants are expected to wear either smart separates (trousers or skirts) or dresses. Male delegates are expected to wear their jackets while speaking.

REGISTRATION PACKAGE

Each participant will be provided with a package at registration. Please check that your package contains an information booklet, a notepad, a placard, a badge and two pencils. If you lose your folder and would like to get a new one, you can purchase it at the Secretariat for 5 Euros. The items in this package are yours to keep.

NOTEPASSING AND NOTEPADS

Each participant will be provided with an RCIMUN notepad, which will be included in their folders. Delegates should not prepare their own official notepaper for notepassing. Instead, recycled RCIMUN Notepapers can be used for notepassing.

Delegates are allowed to pass notes to other participants through the admins. Delegates should keep in mind that all notes except for those sent to the chairs will be screened by the admin staff in order to ensure that the notes pertain to the debate topic.

Those irrelevant to the issue or those written in any other language than English will be confiscated. The chairs have orange notepaper which cannot be screened by the admin staff. They may be requested from the administrative staff any time. Amendments written on unofficial notepaper will not be accepted by the chairs. The Chairs have the right to suspend note-passing in order to maintain the order of the house.

BADGES

Participants should wear their badges at all times. In case of failure to comply with this rule, the participants will not be admitted to the conference venue.

If participants lose their badges, they will have to replace them at the Secretariat for 10 Euros. In the case of a mistake in the badge, please contact the Registration Desk or the Secretariat.

Delegates will be required to present their badges to the admin staff while entering and exiting their committee rooms. The admin staff will be keeping track of these entrances and exits.

Badges are designed in colors, with each color corresponding to a certain position:

- Red badges - DELEGATES
- Blue Badges - PRESS MEMBERS
- Purple Badges - ADMIN STAFF
- Green Badges - ADVISORS
- Orange Badges - STUDENT OFFICERS
- Gray Badges - EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS
- Black Badges - SECRETARIAT

RCMICC and RCSA badges have different designs.

PLACARDS AND SEATING

Each delegate will receive one placard. If a delegate is found to have written on, defaced or lost a placard, he or she will need to pay 5 Euros for a replacement.

On the back of each chair will be labels indicating the delegation name. These may not be removed.

All delegates must sit at their assigned seats during committee sessions.

OPENING DINNER

The RCIMUN 2016 Opening Dinner will take place at the Konak Terrace in Robert College on April 5th. As this is a formal dinner, the conference dress code still applies. Badges will be checked at the entrance. Delegates are expected to make use of this opportunity for lobbying purposes.

CURFEW

RCIMUN does not have a set curfew. However, participants should bear in mind that they are expected to be present in their committees at 09:00 at the latest every morning. Schools who are staying at hotels should keep in mind that they are not the only guests at their hotels. Therefore it is extremely important that all participants behave accordingly, especially late at night.

DIGITAL EQUIPMENT AND COMPUTER LABS

Mobile phones should either be turned off or switched to the silent mode during the sessions. Delegates must turn off all portable electronic devices including MP3 players and portable game consoles during debates.

Laptops can be used during lobbying, but are not allowed during debate. There will be computers with Internet access allocated for delegates in the Computer Labs.

However, only the laptops of the student officers will be open to wireless Internet connection.

Delegates are encouraged to bring USB memory sticks or CDs to use while processing their resolutions. Computer Labs may only be used for conference-related purposes.

FOOD, DRINK AND COFFEE BREAKS

In between the committee sessions, RCIMUN will be providing refreshments and snacks. Delegates will only be permitted to leave the committee venues during these coffee breaks.

Participants should keep in mind that they cannot bring food and drinks to committee venues except for water.

There will be no eating or drinking in the computer labs at anytime. Lunch will be served free of charge. Lunch breaks will be announced by Student Officers.

During lunch breaks, delegates are free to roam within the campus limits.

If you are suffering from any special conditions such as allergies or physical disabilities, please don't hesitate to inform the RCIMUN Executive Board.

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND SMOKING

Alcohol and illegal drug consumption is strictly prohibited during the conference and conference-related activities, including the Opening Dinner and the Boat Trip.

Smoking is strictly prohibited on the Robert College campus. Bear in mind that smoking inside and outside of the buildings may set off the fire alarm. Due to time constraints we cannot allow participants to leave the RC campus for smoking.

MUN advisors are responsible for making sure that their students act appropriately.

OPENING AND CLOSING CEREMONIES

The opening ceremony will be held from 16:00 until 17:30 on Tuesday, April 5th and the closing ceremony will be held from 17:10 until 18:40 on Saturday, April 9th.

Only delegates, MICC, RCSA and HSC participants, Press Members and Student Officers are allowed in both of the ceremonies and they should be seated at their assigned seats.

Advisors may not enter these ceremonies as their seats are reserved in the Advisors' Lounge. For their convenience, advisors will be following the live broadcast of the ceremonies from the two large screens in the Advisors' Lounge on the 3rd floor of Gould Hall and on the screen placed in the first floor of the Gould Hall.

RCIMUN BOAT TRIP

On April 8th, there will be a boat trip between 7:30 pm and 11:00 pm. The trip is for RCIMUN participants only. Badges will be checked at the entrance to the boat.

Participants may change their clothes on the Robert College campus before leaving for the boat trip. It is strongly encouraged that female delegates avoid high heels at this event. Inappropriate behavior will not be tolerated; participants are expected to abide by the general rules of the RCIMUN conference. After the boat trip, buses will be available to the participants.

AMBASSADORS

Each country represented in the General Assembly (GA) has an ambassador. The Ambassador must be a member of one of the GA committees. The ambassador should be present at the Opening of the General Assembly on Tuesday. Ambassadors selected to hold opening speeches can refer to their delegations' policies in their speeches and comment on the issues on the RCIMUN agenda. Opening speeches cannot exceed one minute. During committee sessions, ambassadors will be allowed to leave their committees. However, they may only do so with the permission of the chair.

ADVISORS' LOUNGE

There is an Advisors' Lounge located on the third floor of Gould Hall. This room is designated for advisors only. Delegates are not admitted to this area. The Secretary-General, Deputy Secretaries-General, and Executive Board Members will often come to this area to make announcements and to answer any questions. Also there will be two admins who will be taking care of the advisors' concerns.

ADVISOR AND AMBASSADOR MEETINGS

All ambassadors must attend the Ambassador meeting, in which instructions will be given concerning the tasks of the ambassadors. Roll-call will be taken during these meetings. Except for the first advisor meeting, attendance to the advisor meetings is not mandatory but highly encouraged. Advisors may express their ideas and concerns regarding the conference, ask questions and contact the Conference Director at these meetings.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

The administrative staff include students from Robert College working to ensure the smooth running of the conference. They are staff members who take care of note passing, photocopying and arranging the coffee breaks. Participants are expected to treat them with respect and follow their instructions carefully.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board is the main organizing organ of the conference. All members of the executive board wear a red name tag, and can answer organization related inquiries.

LOST AND FOUND

At the end of each day, committees will be closed and the admin staff will collect any item that is left behind. These collected items will be placed in the Lost and Found in Marble Hall, which will be where the registration desk is. If you have lost one of your belongings, contact a member of the executive board and they will assist you finding your item.

Please note that RCIMUN Executive Board is not responsible for items that are not found. Please make sure that your belongings are safe. RCIMUN staff is unlikely to move your belongings from somewhere to another during the day.

EMERGENCIES

In the very unlikely case of an emergency, please follow the administrative staff and do as you are told. Do not panic, as Robert College Campus is one of the safest places one can be during an emergency. The meeting point in case of emergency is the Maze, the small auditorium located near the park.

PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is the direct or indirect use of another one's work without citation, whilst claiming originality.

Plagiarism will not be tolerated at RCIMUN:

If plagiarism is detected by Student Officers during lobbying, they will ask for a complete rephrase of the plagiarized parts of the resolution. Otherwise, the resolution will not be debated in the forum.

If plagiarism is detected during the debate by Student Officers or if a delegate proves that any part of the resolution is plagiarized, the Chair will announce to the committee that the resolution is plagiarized. Thus, depending on the gravity of the plagiarized parts, the resolution will either be tabled or amended.

LOBBYING & APPROVAL PANEL

Lobbying will take place during the committee sessions on Wednesday. Delegates should come prepared to the conference, with at least one draft resolution. Computer Lab 3 in Mitchell Hall will be available to participants for editing merged resolutions.

Once a resolution is merged and has fifteen signatures, the main submitter needs to go to the Approval Panel where s/he will receive a D-number (e.g. hrc_d_001) from the front desk and have his/her resolution uploaded to the Resolution Processing Database. Therefore, all delegates must bring digital copies of their resolutions.

Once a draft resolution with a D-number is uploaded, then the main submitter must contact one of his/her chairs with the co-submitter sheet. The chair will check the resolution in terms of format, plagiarism and compliance with the UN Charter. The resolution will

be rejected by the student officer if it contains mistakes in terms of these criteria. In such a case, the main submitter, along with the co-submitters, will revise the resolution and get it uploaded to the system with a new D-number.

After the chair signs the co-submitter sheet and approves the resolution, the main submitter will proceed to the Approval Panel, where one of the advisors will check the resolution for grammar and English usage. Once these corrections are made, the latest version of the document will be saved with an A-number (e.g. hrc_a_001).

This process avoids redundant hardcopy printing and is the result of our green policy. Thank you for your understanding.

Get a co-submitter sheet from your Committee Chairs. Find co-submitters and/or merge draft resolutions with other delegates. A resolution needs a minimum of 15 co-submitters to be discussed in the respective forum.

Retype/edit the merged resolution along with the other co-submitters. Once finished, save an electronic copy of the document (in .doc or .docx format) and bring it to the Approval Panel with your co-submitter sheet.

Go to the Front Desk of the Approval Panel, showing your co-submitter sheet. Your resolution will be given a D-number such as hrc_d_001 and will be uploaded to the Resolution Processing Database.

PROCESSING A RESOLUTION AS A MAIN SUBMITTER

Go to the Student Officers of your committee. Your resolution will be checked by one of the Chairs, who have access to the Resolution Processing Database. They will be checking the resolution for the right resolution format, plagiarism and its compliance with the United Nations Charter.

GO BACK TO STEP 2

NOT APPROVED

APPROVED

Please go back to step two. Along with the co-submitters, revise the resolution and get it uploaded to the system with a new D-number.

Go to the Approval Panel where the MUN advisors will check the resolution for grammar. When approved by the Approval Panel, your resolution will get an A number and it will be re-uploaded to the Resolution Processing Database.

The Secretariat will then send the approved version of the resolution to the printshop.

Please get a copy of the approved version of the resolution from an Approval Panel member to keep for yourself.

APPROVED

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES

GENERAL RULES

1. Speakers have to refer to themselves and other delegates in third person at all times. “Honorable speaker” or “fellow delegates” are accepted usages, whereas “You” or “I” are not.
2. Delegates should stand while delivering a speech or directing a point. If there is a point of information directed to the speaker, the questioner should remain standing until after the speaker has finished answering the question.
3. Delegates must stick to parliamentary language. Informal, insulting or abusive language, singing, joking, and disrespectful behavior such as tearing resolution papers will not be tolerated and can cause the speaker to receive a warning from the Chair.
4. If a delegate wishes to leave the committee while in session, he or she has to notify the Chair and the admins.
5. Delegates are required to yield the floor to the Chair when asked to do so. They may yield the floor to another delegation, unless they have already been yielded the floor. However, it is up to the Chair to determine whether it will be in the interest of debate to allow the speaker to yield the floor to another delegation.
6. Delegates should respect the Chair's decision at all times. If they are dissatisfied with the Chair's decision, they should rise to a point of order.

POINTS

Rising to points

Delegates must first be recognized by the Chair to be able to express their point.

(Example: There has been a point of information to the Chair. Could the delegate please rise and state his point?)

None of the points requires a second to be recognized by the Chair and none of the following points can interrupt a speaker except for a Point of Personal Privilege due to Inaudibility.

Point of Personal Privilege

A point of personal privilege refers to a delegate's discomfort which prevents him or her from focusing on the debate. It can only interrupt a speaker if it is due to audibility and cannot pertain to the content of the speech or the debate in general.

Point of Order

A point of order refers to an immediate violation of procedural matters. The Chair is responsible for keeping the order of the debate. Should s/he make an error in maintaining the order or in abiding by parliamentary procedures, delegates can rise to a point of order. This point has to refer to a violation immediately after it took place. It cannot refer to a violation which occurred earlier in the debate. However, Points of Order cannot interrupt a speaker.

(Example: Is it in order for the speaker to make a speech in favor of this amendment, as we are in the against time of this amendment?)

Point of Information to the Speaker

A point of information to the speaker is a question to a speaker who has taken the floor and opened himself or herself to points.

Points of Information need to be recognized by the chair.

(Example: The speaker has opened himself to three points of information. Are there any points in the house? The delegation of Somalia, you have been recognized.)

Points of information must be put in the form of a question. Delegates can not make a long statement. However, a very brief introductory statement can precede the question.

(Example: Is the honorable delegate aware that...? Would the speaker not agree that...?)

After being recognized by the Chair, delegates can only ask one question to the speaker as they rise to a point of information. Follow-ups are not in order at RCIMUN.

There can be no direct dialogue between delegates. If the speaker wishes the questioner to repeat or rephrase his or her point of information, s/he should ask the Chair: "Can the Chair please ask the delegate to refer to a clause? Could the delegate please rephrase/restate his point of information?"

Point of Parliamentary Enquiry

A point of parliamentary enquiry is a question directed to the Chair, asking for a brief clarification about rules of procedures.

(Example: Can the chair clarify whether abstentions are in order while voting on the amendment?)

Point of Information to the Chair

A point of information to the Chair is a question to the Chair, which does not refer to points of parliamentary enquiry, points of order or points of personal privilege. It mostly refers to facts and the agenda item being discussed at the moment.

(Example: Could the chair please clarify whether Israel signed the NPT or not?)

DEBATE MODE

Open debate is the only debate mode accepted at RCIMUN. Delegations can either speak for or against a resolution. However, when debating amendments closed debate is required. The duration of for and against speeches on the amendment will be determined by the chairs.

MOTIONS

Motion to extend debate time

A motion to extend the debate time can be entertained at the Chair's discretion. The Chair accepts or overrules this motion in compliance with the remaining debate time on the amendment or on the resolution. It needs a second if proposed by a delegate in the house.

Motion to move the previous question

A motion to move the previous question asks for the discontinuation of the debate on a resolution/amendment and for proceeding with the voting procedures.

It can also be proposed or overruled by a Chair and needs a "second" by the house. If there are objections then the motion should be swiftly voted upon.

However, delegates should keep in mind that when discussing an amendment, the motion to move the previous question would mean "moving into time against" the amendment. In this particular case with amendments (when the delegate would like to move into voting procedures during the "for time of an amendment") delegates should use "motion to move directly into voting procedures".

The "motion to move directly into voting procedures" should not be used in any other case.

Motion to adjourn the debate

A motion to adjourn the debate asks for the temporary disposal of a resolution, and the postponement of its discussion after all other submitted resolutions have been debated. The debate on the resolution can then be restarted upon a “motion to reconsider a resolution.”

The submitter of this motion should make a short speech on why s/he proposed that this item should be tabled. The Chair will then entertain one speaker in favor and one speaker against this motion.

It is important to note that motions cannot interrupt a speaker.

The “motion to adopt the amendment/resolution” is not in order, since it proposes passing an item through a non-democratic procedure. Delegates are encouraged to use the “motion to move the previous question” instead.

A vote is needed for all debate items in RCIMUN.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments must be submitted on the official Amendment Sheet that will be provided by the admins during the committee sessions. They will only be entertained if the submitter moves the amendment while obtaining the floor.

(Example: The delegation of Zambia has submitted an amendment if that is in order.)

Delegations can make short speeches before moving the amendment. Closed debate will be the debate mode for amendments. If an amendment fails, the submitter of the amendment retains the floor to finish the speech s/he began before moving the amendment. However, the speaker may

not choose to yield the floor, in which case the debate on the resolution continues.

Delegations can vote for or against or abstain on an amendment.

Only one amendment per amendment sheet is in order.

An amendment of the second degree (an amendment to the amendment) requires the same procedures as for regular amendments, and requires a closed debate.

If the amendment of the second degree passes/fails, the Chair resumes with the debate on the amendment of the first degree.

VOTING

During voting procedures doors must be secured and the admin staff must take their voting positions. Delegates cannot have any private conversation amongst themselves. All motions and points will be out of order during voting.

Non-Member Delegations cannot vote unless the issue being voted upon is procedural (e.g. the tabling of a resolution). Delegates may vote for or against or abstain at all times except for procedural votes where they cannot abstain.

STUDENT OFFICERS

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President of the Security Council

Yael Kohen

Deputy President of the Security Council

Christopher Fleihan

Deputy President of the Security Council

Deniz Cengiz

President Chair of the Disarmament Committee

Oğuzhan Çölkesen

Co-Chair of the Disarmament Committee

Kerem Ulcay

Co-Chair of the Disarmament Committee

Ceylan Ersoy

President Chair of the Political Committee

Kerem Özenç

Co-Chair of the Political Committee

Erin Eren

Co-Chair of the Political Committee

Eran Eskenazi

President Chair of the Environmental Committee

Estel Anahmias

Co-Chair of the Environmental Committee

Furkan Aysal
Co-Chair of the Environmental Committee

Mısra Trana
President Chair of the Human Rights Committee

Can Alver
Co-Chair of the Human Rights Committee

Sinan Orhun
Co-Chair of the Human Rights Committee

Sinan van der Hoeven
President Chair of Special Conference

Mehmed Can Olgaç
Deputy President of Special Conference

Umut Arslan
Deputy President of Special Conference

Mert Gülsün
President of ECOSOC

Baran Şen
Deputy President of ECOSOC

Eda Özvanlıgil
Deputy President of ECOSOC

Batuhan Yıldız & Doğa Sarier
Presidents of RCSA

Çağan Uslu & Beliz Su Gündoğdu
Deputy Presidents of RCSA

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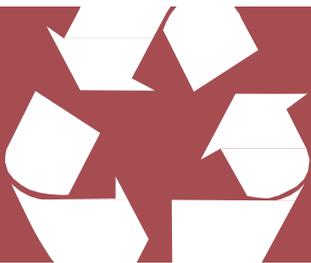
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