

Committee: SPECPOL

Agenda Item: Promoting Indigenous Rights and Self-Determination: Addressing Challenges and Ensuring Inclusive Development For Indigenous People

Chair: Emir Jack Ayhan

Co-chairs: Arya Telli, Kayra Eliza Erkan

WELCOME LETTER

Honourable Delegates,

We are extremely honoured to welcome you all to this year's ITK MUN. We are very excited to host you all at our conference. I hope that everyone will learn from each other and work together to have purposeful consultations on the issue at hand. Within this study guide you will find necessary information and guidelines regarding our committee and our topic. Which will hopefully help you gain knowledge to prepare you for the conference.

We wish you all a productive beginning while reading this study guide. We hope you will accumulate the skills, knowledge and experience you learn in this conference for it to last a lifetime.

Kind regards,

Emir Jack Ayhan, Main Chair

Kayra Eliza Erkan, Co-Chair

Arya Telli, Co-Chair

1. Diplomacy:

Each delegate must act according to diplomatic norms, including the duty to:

- respect the decisions of the Chair at all times;
- obtain the floor before speaking;
- stand when speaking;
- yield the floor when required to do so by the Chair;
- be courteous at all times;
- avoid the use of insulting or abusive language.

2. *Opening Speech:

An opening speech is given by a delegate at the start of an official session. This speech allows the delegate to announce their country's stance on the discussed agenda item. Even though opening speeches are crucial, its initial purpose is to let other delegates know who they can work with according to their own policies. It is important to make the speech important and powerful. Here are some of the rules delegates should follow whilst writing or delivering an opening speech:

- Talk about your country's policy on the certain issue
- Keep it concise, preferably within a 1-minute time limit
- Address the house in the beginning of your speech: "Honorable chairs, fellow delegates, and most esteemed guests" are possible great examples.

Sample opening speech:

Distinguished Chair, Honourable delegates,

South Korea is grateful for the opportunity to be here to address some common issues of the world. Today, our main topic is "international security." Our world faces various challenges such as global warming, resource scarcity, environmental issues, etc. Technologies like Artificial Intelligence offer hope for humanity in solving these issues.

In our world, technologies in education, science, health, and many more areas hold the key to addressing global challenges. This technology helps us envision a comfortable and bright future.

In the next minute, let's explore ways to harness innovation as a tool for finding new solutions. Understanding the incremental progress in this regard can lead to significant changes. Each delegate's contribution, no matter how big or small, is a step towards a more peaceful and united global community.

Thank you. We yield the floor back to the chair.

***Lobbying:**

Lobbying is the time where delegates will get the opportunity to form an alliance with other delegates. The amount of time spent in a lobbying session will be set by the chair but is adjustable upon request. Delegates should start writing their resolutions in the alliance they formed. (Delegates should keep in mind that they need to have the majority of the votes in the house in order to pass their resolution.) Lobbying is inside the official session which means the delegates should communicate in English at all times. If not, they will receive a warning.

***Resolution:**

We suggest fellow delegates to write a draft resolution on their own before the conference. Thus, the lobbying time that will be offered to them will be more productive. While writing a resolution for ITKMARMUN, delegates are to follow the [THIMUN guidelines](#), and the appropriate language to be used in the United Nations. Detailed documents are sent.

Resolution Phrases

Useful Preambulatory Clause Openings

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Affirming | Disturbed | Having considered further | Reaffirming |
| Alarmed by | Desiring | Having devoted attention | Realizing |
| Approving | Emphasizing | Having examined | Recalling |
| Aware of | Expecting | Having heard | Recognizing |
| Bearing in mind | Expressing its appreciation | Having received | Referring |
| Believing | Expressing its satisfaction | Having studied | Regretting |
| Confident | Fulfilling | Keeping in mind | Seeking |
| Contemplating | Fully Alarmed | Noting with regret | Taking into account |
| Concerned | Fully Aware | Noting with deep concern | Taking into consideration |
| Conscious | Fully Believing | Noting with satisfaction | Taking note |
| Convinced | Guided by | Noting further | Viewing with appreciation |
| Declaring | Having adopted | Noting with approval | Welcoming |
| Deploring | Having considered | Observing | |

Note: Clause starters can be reused by adding "Further" or "Deeply". For instance, "Noting" could be reused as "Further Noting" and "Concerned" could be reused as "Deeply Concerned".

Useful Operative Clause Openings

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Accepts | Confirms | Endorses | Requests |
| Affirms | Congratulates | Expresses its Appreciation | Resolves |
| Approves | Considers | Expresses its Hope | Sanctions |
| Asks | | Hopes | Solemnly Affirms |
| Asks for | Declares | Invites | Supports |
| Asks that | | Notes | Suggests |
| Authorizes | Deplores | | Takes Note of |
| Calls | Designates | Reaffirms | Transmits |
| Calls for | Draws the Attention | Recommends | Trusts |
| Calls upon | Emphasizes | Regrets | Urges |
| | Encourages | Reminds | Wishes |

Note: Clause starters can be reused by adding “further” or “strongly”. For instance: “Requests” could be reused as “Further requests” and “Asks” could be reused as “Strongly asks”.

Sample Resolution

(The Heading)

FORUM: GENERAL ASSEMBLY

QUESTION OF: Peace, security and reunification on the Korean peninsula

SUBMITTED BY: _____

The General Assembly,

(Pre-ambulatory Clauses)

Recalling its resolution 55/11 of 31 October 2000, in which it welcomed and supported the inter-Korean summit and the joint declaration adopted on 15 June 2000 by the two leaders of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security,

Convinced that inter-Korean dialogue and cooperation are essential for consolidating peace and security on the Korean peninsula and also contribute to peace and stability in the region and beyond, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Recognizing that the summit held in Pyongyang from 2 to 4 October 2007 between the two leaders and their Declaration on the Advancement of North-South Korean Relations, Peace and Prosperity represent a major milestone in improving inter-Korean relations,

Recalling the statements welcoming the inter-Korean summit made on 1 October 2007 by the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, and recalling also the statement welcoming the adoption of the Declaration made on 4 October 2007 by the Secretary-General,

(Operative Clauses)

1. Welcomes and supports the inter-Korean summit held from 2 to 4 October 2007 and the Declaration on the Advancement of North-South Korean Relations, Peace and Prosperity adopted on 4 October 2007 by the two leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea;
2. Encourages the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to implement the Declaration fully and in good faith, thereby consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula and laying a solid foundation for peaceful reunification;
3. Invites Member States to continue to support and assist, as appropriate, the process of inter-Korean dialogue, reconciliation and reunification so that it may contribute to peace and security not only on the Korean peninsula but also in north-east Asia and the world as a whole.

Source: THIMUN Foundation, Basic Guidelines for New Delegates

Debate Flow

Chair takes roll call.

Chair announces the resolution to be debated.

Chair calls the main submitter to the floor to read out the operative clauses.

Main submitter makes a speech on the resolution for a maximum of 4 minutes.

Main submitter either answers the points of information and yields the floor to the chair; either yields the floor to another delegate and the other delegate yields the floor to the chair.

Chair calls upon any delegate wishing to speak.

If an amendment is made, chair sets the close debate time and the debate time for the amendment starts. It is voted. If it passes, necessary changes will be made in the resolutions.

Delegate speaks on the resolution and answers points if he or she wants to.

Delegate yields the floor to the chair or to another delegate.

Previous steps are repeated until the debate time elapses.

Chair calls for voting procedures.

POINTS

Point of Information

Points of information are actually questions. You can direct a point of information to the chair or to the speaker. A point of information directed to the speaker could be asked if only the speaker opens himself/herself to points. This point must be in a question format. If it isn't in a question format, it will not be entertained. While asking your point of information, please remain standing and while asking or answering. Direct contact between delegates will not be allowed.

Example: "Could the honorable delegate please explain how they're planning to raise awareness on the issue in the rural areas?"

A point of information directed to the chair can be anything about the conference. You can ask a question concerning the procedures, the schedule etc. Remember that this point cannot interrupt the speaker

Example: "Point of information directed to the chair! Could the chair please tell the house when we will be dismissed for lunch?"

Point of Order

Point of order is called when the chair makes a mistake regarding the procedure. In this case, delegates are encouraged to make a point of order and correct the debate. If right, the chair will stand corrected.

Example: "Point of order! Is it in order for the delegate to have direct dialogue with the speaker?"

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

This point should not be confused with a point of order. Point of parliamentary inquiry is called when a delegate has a question regarding the rules of procedure. Its aim is to clarify a rule.

Example: "Point of Parliamentary Inquiry! Can the chair please explain what a policy statement is?"

Point of Personal Privilege

Point of personal privilege is a point concerning the comfort of a delegate. It can be due to heat, sitting conditions, etc. It can only interrupt a speaker if the point is due to audibility.

Example: "Point of personal privilege due to audibility! Could the speaker please speak louder?"

MOTIONS

Motion to Move the Previous Question

When this motion is called in an open debate, it means that the house will be moving to the voting procedures. When it is called in a closed debate there are two situations: if it is in the time in favor, the motion calls for moving to the time against; if it is in the time against, the motion calls for moving to the voting procedure. This motion is also known as "Motion to Move to Voting Procedure". Remember that it requires a second and if there are objections from the house, the final decision is up to the chairs.

Motion to Extend Debate Time

Delegates use this motion to extend the time for the debate. It is not a debatable motion. The decision is up to the chairs.

Motion to Divide the House

This motion is used when the votes are very close. This motion calls the chair to do a vote by roll-call.

Delegates are individually asked whether they are in favor, against or abstaining. This is not a debatable motion. The chairs will decide

3. GENERAL CODE OF CONDUCT AGREEMENT

The following list outlines the *ITKMAR Junior Model United Nations (MJUN) Code of conduct* policy agreement that must be adhered to by all delegates.

Language rules:

- English is the official and working language of all MJUN committees, debates and documentation. All MJUN communications and written work of participants should be observed in English.
- No expletives are to be used at any events.

Dress code:

- Delegates are expected to wear formal clothes when participating in formal events.
 - Boys should wear a formal suit of dark colour, a shirt and a tie; or similar alternative, i.e. blazer or jacket with formal trousers. Formal dress is not required for the social events.
 - Girls should wear a formal suit, smart separates (trousers or average-length skirts) or dresses. Formal dress is not required for the social events.

Code of conduct:

- Positive professional behaviour is a key expectation for all delegates participating in MJUN conferences. Positive professional behaviour reflects trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring and good citizenship.
 - Participants are expected to fully participate in events, follow *all* program guidelines and behave appropriately to ensure a high-quality valid learning experience.
 - You may be dismissed by ITKMAR MJUN, banned from participating in subsequent events and disciplinary action may be taken against you for-
 - inappropriate behaviour and conduct that violates the rights of others, particularly when the conduct is disrespectful as regards a person's gender, age, religion, race, ethnic/national origin, disability or appearance.
 - You may not tease, hurt or bully anyone, or use language, gestures or actions that will offend others. Disciplinary action will vary based on the degree of the offence and will be determined by the advisor in charge.
 - Participants must behave at all times with a view to ensuring the safety of others.
 - Theft, vandalism, the use of harmful substances, leaving the program premises or boundaries (except for outside events arranged as part of the program) and other such offences are strictly prohibited. Anyone involved in these offences will immediately be banned from participating in subsequent events and disciplinary action will be taken. Those engaged in illegal activities will be reported to the appropriate authorities.
 - Repair costs for any damages incurred to property will be billed to those responsible.
 - Delegates are expected to refrain from inappropriate behavior such as bullying delegates, undermining a culture, country, ethnicity, and shall refrain from engaging in physical violence during the conference. All participants are expected to behave in a kind, dignified, respectful and diplomatic way at all times.
- #### Event participation:
- Delegates are expected to attend committee sessions unless there is an emergency situation or a health problem that prevents them attending.
 - While the conference is in progress, delegates must remain in the designated areas. For the social events, participants are not allowed to leave the designated areas.

Committee papers:

- Delegates are expected to take great care of their identity badges and placards. If they do not have it, they will not be allowed into meetings.
- Delegates are permitted to use laptops during caucuses, strictly for the purpose of drafting working papers, draft resolutions and other documentation pertaining to JMUN.

We kindly suggest delegates to do their own research to not be overwhelmed during the conference.

4. Introduction to the Committee

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee is a relatively new committee. SPECPOL was created in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233, adopted on August 17 1993. SPECPOL, the Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, is tasked with a wide range of political issues focused around decolonization, peacekeeping efforts, and peaceful uses of outer space.

The Fourth Committee meets every year from late September to mid- November, but also convenes briefly in the spring to adopt any resolutions and decisions relating to peacekeeping passed by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. All 193 UN members can attend its meetings.

Unlike most other United Nations bodies, there is no general debate at the beginning of the committee's work. The committee also allows for petitioners to address it on decolonization issues.

5. History of the Topic

In the context of modern indigenous people of European colonial Powers, the recognition of indigenous rights can be traced to the period of Renaissance. Along with the justification of colonialism with a higher purpose for both the colonists and colonized, some voices expressed concern over the way indigenous people were treated and the effect it had on their societies. In the Spanish Empire, the crown established the General Indian Court in Mexico and in Peru, with jurisdiction over cases involving the indigenous people and aimed at protecting Indians from poor treatment. This way, Indians' access to the court was enabled by a small tax which paid for legal aids.

6. Introduction to the Topic:

Indigenous rights includes not only the most basic human rights of physical survival and integrity, but also the rights over their land, language, religion and other elements of cultural heritage that are part of their existence and identify as people.

Indigenous people are more likely to live in extreme poverty and suffer from higher rates of landlessness, malnutrition and internal displacement than other groups. They often rank highest for prison inmates, illiteracy and unemployment, while their life expectancy is up to 20 years lower compared to non-Indigenous people. They also lack of access to justice, violations of cultural rights and denial of the rights to legal recognition.

To ensure inclusive development for indigenous people we firstly need to educate ourselves and people around the world about Indigenous people and their cultures. Next, we should promote local Indigenous-founded businesses by purchasing the products they sell. People can also assist develop Indigenous people by attending Indigenous events, seminars and workshops that are held frequently by Indigenous organizations. Donating to these Indigenous organizations or even taking part in them support Indigenous people tremendously.

7. Questions to be Addressed

- What role can international organizations play in targeting the issue and finding long-term solutions?
- How do we combat the issue of indigenous rights and minimize the problem arising?
- What steps must be taken so that Indigenous rights can be promoted and Indigenous communities can develop?

8. Conclusion

The lack of rights that indigenous people have restrict their living standarts and causes them to live in extreme conditions. Indigenous people around the world live in extreme poverty and will continue to in such conditions if the necessary precautions aren't taken soon. Despite the actions that have been taken in the past, indigenous people are still in need of support and we, as people, should promote indigenous rights and ensure their development. By donating to organizations and volunteering to take part in them, we can support indigenous communities and their rights.

10. Bibliography

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