SIXTH FORM COLLEGES ASSOCIATION
MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

A GUIDE FOR ALL DELEGATES
JULY 2019

Hosted by

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN SIXTH FORM COLLEGE
WHAT IT’S ALL ABOUT

- Meeting new people from diverse backgrounds
- Researching global issues independently
- Developing the skills and confidence to speak in public
- Problem solving as a team
- Empathising with the positions of different nation states
- Listening and reacting to the views of others
Joseph Chamberlain Sixth Form College’s Model United Nations was the first of its kind in the country. The Model United Nations movement began on the inception of the United Nations in 1945 and around the world has moved from strength to strength. It forms a parallel discussion forum to the work of the United Nations. However, it should not be seen as ‘pretend’ or inferior. Indeed, at the largest of such conferences UN Secretary-Generals have spoken and the resolutions agreed taken to United Nations meetings in New York and Geneva. The importance of Model United Nations to policy making is real and this is the ambition of our own conference. It is no coincidence that our own leaders in Britain and elsewhere were involved in Model United Nations at an earlier age.

Here in Birmingham we are lucky enough to have an award winning building that has become the home for this annual conference. As young people from around the country with different ideas and perspectives you are very welcome to come together to work towards common United Nations priorities.
HOW IT WORKS

Success will depend on a number of skills:

- **Independent reading and research** into the questions under discussion and how they relate to your country.
- The **confidence and knowledge** to debate world affairs.
- Writing formal plans of actions – known as **resolutions**.
- Persuading others to support your resolutions – known as **lobbying**.

Before you arrive at Joseph Chamberlain College you will be provided with a country to represent. Your school or college may represent more than one country. Each country will consist of a team of five (or six if you are a Security Council member) – known as delegates. Each team will also appoint an – or Ambassador. Every delegation must then pick one person for each committee. The **provisional committees** are as follows:

- ECOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT
- ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
- HUMAN RIGHTS
- POLITICAL AFFAIRS
- DISARMAMENT
- SECURITY COUNCIL

Every committee will have three questions to discuss during committee level debate, and one open question. An example question could be:

- The Question of Deepwater Oil Drilling

Delegates are asked to bring a resolution on **at least one of their committee’s questions** to the conference. However, delegates must have researched all of the questions from their committee, how they relate to their country and developed what their country’s realistic approach would be. Sometimes your country may not have a specific view. In this case you can still put forward a possible solution and lobby for support or lobby against other solutions.

Example resolutions are included later in this booklet.

To reflect the tone of the conference all delegations are expected to be formally dressed. This of course will lead to making a positive first impression on countries you seek the support of!
HOW TO RESEARCH A COUNTRY

First of all make sure you have generally researched your country. So what is its history, its political status, ethnicity and religions, geography and even climate! These are all issues that could have an impact on how your country would react to questioning.

Secondly you need to specifically research all of the questions for the Committee you are involved in, especially questions that you are writing a resolution for. You should consult the permanent missions to the UN of your specific country. You could also look to the United Nations website, the UN Cyber School Bus website, the Economist journal, International Debate Education Association website, CNN, BBC World websites and lots more.

Google is a great start. Try putting a topic question into Google with your country. You will find out about a country’s attitude, previous actions and on-going relevant issues. This will form an excellent way of deciding which area of focus your resolution will adopt.
HOW TO WRITE A DRAFT RESOLUTION

This is effectively a very long sentence doing a number of:

- **The Preamble** – containing a background to the question you have picked. This will reference, if possible, former UN resolutions, official figures and UN organisations that have worked on this issue in the past. You can congratulate work done in the past or emphasise difficulties experienced.

**SOME PREAMBULATORY PHRASES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acknowledging</th>
<th>Expecting</th>
<th>Noting with appreciation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affirming</td>
<td>Expressing its appreciation</td>
<td>Noting with approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarmed by</td>
<td>Expressing its satisfaction</td>
<td>Noting with deep concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approving</td>
<td>Fulfilling</td>
<td>Noting with regret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aware of</td>
<td>Fully alarmed</td>
<td>Noting with satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believing</td>
<td>Fully aware</td>
<td>Observing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bearing in mind</td>
<td>Fully believing</td>
<td>Pointing out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confident</td>
<td>Further deploring</td>
<td>Reaffirming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congratulating</td>
<td>Further recalling</td>
<td>Realizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convinced</td>
<td>Guided by</td>
<td>Recalling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaring</td>
<td>Having adopted</td>
<td>Recognising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply concerned</td>
<td>Having considered</td>
<td>Referring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply conscious</td>
<td>Having devoted attention</td>
<td>Noting further</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply disturbed</td>
<td>Having examined</td>
<td>Reminding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply regretting</td>
<td>Having received</td>
<td>Seeking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deploring</td>
<td>Having studied</td>
<td>Taking into account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desiring</td>
<td>Keeping in mind</td>
<td>Taking into consideration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emphasising</td>
<td>Noting further</td>
<td>Viewing with appreciation</td>
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</table>

- **The Operative Clauses** – this is the action that you are asking UN member states to carry out, or signal their agreement of. Make sure that these are workable and they fully reflect the position of your country. You must use Operative Clauses to do this.

**SOME OPERATIVE PHRASES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accepts</th>
<th>Designates</th>
<th>Regrets</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affirms</td>
<td>Encourages</td>
<td>Requests</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approves</td>
<td>Endorses</td>
<td>Resolves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asks</td>
<td>Expresses its satisfaction</td>
<td>Seeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorizes</td>
<td>Expresses its hope</td>
<td>Strongly affirms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calls for</td>
<td>Further recommends</td>
<td>Strongly urges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calls upon</td>
<td>Hopes</td>
<td>Suggests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congratulates</td>
<td>Invites</td>
<td>Supports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirms</td>
<td>Proclaims</td>
<td>Trusts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declares accordingly</td>
<td>Proposes</td>
<td>Transmits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deplores</td>
<td>Recommends</td>
<td>Urges</td>
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SAMPLE RESOLUTION No. 1

FORUM: GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

SUBMITTED BY: ____________________________________________________

The General Assembly,

(1) 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,

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

(7) Convincing 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,

(11) 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,

(15) 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,

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.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Committee: Disarmament</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topic: Bioterrorism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submitted by: South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-submitted by: Brazil, India, Kazakhstan, Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique, Argentina, Egypt, Belgium &amp; Denmark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defining** bioterrorism as the use of toxins or micro-organisms by a terrorist organisation in order to secure a political end,

**Alarmed** by reports of continued research into biological weaponry both by the governments of member states and freelance organisations,

**Concerned** by the fact that almost all member states are insufficiently prepared for a biological attack on any scale and that in the event of such an attack casualties would be catastrophic,

**Recognising** the Convention on the prohibitions of the development, production and stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on their destruction (BTWC) as the most comprehensive existing convention on the subject of biological weapons,

**Accepting** that though the probability of a large scale bioterrorist attack is very small even a small scale attack could result in enormous loss of life and so the threat must be awarded all due consideration,

1. **Urges** all member states who have not already done so to sign and/or ratify the BTWC;

2. **Further urges** all member states to compile a list of personnel who would be required in the case of a terrorist attack, both to ensure that those affected are treated effectively and other necessary measures are taken;

3. **Calls upon** the UN secretariats to establish the United Nations Commission on Bioterrorism Preparation (UNCBP) which will work with organisations such as the WHO and the International Red Cross, the responsibilities of which will include, but not be limited to,
   a. advising and aiding member states in the creation of improvement of public health infrastructure to include a surveillance network for early detection of a biological attack, identification, purchase, storage and distribution of all necessary medical supplies needed in the case of a biological attack,
   b. the establishment and maintenance of a database, available to the governments of all member states of likely bioterrorism agents and information regarding symptoms,
   c. providing expertise, and equipment to the less prepared countries and those least able to finance such changes in an effort to improve their preparedness;

4. **Proposes** the formation of a new committee: the United Nations Committee for the Regulation of Biological Military Research and Shipment or UNCRBMS who will convene to formulate a set of regulations to ensure that no state is creating unsafe biochemical weapons or transporting such things abroad;
5. **Further proposes** that a Special Rapporteur and a team of experts on this subject to be appointed in order to ensure that all biological research facilities within member states contain sufficient safety measures both to prevent the theft of biological weapons and the accidental detonation of biological weapons or their release into the atmosphere, also to ensure that the regulations decided upon by the UNCRBMS are followed by all member states;

6. **Recommends** that all member states train essential personnel in order to identify and contain hazardous biological materials;

7. **Requests** that in the event of a bioterrorist attack all member states cooperate in terms of sharing resources and key personnel in order to mitigate the effect of the attack;

8. **Reinforces** the need for global conferences to spread knowledge and expertise in order to redress the global imbalance in preparation;

9. **Strongly recommends** that all member states begin the vaccination of citizens against diseases commonly used in biological warfare such as anthrax, smallpox and the pneumonic plague, whenever possible this should be carried out with the aid of the WHO and the IRC;

10. **Further calls upon** the health ministries of member states to
    a. Ensure that all physicians and medical practitioners are properly trained to identify and treat victims of a biological attack and that all medical colleges include training and examination in these skills as a compulsory part of the majority of all medical courses, excluding those to which it may be impractical such as psychiatry,
    b. Educate the general public on the danger of biological terrorism and the actions that should be taken in reaction to such and event, through such medias as the television and radio, or simply posters and by its introduction in a small way to school syllabi in countries where these mediums are unavailable,
    c. Introduction of drills to prepare for biological attack to be regulated by the emergency services of members states who employ these drills;

11. **Calls for** the World Bank to help LEDCs to finance countries with regard to the changes stipulated in this resolution;

12. **Strongly urges** member states to pursue and punish any NGOs found to be engaged in the development of biological weapons whilst sharing all available information about terrorists likely to launch an attack using such weapons at the conferences mentioned in clause 8.
SAMPLE RESOLUTION No. 3

COMMITTEE: Health & Youth
QUESTION OF: Child Labour
SUBMITTED BY: Norway
CO-SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

(1) Declaring a child to be “Anyone below the age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier”, as defined by the United Nations Charter on the Rights of the Child,

(2) Defining Child Labour as work through which children are being exploited, overworked, or deprived of their right to health, education, or simply their right to be a child, or which affects their physical, psychological, moral or social development,

(3) Aware of Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that ‘everyone has the right to just and favourable conditions of work’, and that ‘everyone has the right to equal pay for equal work’, and also of Article 24 which states that ‘everyone has the right to rest and leisure including limitations of working hours’,

(4) Applauding the work of the ILO in helping to reduce the incidence of child labour throughout the world, especially through its resolution on the Elimination of Child Labour and Transitional Measures and through the launching of its International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour,

1. Proposes that education be provided to all parents with working children so that they are aware of the hazards involved with child labour;

2. Call upon all member states, with assistance from UNICEF and UNESCO, to make primary education fully available to all children, with a view to making it compulsory;

3. Recommends an extensive survey be carried out, by UNESCO (under the auspices of the UN Health and Youth Committee), in all member states, and with the consent of each member state, to establish the extent of the Child Labour problem in each country;

4. Further recommends that this date compiled by UNESCO be sent to each member state;

5. Requests member states to act on this UNESCO advice positively, with a new to overcoming many, if not all, of their Child Labour problems;

6. Urges all member states to establish;
   a) a minimum working age, varying according to level of work, in accordance with the ILO,
   b) a minimum wage and maximum working hours for children,
   c) on-the-spot inspections, with help from the ILO to make sure that the above guidelines are followed.
### JCCMUN19 AGENDA ITEMS

#### Disarmament and International Security
- The question of preventing breach of national waters
- The question of use of nerve agents
- The question of militarisation of space
- The question of government funding of terrorism
- OPEN ITEM

#### Economic, Social and Cultural
- The question of the Venezuelan economy
- The question of the removal of international trade barriers to encourage financial growth
- The question of preventing world hunger
- The question of electronic money laundering
- OPEN ITEM

#### Human Rights Council
- The question of religious freedom
- The question of compulsory military service
- The question of the access to contraception
- The question of Yemen
- OPEN ITEM

#### Political
- The question of quotas in national politics
- The question of Syria
- The question of separation of religion and state
- The question of the Falkland Islands
- OPEN ITEM

#### Environment Commission
- The question of agriculture and the hydrosphere
- The question of genetically modified insects
- The question of the disposal of electrical devices
- The question of minimising the environmental impact of dams
- OPEN ITEM

#### Security Council
- The question of Kashmir
- The question of claims to Antarctica
- The question of the Libyan arms embargo
- OPEN ITEM
FRIDAY – Arrival, openings and Lobbying
- 13.00-17.00 – Arrival and registration for the Conference. Lobbying can also begin in this period. Security Council opens.
- 17.00-18.30 – Opening Ceremony.
- Lobbying – this is an opportunity to meet other delegates from your specific committee to gain their support for your resolution. You may need to add or extract a clause from your resolution to gain the support from a country (computers will be available). If resolutions are similar you may also decide to merge resolutions together. Countries that you gain the support for then become co-submitters. Each delegate will receive a sheet in which they must receive the support of a certain number of fellow delegates. Each delegate can only sign one resolution for each question in Committee.
- The Security Council Committee opens immediately. **ALL DELEGATE RESOLUTIONS WILL BE DEBATED.** Separate rules and procedure will apply for Security Council debate and these are below.
- 18.30-20.00 – Dinner, continued lobbying and then coaches to return to hotels.

You will need to bring your resolution on a USB so that changes can be made. Any resolutions that repeat other resolutions already approved will not be permitted by the Resolution Approvals Panel. Delegates can only support one resolution per question from the committee.

**ONLY RESOLUTIONS THAT REACH THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF CO-SUBMITTERS (to be agreed at a closer date) AND WHICH ARE THEN APPROVED BY THE RESOLUTION APPROVALS PANEL WILL THEN GO ON TO BE DEBATED AT COMMITTEE LEVEL. You may be asked to make changes to resolutions.**

SATURDAY – Committees
- 09.00-12.00 – Delegates will be directed to the appropriate committee room. Committees will begin promptly with Policy Statements. Please see below how Committee Level Debate is carried out. Throughout these sessions resolutions will be dismissed by member delegates or approved for final debate at the General Assembly. Security Council Committee debate will continue.
  - 12.00-13.30 – Lunch
  - 13.30-16.00 – Continued Committee level debate
  - 16.00-16.30 – Break
  - 16.30-18.30 – Continued Committee level debate
  - 18.30-20.00 – Secretary General’s Dinner
  - 20.00 - Coaches arrive for departure

SUNDAY – General Assembly
- 09.00 -12.00 – The General Assembly. All delegates gather together and there is open debate on all resolutions that have been approved at Committee level. This is similar to Committee level debate and the guide is below.
  - 12.00-13.30 – Lunch
  - 13.00-16.00 – Continued General Assembly
  - 16.00-17.00 – Closing Ceremony and presentation of Awards
  - 17.30 – Departure
At the beginning of the conference you will be given a map of the college. This will show you where your specific committee is meeting.

Your goals are simple here – to represent your country by answering or asking questions of the resolutions presented. The process is as follows:

- Immediately on Saturday delegates must move to committee rooms (details provided on the day). **THERE IS NO GENERAL MEETING AT THIS STAGE.**
- **Delegates will be asked to deliver a Policy Statement.** This will be selected by chairs at random. The purpose here is to deliver what the delegate seeks to achieve through their participation at this committee stage. This can be related to one of the issues on the agenda, all of the items or generally to the committee.
- Committee chairs will then ask for resolution submitters to ‘Take the Floor’. In the case of co-submitted resolutions delegates must decide who will present resolution.
- Delegates have an opportunity to deliver 30 second explanation of purpose resolution and then read resolution. After finishing, the chair will ask the delegate: ‘Does the delegate yield the floor?’ After saying ‘The delegate yields the floor’ the chairperson will invite questions of the resolution. At the end of the questions the delegate must respond (or explain that ‘they do not know and will have to enquire’).
- Any delegate can raise placard to call for a ‘Un-moderated Caucus’. After a vote this can be simply a time for delegates to lobby for further support for their resolution.
- There will be a set amount of time for the debate of each resolution which the Secretariat and Committee Chairs have the power to change throughout the Committee Level debate.
- At the end of debating time the chairperson will ask ‘Delegates in favour to raise their placards’. These will be counted by the Secretariat. The chair will then ask ‘Delegates against to raise placards’. Delegates presenting resolutions cannot vote. This will be counted by the Secretariat and communicated to the chairperson. The chair will then declare whether the resolution has been approved or rejected by committee delegates. In the event of a tie the Chair will cast deciding vote.
- Approved resolutions will then move to the General Assembly on Sunday.
- At any time during the debate delegates can interrupt any speaker (except chair), raising their placard and ask for a ‘Point of Order’. This can be used if they believe the evidence or reasoning used is illegitimate or simply untrue. Also delegates can raise their placard and ask for a ‘Point of Personal Privilege’. This can be used for problems such as lacking the resolution copy or simply that they cannot hear the question or answer.
HOW TO WRITE A POLICY STATEMENT (ALL DELEGATES)

This is a document that deals specifically with the issues being discussed at each Committee. All delegates in each committee will be asked to read their Policy Statement before debate on resolutions begin.

- You may decide to focus on the question you have been working on the resolution for. Equally you may speak in more general terms on the Committee title.
- You could refer to recent international actions that have taken place around this issue.
- State your country’s general position.
- Make a summary of solutions or approaches that you feel are needed to improve the situation under discussion.

You should aim to be able to answer the following questions from your statement:
1. What is the background to your country’s position?
2. What is your country’s current position?
3. What does your country hope to achieve from this Committee meeting?

Your Policy Statement must be read to in no more than 1 minute (or three minutes in the Security Council)! It is therefore a very boiled down but important prompt for debating the resolution. Also bear in mind that Policy Statements may need to change after the lobbying process if the position of your country has changed (maybe you are supporting a certain approach to an issue). It is therefore your responsibility that you use the lobbying period of time before Committee Opening speeches to make such changes or use a laptop.
DELEGATION: Brazil

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

QUESTION OF: Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Brazil fervently supports measures to support the Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch of the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs in its attempts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (WMD), as it firmly believes such efforts are necessary to combat the global threat of terrorism.

Brazil endorses the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit, adopted 13 September 2005, which condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and strives to set up an international system that strictly monitors the transfer of materials that may be used to produce WMD. Brazil, one of the driving forces behind the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco, which turned Latin America into the world’s first nuclear-free zone, applauds the recent efforts made by the Members of the UN to free the world of any type of WMD. We feel especially responsible as our nation commands huge uranium resources. We view with satisfaction the recent efforts of Member States to prevent the use of WMD by terrorists. However, Brazil expresses its deepest regret that, in spite of recent efforts to combat the acquisition of WMD by terrorist groups, some countries have refused to abide by the will of the international community. It is our deepest interest to ensure a world untroubled by the transfer of WMD and materials that can be used in the production of any such weapons.
SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE DEBATE

The Security Council debate will be similar but different to Committee debate in some important ways:

• The Security Council opens immediately when lobbying for other committees is going on. This is because with fewer members ALL resolutions will be debated.
• All resolutions will be displayed on an interactive board in the Security Council meeting room.
• The resolution submitter will read through the resolution and answer questions about it as normal.
• However, using notepaper delegates will be able to suggest modifications or ‘amendments’ to specific lines of delegate resolutions. The Security Council Chair will invite the delegate who made the suggestion to explain it and then ask any other members if they have comment before an immediate vote. If approved this will then become a permanent change to the proposed resolution. The whole resolution will then be debated and voted upon as a whole.
• Permanent members of the Security Council have the right to Veto any resolution – just one veto from this collection of countries will lead to the rejection of the resolution. If no such country offers a veto then an ordinary majority will suffice for the resolution to pass to the General Assembly.
• Countries can abstain from voting if they want to show their concerns but not block a specific resolution.
Delegations must produce their own country headed notepaper. During the General Assembly notes can be passed around the room to, for example, ask delegations to raise a point or to explain previous statement. This will be done by our expert team of Secretariat.

A SAMPLE OF OFFICIAL NOTEPAPER

From: LEBANON
To: ____________________________

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

This is the final stage of the conference in which resolutions which have been passed at committee level are debated by all delegations. This will take place on Sunday.

- All delegations will assemble together in whole countries. Countries originally submitting resolutions which have passed committee level will then be asked by Secretary General (student appointed before conference) to read resolution from lectern.
- The same debate process will take place in which any delegation, and any member of it, may ask a question in the period of debate. Delegates can request the floor by holding their placards up. The Secretary General will then offer the floor to a question.
- At the end of this process a vote will take place. Resolutions receiving a vote of one or more majority are then ratified (passed). It is traditional at this final ratification stage for the Secretary General to permit applause! If the resolution does not receive majority applause will not be permitted!
- Secretary-General has deciding vote in case of tie.

A closing ceremony will then take place to end the conference. This is an opportunity to make awards for distinguished contributions to the conference, amongst other things! This will conclude the conference.