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BACKGROUND GUIDE 2010

USFQ
UNIVERSIDAD
SAN FRANCISCO DE QUITO

NATIONAL
COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE
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Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the General Assembly Plenary at the 2010 National Model United Nations – Latin America. My name is Michael Gaspar and it is my honor to be your director. To let you know a little bit about myself, I am from and live in the New York City area. I graduated with my combined BBA/MBA in public accounting and minor in political science from Pace University and currently am running a construction firm. I have vast experience with Model United Nations, as I have been involved extensively as a delegate and as a staff member on both high school and collegiate conferences throughout North America including over ten years at NMUN – New York. Last year I served as the Chief of Staff at the Sheraton Venue. Our assistant director is Maria Luisa Ortega who currently lives in Quito, she is an International Relations and Sociology graduate student from Universidad San Francisco de Quito and nowadays she is undergoing a mastership program in Security and Human Rights in FLACSO University in Quito.

An advantage that the General Assembly Plenary provides is the wide arena of issues that can be discussed and worked on. The topics that have been selected are challenging but cover a broad range of issues affecting people throughout the world. At the conference, you will be asked to create resolutions dealing with the issues being discussed. The topics before the 2010 General Assembly Plenary are:

    I.   Improving Human Security in Developing States
    II.   Protecting the Global Climate for Present and Future Generations

At NMUN – Latin America, it is our goal as staff members to provide the best experience possible for the delegates. However, for this to occur, Maria Luisa and I will challenge and work with the delegates to achieve the best possible work product. It is our expectation that delegates be fully prepared and ready to work for the entire week.

The following guide that Maria Luisa and I have put together will further assist you in your preparation but by no means is it the only source of research. As you will see the guide has been restructured from previous years to provide delegates will a greater dept of resources. Delegates should pay special attention to the annotated bibliographies because of the large quantity of additional sources listed. You are encouraged to visit the conference website, www.nmun.org/nmun_latinamerica.html for an excellent start in your research. The website will also assist you with questions that you might have about the conference. In accordance with your conference preparation, each delegation will submit a position paper reflecting your country's priorities and recommendations on the topics. The position papers should be submitted by December 15, 2009 to the committee website. Additional information regarding the position paper can be found within this background guide and on the conference website.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact myself, Maria Luisa or Lauren at the committee e-mail address. Good luck with your research and we look forward to seeing you in Quito in January!

Best Regards,

Michael B. Gaspar   Maria Luisa Ortega
Director   *Assistant Director*
gaplen.la@nmun.org

Message from the Director-General Regarding Position Papers for the 2010 NMUN Conference

At the NMUN Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in a respective committee has some impact on the way a position paper should be written. Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. *The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism*. The NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim recreation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion.

The following format specifications are **required** for all papers:
- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
- Length must **not** exceed one double-sided page (two single-sided pages is **not** acceptable)
- Font **must** be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:
1.   **A file of the position paper** (.doc or .pdf) **for each assigned committee** should be sent to the committee email address listed in the Background Guide.
2.   Each delegation should also send **one set of all position papers** to the e-mail designated for their venue: position.papers.la@nmun.org. This set will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments.
3.
Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than **December 15, 2009.**

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: AU_Namibia_University of Caprivi)

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff uses the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate.

Your patience and cooperation in strictly adhering to the above guidelines will make this process more efficient and is greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the Conference staff, though as we do not operate out of a central office or location your consideration for time zone differences is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
Lauren Judy
Director-General
dirgen.la@nmun.org

Delegation from   *Represented by*
Canada   **(Name of College)**

Position Paper for General Assembly Plenary

The topics before the General Assembly Plenary are: Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict; the Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy; and the Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa. Canada is dedicated to collaborative multilateral approaches to ensuring protection and promotion of human security and advancement of sustainable development.

I. Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict

Canada endorses the Kimberly Process in promoting accountability, transparency, and effective governmental regulation of trade in rough diamonds. We believe the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an essential international regulatory mechanism and encourage all Member States to contribute to market accountability by seeking membership, participation, and compliance with its mandate. Canada urges Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2007 Kimberley Process Communiqué to strengthen government oversight of rough diamond trading and manufacturing by developing domestic legal frameworks similar to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We call upon participating States to act in accordance with the KPCS's comprehensive and credible systems of peer review to monitor the continued implementation of the Kimberley Process and ensure full transparency and self-examination of domestic diamond industries. We draw attention to our domestic programs for diamond regulation including Implementing the Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act and urge Member States to consider these programs in developing the type of domestic regulatory frameworks called for in A/RES/55/56. We recommend Member States implement the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and, in cooperation with established diamond industries, increase controls for record keeping, spot checks of trading companies, physical inspections of imports and exports, and maintenance of verifiable records of rough diamond inventories. Pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and in conjunction with S/RES/1346, we support renewed targeted sanctions on Côte d'Ivoire, initiated under Paragraph 1 of S/RES/1782, and recommend the Security Council use targeted sanctions and embargos to offset illicit exploitation of diamond trading. Canada recognizes the crucial role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the review of rough diamond control measures developed through the Kimberly Process and encourages States to include NGOs, such as Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada, in the review processes called for in A/RES/58/290. We urge Member States to act in accordance with A/RES/60/182 to optimize the beneficial development impact of artisanal and alluvial diamond miners by establishing a coordinating mechanism for financial and technical assistance through the Working Group of the Kimberly Process of Artisanal Alluvial Producers. Canada calls upon States and NGOs to provide basic educational material regarding diamond valuation and market prices for artisanal diggers, as recommended by the Diamond Development Initiative. Canada will continue to adhere to the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and is dedicated to ensuring accountability, transparency, and effective regulation of the rough diamond trade through the utilization of voluntary peer review systems and the promotion of increased measures of internal control within all diamond producing States.

II. The Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy

Canada is dedicated to integrating alternative energy sources into climate change frameworks by diversifying the energy market while improving competitiveness in a sustainable economy, as exemplified through our Turning Corners Report and Project Green climate strategies. We view the international commitment to the promotion of

alternative sources of energy called for in the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Control (UNFCCC) as a catalyst to sustainable development and emission reduction. Canada fulfills its obligations to Article 4 of the UNFCCC by continuing to provide development assistance through the Climate Change Development Fund and calls upon Member States to commit substantial financial and technical investment toward the transfer of sustainable energy technologies and clean energy mechanisms to developing States. We emphasize the need for Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2005 Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference to strengthen domestic policy frameworks to promote clean energy technologies. Canada views dissemination of technology information called for in the 2007 Group of Eight Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy Declaration as a vital step in energy diversification from conventional energy generation. We call upon Member States to integrate clean electricity from renewable sources into their domestic energy sector by employing investment campaigns similar to our $1.48 billion initiative ecoENERGY for Renewable Power. Canada encourages States to develop domestic policies of energy efficiency, utilizing regulatory and financing frameworks to accelerate the deployment of clean low-emitting technologies. We call upon Member States to provide knowledge-based advisory services for expanding access to energy in order to fulfill their commitments to Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Canada emphasizes the need for States to establish domestic regulatory bodies similar to the Use, Development, Deployment, and Transfer of Technology Program to work in cooperation with the private sector to increase the transfer of alternative energy technologies. Highlighting the contributions of the Canadian Initiative for International Technology Transfer and the International Initiative for Technology Development Program, we urge Member States to facilitate the development and implementation of climate change technology transfer projects. Canada urges States to address the concerns of the 2007 Human Development Report by promoting tax incentives, similar to the Capital Cost Allowances and Canadian Renewable and Conservation Expenses, to encourage private sector development of energy conservation and renewable energy projects. As a member of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, Canada is committed to accelerating the development of renewable energy projects, information sharing mechanisms, and energy efficient systems through the voluntary carbon offset system. We are dedicated to leading international efforts toward the development and sharing of best practices on clean energy technologies and highlight our release of the Renewable Energy Technologies Screen software for public and private stakeholders developing projects in energy efficiency, cogeneration, and renewable energy. Canada believes the integration of clean energy into State specific strategies called for in A/62/419/Add.9 will strengthen energy diversification, promote the use of cogeneration, and achieve a synergy between promoting alternative energy while allowing for competitiveness in a sustainable economy.

III. Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Canada views the full implementation of the treatment and prevention targets of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Especially in Africa, as essential to eradicating malaria and assisting African States to achieve Target 8 of Goal 6 of the MDGs by 2015. We recommend Member States cooperate with the World Health Organization to ensure transparency in the collection of statistical information for Indicators 21 and 22 of the MDGs. Canada reaffirms the targets of the Abuja Declaration Plan of Action stressing regional cooperation in the implementation, monitoring, and management of malaria prevention and treatment initiatives in Africa. To fully implement A/RES/61/228, Canada believes developed States must balance trade and intellectual property obligations with the humanitarian objective of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health. We continue to implement Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health into our compulsory licensing framework through the Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa Act. We urge Member States to support compulsory licensing for essential generic medicines by including anti-malarial vaccines and initiating domestic provisions to permit export-only compulsory licenses to domestic pharmaceutical manufacturers, similar to Canada's Access to Medicines Regime. Canada calls upon Member States to establish advanced market commitments on the distribution of pneumococcal vaccines to developing States in cooperation with PATH and the Malaria Vaccine Initiative. We emphasize the need for greater membership in the Roll Back Malaria initiative to strengthen malaria control planning, funding, implementation, and evaluation by promoting increased investment in healthcare systems and greater incorporation of malaria control into all relevant multi-sector activities. Canada continues to implement the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) New Agenda for Action on Health to reduce malaria infection rates among marginalized populations in Africa, increase routine immunizations rates, and reduce infection rates of other neglected infections. Canada will achieve the goal of doubling aid to Africa by 2008-2009 by providing assistance to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. We urge Member States to increase donations to intergovernmental organizations and NGOs that support malaria

History of the General Assembly Plenary

Under Article 7 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, six main organizational bodies of the United Nations (UN) were formed to deal with world concerns, including the General Assembly.[1] The Charter provides that subsidiary bodies within each main organ may be formed as necessary in accordance with the spirit of the United Nations to promote further discussions.[2] The General Assembly Plenary plays an important role in the United Nations, as it is the main forum in which issues that encompass a wide range are debated among all UN Member States. Within this framework, all 192 Member States are represented and more importantly, each state has an equal vote.[3] Actions that have passed through the General Assembly start an important chain of events, as it is here a large portion of the agenda for the entire United Nations system is determined.[4] Since every Member State is represented and has equal voting rights, a passing resolution means the majority of the world's governments are behind it.

In general, a majority vote is necessary to pass most resolutions in the General Assembly.[5] Any resolution that the General Assembly passes, either through majority vote or through consensus, is non-binding to Member States.[6] This is because the United Nations is "…not an independent, homogeneous organization; it is made up of states, so actions by the UN depend on the will of member states, to accept, fund or carry them out."[7] Furthermore, even though a simple majority can pass agreements that have been formed in the General Assembly, Member States work strongly to build consensus.[8] The President of the General Assembly may even request that the body adopt a potential resolution by acclamation to demonstrate strong support.

Powers and Functions
Under the Charter of the United Nations, the functions and powers of the General Assembly Plenary include the following. First, the General Assembly Plenary considers and makes recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament.[9] Second it is the principle body to discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, to make recommendations on it.[10] Third, the body also is tasked with discussing and making recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations, again with the exception of topics taken up by the Security Council.[11] The General Assembly also initiates studies and makes recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and health fields.[12] The body makes recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation, which might impair friendly relations among nations.[13] Additionally, it receives and considers reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs.[14] It also considers and approves the United Nations budget and establishes the financial assessments of Member States.[15] Finally, the body elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council and those members of the Trusteeship Council that are elected; to elect jointly with the Security Council the Judges of the International Court of Justice; and on the

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[1] United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945.
      The other five bodies are the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] United Nations General Assembly, *Functions and Powers of the United Nations,* 2009.
[4] United Nations Publications. *Basic Facts About the United Nations*, 1995.
[5] *Ibid.*
[6] *Ibid.*
[7] United Nations Cyber School Bus, *Introduction to the United Nations,* N.D.
[8] United Nations Publications, *Basic Facts About the United Nations*, N.D.
[9] United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945.
[10] *Ibid.*, Article 12.
[11] *Ibid.*, Article 10.
[12] *Ibid.*, Article 13.
[13] *Ibid.*, Article 14.
[14] *Ibid.*, Article 15.
[15] *Ibid.,* Article 17.

recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General.[16]

Sessions and Procedures
The General Assembly's regular session begins on the third Tuesday of every September and runs into mid December.[17] The first item on the agenda is to elect the President, 21 Vice-Presidents, and the Chairmen of the General Assembly's seven main committees.[18] "To ensure equitable geographical representation, the presidency of the Assembly rotates each year among five groups of States: African, Asian, Eastern Europe, Latin American, and Western European and other States."[19] The start of the General Assembly starts with general debate in which heads of states address their peers and give their views on wide range of international topics.[20] Since the magnitude of the numerous topics is overwhelming, the General Assembly Plenary allocates most of the issues to its six subsidiary bodies.[21]

Conference Participation and Voting
As previously stated, all Member States have full rights and privileges within the General Assembly Plenary with each vote being measured the same. All procedural and substantive motions pass by simple majority unless considered an important question by the President of the General Assembly Plenary. An important question needs a ⅔ majority vote to pass and that it qualifies under the criterion. For an item of debate to be considered an important question under Article 18 of the *Charter* it has to deal with recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council; the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council; the election of members to the Trusteeship Council; the admission of new Members to the United Nations; the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership; the expulsion of Members; the questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system; and budgetary questions.[22]

I. Improving Human Security in Developing States

Introduction
Today's globalized flow of goods, services, finance and human migration demonstrates the fact that humanity's existence and more specifically peoples' security around the world is interlinked.[23] Decades of political liberalization and democratization have opened new opportunities for peoples around the world but have also created new fault lines that sometimes lead to increased political and economic instabilities and conflicts within states. This reality is highlighted by the fact that today, more than 800,000 people a year lose their lives to violence.[24] Moreover, about 2.8 billion suffer from poverty, ill health, illiteracy and other maladies.[25] Such conflict and deprivation are interconnected. Deprivation has many causal links to violence. Wars end lives, destroy trust between peoples, increase poverty and crime, and slow down the economy. Addressing such insecurities effectively demands an integrated approach and an integrated concept that encompass all the issues explained above.[26]

The 1994 United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Report* defines human security as including more than traditional ones as it lists seven core threat areas: economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political.[27] Furthermore, the Commission on Human Security (CHS) defines human security as the protection of

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[16] *Ibid.*, Article 97.
[17] United Nations Publications, *Basic Facts About the United Nations*, N.D.
[18] *Ibid.*
[19] *Ibid.*
[20] *Ibid.* p 8.
[21] *Ibid.*
[22] United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945.
[23] Commission on Human Security, *Human Security Now*, 2003.
[24] *Ibid.*
[25] *Ibid.*
[26] *Ibid.*
[27] *Ibid.*

> "…the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and fulfillment. 'Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms, protecting people from critical and pervasive threats and situations, and using processes that build on people's strengths and aspirations.. Human security means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that, when combined, give people the building blocks for survival, livelihood and dignity…"[28]

In this spirit, human security has become an emerging pattern for "understanding global vulnerabilities whose proponents challenge the traditional notion of national security by arguing that the proper referent for security should be the individual rather than the state."[29] The concept of human security holds that a people-centered view of security is necessary for national, regional and global stability.

Human security is far more than the absence of violent conflict. It encompasses human rights, good governance and access to economic opportunity, education and health care. It is a concept that comprehensively addresses both "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want" and is based on a framework that emphasizes both "protection" and "empowerment."[30]

Ways to Advance the Security of People in Developing Countries
Human security in developing countries seeks to strengthen and bring together efforts to address issues such as conflict and deprivation. Attempts are being made, for example, to realize the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).[31] "Achieving human security requires building on and going beyond the MDGs, by undertaking efforts to address the full range of critical and pervasive threats facing people."[32] Moreover, being that civilians are the main casualties in conflicts, both norms and mechanisms to protect civilians should be strengthened. The new data presented by the Human Security Brief 2006 indicate that the post-Cold War decline in armed conflicts and related fatalities reported last year has continued, with Sub-Saharan Africa seeing the greatest decrease in political violence[33]. http://www.humansecuritybrief.info/2006/access.htmlOther encouraging trends include continuing declines in the number of genocides and other mass slaughters of civilians, and a drop in refugee numbers and military coups. But some of the other findings are far from positive. Four of the world's six geographical regions have experienced increased numbers of conflicts since 2002, the last five years have seen a huge spike in the estimated death toll from terrorism, while negotiated settlements, which are responsible for an increasing proportion of conflict terminations, and have worryingly high failure rates.[34] This requires comprehensive and integrated strategies, linking political, military, humanitarian and development aspects.[35]

Moreover, "cease-fire agreements and peace settlements may mark the end of conflict, but not necessarily the advent of peace and human security. The responsibility to protect people in conflict should be complemented by a responsibility to rebuild."[36] A new framework and a funding strategy are necessary to rebuild conflict-torn states, and focuses on the protection and empowerment of people. On the other hand, despite the progress in healthcare, 22 million people died of preventable diseases in 2001.[37] Global infectious diseases, poverty-related threats and health deprivations arising from violence are particularly significant. In this regard and to take action against threats, "all health actors should promote health services as public goods. It is essential to mobilize social action and invest in supportive social arrangements, including the access to information, to remove the root causes of ill-health, to provide early warning systems and to mitigate health impacts once a crisis occurs."[38]

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[6] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),Human Security.
[29] *Ibid.*
[30] *Ibid*.
[31] Commission on Human Security Report Outline, *Human Security Now*, 2003.
[32] *Ibid.*
[33] Human Security Brief 2006.
[34] Human Security Brief 2006.
[35] *Ibid,* p. 2
[36] *Ibid*.
[37] *Ibid,* p. 3
[38] *Ibid.*

Additionally, "basic education and public information that provide knowledge, life skills and respect for diversity are particularly important for human security."[39] It is urgent for the international community to actively help the achievement of universal primary education, with a particular emphasis on girls' education. "Education should foster respect for diversity and promote the multiplicity of our identities by employing a balanced curriculum and method of instruction."[40] Public media are important as they can provide information on life skills and political issues, and provide people voice in public debate. Not only should education and the media provide information and skills that will improve work opportunities and family health, but they should also enable people to actively exercise their rights and fulfill their responsibility.[41]

For each of these policy conclusions, joint efforts are necessary – a network of public, private, and civil society actors who can help in the clarification and development of norms, embark on integrated activities, and monitor progress and performance. Such efforts could create a horizontal, cross-border source of legitimacy that complements traditional vertical structures. This array of alliances could begin to give voice to a nascent international public opinion. The concept of human security and its application could serve as a catalytic concept that links many existing initiatives.

The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)
In March 1999, the Government of Japan and the United Nations Secretariat launched the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS). The UNTFHS, open to UN agencies, started its activities under the management of the UN Controller.[42]

At the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, the former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan called upon the world community to advance the twin goals of "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear."[43] As a contribution to this effort, the CHS was established. After two years of deliberation, the Commission submitted its final report, entitled 'Human Security Now', to the former UN Secretary-General in May 2003.[44]

Based on the recommendations of the CHS, the Advisory Board on Human Security (ABHS) was created to, among others, promote human security and advise the Secretary-General on the management of the UNTFHS. The ABHS held its first meeting on 16 September 2003 and, based on the final report of the CHS, agreed on new priorities for the UNTFHS.[45]

Objectives
The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) finances projects carried out by organizations in the UN system, and when appropriate, in partnership with non-UN entities, to advance the operational impact of the human security concept. The UNTFHS places priority on promoting multi-sectoral and inter-agency integration based on the comparative advantage of the applying organizations and through their collaboration. Projects are distributed globally, with priority given to countries and regions where the insecurities of people are most critical and pervasive, such as the least developed countries (LDC's) and countries in conflict.[46]

The UNTFHS may also support projects to promote and disseminate the human security concept and deepen its understanding and acceptance worldwide. Such projects should also contribute to the formulation of concrete projects and action-oriented initiatives to address specific human security challenges.[47]

Conclusion
Human security and national security should be—and often are—mutually reinforcing. But secure states do not automatically mean secure peoples. Protecting citizens from foreign attack may be a necessary condition for the

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[39] *Ibid.*
[40] *Ibid.*
[41] *Ibid.*
[42] The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), 2009.
[43] *Ibid.*
[44] *Ibid.*
[45] *Ibid.*
[46] *Ibid.*
[47] *Ibid.*

security of individuals, but it is not a sufficient one, there are numerous other threats to human security.[48] All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals.[49]

But consensus breaks down over what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security, which underpins the *Human Security Report*, focus on violent threats to individuals, while recognizing that these threats are strongly associated with poverty, lack of state capacity and various forms of socio-economic and political inequity.[50] Proponents of the 'broad' concept of human security articulated in the UN Development Programme's 1994, *Human Development Report*, and the Commission on Human Security's 2003 report, *Human Security Now*, argue that the threat agenda should be broadened to include hunger, disease and natural disasters because these kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined. Although still subject to lively debate within the research community, the two approaches to human security are complementary rather than contradictory.[51]

- Is your country a supporter of the broad or narrow concept of human security?
- Which threats should be included and should encompass such a concept?
- What are the best strategies taken by your country to promote and improve human security?
- Does your country acknowledge and accept the concept of human security presented by the UNDP in 1994?
- What is the situation of your country in terms of human security?
- What is your country's position towards the Human Development Report?
- Does your country work in partnership with the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security?
- What specific aspect of the concept of human security is particularly weak in your country and needs further accomplishment?

II. Protecting the Global Climate for Present and Future Generations

"Climate change has long-since ceased to be a scientific curiosity, and is no longer just one of many environmental and regulatory concerns. As the United Nations Secretary General has said, it is the major, overriding environmental issue of our time, and the single greatest challenge facing environmental regulators. It is a growing crisis with economic, health and safety, food production, security, and other dimensions."[52]

Introduction
With the rapid development of society especially in industrial economies, enormous amounts of greenhouse gases have been omitted into the atmosphere. These gases are a natural byproduct and are necessary in the normal cycles of the Earth's atmosphere. However, the rapid increase in these emissions has caused harmful consequences that will not be reversed. The Earth's surface temperature is expected to increase by 1.8 – 4.0 degrees Celsius by 2010.[53] Compare this to the 0.74 degree change in the Earth's surface between the late 1800s and present day, and the sense of urgency becomes apparent.[54] The challenge in tackling the issue of climate change is the delicate balance between protecting natural resources and economic development that will be necessary for basic standards of living.

Sustainable Development
Concerned that rapid development was consuming many of the Earth's natural resources, global leaders in the early 1980s started to access the underlying issues that would affect society many years down the road. In 1983, the General Assembly passed *A/RES/38/161* which called for a special commission to come together and "…propose long-term environmental strategies…"[55] A concept that was widely acknowledged was sustainable development. This summit that met in 1987 and later became to be known as the Brundtland Commission defined it as

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[48] The Human Security Report, *War and Peace in the 21st Century*, 2005.
[49] *Ibid*.
[50] *Ibid*.
[51] *Ibid.*
[52] United Nations Environment Programme, *Environment for Development,* 2009.
[53] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, *Essential Background - Feeling the Heat,* 2008.
[54] *Ibid.*
[55] United Nations, General Assembly 38th Session, *Process of Preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond* (A/RES/38/161), 1983.

"…development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."[56]   The General Assembly welcomed and accepted the outcome of the Brundtland Commission and agreed that a joint effort must be made between all members of society to start reversing irresponsible development.[57]

Continuing on this momentum, global leaders and members of civil society came together in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 for what was then the largest environment conference ever assembled.[58] The participants at the conference understood that the status quo of the way things have always occurred had to be modified and/or stopped. Over 10,000 media journalists covered the unprecedented event and word soon spread around the globe.[59]   The conference produced several documents including Agenda 21 that was adopted by the 178 governments that attended.[60]   This 40 chapter comprehensive paper provides a framework for which the drafters foresaw a cohesive partnership between government, its people and the other members of civil society that included business, farmers, science and technology, etc.[61]   The General Assembly created the Commission on Sustainable Development to provide an arena to monitor sustainable development and provide effective best practices between governments and societies.[62]

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol
Chapter nine of *Agenda 21* deals with protecting the atmosphere and discusses in detail such issues at transportation and energy efficiency.[63]   However, the participants of the 1992 Earth Summit understood that climate change is too large a topic for one chapter. In addition to *Agenda 21*, the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate* Change (UNFCCC) was drafted and opened for signature.[64]   The UNFCCC came into force in March, 1994 when received 166 signatures.[65]   The convention calls upon governments to disseminate information on greenhouse gases and "cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change."[66]   Article 17 of the UNFCCC, "Adoption and Amendment of Annexes" allows protocols to be added.[67]

The *Kyoto Protocol* is the most important and critical annex to the UNFCCC. It is of vast importance because it enforces nations to limit their greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).[68]   The UNFCCC, while agreed upon in spirit and principles always lacked the proper enforcement mechanisms.[69]   The Kyoto protocol was open for adoption in late 1997 and since then 184 nations have signed on.[70]   The burden to meet the goals set under the Kyoto Protocol falls generally on developed nations since they have been the major producer of greenhouse gases that has affected the atmosphere for over 150 years.[71]   These nations are "…committed to reducing their combined greenhouse gas emissions by at least 5 per cent from 1990 levels by the period 2008-2012."[72]

Even with the wide support, there is no shortage of controversy with the Kyoto protocol. Many scholars applauded the work of the framers since "…(i) it aimed at substantial emission reductions for industrialized countries vis-à-vis business-as-usual emissions, and (ii) it established a broad international mechanism for widening and deepening

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[56] WCED, *Our Common Future.*, 1987. p. 43.
[57] United Nations, General Assembly 42nd Session, *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development*
        (A/RES/42/187), 1987.
[58] United Nations, *Earth Summit,* 1987.
[59] *Ibid.*
[60] United Nations, Division for Sustainable Development, *Agenda 21*, 2009.
[61] United Nations, Division for Sustainable Development, *About Major Groups Sectors,* 2009.
[62] United Nations, General Assembly 47th Session, *Institutional Arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on*
        Environment and Development (A/RES/47/719), 1993.
[63] United Nations, Division for Sustainable Development, *Agenda 21*, 2009.
[64] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, *Status of Ramification,* 2007.
[65] *Ibid.*
[66] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, *Essential Background,* 2007.
[67] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, *Full Text of the Convention,* 2007.
[68] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, *Kyoto Protocol.*
[69] *Ibid.*
[70] *Ibid.*
[71] *Ibid.*
[72] United Nations, *Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation*, 2003,
        Note: The six greenhouses gases consist of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hyrdofluorocarbons,
        perfluorocarbons, and sulphur hexafluoride.

climate protection activities in the future."[73] However, there have been many skeptics about the document. First, is that the emission reduction goals are not feasible under a cost versus benefit relationship.[74] Next, the burden is on developed countries who have omitted the vast majority of harmful gases in the past. However, it puts minimal requirements for developing nations whose vast expansion will produce the majority of GHGs for future generations.[75] Finally, with the United States, the largest producer of GHGs, dropping out of the agreement in 2001, many nations decided to reopen negotiations and lowering emissions reductions.[76]

Recent Developments

2009 is an important year for the continuing debate on climate change. In December, Member States, NGOs, and observers will meet in Copenhagen, Denmark to discuss the future of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.[77] The fifteenth session of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 15) will be held from December 7th to 18th.[78] It is critical for the global community to achieve important negotiating benchmarks at the COP15 because of the expiration of the Kyoto Protocol's binding goals in 2012.

The common issues that have been discussed for over a decade remain.   Throughout the preparatory talks leading up to COP 15, industrialized and developing nations continue to differ on how much responsibility each party should undertake. Participants and close observers of the negotiating process realize that a new treaty will not be finalized at COP 15 however there are several areas in which substantial progress should be made. Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Mr. Yvo de Boer, has discussed that four areas need to be settled on for him to grade the meetings as a success "….1. How much are the industrialized countries willing to reduce their emissions of gashouse gases? 2. How much are developing countries such as China and India willing to do to limit the growth of emissions? 3. How is the help needed by developing countries to engage in reducing their emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change going to be financed? 4. How is the money going to be managed?"[79]

The financial cost of adapting the global economies of nations is estimated by the UNFCCC to be at a spread of $40-$170 billion USD a year until 2030.[80] These infrastructure costs would go to introducing more energy efficient best practices. The costs of any potential undertaking is always critical to its success or failure, but even more so with climate change which is the reason that an agreed upon cost figure is established.   However, this number has come under scrutiny by those who estimate the costs to be much greater. As Camila Toulmin, director of the International Institute for Environment and Development stated "If governments are working with the wrong numbers, we could end up with a false deal that fails to cover the costs of adaptation to climate change."[81] The critics of the UNFCCC estimates argue that costs will be in the hundreds of billions due to the protection of industries such as "… energy, tourism, ecosystems, manufacturing, retaining and mining."[82] The estimated costs are difficult because of the potential economic growth offset. In theory, any introduction of new energy efficient practices might eliminate employment from traditional inefficient sectors but might produce new jobs. Furthermore, the new practices would introduce economic efficiency which would assist in economic growth by decreasing long term costs and promoting social equality.[83] For example, the introduction of solar power in rural developing areas has the opportunity to be more accessible and affordable.[84]

Committee Directive

The debate on climate change is not a new one but its main areas of discussion continue to have large differences between the major stakeholders. The issues presented in this background guide are just a brief introduction and delegates will shortly realize the wide array of information that is available from the wide spectrum of opinions. By

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[73] Bohringer and Finus, *Climate-Change Policy.* P. 253.
[74] *Ibid.* p. 254.
[75] *Ibid.*
[76] *Ibid.*
[77] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, *COP 15 Quick Information*, 2009.
[78] *Ibid*
[79] Von Bulow,*The Essentials in Copenhagen*, 2009.
[80] Dmitracova, *Adapting to new climate dearer that UN says: Report*, 2009.
[81] *Ibid.* The International Institute for Environment and Development and the Grantham Instiute for Climate Change At Imperail
   College, London co-published a report on the expected costs for adaptation of climate change best practices.
[82] *Ibid.*
[83] Beinhocker and Oppenheim, *Economic Opportunities in a low-carbon world*, (n.d.)
[84] *Ibid.*

the time delegates meet in Quito, the COP 15 will have met and concluded. It is critical that every delegate keep a close watch on the happenings and outcomes of this event.

In addition to their preparation for committee, delegates should also bear in mind the following:

- Has your Member State signed and ratified the UNFCCC?
- Has your Member State signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol?
- Were the 2012 goals of the Kyoto Protocol for your Member State met?
- Has emissions been harmful to the citizens of your Member State? If so, how?
- What emission limiting practices has your country implemented and been successful with? What has been attempted and not been successful?
- What are the main areas of economic growth in your nation? How would alternative energy practices targeted at lower emissions affect that industry? Would it be beneficial? Would it ruin that sector?
- Was a treaty or a firm framework been reached at COP 15 to succeed the Kyoto Protocol? What were the major points agreed upon? What are still items of contention?
- Was the issue of cost sharing between industrialized and developing nations discussed at COP 15?
- Did you Member State attend COP 15? What was its' main concerns? Were they addressed?
- Are the emissions limiting goals too extreme? For example, are the proposed target years too difficult to achieve considering population and economic growth? Should the global community find alternative targets?

Annotated Bibliography

History of the General Assembly Plenary

United Nations. (1945, June 26). *Charter of the United Nations*. San Francisco: Author.
> *This covenant is the bylaws and principles that the Member States of the United Nations follow and guide their decisions on. All delegates should be familiar with the bylaws of the charter. The committee's structure, debate and product will follow the guidelines and principles of the charter.*

United Nations Cyber School Bus. (n.d.). *Introduction to the United Nations.* Retrieved August 15,2009, from http://cyberschoolbus.un.org/unintro/unintro5.htm
> *With this webpage and its others, the Cyber School Bus provides an easy to understand summary of the UN System and its bodies. The website is able to translate the many UN bodies and how their functions come into play in everyday society. Also, the website provides many informative facts and provides a starting point for a delegate to start the research on the Member State they are representing.*

United Nations. General Assembly. (n.d.) *Functions and Powers of the General Assembly.* Retrieved August 15, 2009, from http://www.un.org/ga/about/background.shtml
> *The General Assembly is the UN's representative body and it is important that all delegates understand the critical role it plays. Information is presented here that describes its functions and provides links to important events through the fifty plus year of the General Assembly. One such link is for the Millennium Document of 2000.*

United Nations Publications. (1995). *Basic Facts About the United Nations*. New York: Author.
> *This book is a good tool for both novices and veterans in learning about the United Nations. As the title states, the piece describes the facts that all delegates should know and understand and what functions and powers that many UN agencies have.*

I. *Improving Human Security in Developing States*

Commission on Human Security Report Outline: *Human Security Now* (2003, May). Retrieved August 9, 2009 from
http://www.humansecurity-chs.org/finalreport/Outlines/outline.html
The report outline approaches the call for human security as a response to the challenges in today's world. The report presents a broader concept of human security, offers general strategies to accomplish human security in developing nations and ways to advance the security of people. Based on the foregoing, the report also arrives at some policy conclusions in several areas.

Human Security Report. (2005) *Human Security Centre*. Retrieved August 9, 2009, from
http://www.humansecurityreport.info/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=24&Itemid=59
The Human Security Report presents a relatively new concept of human security, one that is now widely used to describe the complex of interrelated threats associated with civil war, genocide and the displacement of populations. Additionally, the Human Security Report outlines the distinction between human security and national security as an important one. While national security focuses on the defense of the state from external attack, human security is about protecting individuals and communities from any form of political violence.

Human Security Brief. *Human Security Centre*. Retrieved August 9, 2009, from
http://www.humansecuritybrief.info/2006/index.html
The Human Security Brief 2006 updates the 2005 Human Security Report's conflict trend data and analyzes the findings of two recently released datasets that track trends in war terminations and organized violence against civilians. The new data indicate that the post-Cold War decline in armed conflicts and related fatalities reported last year has continued, with Sub-Saharan Africa seeing the greatest decrease in political violence. http://www.humansecuritybrief.info/2006/access.html*Other encouraging trends include continuing declines in the number of genocides and other mass slaughters of civilians, and a drop in refugee numbers and military coups.*

United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security. *Human Security Unit.* Retrieved August 9, 2009 from
http://ochaonline.un.org/HumanSecurityUnit/tabid/2212/language/en-US/Default.aspx
In March 1999, the Government of Japan and the United Nations Secretariat created the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS). The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) finances projects carried out by organizations in the UN system, and when appropriate, in partnership with non-UN entities, to advance the operational impact of the human security concept. The activities supported by the UNTFHS encompass the target of people and situations, the establishment of the parameters for funding of projects and the geographical areas of activities to be supported.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). *Human Security*. Retrieved August 9, 2009 from http://ochaonline.un.org/HumanitarianIssues/HumanSecurity/tabid/2421/language/en-US/Default.aspx
This page presents the concept of human security as outlined by the Commission on Human Security, discusses all the characteristics that the concept encompasses, outlines the main components of the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), presents its guidelines and the way it works. Finally, the page describes what are the Advisory Board on Human Security and the Human Security Unit, their main objectives and their way of functioning.

II. *Protecting the Global Climate for Present and Future Generations*

Beinhocker, Eric and Jeremy Oppenheim. (n.d.) *Economic Opportunities in a low-carbon world.* McKinsley's Climate Change Special Initiatives. Retrieved September 2, 2009, from
http://unfccc.int/press/news_room/newsletter/guest_column/items/4608txt.php
These two scholars promote the idea of spending the costs for alternative energy practices and limiting emissions because the long run savings and economic growth will be more than enough to cover it. As a counter argument to those that say the costs of these policies would hurt economies, the idea of "carbon

productivity" is introduced. The argument stands by how as labor and capital productivity has increased in the past leading to economic growth, the savings in energy would have economies become more efficient.

Bohringer, Christoph and Michael Finus.*The Kyoto Protocol: Success or Failure?* Climate-Change Policy. Dieter Helm, ed. Oxford Press. (2005). Retrieved August 16,2009, from http://books.google.com/books?id=UUHNF7O5g3IC&pg=PA253&dq=kyoto+protocol+success&lr=#v=onepage&q=kyoto%20protocol%20success&f=false
As its title suggests, this article takes a comprehensive look into the Kyoto Protocol and provides its analysis on the potential for its success and provides alternatives. The authors support the argument that the Kyoto Protocol is essentially impractical due to its difficult goals and the politics involved between the industrialized versus developing. Alternatives goals and mechanisms are provided to strengthen the covenant. It is suggested that delegates read this article to get a deeper understanding of the economics that are involved with climate change and the inherent struggle.

Dmitracova, Olesya. Reuters. *Adapting to new climate dearer that UN says: report.* (August 27, 2009). Retrieved September 1, 2009, from http://www.reuters.com/article/GCA-GreenBusiness/idUSTRE57Q2YY20090827
This news report is based on the UNFCCC's estimated cost of implementing alternative energy strategies versus another's study. The article touches upon the vast difference between the two findings. It is critical that to move forward on, major stakeholders find a common ground with regards to costs versus benefits to determine proper emissions goals.

United Nations. Department of Public Information. (23 May 1997). *Earth Summit.* Retrieved August 15, 2009, from http://www.un.org/geninfo/bp/enviro.html
This webpage provides a quick summary on the 1992 Earth Summit. Information about the number of governments, people and, documents drafted are all included. Also, a brief recap is provided regarding what was accomplished.

United Nations. Division of Sustainable Development (April 1993). *Agenda 21: Earth Summit – The United Nations Programme of Action from Rio.* Retrieved August 15, 2009, from http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/agenda21/res_agenda21_01.shtml
The Agenda 21 is the globally accepted framework for sustainable development. This 40 chapter document was created at the 1992 Earth Summit and is still addresses many of the environmental concerns that is upon the global community today. The Commission on Sustainable Development, shortly established after the Earth Summit, is responsible for ensuring Agenda 21's implementation.

United Nations, Division for Sustainable Development.(n.d.) *About Major Groups Sectors.* Retrieved August 15, 2009, from http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd_aofw_mg/mg_about.shtml
One of the major successes of the 1992 Earth Summit was the involvement of civil society as major negotiating partners along with government. Everyone involved understands the important partnerships between government and people that must exist for sustainable development to be achievable. At the Earth Summit, nine major groups were identified as the key members of society that will become major components. The nine groups are Business & Industry, Children & Youth, Farmers, Indigenous People, Local Authorities, NGOs, Scientific & Technological Community, Women and Workers & Trade Unions.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.(2008). *Essential Background - Feeling the Heat.* Retrieved August 16,2009, from http://unfccc.int/essential_background/feeling_the_heat/items/2917.php
The link leads to a quick introduction on the Earth's rising temperatures. It continues in providing how the rising temps have lead to destructing natural resources and weather extremes. Even though scientific background is not provided, the webpage is a good start to understand the importance of the issue.

United Nations Environment Programme. (June 2009.) *Environment for Development.* Retrieved from August 16,2009, from http://www.unep.org/climatechange/Introduction/tabid/233/language/en-US/Default.aspx
The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading environmental policy body of the United Nations. UNEP deals with many topics including climate change. This link is the introduction to the topic and then provides a plethora of related background information.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (n.d.) *Essential Background. Convention.* Retrieved August 15, 2009, from http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/2627.php
Entered into force on March 21, 1995, the UNFCCC is the leading treaty on climate change and has almost universal membership amongst all Member States. The UNFCCC was signed at the 1992 Earth Summit after drafters recognized how important an issue that was becoming and one chapter in Agenda 21 was not going to be sufficient. This webpage provides the background of the convention, the text and ratifications.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (n.d.) *Kyoto Protocol.* Retrieved August 15, 2009, from http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php
The Kyoto Protocol is an amendment to the UNFCCC agreed to in 1997. This document held its signers to goals while the UNFCCC recommended them. Many experts have argued in favor and against this covenant and its mechanism but it many share the idea of how it was an important milestone. A background, text, status, registry system and compliance of the Kyoto Protocol are all included on the above link.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (n.d.) COP-15 Quick Information. Retrieved August 31, 2009, from http://unfccc.int/meetings/items/4749.php
As discussed in the background guide, the upcoming COP 15 meetings are an important milestone in climate change. The UNFCCC will be attempting to further the work of the Kyoto Protocol since it will be expiring in 2012. This page provides delegates with a small dose of background information and will give insight on who will be participating in Copenhagen.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.(n.d.) *Status of Ratification.* Retrieved August 15, 2009, from http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/status_of_ratification/items/2631.php
The link provides the full list of Member States and their current status with the UNFCCC. All delegates should view this document and note their status of the treaty.

United Nations. *Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation*, 2003, p. 86. Retrieved August 15, 2009, from http://books.google.com/books?id=NVnMQH5mxfkC&pg=PA86&dq=kyoto+protocol&lr=#v=onepage&q=kyoto%20protocol&f=false
This is a short article that provides detailed information specifically on the Kyoto Protocol. It is useful as a quick summary on the key provisions of the documents including goals and mechanisms. Delegates should be aware that certain dates might not be up to date in regards to ratifications.

Von Bulow, Michael. COP 15. Copenhagen. *The Essentials in Copenhagen.* March 16, 2009. Retrieved August 31, 2009, from http://en.cop15.dk/news/view+news?newsid=876
Containing remarks from the UNFCCC's Executive Secretary, this is a quick news article about the upcoming COP 15 meeting. In summary, the report discusses the goals of the COP 15 as per the eyes of the Executive Secretary. Delegates should visit this page as it provides links to the official COP 15 website as by the host country.

Rules of Procedure
General Assembly Plenary

INTRODUCTION

1. These rules shall be the only rules, which apply to the General Assembly (hereinafter referred to as "the Assembly") and shall be considered adopted by the Assembly prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Committee Director, the Assistant Director(s), the Under Secretaries- General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General, are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Director-General, and are collectively referred to as the "Secretariat".
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director-General or his or her designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the National Model United Nations, and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, "President" shall refer to the chairperson, or acting chairperson of the Assembly.

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1 - Dates of convening and adjournment
The Assembly shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

Rule 2 - Place of Sessions
The Assembly shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

II. AGENDA

Rule 3 - Provisional agenda
The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session.

Rule 4 - Adoption of the agenda
The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting in the Assembly. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

> *The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, "those present and voting in the Assembly" means those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote*

Rule 5 - Revision of the agenda
During a session, the Assembly may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items. Only important and urgent items shall be added to the agenda during a session. Permission to speak on a motion to revise the agenda shall be accorded only to three representatives in favor of, and three opposed to, the revision. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a session, may be placed on the agenda if the Assembly so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

> *For purposes of this rule, the determination of an item as of "important and urgent character" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final. If an item is determined to be of such a character, then it requires a two-thirds vote of the Assembly to be placed on the agenda. The votes described in this rule are substantive votes, and as such, observers are not permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" means members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

Rule 6 - Explanatory memorandum
Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.

III. SECRETARIAT

Rule 7 - Duties of the Secretary-General
1.   The Secretary-General or his/her designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the Assembly.
2.   The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the Assembly and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings

Rule 8 - Duties of the Secretariat
The Secretariat shall receive, print, and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Assembly, and shall distribute documents of the Assembly to the Members of the United Nations, and generally perform all other work, which the Assembly may require.

Rule 9 - Statements by the Secretariat
The Secretary-General, or his/her representative, may make oral as well as written statements to the Assembly concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 10 - Selection of the President
The Secretary-General or his/her designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a President who shall hold office and, inter alia, chair the committee for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.

Rule 11 - Replacement of the President
If the President is unable to perform his/her function, a new President shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

IV. LANGUAGES

Rule 12 – Official and working language
English shall be the official and working language of the Assembly.

Rule 13 - Interpretation
Any representative wishing to address any United Nations body or submit a document in a language other than English must provide translation into English.

> *This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the translation must be within the set time limit.*

Rule 14 - Quorum
The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the members of the Assembly are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the body concerned shall be required for any decision to be taken.

> *For purposes of this rule, "members of the Assembly" and "members of the body" are based on the number of total members (not including observers) in attendance for the first night's session*

Rule 15 - General powers of the President
In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Assembly, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The President,

subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Assembly and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. She or he shall rule on points of order. She or he may propose to the Assembly the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

> *Included in these enumerated powers is the President's power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendment. Further, the President is to use his or her discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of the NMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference. For purposes of this rule, the President's power to "propose to the Assembly" entails his or her power to "entertain" motions, and not to move the body on his or her own motion.*

Rule 16
The President, in the exercise of his or her functions, remains under the authority of the Assembly.

Rule 17 - Points of order
During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the President. Any appeal of the decision of the President shall be immediately put to a vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

> *Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the President, sua sponte, during the speech. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" mean those members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

Rule 18
A representative may not, in rising to a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 19 - Speeches
1. No one may address the Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Assembly, and the President may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him or her to order without delay.

> *In line with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, if the President determines that the Assembly in large part does not want to deviate from the limits to the speaker's time as it is then set, and that any additional motions will not be well received by the body, the President, in his or her discretion, and on the advice and consent of the Secretariat, may rule as dilatory any additional motions to change the limits of the speaker's time.*

Rule 20 - Closing of list of speakers
Members may only be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with consent of the Assembly, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the Assembly.

The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the President and should not be the subject of a motion by the Assembly. A motion to close the speaker's list is within the purview of the Assembly and the President should not on his own motion move the body.

Rule 21 - Right of reply

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative's State, the President may permit a right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that "impugns the integrity of a representative's State" is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State's sovereignty or a portion thereof. All rights of reply shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point or motion. The Reply shall be read to the body by the representative only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose.

Rule 22- Suspension of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

Rule 23 - Adjournment of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the Assembly shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the Assembly's next regularly scheduled meeting the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last session of the Assembly.

Rule 24 - Adjournment of debate

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of debate on the topic under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives favoring and two opposing the adjournment, after which the motion shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. If a motion for adjournment passes, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken on it.

Rule 25 - Closure of debate

A representative may at any time move the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his or her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the Assembly favors the closure of debate, the Assembly shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

Rule 26 - Order of motions

Subject to rule 21, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:
   a) To suspend the meeting;
   b) To adjourn the meeting;
   c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion; and
   d) To close the debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 27 - Proposals and amendments

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the representatives present who would like the Assembly to consider the proposal or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Assembly unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the body for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

> *For purposes of this rule, "representatives present" is based on the number of total representatives (including observers) in attendance at the first night's session. For purposes of this rule, all "proposals" shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Assembly by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of that working paper. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution/report. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution/report and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Assembly. These draft resolutions/reports are the collective property of the Assembly, and as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.*

Rule 28 - Withdrawal of motions
A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Rule 29 - Reconsideration of a topic
When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

> *For purposes of this rule, "those present and voting" mean those representatives, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

Rule 30 - Voting rights
Each member of the Assembly shall have one vote.

V. VOTING

> *This section applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions/reports, and portions of draft resolutions/reports divided out by motion. As such, all references to "member(s)" do not include observers, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.*

Rule 31 - Request for a vote
A proposal or motion before the Assembly for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the Assembly may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

> *For purposes of this rule, "proposal" means any draft resolution/report, an amendment thereto,*

or a portion of a draft resolution/report divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclimation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclimation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without vote.

Rule 32 - Majority required
1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the Assembly shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.
2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

   All members declaring their representative states as "present and voting" during the attendance role call for the session during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain.

Rule 33 - Method of voting
1. The Assembly shall normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply "yes," "no," "abstention," or "pass."

   Only those members, who designate themselves as "present" or "present and voting" during the attendance roll call or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote, and as such, no others will be called during a roll call vote. Any representatives replying "pass," must, on the second time through respond with either "yes" or "no." A "pass" cannot be followed by a second "pass" for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment

2. When the Assembly votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by the show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll call. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the Assembly shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.

3. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

Rule 34 - Explanation of vote
Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes after the voting has been completed. The representatives of a member sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

   All explanations of vote must be submitted the President in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except where the representative is of a member sponsoring the proposal, as described in the second clause, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the President immediately after voting on the topic has come to an end.

Rule 35 - Conduct during voting
After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connections with the actual process of voting.

Rule 36 - Division of proposals and amendments
Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those

shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If objection is made to the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal(s) or of the amendment(s) which are involved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purposes of this rule, "most radical division" means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is "most radical" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 37 - Amendments
An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of another proposal.

An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect perambulatory clauses.

Rule 38-Order of voting on amendments
When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

For purposes of this rule, "furthest removed in substance" means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is "furthest removed in substance" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 39 - Order of voting on proposals
If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Assembly decides otherwise, be voted on in order in which they were submitted.

Rule 40 - The President shall not vote
The President shall not vote but may designate another member of his or her delegation to vote in his or her place.

VII. CREDENTIALS

Rule 41 - Credentials
The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary- General prior to the opening of a session.

Rule 42
The Assembly shall be bound by the actions of the General Assembly in all credentials matters and shall take no action regarding the credentials of any member.

VIII. SESSIONAL BODIES AND SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

Rule 43 - Establishment
The Assembly may establish and define the composition and the terms of reference of:
    (a) Functional Councils and regional Councils;
    (b) Sessional committees of the whole and other sessional bodies; and
    (c) Standing and ad hoc committees.

Rule 44 - Discussion of reports of sessional committees of the whole
Discussion of a report of a sessional committee of the whole in a plenary meeting of the Assembly shall take place if at least one third of the members present and voting at the plenary meeting consider such discussion to be necessary. A motion to this effect shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately.

IX. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Rule 45 - Participation of non-Member States
1. The Assembly shall invite any Member of the United Nations that is not a member of the Assembly and any other State, to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.
2. A committee or sessional body of the Assembly shall invite any State that is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.
3. A State thus invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the body concerned.

   If the Assembly considers that the presence of a Member invited according to this rule is no longer necessary, it may withdraw the invitation again. Delegates invited to the Assembly according to this rule should also keep in mind their role and obligations in the committee that they were originally assigned to. For educational purposes of the NMUN Conference, the Secretariat may thus ask a delegate to return to his or her committee when his or her presence in the Assembly is no longer required.

Rule 46 - Participation of national liberation movements
The Assembly may invite any national liberation movement recognized by the General Assembly to participate, without the right to vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that movement.

Rule 47 - Participation of and consultation with specialized agencies
With the approval of the Assembly or its committees, the specialized agencies shall be entitled to participate, without the right to vote, in deliberations with respect to items of concern to them and to submit proposals regarding such items which may be put to the vote at the request of any members of the Assembly or of the committee concerned.

Rule 48 - Participation of non-governmental organization and intergovernmental organizations
Representatives of non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations accorded consultative observer status by the General Assembly and other non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Bureau, may participate, with the procedural right to vote, but not the substantive right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations.

X. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION

Rule 49 - Invitation to silent prayer or meditation
Immediately after the opening of the first meeting of the Assembly, representatives may request to observe one minute.