

MOIO



MODEL OIC DIPLOMATIC SIMULATION

DELEGATE MANUAL

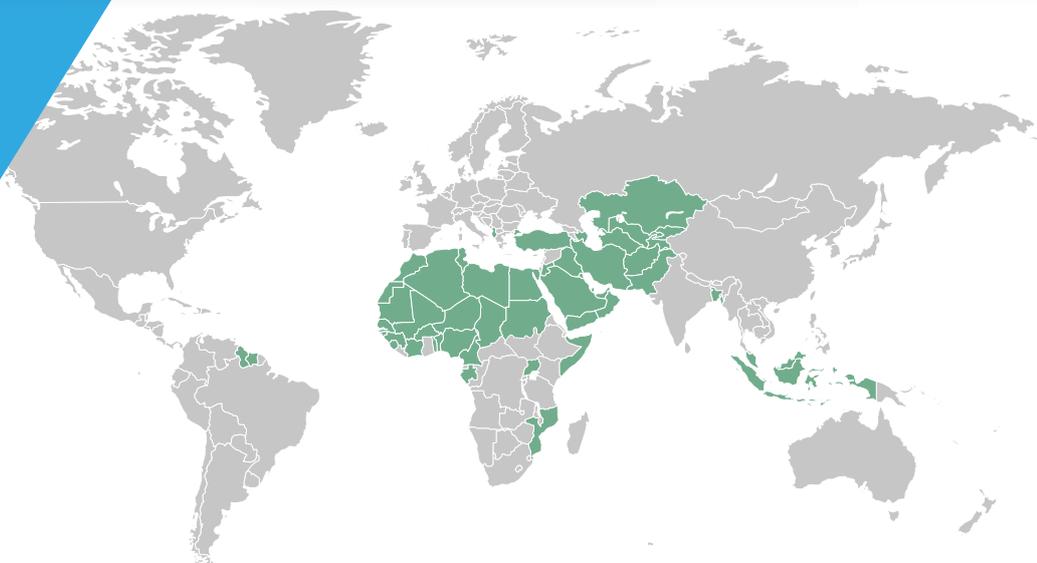


ICYF-DC

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE YOUTH FORUM
FOR DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION

منتدى شباب المؤتمر الإسلامي للتعاون والحوار

www.icyf-dc.org





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First Edition

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A. What is OIC?

1. The following information regarding the OIC and the format it is structured on has been directly taken from the official website of OIC (<http://www.oic-oci.org/>) since it is the ideal format to understanding the OIC itself before moving on to the model of it.

B. History

2. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) (formerly Organization of the Islamic Conference) is the second largest inter-governmental organization after the United Nations which has membership of 57 Member States spread over four continents. The OIC is the collective voice of the Muslims around the world, ensuring the safeguarding and protection of their interests in the spirit of promoting cultural diversity, international peace and harmony among various people of the world. The OIC was established upon a decision of the historical Summit held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 12th Rajab 1389 Hijra (25 September 1969) as a result of the criminal arson of Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem.

3. In 1970, the first ever meeting of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) was held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which decided to establish a temporary Secretariat in the same city Jeddah, until Al-Quds is liberated to become the Permanent OIC Secretariat, which is headed by a Secretary General. Dr. Yousef bin Ahmed Al Othaimen is the 11th Secretary General, after he has assumed the office in November 2016.

4. The present Charter of the Organization was adopted by the Eleventh Islamic Summit held in Dakar on 13-14 March 2008, which laid down the objectives and principles of the Organization and fundamental purposes to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation among its Member States. Over the last 40 years, the membership has grown from its founding members of 25 to 57. The OIC has the singular honor to galvanize the Ummah into a unified body and has actively represented Muslims by espousing all causes close to the hearts of over 1.6 billion Muslims around the world. The OIC has consultative and cooperative relations with the UN and other inter-governmental organizations to protect the vital interests of the Muslims and to work for the settlement of conflicts and disputes involving Member States. In safeguarding the true values of Islam and the Muslims, the OIC has taken various steps to remove misperceptions and has strongly advocated the elimination of discrimination against Muslims in all forms and manifestations.

5. The Member States of the OIC face many challenges in the 21st century. To address those challenges, the Third Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit, held in Makkah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in December 2005, laid down the blueprint called the Ten-Year Program of Action which envisaged joint action of Member States, promotion of tolerance and moderation, modernization, extensive reforms in all spheres of activities including science and technology, education, trade enhancement, and emphasizes good governance and promotion of human rights in the Muslim world, especially with regard to rights of children, women and elderly and the family values enshrined by Islam.

¹Although, currently Syria has its membership suspended.

6. Under the Charter, the Organization aims, inter alia, to:

- 6.1.** Enhance and consolidate the bonds of fraternity and solidarity among the Member States;
- 6.2.** Safeguard and protect the common interests and support the legitimate causes of the Member States and coordinate and unify the efforts of the Member States in view of the challenges faced by the Islamic world in particular, and the international community in general;
- 6.3.** Respect the right of self-determination and non-interference in the domestic affairs and to respect the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of each Member State;
- 6.4.** Ensure active participation of the Member States in the global political, economic and social decision-making processes to secure their common interests;
- 6.5.** Reaffirm its support for the rights of peoples as stipulated in the UN Charter and international law;
- 6.6.** Strengthen intra-Islamic economic and trade cooperation in order to achieve economic integration leading to the establishment of an Islamic Common Market;
- 6.7.** Exert efforts to achieve sustainable and comprehensive human development and economic well-being in Member States;
- 6.8.** Protect and defend the true image of Islam, to combat defamation of Islam and encourage dialogue among civilizations and religions;
- 6.9.** Enhance and develop science and technology and encourage research and cooperation among Member States in these fields;

7. In order to realize these objectives, Member States shall act, inter alia, in accordance with the following principles:

- 7.1.** All Member States commit themselves to the purposes and principles of the OIC Charter;
- 7.2.** Member States are sovereign, independent and equal in rights and obligations;
- 7.3.** All Member States shall settle their disputes through peaceful means and refrain from use or threat of use of force in their relations;
- 7.4.** All Member States undertake to respect national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of other Member States and shall refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of others;
- 7.5.** Member States shall uphold and promote, at the national and international levels, good governance, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law;

8. The Organization is composed of the following main bodies:

8.1. The Islamic Summit, composed of Kings and Heads of State and Government of Member States, is the supreme authority of the OIC. It used to convene once every three years to deliberate, take policy decisions and provide guidance on all issues pertaining to the realization of the objectives and consider other issues of concern to the Member States and the Ummah. However, at the 13th Summit, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, it was decided to hold the event every two years.

8.2. The Council of Foreign Ministers, which meets once a year, considers the means for the implementation of the general policy of the OIC by, inter alia:

8.2.1. Adopting decisions and resolutions on matters of common interest in the implementation of the objectives and the general policy of the OIC;

8.2.2. Reviewing progress of the implementation of the decisions and resolutions adopted at the previous Summits and Councils of Foreign Ministers;

8.3. The General Secretariat, which is the executive organ of the OIC, is entrusted with the implementation of the decisions of the two preceding bodies;

9. In order to coordinate and boost its action, align its viewpoints and stands, and be credited with concrete results in various fields of cooperation---political, economic, cultural, social, spiritual and scientific---among Member States, the OIC has created different Committees, nearly all, at ministerial level, a number of which are chaired by Heads of State. The Al-Quds Committee, the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), the Standing Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation (COMCEC), and the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) are the ones Chaired by Heads of State.

10. The number and types of secondary organs and institutions, working toward the achievement of the OIC objectives have been steadily increasing, and cover various areas of cultural, scientific, economic, legal, financial, sports, technological, educational, media, as well as vocational, social and humanitarian. Depending on their degree of autonomy vis-à-vis the parent organization, they are classified as subsidiary organs and specialized or affiliated institutions.

C. The General Secretariat

11. It was established by the First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in Muharram 1390H (February 1970). The General Secretariat comprises a Secretary General who is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization and such staff as the Organization requires.

12. The Secretary General is elected by the Council of Foreign Ministers for a period of five years, renewable once only. The candidate should be from among nationals of the Member States in accordance with the principles of equitable geographical distribution, rotation and equal opportunity for all Member States with due consideration to competence, integrity and experience.

13. The Secretary General assumes the following responsibilities:

- 13.1.** Bring to the attention of the competent organs of the Organization matters which, in his opinion, may serve or impair its objectives;
- 13.2.** Follow up the implementation of decisions, resolutions and recommendations of the Islamic Summits, and Councils of Foreign Ministers and other Ministerial meetings;
- 13.3.** Provide the Member States with working papers and memoranda, in implementation of the decisions, resolutions and recommendations of the Islamic Summits and the Councils of Foreign Ministers;
- 13.4.** Coordinate and harmonize the work of the relevant Organs of the Organisation;
- 13.5.** Prepare the programme and the budget of the General Secretariat;
- 13.6.** Promote communication among Member States and facilitate consultations and exchange of views as well as the dissemination of information that could be of importance to Member States;
- 13.7.** Perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by the Islamic Summit or the Council of Foreign Ministers;
- 13.8.** Submit annual reports to the Council of Foreign Ministers on the work of the Organisation.

14. The personalities having been elected OIC Secretaries General since the establishment of the Organization are the following:

- 14.1. H.R.H. Tunku Abdul Rahman (Malaysia) 1971-1973**
- 14.2. H.E. Hassan Al-Touhami (Egypt) 1974-1975**
- 14.3. H.E. Dr. Amadou Karim Gaye (Senegal) 1975-1979**
- 14.4. H.E. Mr. Habib Chatty (Tunisia) 1979-1984**
- 14.5. H.E. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan) 1985-1988**
- 14.6. H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid (Niger) 1989-1996**
- 14.7. H.E. Dr. Azeddine Laraki (Morocco) 1997-2000**
- 14.8. H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed BELKEZIZ (Morocco) 2001-2004**
- 14.9. H.E. Prof. Dr. Ekmelledin Ihsanoglu (Turkey) 2005 – 2013**
- 14.10. H.E. Mr. Iyad Ameen Madani (Saudi Arabia) 2013 – 2016**
- 14.11. H.E. Dr. Yousef bin Ahmad Al-Othaimen (Saudi Arabia) 2016 -**



Republic of
AZERBAIJAN

Member since 1992
National day 28/5



Hashemite Kingdom
of JORDAN

Member since 1969
National day 25/5



Islamic Republic of
AFGHANISTAN

Member since 1969
National day 19/8



Republic of
ALBANIA

Member since 1992
National day 28/11



State of The
UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES

Member since 1972
National day 2/12



Republic of
INDONESIA

Member since 1969
National day 17/8



Republic of
UZBEKISTAN

Member since 1996
National day 1/9



Republic of
UGANDA

Member since 1974
National day 9/10



Islamic Republic of
IRAN

Member since 1969
National day 11/2



Islamic Republic of
PAKISTAN

Member since 1969
National day 23/3



Kingdom of
BAHRAIN

Member since 1972
National day 16/12



BRUNEI -
DARUSSALAM

Member since 1984
National day 23/2



People's Republic of
BANGLADESH

Member since 1974
National day 26/3



Republic of
BENIN

Member since 1983
National day 1/8



BURKINA-FASO
(then Upper Volta)

Member since 1974
National day 11/12



Republic of
TAJIKISTAN

Member since 1992
National day 9/9



Republic of
TURKEY

Member since 1969
National day 29/10



Turkmenistan

Member since 1992
National day 27/10



Republic of
CHAD

Member since 1969
National day 11/8



Republic of
TOGO

Member since 1997
National day 27/4



Republic of
TUNISIA

Member since 1969
National day 20/3



People's Democratic
Republic of ALGERIA

Member since 1969
National day 1/11



Republic of
DJIBOUTI

Member since 1978
National day 27/6



Kingdom of
SAUDI ARABIA

Member since 1969
National day 23/9



Republic of
SENEGAL

Member since 1969
National day 4/4



Republic of The
SUDAN

Member since 1969
National day 1/1



Republic of
SURINAME

Member since 1996
National day 25/11



Republic of
SIERRA LEONE

Member since 1972
National day 27/4



Republic of
YEMEN

Member since 1969
National day 22/5



Republic of
SOMALIA

Member since 1969
National day 1/7



Republic of
IRAQ

Member since 1975
National day --/--



Sultanate of
OMAN

Member since 1972
National day 18/11



Republic of
GABON

Member since 1974
National day 17/8



The Islamic Republic
of The GAMBIA

Member since 1974
National day 18/2



Republic of
GUYANA

Member since 1998
National day 23/2



Republic of
GUINEA

Member since 1969
National day 2/10



Republic of
GUINEA-BISSAU

Member since 1974
National day 24/9



State of
PALESTINE

Member since 1969
National day 1/1



Union of The
COMOROS

Member since 1976
National day 6/7



KYRGYZ
Republic

Member since 1992
National day 31/8



State of
QATAR

Member since 1972
National day 18/12



Republic of
KAZAKHSTAN

Member since 1995
National day 16/12



Republic of
CAMEROON

Member since 1974
National day 20/5



Republic of
COTE D'IVOIRE

Member since 2001
National day 7/8



State of
KUWAIT

Member since 1969
National day 25/2



Republic of
LEBANON

Member since 1969
National day 22/11



Libya

Member since 1969
National day 24/12



Republic of
MALDIVES

Member since 1976
National day 26/7



Republic of
MALI

Member since 1969
National day 22/9



MALAYSIA

Member since 1969
National day 31/8



Arab Republic of
EGYPT

Member since 1969
National day 23/7



Kingdom of
MOROCCO

Member since 1969
National day 30/7



Islamic Republic of
MAURITANIA

Member since 1969
National day 28/11



Republic of
MOZAMBIQUE

Member since 1994
National day 25/6



Republic of
NIGER

Member since 1969
National day 18/12



Federal Republic of
NIGERIA

Member since 1986
National day 1/10

15. In addition, there are also observers of the organization which are:

- 15.1. Bosnia and Herzegovina (1994)
- 15.2. Central African Republic (1996)
- 15.3. Kingdom of Thailand (1998)
- 15.4. The Russian Federation (2005)
- 15.5. Turkish Cypriot State (1979)
- 15.6. Moro National Liberation Front (1977)
- 15.7. Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States - PUOICM (2000)
- 15.8. United Nations (UN) (1976)
- 15.9. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (1977)
- 15.10. League of Arab States (LAS) (1975)
- 15.11. African Union (AU) (1977)
- 15.12. Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) (1995)

E. Further Information

16. If you would like to visit more links and learn more about the OIC, please do not hesitate to visit the official website mentioned above and click on the "links" section on the "about" tab.

F. What is MOIC?

17. Model OIC, in its very basic form, is the simulation of the OIC itself which is organized by **Islamic Conference Youth Forum (ICYF-DC)** and which hosts students from all over the OIC Geography. If we are to detail it: **"Model OIC is an authentic simulation of the OIC Summit or Council of Foreign Ministers, or any other multilateral body, which catapults students into the world of diplomacy and negotiation. In Model OIC, students step into the shoes of Ambassadors/Ministers/Presidents of OIC Member States to debate current issues on the Organization's vast agenda. The students, better known as "delegates" in Model OIC, prepare draft resolutions, plot strategy, negotiate with supporters and adversaries, resolve conflicts, and navigate the OIC's rules of procedure-all in the interest of mobilizing "international cooperation" to resolve problems that affect almost every country on Earth."**

18. MOIC is to be a unique international simulation version of the OIC. Having no analogies in the world, being supervised by ICYF-DC, the participants are divided into delegations of heads of "OIC Member States", and simulate the real life OIC diplomat module. According to the agenda of the conference simulation sessions of the Islamic Summit, discussion of its real life agenda will take place. Delegates are taking part in the sessions designed to take into consideration the interest of "Represented State" as well as participant's personal field of interest, in order to product possible solutions for the issues confronting the OIC.

G. Aims of MOIC

19. Model OIC, as mentioned above, is a simulation of the OIC itself. But why is this organization hosting many participants from all over the OIC Member States? The aim of Model OIC has its educational side as well as its social side, and below are the specific bullet points that explain what MOIC aims and what it gives to its participants:

19.1. Raise popularity and awareness: One of the primary aims of Model OIC is to raise the popularity of OIC amongst the youth of OIC geography. Conferences like this raise awareness as to what the OIC is, how it works and what they debate and what solutions they find to different world issues. This is important for the participant because they are seen as future diplomats and so knowing both the theory and the practical side of the OIC is important in terms of understanding the future.

19.2. Meeting new people: The fact that students from all over the OIC countries attend this conference leads to the cultural integration of future diplomats. The delegates get to socialize and meet one another, and consequently delegates make new connections and raise their skills of understanding, empathy, socializing, etc.

19.3. Improving language skills: Not everybody is born a native speaker, and English is probably the second language of the majority of the participants. The fact that the conference official language is English leads to the delegates to think, speak, debate and even socialize in that idiom. An atmosphere where only English is spoken is crucial for the delegates to experience and feel that they are in a global diplomatic organ trying to find common grounds.

19.4. Developing debate skills: In Model OIC, delegates represent the country that they are allocated to, and so they have to act accordingly with their country policy. This develops the understanding of the topic and increases the way the delegate looks at the topics. As well as this, the fact that not every country thinks the same in every topic leads to debates between delegates and creating arguments, counter arguments, questions etc. and undoubtedly leads to the development of debating skills.

19.5. Increasing confidence and leadership skills: It is very clear that the ones attending such conferences are not the ordinary student profile that we see every day. These students are chosen after an application process so every delegate going there knows that they have certain skills and differences from others that made them go there. In this regard, every student there has certain features that could make them future leaders. In such conferences the interaction between such students and the days they spend together both formally and informally again undoubtedly increases confidence and leadership skills. Especially the fact that 'blocks' can rise from debates in the committee consequently requires a leader to take charge of the block and show the path of their diplomatic policies.

19.6. Critical thinking and problem solving: Delegates of the Model OIC are obligated to prepare a solutions paper, what we call a resolution. After days of commitment, hard work, debating and fun, delegates are forced to think about solutions for today's global problems that we unfortunately sometimes fail to even solve in real life. However, the solutions must accept the majority of the countries' diplomatic policies and so critical thinking is a must here in the aim of finding common grounds.

H. Rules & procedures of MOIC

20. There are many rules & procedures of the Model OIC format in which the delegates must be aware of to increase the efficiency of the house as well as introducing an atmosphere where delegates stay subject to a certain behavioral and procedural stance. These are listed and explained below.

I. Dress code

21. The delegates of the conference should realize that they are attending a simulation of the real OIC itself, and so the dress code for the sake of this model is important. It is generally accepted and encouraged that the delegates come formal to the conference, the same or close to the OIC dress code itself. However, it is not as strict and so delegates aren't forced to wear formal. With this being said, there are boundaries and so every delegate should at least be a little above the normal casual wear that they practice in their daily lives. Traditional clothing to the delegate's country is also accepted.

J. Before the conference

22. Before coming to the conference, there are certain things that the delegates are encouraged to do. Firstly, all delegates should be aware of the application process and should make sure that their application has been approved by the board. The country they will represent, the committee that they are in and other simple information regarding the conference is very important and so the delegate should have a total understanding of such matters before starting to prepare for the conference.

23. The most crucial and important thing to do before the conference is to prepare for the conference both academically and mentally. After a detailed research regarding the OIC, delegates should do research on the country that they are representing, bearing in mind that in debate circumstances anything could be coming their way. Lastly, academic-wise, the delegate should research the possible agenda items that will be on table in the conference and prepare arguments, a country policy stance and general solutions for the issues and problems that they have considered.

24. Mentally, all delegates should bear in mind that this is a simulation, and mistakes made here are for the sake of not making them in the future. So all delegates should realize that this conference is for making mistakes and learning from them. Also, the fact that it will be a student-based organization should motivate the delegates into socializing, making new connections and increasing their network.

K. During the conference

25. The general procedural and behavioral rules of the Model OIC is listed below.

Rule 1: Scope: These rules for the General Assembly are self-sufficient except for modifications provided by the Secretariat or Chairs, and will be considered adopted in advance of session. No other rules of procedure are applicable.

Rule 2: Language: English will be the official and working language of the committee.

Rule 3: Delegations: Each member state will be represented by one or two delegates and one vote on each committee.

The President/Chair: Is the main controller of the session and is helped by the Rapporteur.

Acting President/Vice-Chair: If the president finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part, therefore he shall designate the Rapporteur to take his place. A Rapporteur acting as a president shall have the power and duties of the president.

Rule 5: Statements by the Secretariat: The Secretary General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her may at any time make either written or oral statements to the committee.

Rule 6: General Powers of the Committee Staff: The Committee Chair will declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. The Chair, subject to these rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Chair will also direct discussions, accord the right to speak, pose questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Chair may temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Committee staff. Committee staff members may also advise delegations on the possible course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary General.

Rule 7: Quorum: The Chair may declare a Committee open and permit debate to proceed when 50% + 1 Member States are present. A member of the Committee is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. The presence of a majority of the members will be required for the vote on any substantive motion. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of a quorum.

Roll Call: The chairman yields the floor to the Rapporteur and the Rapporteur calls the countries in an alphabetical order. Delegates present may respond by saying 'present'. Late delegations coming in shall send a notification of their presence to the Rapporteur.

Rule 8: Courtesy: Delegates will show courtesy and respect to the Committee staff and to other delegates. The Chair will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule.

Rule 9: Agenda: The first order of business for the Committee will be consideration of the Agenda.

1. A motion should be made to put a topic area first on the agenda. This motion requires a second endorsement.
2. The only topic areas that may be proposed for the agenda are those listed in the preparation materials. The Chair may modify these topic areas at his or her discretion.
3. A committee in which only one topic area may be proposed for the agenda will be considered to have automatically adopted that topic area without debate.
4. A Speakers List will be established 'for' and 'against' the motion; speakers 'for' will speak in support of the topic area suggested, speakers 'against' will speak in favor of the other topic area.
5. A motion to close the debate will be in order after the Committee has heard from two speakers for the motion and two speakers against, or all the speakers on one side and at least two on the opposite side.

In accordance with the normal procedure described in Rule 14, the Chair will recognize two speakers against the motion to close the debate, and a vote of two thirds is required for closure of debate on the agenda. If the Speakers List on setting the agenda is exhausted, debate will automatically be closed even if a motion to close debate would not normally be in order.

6. When debate is closed, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on the motion. A simple majority is required for passage. If the motion fails, the other topic area will automatically be placed first on the agenda.

7. In the event of an international crisis or emergency the Secretary General or his/her representative may call upon a committee to table debate on the current topic area so that the more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. After a draft resolution has been passed on the crisis topic, the committee will return to debate on the tabled topic. If a draft resolution on the crisis topic fails, the committee may return to debate on the tabled topic area only at the discretion of the Secretary General or his/her representative.

8. All motions for caucus shall be ruled dilatory during the Consideration of the Agenda. Also, delegates will not be allowed to yield their time (Rule 22).

Rule 10: Opening Speech: After the Agenda has been determined, if a motion to deliver the opening speeches is on the floor, the committee moves to an immediate procedural voting. If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chair establishes a general speakers list in alphabetical order.

Rule 11: Speakers List: The Committee will have an open Speakers List for the Topic Area being discussed. The chair will either set a speaker's time or entertain motions to set a speaking time. Separate Speakers Lists will be established as needed for procedural motions and debate on amendments. A country may add its name to the Speakers List by submitting a request in writing to the Chair, provided that country is not already on the Speakers List, and may remove its name from the Speakers List by submitting a request in writing to the Chair. At any time the Chair may call for members that wish to be added to the Speakers List. The names of the next several countries to speak will always be posted for the convenience of the Committee. The new Speakers List for the second topic area will not be open until the Committee has proceeded to that topic. A motion to close any Speakers List is never in order.

Rule 12: Speeches: No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or are offensive to committee members or staff.

Rule 13: Time Limit on Speeches: The Chair may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be ten seconds. When a delegate exceeds his/her allotted time, the Chair may call the speaker to order without delay.

Rule 14: Yields: A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Chair. Only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

1. Yield to another delegate. His or her remaining time will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Chair shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time. To turn the floor over to a co-delegate of the same member state is not considered a yield.

2. Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Chair and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Chair. The Chair will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chair, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

3. Yield to the chair. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker. Only one yield is allowed per speech (i.e. no yields on yielded time). There are no yields allowed if the delegate is speaking on a procedural matter or his/her time has expired. A Delegate must declare any yield by the conclusion of his/her speech. If no yield is made, a yield to the chair will be automatically assumed.

Rule 15: Right of Reply: A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the committee staff. The Chair will grant the Right of Reply at his or her discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Chair.

Points: those are basically questions, and come in different forms, and each type serves a different function. There are two possible actors that can be directed at:

- a. Generally the Chair
- b. Sometimes other delegates

Open Debate: This is the default mode in committee sessions. A speakers list is established. Delegates are free to make speeches on any aspect of the issue at hand. Floor is open to points and motions throughout the open debate.

Moderated Caucus: Suspends the speakers list. It is on a specific aspect of the topic. It has a total time, and certain time allocated to each speaker. Everyone can talk by raising their placards and being recognized.

Un-moderated Caucus: Lobbying time within the committee. It has a certain aim. Informal environment that overrules any rules of procedure. It takes place inside the committee. The delegates can freely speak with each other without any time restrictions per speaker

Rule 16: Debate: After the Agenda has been determined, one continuously open Speakers List will be established for the purpose of general debate. This Speakers List will be followed for all debate on the topic area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the topic area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted.

Rule 17: Un-moderated Caucus: A motion for an un-moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The motion will immediately be put to a vote. A majority of members is required for passage. The Chair may rule the motion out of order. An example for an unmoderated caucus could be:

“The delegate of Sudan would like to give a motion for an un-moderated caucus, for 15 minutes in order to discuss the issue of nuclear disarmament.”

Rule 13: Moderated Caucus: The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily depart from the Speakers List and call on delegates to speak at his/her discretion. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a time limit for the individual speeches. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a majority of members required for passage. The Chair may rule the motion out of order. No motions are in order during a moderated caucus. If no delegate wishes to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus shall immediately end. An example of a moderated caucus call could be:

“The delegate of Turkey would like to raise a motion for a moderated caucus for 10 minutes, each speaker time being 1 minute, to discuss the measures that could be taken against global warming.”

Rule 14: Closure of Debate: When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. Delegates may move to close debate on the general topic, debate on the agenda, debate on a draft resolution, or debate on an amendment. The Chair may rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved, the Chair may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. If there are no speakers against the motion it automatically passes. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires the support of two-thirds of the members present. If the Committee is in favour of closure, the Chair will declare the closure of the debate, and move the committee to immediate voting procedure.

Rule 15: Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting: Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting, to suspend all Committee functions until the next meeting, or for the adjournment of the meeting, to suspend all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference. The Chair may rule such motions out of order. When in order, such motions will not be debatable but will be immediately put to a vote, barring any motions taking precedence, and will require a majority to pass. A motion to adjourn will be out of order prior to the lapse of three-quarters of the time allotted for the last meeting of the Committee.

Rule 16: Postponement and Resumption of Debate: Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a draft resolution, amendment, or topic currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as "tabling," will require a two-thirds vote to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favour and one opposed. No debate or action will be allowed on any draft resolution, amendment, or topic on which debate has been postponed. A motion to resume debate on an amendment, draft resolution, or topic on which debate has been postponed will require a majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. If there is no speaker against, the motion automatically passes. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate. The Chair has discretion over postponement of debate.

Rule 17: Reconsideration: A motion to reconsider is in order when a draft resolution or amendment has been adopted or rejected, and must be made by a member who voted with the majority on the proposal. The Chair will recognize two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion will be immediately put to a vote. A two-thirds majority of the members present is required for reconsideration. If the motion passes, the committee will immediately vote again on the draft resolution or amendment being reconsidered.

Rule 18: Points of Personal Privilege: Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme case may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

Rule 19: Points of Order: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Chair may rule out of order those points that are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

Rule 20: Points of Parliamentary Inquiry: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.

Rule 21: Procedural Voting: All voting is considered procedural with the exception of voting on draft resolutions. Delegates must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions are allowed. A motion that requires a simple majority needs more than half of the committee members to vote affirmatively. A motion that requires two-thirds to pass requires exactly two-thirds of the committee members to vote affirmatively. If there is not the required number of speakers for/against a motion, the motion will automatically fail/pass.

Rule 22: Substantive Voting: The only substantive voting will be voting on draft resolutions. All other votes will be procedural votes. After debate has been closed on the general topic area, the committee will move into substantive voting procedures and the chambers are then sealed. At that point, only the following points and motions will be entertained: Division of the Question, Reordering Draft Resolutions, Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry and Point of Order. If there are no such motions, the committee will vote on all draft resolutions. For substantive voting, each country will have one vote. Each vote may be a 'Yes,' 'No,' or 'Abstain.' Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting. All matters will be voted upon using placards by default, except if a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. A simple majority requires 'Yes' voted from more than half of the members voting (i.e. more affirmative votes than negative votes). Once any resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one Resolution may be passed in a topic area.

Rule 23: Reordering Draft Resolutions: A Motion to Reorder Draft resolutions will only be in order immediately after entering voting procedure, and before voting has started on any draft resolutions. If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass the Chair will take all motions to reorder draft resolutions and then vote on them in the order in which they came. Voting will continue until either a motion passes, receiving a simple majority, or all of the motions fail, in which case the committee will move into voting procedure, voting on the draft resolutions in their original order. Only one motion to reorder draft resolutions is in order in each round of voting procedures.

Rule 24: Division of the Question: After debate on any topic has been closed, a delegate may move that operative parts of a draft resolution be voted on separately. Perambulatory clauses and sub-operative clauses may not be removed by division of the question. The motion can be debated to the extent of at most two speakers for and two against, to be followed by an immediate procedural vote on that motion.

If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chair will take motions on how to divide the question and prioritize them from most severe to least severe.

The committee will then vote on the motions in the order set by the Chair. If no division passes, the resolution remains intact. Once a division, requiring a simple majority, has been passed, the resolution will be divided accordingly, and a separate procedural vote (implying no abstentions) will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft. If all of the operative parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the draft resolution will be considered to have been rejected as a whole. Parts of the draft resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document. The final document will be put to a substantive vote as a whole, requiring a simple majority of those voting 'yes' or 'no' to pass.

Rule 25: Roll Call Voting: After debate is closed on any draft resolution, any delegate may request a roll call vote. Such a motion may be made from the floor. Once the Quorum is achieved, a motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive votes.

In a roll call vote, the Chair will call countries in alphabetical order starting with a selected member.

In the first sequence, delegates may vote "Yes," "No," "Abstain," or "Pass." A delegate may request the right to explain his or her vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of his or her country; such a vote is termed 'with Rights.' The delegate may only explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting.

A delegate who passes during the first sequence of the roll call must vote (i.e. may not abstain or pass) during the second sequence. The same delegate may not request the right to explain his/her vote.

All delegates who had requested the right of explanation will be granted time to explain their votes. The speaking time will be set at the discretion of the Chair, not to exceed thirty seconds. The Chair will then announce the outcome of the vote.

Rule 26: Precedence of Motions: Motions will be considered in the following order of preference:

1. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 18)
2. Point of Order (Rule 19)
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 20)
4. Setting the Agenda (Rule 2)
5. Adjournment of the Meeting (Rule 15)
6. Suspension of the Meeting (Rule 15)
7. Delivering the Opening Speeches (Rule 10)
8. Unmoderated Caucus (Rule 17)
9. Moderated Caucus (Rule 13)
10. Introduction of Draft Resolution
11. Introduction of an Amendment (Rule 24)
12. Postponement of Debate (Rule 16)
13. Resumption of Debate (Rule 16)
14. Closure of Debate (Rule 14)

At the start of voting procedure, the following points and motions are in order, in the following order of precedence:

1. Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 18)
2. Point of Order (Rule 19)
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 20)
4. Reordering Draft Resolutions (Rule 23)
5. Division of the Question (Rule 24)
6. Motion for a Roll Call Vote (Rule 24)

L. Preparing working papers, draft resolutions and resolutions

26. Substantive Preparation (Research): To understand the essence of model conferences and the idea behind the simulation sessions, delegates must be prepared in all the necessary paper work that ensures their active participation. Even though there are no hard and fast rules as to the nature of research and delegates are at will to indulge in whatever necessary research they can conduct in order to achieve the desired objective, there are however, certain standards of procedure in conducting simulation based research. Delegates must be acquainted with certain sets of guidelines for conducting research which 'even though are not the only definitive cardinal rules of research' are general outlines of the same nonetheless. Following are some of those guidelines:

- 26.1.** Quantitative research by a delegate will allow a surplus resource quotient and will favor a delegate in terms of providing material evidence however, such research would be exhaustive as extensive references links and topics must be covered in order to achieve the same. Recommended only for experienced research savvy delegates with an extensive indulgence in research. This kind of research allows an edge over the other delegates to the delegate conducting such a research.
- 26.2.** Qualitative research is one where precise, concise and extremely guided research is conducted with no deflections whatsoever. Recommended for novice delegates because it aims to provide a topic-wise and strictly guided research highly relevant only to the issues at hand. Even though this research would not allow for an extensive approach to miscellaneous topics which may find relevance to the issue at hand.
- 26.3.** Research must focus, whether qualitative or quantitative or mixed, on the following hierarchy of topic prioritization:
 - 26.3.1.** Research must primarily focus on the topics to be discussed within the conference
 - 26.3.2.** Research must be focused according to the original stance of the country that the delegate is so representing. Any research in its nascence contrary to this idea is ultra vires to the essence of delegate participation and would ultimately cause extensive contradictions within the delegate stance and the country so represented.
 - 26.3.3.** Primary sources like the original websites of the ministry of foreign affairs, official websites of the represented country, foreign policy stances and basic government legislation with regards to topics to be discussed with in the conference must be primarily and initially consulted.
 - 26.3.4.** Any research, documents, statements and policy doctrines that contradict both the original state policy of the country so represented and the issue of debate within the simulation conference is neither acceptable nor desirable nor required as it desecrates the essence of simulation conference.

26.4. It is strictly advised that any facts, statements, policy documents, doctrines and stances be presented in a printed documented form before the simulation committee so that any statement or rebuttal to any other delegate representing any other country is registered as admissible.

26.5. Decision of the working paper, the position papers, the draft resolutions and any other simulation based document thereof must be both factually correct, if it is a real fact or an actual occurrence, must be in accordance to the country policy and the essence of the topic under discussion, if it is a simulation assumption, and must be in accordance to the rules and procedures.

26.6. Since, this is a simulation conference based on the replication of the original sessional meetings and agenda discussions by original members of the OIC, it is highly recommended, advised and required of all delegates to thoroughly read, understand and comprehend how the original sessions are convened, discussions conducted, consensus reached and resolutions passed.

27. Working Papers: Before the resolution stage, comes the Working paper stage. A working paper can be described as a “Baby Resolution”, as it lacks a great amount of complexity and detail that are often found in the latter paper. Essentially, the working paper serves the function of codifying various ideas major ideas buzzing around the room, and organizing them into a clear statement. While they do not have the importance of a resolution, working papers are still an integral of the Model OIC experience.

By identifying yourself with a particular viewpoint or stance, you can attract other delegations to your side. Other groups are able to have easy access to your bloc stance (working papers are passed out on sheets of paper), and as a result of this, they will know exactly how much they can compromise, and can find their relative compatibility with your position.

Having a hard copy of your stance throughout the session, they can make reference to their concerns during moderated caucuses or speaking times. By compromising and receiving constructive feedback, you can add or change clauses so that your resolution (the next logical step) will be met with greater support and popularity.

Writing a Working Paper is fairly simple. The rules of format are not as strict or comprehensive as those regulating resolutions. While working papers can be written in resolution format (see section later in write-up), there are numerous other fashions in which they can be submitted, depending on the conference. For the most part, however, it's the content, not the organization, that's the biggest concern. Finally, you should know that Working Papers are informal documents; they need not be introduced in the same fashion as a resolution. They are simply put up and distributed. This being said, get started on one early in the conference; you'll impress fellow nations and the chair.

28. Resolutions: A resolution is a final document of the session of the conference on the agenda that is debated and on which the working papers are submitted and presented for further corroboration. The resolution reflects everything that has thus far been discussed: compromise, your national policy, and new developments occurring during session. It is not meant to be something prepared beforehand, nor a word-for-word account of your position paper. Rather, it is meant to be a result of debate and negotiation with your allies, fellow bloc nations, and other countries sharing your viewpoints.

A resolution is the final product of the conference session on the agenda and presents the solution of the crisis for the final results of discussion; writing and negotiation are resolutions—written suggestions for addressing a specific problem or issue. Resolutions, which are drafted by delegates and voted on by the committee, normally require a simple majority to pass unless some resolutions are specifically directed by the chairing panel, in consultation with the secretariat, to be passed either unanimously or with two-thirds majority. It has the following parts:

- 28.1.** Create a detailed resolution. For example, if your resolution calls for a new program, think about how it will be funded and what body will manage it.
- 28.2.** Try to cite facts whenever possible.
- 28.3.** Be realistic.
- 28.4.** Do not create objectives for your resolution that cannot be met.
- 28.5.** Make sure your body can take the action suggested.
- 28.6.** Try to find multiple sponsors.
- 28.7.** Your committee will be more likely to approve the resolutions if many delegates contribute ideas.

29. Perambulatory Clauses: The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a perambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Perambulatory clauses can include:

- 29.1.** References to the International Charters (UN, OIC, etc.);
- 29.2.** Citations of past resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- 29.3.** Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant International body or agency;
- 29.4.** Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- 29.5.** General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

30. Operative Clauses: it identifies the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. Each operative clause begins with a verb (called an operative phrase) and ends with a semicolon. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression, with each containing a single idea or proposal, and are always numbered. If a clause requires further explanation, bulleted lists set off by letters or roman numerals can also be used. After the last operative clause, the resolution ends in a period.

31. Draft resolutions are all resolutions that have not yet been voted on. Delegates write draft resolutions alone or with other countries. There are three main parts to a draft resolution:

- 31.1.** the heading
- 31.2.** the preamble
- 31.3.** and the operative section

32. The heading shows the committee and topic along with the resolution number. It also lists the draft resolution's sponsors and signatories. Each draft resolution is one long sentence with sections separated by commas and semicolons. The subject of the sentence is the body making the statement. The preamble and operative sections then describe the current situation and actions that the committee will take.

Sample Perambulatory Clauses:

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keepmg m mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deplormg	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffimng
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

Sample Operative Phrases:

Accepts	Encourages	Further
Affirms	Endorses	Recommends
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further requests
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Further resolves
Calls	Further invites	Has resolved
Calls upon	Deplores	Notes
Condemns	Designates	Proclaims
Confirms	Draws the attention	Reaffirms
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Recommends
Considers	Encourages	Regrets
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Reminds
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Designates	Expresses its hope	Solemnly affirms
Draws the attention	Further invites	Strongly condemns
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Supports Takes note
	Further reminds	of Transmits Trusts

33. Sponsors of a draft resolution are the principal authors of the document and agree with its substance. Although it is possible to have only one sponsor, this rarely occurs since countries must work together to create widely agreeable language in order for the draft resolution to pass. Sponsors control a draft resolution and only the sponsors can approve immediate changes.

34. Signatories are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the draft resolution but still wish to see it debated so that they can propose amendments.

35. A certain percentage of the committee must be either sponsors or signatories to a draft resolution in order for it to be accepted.

36. Approved draft resolutions are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that adds, deletes or revises an operative clause in a draft resolution. The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change certain sections. There are two types of amendments:

36.1. A **friendly amendment** is a change to the draft resolution that all sponsors agree with. After the amendment is signed by all of the draft resolution's sponsors and approved by the committee director or president, it will be automatically incorporated into the resolution.

36.2. An **unfriendly amendment** is a change that some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors do not support and must be voted upon by the committee. The author(s) of the amendment will need to obtain a required number of signatories in order to introduce it (usually 20 percent of the committee). Prior to voting on the draft resolution, the committee votes on all unfriendly amendments.

37. Ultimately, resolutions passed by a committee represent a great deal of debate and compromise. They are the tangible results of hours if not days of Model UN debate. As a result, it is important to become familiar with the resolution process and practice drafting resolutions using the proper structure and wording.

M. Mock session format and topic (rules of the practical training)

38. After the training during the conference is done, and before the official and formal debate begins, as part of the training the chairs will entertain a mock session to help delegates practice by experiencing the formal debate itself. Here, the same rules as the formal conference procedures will be in place, with only a few differences. These are:

38.1. No country will get an official warning for a mistake;

38.2. The chair will give feedback regarding the speeches or any diplomatic, procedural or behavioral problem that he or she sees;

38.3. The chair will encourage every delegate to participate and may pick a delegate randomly to speak.

N. Award and Participation Certificates

39. At the end of the conference, each delegate who has met the requirements of a certificate of participation will receive their certificate. The requirements of a certificate of participation is:

39.1. To attend **ALL** of the sessions unless authorized to be excused by the executive board due to personal or health issues.

39.2. To maintain the diplomatic attitude and procedural attire as mentioned above and not receive more than 2 official warnings.

40. As well as this, there will be award certificates for the best delegation of the conference. They will be determined by the following factors:

40.1. The amount of participation in both moderated and un-moderated debates

40.2. Whether the delegate is sustaining its country's policy diplomatic-wise

40.3. The amount of commitment to the solution and resolution forming process

40.4. The extent the delegate protects diplomatic courtesy and acts like a proper diplomat

40.5. The leadership and general saying in the committee

41. The best delegates of the conference will be awarded with special gifts next to their certificates.

O. Post Model OIC – What to do next?

42. After you have completed your journey in the couple of days you have spent in the Model OIC conference, you will leave with what we call the post-MOIC syndrome, and returning to normal life will be harder than ever. Lessons, duties, homework's and many more daily duties that you are obligated to carry out will hit you hard after a week of debating, socializing and practical learning.

43. We have a solution for you: **Don't stop!** Carry on debating, learning, improving your language and leadership skills, and making more friends by forming your own Model OIC club back in your own high school/university.

44. MOIC Clubs are academic simulations of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) that aims to educate participants about current trends in theory and practice of International relations, effective communication and multilateral diplomacy. As such, establishing a MOIC Club will help in developing the already strong network between the Universities and Youth Organizations of the OIC Member and Observer States.

45. Under the assistance, guidance and monitoring of the ICYF, the spreading of Model OIC in MOIC countries is essential for the growth of MOIC conferences for the future. Having experienced an annual session of MOIC, you are entitled to form a new club at your home university to spread the aim. All you have to do is fill in the information below and send it to us.

Model OIC Club Application Form

Name:

Surname:

School:

E-mail:

Date of Birth:

City:

Country:

After filling this form, please scan and e-mail it to **moic@icyf-dc.org** and follow the instructions after the first approval e-mail that states the start of your application process. Please bear in mind that there is a possibility that your application may be rejected due to the short-term aim-scope of the MOIC executives.

Model OIC Evaluation Form

The following evaluation form is for the purpose of evaluating the specific MOIC conference you have attended, to improve Model OIC simulations and make your conference experience better for the future. Please spare a few minutes, fill in the form and give this form to any individual of the organization team.

1. How satisfied are you with the time spent during the conference when the panels, trainings, practical sessions and the official committee is taken into consideration?

(Please put a number from 0-10, where 0 reflects the lowest amount and 10 reflects the highest)

2. Were the trainees sufficient enough in making you comfortable with the rules of procedure, the moderation of the committee and the resolution writing process?

(Please put a number from 0-10, where 0 reflects the lowest amount and 10 reflects the highest)

3. Based on the ratings above, if you wish could you explain the reasons as to why you gave those ratings and add any further comments you wish to make.

Islamic Conference Youth Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation (ICYF-DC) is an international organization affiliated to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), which was established at its Founding General Assembly, held in Baku, Azerbaijan on 1-3 December 2004, in accordance with the resolution **No.15/31-C** adopted by the **31st** Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held on **14-16 June 2004** in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey. The mandate by the **3rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers (ICYSM)**, held in Istanbul, on **5-7 October 2016**, for the ICYF-DC to become the Secretariat of the ICYSM on Youth Issues constitutes the most recent landmark of the OIC youth Institution's history.

It is important to note that the ICYF-DC pursue its activities in the following five major fields:

1. Advocacy of youth interests,
2. Supporting sustainable development,
3. Promoting formal and non-formal education,
4. Strengthening moral values of young generation and
5. Engaging in the dialogue among cultures and civilizations.

For more details:

www.icyf-dc.org



ICYF-DC

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE YOUTH FORUM
FOR DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION

منتدى شباب المؤتمر الإسلامي للتعاون والحوار