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2010 GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY



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NATIONAL MODEL
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Hynek Melichar, Secretary-General; Amanda Williams, Director-General
Brianna Noler, Director; Milan Zubíček, Assistant Director

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

At the 2010 NMUN Europe Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in each committee impacts the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, some may also serve as observers, NGOs or judicial experts. To understand these fine differences, please refer to the Delegate Preparation Guide.

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. Making recommendations for action by your committee should also be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. ***The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism.*** In this regard, 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 re-creation 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 two single spaced pages (one double sided paper, if printed)
- Font **must** be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Margins must be set at 1 inch for whole paper
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page; the use of national symbols is highly discouraged
- 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 amanda@nmun.org.

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than **November 1, 2010**.

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 use 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

Sincerely yours,

Amanda Williams, LCSW
Director-General

amanda@nmun.org

Sample Position Paper

The following position paper is designed to be a sample of the standard format that an NMUN position paper should follow. While delegates are encouraged to use the front and back of a single page in order to fully address all topics before the committee, please remember that only a *maximum* of one double-sided page (or two pages total in an electronic file) will be accepted. Only the first double-sided page of any submissions (or two pages of an electronic file) will be considered for awards.

Delegation from
Canada

Represented by
(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. 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 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 programming in Africa, exemplified by CIDA's contribution of \$26 million to the Canadian Red Cross. We continue our efforts to provide accessible and affordable vector control methods to African States through the Red Cross' Malaria Bed Net Campaign and the African Medical Research Foundation Canada by supplying insecticide-treated mosquito nets and Participatory Malaria Prevention and Treatment tool kits.

History of the General Assembly Plenary

After witnessing the chaos and destruction of World War II, the 51 founding members of the UN combined their efforts to establish an international organization that would protect and promote international peace and security for future generations. In this spirit, the General Assembly (GA) was established in 1945 under Article 7 of the *Charter of the United Nations*. It is considered the most deliberative, representative, and democratic organ within the United Nations (UN).¹

The GA is currently composed of the 192 Member States of the UN, with each having one vote. Voting on important questions, such as peace and security matters, election of non-permanent members to the Security Council (SC), election of members to other councils, admission of new members, budgetary matters, and the election of the Secretary-General, as outlined in Article 18 of the *Charter*, requires a two-thirds majority of the votes; a simple majority decides other issues.² Special considerations for representation have been taken for entities that are not recognized as States under international law; they are given the status of “Observer”.³ Currently there are a total of 71 entities and organizations categorized as “Observer” in the General Assembly.⁴ Although they have no voting rights, they are allowed to be present during sessions, as well as share their reports with the Plenary Committee. Regular GA sessions are held every year from September to December. If required, special and emergency special sessions can take place during the year to highlight important subjects such as the environment, HIV/AIDS, or disarmament.⁵ An example of a special session is the *World Summit for Children* held in May 2002. The GA has adopted important resolutions and declarations throughout its past such as the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), the *Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women* (1979), and most recently, the *Millennium Declaration* (2000).⁶

Functions and Powers

Chapter IV of the *Charter* stipulates the powers that are assigned to the General Assembly.⁷ Article 10 of the *Charter* allows the GA to discuss any subject “within the scope of the Charter.”⁸ This allows the GA to engage in a variety of subjects. In order to discuss the various topics on the agenda, the GA has established six Main Committees to manage the extensive workload: First Committee (Disarmament and International Security Committee), Second Committee (Economic and Financial Committee), Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee), Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization Committee), Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary Committee) and the Sixth Committee (Legal Committee).⁹ Latest reports show that thirty committees (including the six Main Committees), seven commissions, six boards, five councils and panels, as well as several working groups and “other” report directly to the GA.¹⁰

The *Charter* also allows the GA to interact in various questions with other UN organs. Article 11 of the UN Charter states that the GA can discuss, and make recommendations on matters related to international peace and security to Member States and the SC.¹¹ It is important to keep in mind that the primary responsibility on these matters rest within the SC, which can, unlike the GA, make legally binding decisions.¹² In addition, Article 11(2) states that the GA can discuss matters of international peace and security which have been presented by non-Member States with regard to Article 35(2) of the *Charter*.¹³ However, the GA cannot make recommendations with regards to a subject

¹ Field Haviland, *The Political Role of the General Assembly*, 1951, Foreword.

² United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 18.

³ United Nations, General Assembly, *Growth in the United Nations Membership Since 1945*, 2008.

⁴ United Nations, General Assembly, 62nd Session, *List of non-Member States, Entities and Organizations having received a standing Invitation to participate as Observers in the Sessions and the Work of the General Assembly*. Note by the Secretariat (A/INF/62/6), 2008.

⁵ United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 20.

⁶ United Nations, General Assembly 62nd Session, *Landmark General Assembly Documents: A Selection*, 2008.

⁷ United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Chapter IV.

⁸ United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 10.

⁹ United Nations, General Assembly 62nd Session, *Main Committees*, 2008.

¹⁰ United Nations, General Assembly, *Growth in the United Nations Membership Since 1945*, 2008.

¹¹ United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 11.

¹² Goodrich, Hambro, and Simons, *Charter of the United Nations: Commentary and Documents*, 1969, p. 202.

¹³ United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 35(2).

that is currently discussed by the SC, unless the SC consents to it.¹⁴ This measure was created in order to avoid interference and conflicting decisions between the two organs.¹⁵ The General Assembly may initiate reports and make recommendations for the “promotion of international cooperation, 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.”¹⁶ In addition, the General Assembly may consider reports from the SC and other UN organs such as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).¹⁷ Resolution *A/RES/377(V)*, “Uniting for Peace” (1950), allows the GA to take action if the SC fails to act, e.g. due to a veto of a permanent member, in matters where there is a “threat to peace, breach of peace or act of aggression.”¹⁸

Challenges and Reform of the General Assembly

The GA has faced many difficulties over the last two decades regarding revitalization within the organization’s structure.¹⁹ Many factors have impeded progress to achieve reform in the GA; these factors are mostly due to a political divide between developed and developing States.²⁰ The relationship between the GA and the SC, as an example, has also been under scrutiny. Many developing countries have argued that the SC no longer reflects the composition of the United Nations because they feel that they are under-represented, especially among the States with veto power.²¹ Efforts to provide the GA with more responsibility on international peace and security issues have been met with heavy opposition from the members of the SC, some of who oppose the involvement of the GA in the SC procedures and prerogatives.²²

In 2005, then Secretary-General Kofi Annan laid out various proposals to revive the reform efforts within the UN System in his report *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All*.²³ His proposals for strengthening the GA included reforms regarding the topics discussed in the agenda to improve the deliberative process, changes within its committees and debates, as well as strengthening the role of the President of the General Assembly.²⁴ He also proposed changes for the topics of the Agenda, so that the GA can address matters that are currently affecting the international community, and create measures for the involvement of the civil society.²⁵

Despite the challenges, the GA has been able to achieve major accomplishments in the last few years. Following up on the *Millennium Declaration A/RES/55/2* (2000), the GA reaffirmed its commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the challenges of the 21st century in its 2005 World Summit and *2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1)*.²⁶ As a result of this recommitment, and alongside the initiatives from the High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) was established under GA Resolution *A/RES/60/180* and SC Resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005).²⁷ In addition to this accomplishment, the Human Rights Council (UNHRC) was created under the 2005 GA resolution *A/RES/60/251*, replacing the Commission on Human Rights due to shortcomings in the work of the Commission.²⁸

¹⁴ United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 12.

¹⁵ Goodrich, Hambro, and Simons, *Charter of the United Nations: Commentary and Documents*, 1969, p. 129.

¹⁶ United Nations, General Assembly 62nd Session, *About the General Assembly, Functions and Powers of the General Assembly*, 2008.

¹⁷ United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 15.

¹⁸ United Nations, General Assembly, *About the General Assembly*, 2008; United Nations, General Assembly 5th Session, *Uniting For Peace*, A/RES/377 (V), 1950.

¹⁹ Swart, *Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly*, *Change at the United Nations*, 2008.

²⁰ Swart, *Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly*, *Change at the United Nations*, 2008.

²¹ Swart, *Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly*, *Change at the United Nations*, 2008.

²² Swart, *Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly*, *Change at the United Nations*, 2008.

²³ United Nations, General Assembly, 59th Session, *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All*, *Report of the Secretary-General*, 2005.

²⁴ United Nations, General Assembly, 59th Session, *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All*, *Report of the Secretary-General*, 2005, paragraphs 159-163.

²⁵ United Nations, General Assembly, 59th Session, *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All*, *Report of the Secretary-General*, 2005.

²⁶ United Nations, General Assembly 60th Session, *2005 World Summit Outcome*, A/RES/60/1, 2005.

²⁷ United Nations, General Assembly 60th Session, *The Peacebuilding Commission*, A/RES/60/180, 2005; United Nations, Security Council, *Post-conflict peacebuilding*, S/RES/1645, 2005; United Nations, Security Council, *Post-conflict peacebuilding*, S/RES/1646, 2005.

²⁸ United Nations, General Assembly 60th Session, *Human Rights Council*, A/RES/60/251, 2005; United Nations, Economic and Social Council, *Implementation of the General Assembly resolution 60/251*, E/2006/2, 2006.

Conclusion

In the 62nd Session of the GA, climate change, the global food crisis, and UN reform were the top issues on the agenda. Several thematic debates have been held on the topics of climate change and the global food crisis to address these situations and their impact on the MDGs. In 2008, the General Assembly held additional thematic debates on issues such as *Human Trafficking* and *Human Security*, both sessions of these sessions were held in May.²⁹ On the topic of “Advancing UN Reform,” the focus of the current session will be directed to improve the coherence of the UN System, revitalizing the GA and reform of the SC.³⁰ The work of the GA in past and recent years has had a positive and crucial impact within the UN. As the most democratic organ, the GA has reinforced its efforts to face the challenges of the 21st century by promoting the ideals of the UN.

I. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

*We are engaged mainly in a struggle for the soul of this new century. Victory for our vision depends upon winning the fight we're in against terrorism, on spreading the benefits, and reducing the burdens of the modern world, on changes in poor nations themselves that will make progress possible, and finally, on developing a global level of consciousness about what our responsibilities to each other are and what our relationships ought to be.*³¹

Introduction

The threat of terrorism is ever-present, and in today’s globalized society the way that terrorist networks operate is more unpredictable than ever.³² With recent attacks all over the globe, it has become apparent that terrorism is an imminent threat, and that no state can unilaterally protect itself against such an aggressive threat.³³ Many States and international organizations have made terrorism a top priority, but it has become apparent in the aftermath of the attacks of September 11, 2001 in the United States that even powerful States lack a coherent policy in dealing with the threat of terrorism and how to conduct the “Global War on Terror.”³⁴ In the aftermath of the September 11th attacks, there have been attacks on every continent, and an increased focus on policy regarding security against terrorist attacks.³⁵

The United Nations (UN) has worked consistently since its creation to implement frameworks for the international community to fight terrorism.³⁶ One important UN implementation is the Ad Hoc Committee to Eliminate Terrorism (AHC), which was created by A/RES/51/210 in 1996, at the 51st Session of the UN General Assembly (GA).³⁷ The committee has met once a year since its creation, with the mandate to strengthen the *Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism*, (A/RES/49/60) of 9 December 1994.³⁸ While working to strengthen the *Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism*, the AHC will also work on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism (CCIT).³⁹ The CCIT is still being negotiated—one reason is that the AHC is having difficulty defining terrorism.⁴⁰ An international legal definition still does not exist, and the AHC is one organization that is attempting to tackle it.⁴¹ The definition is important to the international canon that attempts to protect and combat against the ills that terrorism presents is because without one, there can be no way to prosecute

²⁹ United Nations, General Assembly 62nd Session, *Thematic Debates*, 2008.

³⁰ United Nations, General Assembly 62nd Session, *Main Issues*, 2008.

³¹ William Jefferson Clinton, Remarks at Harvard University, 21 November, 2001.

³² United Nations, *UN Action to Counter Terrorism*, 2008.

³³ The Brookings Institute, *Combating International Terrorism: A Managing Global Insecurity Brief*, 2008, pg 1.

³⁴ The Brookings Institute, *Combating International Terrorism: A Managing Global Insecurity Brief*, 2008, pg 1.

³⁵ The Brookings Institute, *Combating International Terrorism: A Managing Global Insecurity Brief*, 2008, pg 1.

³⁶ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Action Against Terrorism*, 2010.

³⁷ United Nations, *Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism*, 2001-2008.

³⁸ United Nations, *Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism*, 2001-2008.

³⁹ World Federalist Movement: Reform the UN, *Ad Hoc Committee Negotiates Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, No Consensus Reached*, 2008.

⁴⁰ World Federalist Movement: Reform the UN, *Ad Hoc Committee Negotiates Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, No Consensus Reached*, 2008.

⁴¹ World Federalist Movement: Reform the UN, *Ad Hoc Committee Negotiates Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, No Consensus Reached*, 2008.

those accused of perpetrating it.⁴² The CCIT is being written only to address the new threats that terrorism poses to the international community—it will interact with existing international law, namely humanitarian law.⁴³ While the CCIT is meant to interact with international humanitarian law (IHL), it also strives in its proposed definition of terrorism to show that is a violation of IHL to “unlawfully and intentionally cause death or serious bodily injury, unlawfully and intentionally cause serious damage to public or private property or damage such property as to result, or likely to result, in major economic loss; and purposefully intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to act, or abstain from acting.”⁴⁴ These ongoing negotiations will eventually help in the international community’s fight against terrorism, but until it is codified, terrorism will continue to plague the international community.⁴⁵

The GA is not the only body that seeks to combat and eliminate international terrorism.⁴⁶ The UN Security Council (SC) has put forth measures to combat terrorism, including sanctions against al-Qaeda and the creation of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).⁴⁷ These measures will aid other UN organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGO) as well, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Both organizations seek to criminalize the activities of terrorists and by assisting Member States with the implementation of international law in their own justice systems in accordance with rule of law, to properly deal with the threat of terrorism and dealing with the fallout of any attacks that may occur.⁴⁸

The Rule of Law and Governance

Government plays a very important role in the elimination of terrorism—and in the light of worldwide attacks becoming so grandiose, many governments have sought the cause of terrorism instead of trying to fight the after effects.⁴⁹ Examining the root causes of terrorism is important because those perpetrating the acts often come from economically struggling States or are socially, politically, or religiously alienated.⁵⁰ This also becomes important to the international definition of terrorism, and putting in place a written, legal way for governments to deal with the scourge of terrorist acts.⁵¹ The UNODC works with governments in this area specifically, at the request of individual governments, to strengthen enforcement measures such as the *Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism* (1994) and to bring the State’s criminal justice systems into compliance with Security Council Resolution 1373 (*S/RES/1373*, 2001).⁵² *S/RES/1373* aims specifically at criminalizing terrorist acts, freezing assets, and the government playing a larger role in the prosecution of those suspected of engaging in terrorist activity.⁵³

Anti-terrorism measures taken by the international community are becoming more common – terrorist organizations now are being treated as traditional criminal enterprises as they use many of the same methods in financing and carrying out their operations such as money laundering and narcotics trade.⁵⁴ While the international community has had success in curbing the effects that transnational organized crime has brought, terrorism also presents new challenges. Loose cellular organizational structures and an incoherent chain of command in organizations such as al Qaeda make it difficult to track down and penalize those responsible for the criminal enterprise.⁵⁵ This is not to say that steps have not been taken, however, in demoralizing and halting terrorist organizations from their criminal enterprises. Known sources of terrorist finances are consistently frozen by the United States, the European Union,

⁴² Reaching Critical Will, *Definition of Terrorism and its Root Causes*, 2001.

⁴³ World Federalist Movement: Reform the UN, *Ad Hoc Committee Negotiates Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, No Consensus Reached*, 2008.

⁴⁴ World Federalist Movement: Reform the UN, *Ad Hoc Committee Negotiates Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, No Consensus Reached*, 2008.

⁴⁵ Reaching Critical Will, *Definition of Terrorism and its Root Causes*, 2001.

⁴⁶ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Action Against Terrorism*, 2010.

⁴⁷ United Nations Security Council, *S/RES/1376 and S/RES/1904*, 2001 and 2009.

⁴⁸ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *UNODC's role in Terrorism Prevention*, 2010.

⁴⁹ Reaching Critical Will, *Definition of Terrorism and its Root Causes*, 2001.

⁵⁰ Reaching Critical Will, *Definition of Terrorism and its Root Causes*, 2001.

⁵¹ Reaching Critical Will, *Definition of Terrorism and its Root Causes*, 2001.

⁵² United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *UNODC's role in Terrorism Prevention*, 2010.

⁵³ United Nations Security Council, *S/RES/1373*, 2001.

⁵⁴ The Wolfsberg Group, *The Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*, 2002.

⁵⁵ Rand Corporation, *Combating Radicalization*, 2007

and international organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), thus also attempting to prevent them planning and carrying out attacks.⁵⁶

Rule of law plays an important part in the international fight against terrorism as well.⁵⁷ The rule of law and its principles should be a guiding factor for governments seeking to criminalize terrorist acts and protect its citizens.⁵⁸ The rule of law will aid governments because having codified and specific laws for punishment of terrorist activities will aid in deterring terrorist preparation and attacks.⁵⁹

Terrorism and Human Rights

Not only must governments keep the rule of law at heart when planning counter-terrorism strikes and laws, but the UN keeps the rule of law at the forefront of their agenda when combating terrorism.⁶⁰ Not only do they keep rule of law at the forefront, but their main focus is protecting human rights against terrorist agendas.⁶¹ The UN has done expansive work in protecting human rights in the modern era of terrorism, including appointing the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in 2005 and the creation of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in 2006.⁶² The Special Rapporteur's mandate was taken over by the Human Rights Commission, and included in its role against terrorism and protecting human rights are to make recommendations to Member States on how to best protect fundamental freedoms, exchange best practices with the UN and governments on protecting human rights in the fight against terrorism, integrating a gender perspective through their mandate, and promoting and increasing dialogue between other UN bodies and governments on protecting human rights in the fight against terrorism.⁶³ The Global Counter Terrorism Strategy is a five-pillar set of recommendations made by the UN Secretary General (then Kofi Annan) that is a framework to keep the issue of terrorism on the agenda of international organizations, but also as a tool to help states deal with it in their own countries on a regional, national and local level.⁶⁴ The 2005 Summit of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy reinforced the need to have an internationally accepted definition of terrorism and in 2006, and the General Assembly adopted the strategy, accepted by all 192 Member States.⁶⁵ All of these great strides will aid Member States in their ability to deal with the threat of terrorism in their countries—especially since not only does the strategy aid Member States in their own countries, but also to function as a collective security measure for the whole international community.⁶⁶

Conclusion

The issue of international terrorism has been on the agenda of the UN since its creation, and since the 1970s has become increasingly part of the dialogue of the international community due to the increase of attacks and also due to the heightened ferocity of such attacks.⁶⁷ While the UN and other bodies have dedicated much more time and effort to combating it, terrorism is still an imminent threat to the international community. How can the international community fight this scourge and make their states safer against the threat of terrorism? How can Member States use existing international laws, conventions and safeguards to ramp up their own policies and protect their citizens against the threat of an attack? What, if anything, can be done in the aftermath of an attack to ensure the safety and rights of the citizens are not being impeded upon by their own government to help deal with the fallout of an attack? States must strengthen their own laws and ensure the protection of their citizens first as a measure to fight

⁵⁶ Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, *Freezing of Terrorist Assets: International Best Practices*, 2003.

⁵⁷ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Preventing Terrorist Acts: A Criminal Justice Strategy Integrating Rule of Law Standards in Implementations of United Nations Anti-Terrorism Instruments*, 2006, pp. 5-7.

⁵⁸ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Preventing Terrorist Acts: A Criminal Justice Strategy Integrating Rule of Law Standards in Implementations of United Nations Anti-Terrorism Instruments*, 2006, pp. 5-7.

⁵⁹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Preventing Terrorist Acts: A Criminal Justice Strategy Integrating Rule of Law Standards in Implementations of United Nations Anti-Terrorism Instruments*, 2006, pp. 5-7.

⁶⁰ United Nations, *UN Action to Counter Terrorism: Human Rights*, 2008.

⁶¹ United Nations, *UN Action to Counter Terrorism: Human Rights*, 2008.

⁶² United Nations, *UN Action to Counter Terrorism: Human Rights*, 2008.

⁶³ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism: Latest developments*, 2007.

⁶⁴ United Nations, *UN Action to Counter Terrorism: Adopting a global counter-terrorism strategy*, 2008.

⁶⁵ United Nations, *UN Action to Counter Terrorism: Adopting a global counter-terrorism strategy*, 2008.

⁶⁶ United Nations, *UN Action to Counter Terrorism: Adopting a global counter-terrorism strategy*, 2008.

⁶⁷ United Nations, *UN Action to Counter Terrorism: General Assembly Actions to Counter Terrorism*, 2008.

international terrorism or it will be much more difficult to restore their civil societies and rule of law after an attack. The scourge of terrorism will always be a threat to international society, but if states can implement better practices and response mechanisms, they can at least protect their citizens' rights and their own internal order in the event terrorists succeed with an attack.

II. The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

Introduction

Science and technology have played a part in the discussion on security and disarmament since the 1990s.⁶⁸ Now, with great advances in technology and a lack of effort to completely disarm the international community, a increased focus is being placed on the nuclear regime. Per the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), both the General Assembly (GA) and the Security Council (SC) have the issues of disarmament, international security and nonproliferation at the forefront of their annual agendas.⁶⁹ There are other international organizations that focus on disarmament and security measures as well, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).⁷⁰ Part of the reason why disarmament plays such a large role in the context of international security is because the non-nuclear states feel threatened by the existence of nuclear weapons, their inability to develop them, and that the current nuclear regime vastly under represents the current world order.⁷¹ Not only is the international community unsettled with the way the current nuclear regime is balanced, non-nuclear states must walk a fine line when developing nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes.⁷² Science and technology play a large part in this debate because as technology advances, it becomes easier for non-nuclear states to use items intended for peaceful development to create nuclear or other advanced weaponry.⁷³

Dual use technology: Can nuclear technology be used for peace?

One of the problems the international community currently faces in their efforts to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons is that the *Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty*, or NPT (1970) allows for the possession of items that can be used either for peaceful purposes or to create nuclear weapons capabilities, otherwise known as "dual use items."⁷⁴ One such dual-use item is Highly Enriched Uranium, or HEU.⁷⁵ These materials, per the NPT, must meet IAEA safeguard procedures in order to be possessed by non-nuclear states and to be used for peaceful purposes, such as nuclear energy or research.⁷⁶ One initial goal of the NPT was to protect the rights of states that were not recognized as nuclear states, an unintentional loophole was created –several states that are not recognized nuclear powers now possess nuclear weapons.⁷⁷

Since the dual-use items that can be used for peaceful purposes can also be used to create nuclear weapons, many states have joined collaborative international coalitions to help control the spread of such items.⁷⁸ One such regime, the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), seeks to curb the proliferation of dual-use items through export controls and a stringent list of controlled items.⁷⁹ This list includes complete missile systems and overtly weapons related materials (such as propulsion materials), but some of the items that are carefully controlled by the participating MTCR countries are not as obviously used for nuclear weapons creation.⁸⁰ The MTCR classifies items into two categories: Category I materials are the materials that have no use but weaponry; and Category II items are software, technology, and development items.⁸¹ These categories are further defined in the MTCR Technical

⁶⁸ a/res/45/61

⁶⁹ United Nations, *Functions and Powers of the General Assembly*.

⁷⁰ IAEA

⁷¹ Simpson, J, *The nuclear non-proliferation regime: back to the future?*, 2004, p 1.

⁷² Simpson, J, *The nuclear non-proliferation regime: back to the future?*, 2004.

⁷³ United Nations, *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)*, 1968.

⁷⁴ United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs, *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)*, 1968.

⁷⁵ General Accounting Office, *Controlling Exports of Dual-Use Nuclear-Related Equipment*, 1983.

⁷⁶ United Nations, *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)*, 1968.

⁷⁷ Suleman, *Bargaining in the Shadow of Violence: The NPT, IAEA, and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Negotiations*, 2008, p. 206.

⁷⁸ United States Bureau of Industry and Security, *Multilateral Export Regimes*.

⁷⁹ Missile Technology Control Regime, *The Missile Technology Control Regime*.

⁸⁰ Missile Technology Control Regime, *Equipment, Software and Technology Annex*, 2008.

⁸¹ United States Bureau of Industry and Security, *Export Control Basics: Introduction to Commerce Department Export Controls*, 8 May 2003.

Appendix, which not only defines each item, but goes so far as to define the differences between basic scientific research, development, and other programs.⁸² The MTCR is just one organization that focuses on export controls such as this one and even with such stringent controls it remains difficult to halt the flow of the controlled items that may be used to create a nuclear weapon. Another body that focuses on export controls is the United States Bureau of Industry and Security (a bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce) also lists items that are considered dual-use technologies.⁸³ This list is called the Commerce Control List (CCL) and includes common items such as telecommunications devices and computers.⁸⁴ Many of the items that are carefully watched by these export control groups are used for medical research, nuclear energy, and basic scientific research.⁸⁵ The items that can be used for peaceful purposes and for weapons are the ones that need to be closely monitored, but monitoring whether or not these items are being used for peaceful purposes is hard to monitor.⁸⁶ The MTCR has managed to monitor the situation by encouraging its members to have regular dialogue with their trading partners and to implement export licensing and policy guidelines.⁸⁷

Policy advances in the international community

A new approach to international security and disarmament is scientific diplomacy. Many scientific organizations, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and The Royal Society, the United Kingdom's premiere scientific organization, have placed great importance on the scientific community becoming involved in the dialogue on disarmament.⁸⁸ Just previous to the Review Conference of the NPT held in May 2010, these two organizations published a paper on the role of scientists in this debate, stating, "Despite the many political challenges, progress can still be made on the scientific aspects of nuclear disarmament. Investing in this research has huge diplomatic benefits by providing concrete evidence of nuclear weapon states taking seriously their obligations to pursue disarmament under the NPT."⁸⁹ The AAAS, alongside the Partnership for a Secure American and U.S. Civilian Research and Development Foundation released a statement detailing the importance of science diplomacy in the United States and it has the support of policymakers, diplomats, and scientists and in other states, science diplomacy is starting to have the same high priority.⁹⁰

One such country making notable advances in science and technology, as they relate to disarmament is Japan.⁹¹ Japan has had a formal science diplomacy policy in place since 2007, and it has four main components.⁹² Those components are: "negotiating the participation of Japanese scientists in international research programmes; providing scientific advice to international policymaking; helping to build science capacity in developing countries; and using science to project power on the international stage, in ways that increase Japan's prestige and attract inward investment."⁹³ These not only affect the way Japan deals with other states in the realm of diplomacy and foreign relations, but it also puts Japan in a place to lead the international community in research and development, economics, and disarmament.⁹⁴

The IAEA is a notable contributor to using science and dual use technology for peace. Currently, the IAEA alongside the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) publish in depth reports called Red Books on the state of the world's uranium resources so that states may develop nuclear programs for peaceful purposes such as

⁸² United States Bureau of Industry and Security, *Export Control Basics: Introduction to Commerce Department Export Controls*, 8 May 2003.

⁸³ United States Bureau of Industry and Security, *Export Control Basics: Introduction to Commerce Department Export Controls*, 8 May 2003.

⁸⁴ United States Bureau of Industry and Security, *Export Control Basics: Introduction to Commerce Department Export Controls*, 8 May 2003.

⁸⁵ United States Bureau of Industry and Security, *Export Control Basics: Introduction to Commerce Department Export Controls*, 8 May 2003.

⁸⁶ Missile Technology Control Regime, *Objectives of the MCTR*.

⁸⁷ Missile Technology Control Regime, *Objectives of the MCTR*.

⁸⁸ The Royal Society, *Scientific cooperation to support nuclear arms control and disarmament*, 16 March 2010.

⁸⁹ The Royal Society, *Scientific cooperation to support nuclear arms control and disarmament*, 16 March 2010.

⁹⁰ American Association for the Advancement of Science, *Center for Science Diplomacy*, 2010.

⁹¹ American Association for the Advancement of Science, *New Frontiers in Science Diplomacy*, January 2010.

⁹² American Association for the Advancement of Science, *New Frontiers in Science Diplomacy*, January 2010.

⁹³ American Association for the Advancement of Science, *New Frontiers in Science Diplomacy*, January 2010.

⁹⁴ American Association for the Advancement of Science, *New Frontiers in Science Diplomacy*, January 2010.

agriculture, energy, and medicine.⁹⁵ The Red Book indicates that the currently identified stockpiles of uranium are enough to last at the current rates of consumption for the next 100 years.⁹⁶ This is an important statistic because even as nuclear stockpiles are depleted, uranium will have many uses, such as enhancing the security of energy supplies worldwide.⁹⁷

Conclusions

How can the international community approach the role of science and technology as they relate to disarmament, without understanding the issues that seem to make negotiating disarmament unlikely? With science diplomacy and control regimes like the MTCR, the goal of disarmament seems to be more likely today than ever before. Though the stockpiles of nuclear weapons remain high, with new approaches to transparency in arms deals between countries, and increased non-governmental organization participation, as well as the involvement of scientists and diplomats in the dialogue of disarmament, it is highly likely that the goals of the NPT will be reached sooner than many expected.

⁹⁵ International Atomic Energy Agency, *Uranium Fuels the Present and Future*, 20 July 2010.

⁹⁶ International Atomic Energy Agency, *Uranium Fuels the Present and Future*, 20 July 2010.

⁹⁷ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Nuclear Energy Agency, *Latest Data Shows Long-Term Security of Uranium Supply*, 2010.

Annotated Bibliography

Committee History

Field Haviland, H., Jr. (1951). The Assembly's Political Role-In Embryo. In *The Political Role of the General Assembly* (pp. 5-34). New York: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

This book offers a detailed analysis of the functions and activities of the General Assembly. It also offers an historic background on the creation of the UN Charter and the key influences in its writing. Despite the age of the book, the information provided serves as an essential tool for research and reference purposes.

Goodrich, L. M., Hambro, E., & Simons, A. P. (1969). The General Assembly. In *Charter of the United Nations: Commentary and Documents* (3rd, Rev. ed., pp. 106-191). New York: Columbia University Press.

The authors of this work provide a full and detailed analysis on every article of the UN Charter. The analysis provides an interpretation and explanation of how each article is applied within the UN System. The section dedicated to the General Assembly provides a detail look into the functions and historical explanation of the Charter.

Swart, L. (2008, April). Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly. In *Managing Change at the United Nations*. Retrieved August 2, 2008, from Center for UN Reform Education Web site:

<http://centerforunreform.org/node/308>

This document focuses on the efforts made by the General Assembly to revitalize itself, as well as the efforts made to advance within the UN System. The author examines the difficulty that the GA faces with opposition between developed and developing States, as well as differences between the GA and other UN organs, such as the SC. The article also highlights achievements made by the GA regarding efforts to strengthen itself in the UN. The author provides interviews from Ambassadors to the UN and a detailed look at the efforts made during the initial part of the 21st century to reform the UN.

United Nations. (n.d.). *Growth in United Nations Membership 1945-present*. Retrieved July 16, 2008, from

<http://www.un.org/members/growth.shtml>

Detailed information regarding the growth of the UN since 1945 is provided at this website. The page also provided information about Member States of the UN and its organs. In addition, information on non-Member States, NGOs, and IGOs is provided on entities that are represented in the UN System as "Observers".

United Nations. General Assembly. 62nd Session. *About the General Assembly, Functions and Powers of the General Assembly*. Retrieved July 9, 2008, from <http://un.org/ga/about/background.shtml>

This source provides official information regarding the General Assembly. A summary of the primary functions and powers of the GA is provided in accordance to the UN Charter. This source also provides additional links to other pages of interest concerning the GA.

United Nations. General Assembly. 62nd Session. *Landmark General Assembly Documents: A Selection*. Retrieved August 18, 2008, from <http://un.org/Depts/dhl/landmark/amajor>

This selection of documents highlights important documents adopted by the General Assembly since its creation. The documents range from topics such as human rights and women's right to important documents related to the parliamentary process of the GA. Each document provides a link to an online version of the document in some of the official languages of the UN.

United Nations. General Assembly. 62nd Session. (2008). *List of non-Member States, Entities and Organizations having received a standing Invitation to participate as Observers in the Sessions and the Work of the General Assembly*. Note by the Secretariat (A/INF/62/6). Retrieved August 10, 2008, from

<http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/INF/62/6>

This document includes non-Member States, entities and organizations that have an invitation by the GA to participate as "Observers" during sessions and the work of the GA. During the 62nd Session, a total of 71 entities have been reported as participants within the activities of the GA. This document reflects the diversity of the participants that take part of the GA, which can include religious and regional organizations among other NGOs and IGOs.

United Nations. General Assembly. 62nd Session. *Main Committees*. Retrieved July 9, 2008, from <http://un.org/ga/maincommittees.shtml>

This section of the GA website provides a quick look at the six Main Committees of the General Assembly. This source provides the main issues assigned to each committee and a link to each committee's page where further information is provided for this subsidiary organs of the General Assembly.

United Nations. General Assembly. 62nd Session. *Main Issues*. Retrieved July 31, 2008, from <http://un.org/ga/president/62/issues/issues.shtml>

The website provides a summary of the top issues on the agenda for the 62nd Session of the General Assembly. It also provides links that lead to further details and development of the main issues presented. It allows the researcher to know what are the topics being discussed during this session, as well as developments and future discussions of the items on the agenda.

United Nations. General Assembly. 62th Session. *Thematic Debates*. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/ga/president/62/ThematicDebates/thematicdebates.shtml>

During its 62nd Session, the GA held several thematic debates to engage in further discussion and development of current issues that affect the international community. The debates were held in various countries during 2008 and highlighted various topics such as climate change, human trafficking, human security, as well as UN reform. The themes of these debates are usually reflections of the issues that the GA has on its agenda, as well as the commitment the GA has with the international community regarding these issues.

United Nations. General Assembly. 60th Session. (2005, September 16). *2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1)*. Retrieved September 10, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r60.htm>

On September 16, 2005, the General Assembly signed resolution A/RES/60/1 at the 2005 World Summit which was a follow-up to the 2000 Millennium Summit. The document reaffirms the GA's commitment to the MDGs alongside other commitments, such as the fight against terrorism. This resolution calls for the creation of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Human Rights Council.

United Nations. General Assembly. 60th Session. (2006, April 3). *Human Rights Council (A/RES/60/251)*. Retrieved September 10, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r60.htm>

The General Assembly passed Resolution A/RES/60/251 establishing the Human Rights Council. In this resolution, the GA reaffirms its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Human Rights Council replaced the Commission on Human Rights in 2006.

United Nations. General Assembly. 60th Session. (2005, December 30). *The Peacebuilding Commission (A/RES/60/180)*. Retrieved September 10, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r60.htm>

On December 30, 2005, the General Assembly adopted Resolution A/RES/60/180, establishing the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC). Working alongside the SC and the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, the GA laid down the framework of the PBC. The PBC was established to create mechanism of recovery and reconstruction for countries emerging out of conflict.

United Nations. General Assembly. 59th Session. *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security, and Human Rights for All, Report of the Secretary-General*. Retrieved August 10, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/largerfreedom/contents.htm>

In 2005, the historic report of former Secretary-General Kofi Annan was released and has proven to be one of the most important documents of UN history. Section IV of the Report is dedicated to strengthening the UN system. Items 158-164 of this section are dedicated to GA reform. Annan calls for bolder measures within the GA to improve the deliberative process, attend to issues currently affecting the international community, and create measures to involve civil society within the GA.

United Nations. General Assembly. 5th Session. (1950, November 3). *Uniting For Peace A/RES/ 377(V)*. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/5/ares5.htm>

In 1950, the GA adopted resolution 377(V) "Uniting for Peace." This resolution allows the GA to take action when there appears to be a situation that threatens peace and security is vetoed by a permanent member of the SC. According to the resolution, the GA can also give out recommendation to parties involved to "maintain and secure international peace and security."

United Nations. Economic and Social Council. (2006, March 22). *Implementation of the General Assembly United Nations resolution 60/251(E/2006/2)*. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/docs/resdec.asp?type=1&year=2006>
The Economic and Social Council decided in 2006 to take up on the GA resolution, A/RES/60/251, regarding the replacement of the Commission on Human Rights. In the ECOSOC resolution, the original 1946 mandate of the Commission was recalled, and called for the conclusion of the activities of the Commission at its 62nd Session. The decision was made effective on June 16, 2006. In this same year, the Human Rights Council was established under the 2005 GA resolution A/RES/60/251.

United Nations. Security Council. (2005, December 20). *Post-conflict peacebuilding (S/RES/1645 and S/RES/1646)*. Retrieved September 10, 2008, from http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions05.htm
The Security Council adopted Resolutions 1645 and 1646 in 2005 which gave the approval to create the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) alongside the GA's Resolution A/RES 60/180 in 2005. Working alongside the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, the framework was established for the PBC. During its first year of existence, the PBC has focused on the regions of Burundi and Sierra Leone.

United Nations. (1945, June 6). *United Nations Charter*. Retrieved July 9, 2008, from <http://un.org/aboutun/charter>
This is an online version of the Charter of the United Nations. This is the main document where the mandate of the GA is established. Chapter VI of the Charter is dedicated to the GA. It stipulates functions and powers granted to the GA in order to carry out its work properly.

Additional Sources

Kaufmann, J. (1980). World Meeting Place: The General Assembly. In *United Nations Decision Making* (pp. 25-42). The Netherlands: Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers.
This book provides a very detailed look into the activities and functions of the main organs of the UN. The section dedicated to the General Assembly provides an analysis in how decisions are made within the Assembly. In addition, it studies step-by-step procedures to reach an accord with in the GA as well as how the GA reaches other agreements with other UN organs.

Townley, R. (1968). The Six Pillars of Collective Wisdom. In *The United Nations: A View from Within* (pp. 30-34). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
In the selected chapter of this book, the author gives a detailed look at the composition, structure, and functions of the six main UN organs. The first section of this chapter is dedicated to the main UN organ, the General Assembly. The author provides the reader with a brief, yet comprehensive look to the activities of the GA and the functions that are detailed in the UN Charter.

I. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering. (2003). *Freezing of Terrorist Assets. International Best Practice*. Retrieved July 9, 2010, from Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering Web site: <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/30/43/34242709.pdf>.
The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) provided 40 Recommendations on money laundering and how to combat it. Shortly thereafter, the FATF provided nine Special Recommendations on freezing terrorist assets. The International Best Practices paper outlines the necessary actions needed by the international community to freeze terrorist assets and also develops a highly complex yet efficacious system for blocking the flow of monies into terrorist operations.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2007). *Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism: Latest developments*. Retrieved July 10, 2010 from Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Web site: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/terrorism/rapporteur/srchr.htm>.
The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is a centralized agency where all human rights concerns are discussed. The OHCHR protects and promotes human rights, and their work has flourished by helping Member States implement government programs and training to bolster their human rights policies, administration of justice and legal systems reform. OHCHR's involvement of protecting human rights against

terrorism are valuable because their work in Member States helps them to deal with the threat of an attack before one happens or the fallout after an attack occurs.

Rand Corporation. (2007, August 23). *Commentary: Combating Radicalization*. Retrieved July 10, 2010 from Rand Cooperation Web site: <http://www.rand.org/commentary/2007/08/23/UPI.html>.

This article is commentary from the well renowned Rand Corporation, a think tank specializing in Middle East policy solutions. It gives a short yet highly effective look at the war on terror and how law enforcement agencies should be viewing it. The commentary also takes a look at how groups like Al Qaeda are impacting the Muslim community as well as how they view violent acts of terrorism.

Reaching Critical Will. (2001). *Definition of Terrorism and its Root Causes*. Retrieved July 9, 2010 from Reaching Critical Web Site: <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/1com/terror.html>.

Reaching Critical Will is a non-governmental organization that focuses on disarmament and security issues. Their mandate includes the abolition of nuclear weapons and fostering democratic practices in the attempt to completely disarm the international community. Their involvement in the fight against terrorism is similar, as they include nuclear terrorism in their list of key issues. Since Reaching Critical Will also focuses on democracy and rights, their involvement will be key in combating the issue of international terrorism.

United Nations. (2008). *UN Action to Counter Terrorism: Human Rights*. Retrieved July 10, 2010 from United Nations Web Site: <http://www.un.org/terrorism/terrorism-hr.shtml>.

The UN is the leading organization that discusses the way certain events affect the international community. This page deals specifically with the UN actions for protecting human rights against terrorism. In the aftermath of a terrorist attack, governments may be prone to limiting essential freedoms to help protect against another, but using the UN principles help governments to protect their citizens without limiting their human rights and freedoms.

United Nations. (2008). *UN Action to Counter Terrorism: Adopting a global counter-terrorism strategy*. Retrieved July 10, 2010 from United Nations Web Site: <http://www.un.org/terrorism/framework.shtml>

The Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, which was adopted by all 192 Member States in 2006, outlines a framework for combating terrorism and implementing policies to help Member States create policy and plans of action for dealing with terrorist attacks.

United Nations. (2008). *UN Action to Counter Terrorism: General Assembly Actions to Counter Terrorism*. Retrieved July 10, 2010 from United Nations Web Site: <http://www.un.org/terrorism/ga.shtml>

The General Assembly Member States, in 2006, adopted a Global Counter Terrorism Strategy. This strategy aims to help states bolster their own policies, and help protect on a regional, national, and local level against terrorist attacks and how to deal with them if one should occur. This page outlines the work of the General Assembly to implement the strategy and help Member States deal with the threat of terrorism.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2010). *Global Action Against Terrorism*. Retrieved July 12, 2010 from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Web Site: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/global-action-against-terrorism.html>.

This site outlines UNODC's efforts in the fight against terrorism, including implementation of existing legal instruments written by the international community. This UNODC site also discusses the assistance that the organization provides to Member States with regard to technical training and UNODC's activities in counter-terrorism.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Preventing Terrorist Acts: A Criminal Justice Strategy Integrating Rule of Law Standards in Implementations of United Nations Anti-Terrorism Instruments*. Retrieved July 15, 2010 from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Web Site:

<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/terrorism/TATs/en/3IRoLen.pdf>.

This document is a comprehensive strategic plan of action for ramping up civil society and Member States' criminal justice systems to help prosecute terrorist acts in accordance with international legal instruments as well as the rule of law.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2010). *UNODC's role in Terrorism Prevention*. Retrieved July 10, 2010 from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Web Site: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/the-role-of-unodc-in-terrorism-prevention.html?ref=menu>side.

UNODC plays an important role in preventing terrorist attacks because they work on the ground and with existing legal frameworks to criminalize the activities that allow terrorist networks to flourish. Some of the activities they focus on include drug trade, money laundering, and arms trade. These activities have seen a drastic increase of terrorist participation so UNODC's monitoring of these illicit activities helps curb terrorist activities by stopping them before they have a chance to use the benefits of their criminal activity.

United Nations Security Council. (2001). *S/RES/1376*. Retrieved July 10, 2010 from United Nations Web Site: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/docs.asp?Topic=Terrorism&Type=Resolution>.

Security Council Resolution 1373 created the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) in the aftermath of the September 11th, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City. It calls for the suppression of terrorist assets by Member States and encourages the exchange of information between Member States to help prevent terrorist attacks.

United Nations Security Council. (2009). *S/RES/1904*. Retrieved July 15, 2010 from United Nations Web Site: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/docs.asp?Topic=Terrorism&Type=Resolution>.

This 2009 resolution focuses specifically on the activities of al Qaeda, and their criminal enterprise. The resolution bolsters sanctions placed on the terrorist organization and increases penalties for states that may be caught supporting al Qaeda in any fashion. This resolution also encourages Member States to use "listing" of individuals and organizations to help prevent a terrorist attack by sharing information and providing legal ramifications for anyone caught in the planning or execution of a terrorist attack.

The Wolfsberg Group. (2002). *The Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*. Retrieved July 15, 2010, from Wolfsberg Group Web site: http://www.wolfsberg-principles.com/pdf/ws_on_terrorism.pdf.

The Wolfsberg Statement on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism was issued at the request of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The FATF is a highly respected actor in the global war on terror, and the Wolfsberg Statement added much needed and in depth analysis of how the international community can put a halt to the seemingly endless flow of money in terrorist operations. The statement gives clear goals for suppressing terrorist finances.

II. The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

American Association for the Advancement of Science. Center for Science Diplomacy. Retrieved July 21, 2010 from <http://diplomacy.aaas.org/about.shtml>

The American Association for the Advancement of Science or AAAS, has a Center for Science Diplomacy, that highlights the need for participation of civil society in the dialogue of international science diplomacy. The Center for Science Diplomacy analyzes foreign policies, builds partnerships, and assembles teams of delegates to action for science diplomacy. This is an important step for international policy building for the new nuclear era, and for the attempts of the international community to disarm.

American Association for the Advancement of Science. (January 2010). *New Frontiers in Science Diplomacy*. Retrieved July 21, 2010 from http://diplomacy.aaas.org/files/New_Frontiers.pdf.

New Frontiers in Science Diplomacy is a special report that was written in conjunction with the United Kingdom's Royal Society. Both organizations use science to rise above international conflicts. This report also emphasizes existing science diplomacy programs that are flourishing with their polices and making sound decisions in the realm of international policymaking.

Bureau of Industry and Security, United States Department of Commerce. *Multilateral Export Regimes*. Retrieved July 16, 2010, from <http://www.bis.doc.gov/policiesandregulations/multilateralexportregimes.htm>.

The United States Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) Web site is useful for understanding how export controls function in the international trade regime. This particular section of the Web site shows how different export control regimes function, including the already mentioned Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The others listed here are the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Australia Group, and the Nuclear Suppliers Group. These regimes also focus on nuclear dual-use technologies that can be dangerous if put to the right use.

General Accounting Office. (1983, September 29). *Controlling Exports of Dual-Use Nuclear-Related Equipment*. Retrieved July 21, 2010, from <http://archive.gao.gov/f0102/122594.pdf>.

The General Accounting Office, which is now known as the Government Accountability Office, or GAO, is known as the "Congressional Watchdog." They write reports on the business and politics of the United States Congress, and this one details the need for stricter controls on dual use technologies. This report also focuses on how export controls can assist in curtailing the proliferation of these hard to track items.

International Atomic Energy Agency. The "Atoms for Peace" Agency. Retrieved July 20, 2010, from <http://www.iaea.org/About/index.html>.

This website is an introduction to the IAEA and its work in the field of nuclear weapons inspection. The IAEA is the premier agency that works in conjunction with the United Nations to ensure that all of the established safeguards are met and followed. The IAEA uses its statute to create guidelines in three main areas: safety and security, safeguards and verification, and science and technology.

International Atomic Energy Agency. Uranium Fuels the Present and Future. Retrieved July 20, 2010, from <http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/News/2010/uraniumfuels.html>.

This news report from the IAEA discusses the current worldwide stores of uranium, an element necessary for nuclear powered technology. IAEA says that the world's stores are enough to last for several hundred years, meaning the peaceful development of nuclear capabilities will be secured for the future. With this news, proper planning for energy, technology, medicine and agriculture industries can begin and take shape.

Missile Technology Control Regime. (2008, January 9). Equipment, Software and Technology Annex. Retrieved July 21, 2010 from <http://www.mtcr.info/english/annex.html>.

The Equipment, Software and Technology Annex, published by the MTCR, is a report that seeks to classify items that can be used both for peaceful uses as well as for the development of nuclear weapons systems. This annex provides useful definitions and categories that assist its 34 members to making useful export policy controls and guidelines for trading items that have the potential to be used for nuclear weapons.

Missile Technology Control Regime. The Missile Technology Control Regime. Retrieved July 21, 2010, from <http://www.mtcr.info/english/index.html>.

This Web page is an introduction to the organization that is made up of thirty-four countries that have export controls on dual-use items. The goal of the MTCR is to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons materials by using stricter export controls. The MTCR is a loose collaborative effort that encourages policy driven solutions to halting the flow of materials that can be used for nuclear weapons development.

Missile Technology Control Regime. Objectives of the Missile Technology Control Regime. Retrieved July 21, 2010 from <http://www.mtcr.info/english/objectives.html>.

The Objectives section of the MTCR's Web site details the actions and attempts at export controls on nuclear capable materials, and also gives a mission statement. The main objective of the MTCR is to not only utilize export controls, but also to hold regular meetings and encourage its members to dialogue frequently and openly to discourage the use of dual-use items for nuclear weaponry.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Nuclear Energy Agency. (20 July 2010). Latest Data Shows Long-Term Security of Uranium Supply. Retrieved July 22, 2010 from <http://www.nea.fr/press/2010/201003.html>.

The OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency released data on the availability of uranium for the next 25 years and beyond. In a high use situation, OECD has determined that the currently identified stores are enough to sustain the world's needs until 2035. If rates of consumption stay similar to 2008, identified resources could last for over 100 years. This will help set financial standards for uranium and will assist states in developing peaceful nuclear energy programs.

The Royal Society. (16 March 2010). Scientific cooperation to support nuclear arms control and disarmament. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://royalsociety.org/nuclear-disarmament/>.

This policy briefing outlines the Royal Society's efforts to ramp up the 'science diplomacy' efforts in the international community as a means of official foreign policy, especially as it relates to disarmament. The Royal Society is encouraging of finalizing negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty and using science diplomacy to build trust and transparency between states.

Simpson, J. (2004). The Nuclear Non Proliferation Regime: Back to the future? [Report]. Retrieved July 18, 2010,

from <http://www.unidir.org/pdf/articles/pdf-art2015.pdf>.

John Simpson's report for the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs is highly in depth regarding the consequences of how disarmament is approached by the United Nations Member States. The report is unique because Simpson tackles one of the most important issues facing the international community today: What changes have taken place since the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed that are affecting how we view non-proliferation today? Simpson also analyzes policy and structure, examining what needs to change to really need to happen in the nuclear regime to ensure that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is halted.

Suleman, A. M. (2008). Bargaining in the Shadow of Violence: The NPT, IAEA, and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Negotiations. *Berkeley Journal of International Law*, 26(1), 206-253.

This article examines the current nuclear regime in the international community and envisions an out of control climate wherein any State that desires nuclear weapons shall have them. References to the nuclear tests completed by North Korea, India, and Pakistan and Iran's continued uranium enrichment program only assist in proving that this is more than a likely reality in the coming years. The fact that the capabilities are growing in already destabilized areas only increases the fears that more States will try to develop nuclear capabilities on their own.

United Nations. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Retrieved July 18, 2010, from <http://www.un.org/Depts/dda/WMD/treaty/>.

This is a United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) site that describes the history of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The NPT is the seminal document as far as nuclear non-proliferation is considered in the international community and if it were followed as it was intended, nuclear proliferation would be a much less important topic. UNODA gives a treaty status link as well as related documents and news to the NPT.

United Nations. (4 December 1990). Science and Technology for Disarmament (A/RES/45/61). Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/45/a45r061.htm>.

Science and technology for disarmament has been on the GA agenda for over two decades. Now that development of peaceful nuclear programs seems more and more plausible for many states, the role that science and technology play a much larger role than when the agenda was first introduced in the 1990s. Now that many states have recommitted to full nuclear disarmament to meet the goals laid out by the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty, science and technology are again in the spotlight to help the international community meet said goals.

United Nations. Functions and Powers of the General Assembly. Retrieved July 21, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/ga/about/background.shtml>.

This page outlines the role of the United Nations' General Assembly body. The General Assembly is the main organ of the UN and is a consensus building body. The GA writes only nonbinding resolutions, but most of them have spurred the international community to action nonetheless, especially in the realm of disarmament, economics, and development.

Rules of Procedure General Assembly Plenary

Introduction

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the General Assembly Plenary (hereinafter referred to as “the Commission”) and shall be considered adopted by the Commission 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 Commission.

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1 - Dates of convening and adjournment

The Commission shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

Rule 2 - Place of Sessions

The Commission 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 Commission. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the Commission 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 Commission” 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 Commission 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 Commission 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 Commission 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 Commission.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the Commission 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 Commission, and shall distribute documents of the Commission to the Members of the United Nations, and generally perform all other work which the Commission 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 Commission 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 Commission.

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 Commission 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 Commission" 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 Commission, 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 Commission 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 Commission 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 Commission" 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 Commission.

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 Commission 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 Commission, 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 Commission 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 Commission, 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 Commission.

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 Commission. A motion to close the speaker's list is within the purview of the Commission 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 Commission shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the Commission'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 Commission.

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 Commission favors the closure of debate, the Commission 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;
- 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 Commission 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 Commission 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 Commission 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 Commission. These draft resolutions/reports are the collective property of the Commission, 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 Commission, 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.

V. VOTING**Rule 30 - Voting rights**

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

This section applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions, and portions of draft resolutions 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 Commission for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the Commission 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 acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. 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 Commission 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 roll 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 Commission 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

1. When the Commission 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 Commission shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.
2. 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 or of the amendment 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 Commission 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 Commission 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.

VII. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Rule 43 - Participation of non-Member States

1. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations that is not a member of the Commission 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 Commission 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 Commission 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 Commission 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 Commission is no longer required.

Rule 45 - Participation of national liberation movements

The Commission 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 46 - Participation of and consultation with specialized agencies

In accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the specialized agencies shall be entitled:

- a) To be represented at meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary organs;
- b) To participate, without the right to vote, through their representatives, 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 member of the Commission or of the subsidiary organ concerned.

Rule 47 - 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 Commission 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 Commission on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations.