

NMUN • LATIN AMERICA

QUITO, ECUADOR 2010

Economic & Social Committee



NATIONAL MODEL
UNITED NATIONS

10 – 17 January 2010

BACKGROUND GUIDE 2010





NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS – TATIN AMERICA 2010

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UNIVERSIDAD SAN FRANCISCO DE QUITO, ECUADOR
CAMPUS CUMBAYA, 10-17 JANUARY

Dear Delegates,

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Welcome to the 2010 National Model United Nations (NMUN) Conference in Quito, Ecuador! We are very pleased to be serving as your Directors and Assistant Directors for the ECOSOC Plenary Committee this January.

We would like to introduce ourselves, as we will be your first contacts for your questions and suggestions, which we will be more than happy to receive. Lauren Judy has a Bachelors degree from Salem College in English and Spanish, a Masters Degree in International Affairs and Development from George Washington University and is currently continuing her graduate studies at the University of Colorado in Boulder where she is focusing on Latin American literature, society and culture. Her Assistant Director will be Sheryn Barham is a 4th year student at the University of San Francisco de Quito studying International Relations and Political Science. Sheryn has a particular interest in the Middle Eastern Affairs and International Security.

The topics that ECOSOC will be examining this year are:

1. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
2. Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance: Present Challenges and their Impact on the Future

The ECOSOC Plenary provides a key venue for broad-based discussions regarding a wide variety of international economic and social issues and Member States are dedicated to finding solutions for occurring or anticipated problems. Delegates have the responsibility to apply available resources wisely and with respect to internationally diverse needs. These tasks require profound knowledge of the role of the council, economic coherences, and their social consequences.

The topics of your committee are likely to be affected by current events. Therefore, you might want to constantly observe these developments in order to keep yourself updated. This guide will aid you in developing a basic understanding of the topics and give you a starting point for future research.

Every delegation is required to submit a position paper prior to attending the conference. NMUN will accept position papers via e-mail by December 15th. Please refer to the Director-General's letter explaining NMUN's position paper requirements and restrictions, as adherence to these guidelines is of utmost importance.

Your experience in the ECOSOC Plenary will be challenging, but very enriching at the same time. We know about the demanding preparation for the participation in your committee's work. Please do not hesitate to direct any questions or concerns toward your Director. We are confident that our conference will be a great success. We look forward to meeting you in Quito and wish you all the best.

Sincerely,

Lauren Judy
Director
ecosoc.la@nmun.org

Sheryn Barham
Assistant Director

Note:

The Committee History for the ECOSOC Background Guide was researched and written by Ms. Heidi Schneble in coordination with the committee staff.

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

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

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

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

The following format specifications are **required** for all papers:

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

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. **A file of the position paper** (.doc or .pdf) **for each assigned committee** should be sent to the committee email address listed in the Background Guide.
2. Each delegation should also send **one set of all position papers** to the e-mail designated for their venue: position.papers.la@nmun.org. This set will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments.
- 3.

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than **December 15, 2009**.

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

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

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

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

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

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. We recommend Member States implement the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and, in cooperation with established diamond industries, increase controls for record keeping, spot checks of trading companies, physical inspections of imports and exports, and maintenance of verifiable records of rough diamond inventories. Pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and in conjunction with S/RES/1346, we support renewed targeted sanctions on Côte d'Ivoire, initiated under Paragraph 1 of S/RES/1782, and recommend the Security Council use targeted sanctions and embargos to offset illicit exploitation of diamond trading. Canada recognizes the crucial role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the review of rough diamond control measures developed through the Kimberly Process and encourages States to include NGOs, such as Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada, in the review processes called for in A/RES/58/290. We urge Member States to act in accordance with A/RES/60/182 to optimize the beneficial development impact of artisanal and alluvial diamond miners by establishing a coordinating mechanism for financial and technical assistance through the Working Group of the Kimberly Process of Artisanal Alluvial Producers. Canada calls upon States and NGOs to provide basic educational material regarding diamond valuation and market prices for artisanal diggers, as recommended by the Diamond Development Initiative. Canada will continue to adhere to the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and is dedicated to ensuring accountability, transparency, and effective regulation of the rough diamond trade through the utilization of voluntary peer review systems and the promotion of increased measures of internal control within all diamond producing States.

II. The Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy

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

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

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

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

History of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

With the end of World War II in 1945, the international community was determined to strengthen efforts toward the creation of an intergovernmental organization designed to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind.¹ According to the United Nations' (UN) *Charter's* preamble the UN would also be responsible for the development of economic and social progress.² Due to this broad mandate, coupled with an increasingly growing and interdependent international society, it was necessary to divide the United Nations into six principal organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Economic and Social Council or ECOSOC.³ ECOSOC would become the principal organ entrusted with the promotion and development of economic and social progress by being a coordinator of the work of nearly all UN agencies and bodies concerned with economic and social issues.⁴

The United Nations' *Charter* outlines the composition, structure, functions and powers for ECOSOC in Chapter X.⁵ Specifically Articles 62, 63, and 71 of the UN *Charter* lay out the structure for the Economic and Social Council.⁶ In particular, it states that the council will meet once a year for a four-week assembly in New York.⁷ Under the *Charter*, ECOSOC members are selected by the General Assembly to serve a term of three years.⁸ In 1945, ECOSOC membership consisted of eighteen members, however, as the membership of the UN increased it was necessary to increase the membership of ECOSOC.⁹ In 1965, the *Charter* was amended and membership was increased to 27 Member State and again amended in 1973 increasing ECOSOC membership to 54 Member States.¹⁰

While membership into ECOSOC is highly coveted by UN Member States, due to the role of coordinator ECOSOC plays in numerous UN agencies and bodies, seats are allocated based upon geographical representation.¹¹ The current distribution of seats is ECOSOC is as follows: fourteen for African states, eleven for Asian states, six for Eastern European states, ten for Latin American and Caribbean states, and 13 for Western European and other states.¹² In addition to membership selection, an ECOSOC president and an Executive Bureau are selected for terms of one year.¹³ The purpose of the president and Executive Bureau is to propose the agenda, draw up the programme and organize the annual ECOSOC session.¹⁴ The representation of the Executive Bureau includes one government from each of the five world regions which include Africa, Asia, East Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Europe and other developed countries.¹⁵

In addition to outlining the structure of ECOSOC, Chapter X also describes the function and powers of the council.¹⁶ ECOSOC falls under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly (GA) and is responsible for the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment, economic and social progress, solving international economic and health related problems as well as promoting universal respect for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.¹⁷ The UN *Charter* allows ECOSOC to initiate studies, conduct reports as well as formulate resolutions, recommendations and conventions for the General Assembly.¹⁸ In addition to the work done by ECOSOC as a principal UN organ, it is also granted specific roles and functions in relation to other UN bodies and agencies.¹⁹

The focus of ECOSOC generally falls into one of the following categories: economic development, social progress,

¹ United Nations. *Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*, 1945.

² *Ibid.*

³ Ryan, *The United Nations and International Politics*, 2001, p.19.

⁴ Fasulo, *An Insider's Guide to the UN*, 2004, p.153.

⁵ United Nations. *Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*, 1945, Chapter X.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Members*, n.d.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Ryan, *The United Nations and International Politics*, 2001, p.25.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Members*, n.d

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ United Nations. *Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*, 1945, Chapter X.

¹⁷ Ryan, *The United Nations and International Politics*, 2001, p.25.

¹⁸ United Nations. *Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*, 1945, Chapter X. Article 62.

¹⁹

human rights, inter-cultural understanding, and health and welfare.²⁰ In order to best fulfill this mandate, the majority of ECOSOC's work is done through subsidiary bodies, including functional and regional commissions.²¹ The functional commissions include Human Rights, the Status of Woman, Population and Development, Transnational Corporations, Sustainable Development and Narcotic Drugs.²² The regional commissions include the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ECAP), and the Economic Commission for West Asia (ECWA).²³

One of ECOSOC's most important functions is serving as an intermediary between the General Assembly and the non-governmental organizations (NGOs).²⁴ ECOSOC has also seen a substantial growth in the participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In 1960 there were fewer than 20 NGOs per country compared to today where NGOs exceed more than 500 per country.²⁵ ECOSOC negotiates the agreements that define the relationship between the UN and over 2,000 NGOs that have consultative status.²⁶ Article 71 of the *UN Charter* grants consultative status to NGOs involved in issues addressed by the United Nations.²⁷ In 1948, forty-one NGOs had consultative status while by 2005 2,600 NGOs had consultative status.²⁸

ECOSOC, like many of the UN organs and divisions, continues to evolve. Throughout ECOSOC's history, the main universal critique has been the accusation that it is unfocused.²⁹ At the UN founding, ECOSOC had originally been designed to be more of a deliberative body rather than an operational one with the purpose to assist other UN agencies with their work.³⁰ As such ECOSOC is often the body which discusses numerous recommendations for reforms.³¹ The creation of the Millennium Declaration provided ECOSOC an opportunity to evolve, creating two specific forums under ECOSOC's jurisdiction. The 2005 World Summit called for the creation of the Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) and the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) which was adopted through a General Assembly Resolution A/60/L.1 in 2007.³² AMRs objective is to assess the progress and goals agreed upon at international conferences and forums while the DCF is responsible for reviewing and assisting in the smooth unity of the different international development partners.³³ The table below is a list of the 2009 ECOSOC membership.³⁴

Algeria 2009	Indonesia 2009	Peru 2011
Barbados 2009	Iraq 2009	Philippines 2009
Belarus 2009	Japan 2011	Poland 2010
Bolivia 2009 Brazil 2010	Kazakhstan 2009	Portugal 2011
Cameroon 2010	Liechtenstein 2011	Republic of Korea 2010 Romania 2009
Canada 2009	Luxembourg 2009	Russian Federation 2010 Saint Kitts and Nevis 2011 Saint Lucia 2010
Cape Verde 2009	Malawi 2009	Saudi Arabia 2011
China 2010	Malaysia 2010	Somalia 2009
Congo 2010	Mauritius 2011	Sudan 2009
Côte d'Ivoire 2011	Moldova 2010	Sweden 2010
El Salvador 2009	Morocco 2011	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 2010
Estonia 2011	Mozambique 2010	United States of America 2009
France 2011	Namibia 2011	Uruguay 2010
Germany 2011	Netherlands 2009	Venezuela 2011
Greece 2011	New Zealand 2010	
Guatemala 2011	Niger 2010	
Guinea-Bissau 2011	Norway 2010	
India 2011	Pakistan 2010	

²⁰ Ryan, *The United Nations and International Politics*, 2001, p.25-26.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ Fasulo, *An Insider's Guide to the UN*, 2004, p.155.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p.156.

²⁷ United Nations. *Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*, 1945 Chapter X Article 71.

²⁸ Pubantz, *Constructing Reason: Human Rights and the Democratization of the United States*, 2005.

²⁹ Fasulo, *An Insider's Guide to the UN*, 2004, p. 155.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² United Nations, *Strengthening the Economic and Social Council (A/Res/61/16)*, 2007.

³³ *Ibid.*

I. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

Introduction

In March of 2002, the United Nations (UN), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) co-sponsored an unprecedented meeting to discuss “key financial and related issues pertaining to global development and international economic cooperation” in Monterrey, Mexico.³⁵ The meeting included “50 heads of state and over 200 ministers of finance, foreign affairs, development and trade.” It also involved high-level representatives from key international organizations including: “the UN, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and by prominent business and civil society leaders.”³⁶

The Monterrey Consensus

The outcome of the March 2002 was a document known as the Monterrey Consensus.³⁷ The consensus was seen initially as a commitment between UN Member States to “provide the means to attack poverty worldwide.”³⁸ It did so by addressing key issues of importance to both developed and developing states and addressing key “thematic areas” that included “domestic resource mobilization, private capital flows, trade, aid, debt and international systemic issue.”³⁹ Moreover, the Consensus seemed to indicate a new age of “cooperation between the Bretton Woods institutions,” a list that includes the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the other key international financial and development institutions (the UN, the World Bank and the WTO).⁴⁰

The Consensus itself is regarded as “a commitment to a broad-based development agenda that takes into account poverty reduction and environmental sustainability as well as economic growth.”⁴¹ It does so by:

- Distinguishing between countries that are reliant on official development assistance (ODA) and those that “adequate infrastructure and human capital.”⁴²
- Recognized the ODA as “a critical component of development for countries with the least capacity to attract investment.”⁴³
- Emphasized trade, market access and financial investment as necessary for poor country’s development;
- Highlighted the existence and situation of particularly troubled areas (eg. sub-Saharan Africa, small island and landlocked developing states).⁴⁴
- Acknowledged that current (as of 2002) ODA would be insufficient for states attempting to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.⁴⁵

After Monterrey

While the Monterrey meeting and resulting Consensus seemed to signify a new era of economic cooperation, in reality a few external events would destabilize the global community’s attempts at inclusive economic development. After the attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States focused a great deal of its attention to international conflicts in Afghanistan and then Iraq in large part and thus paid less attention to emerging economic issues both domestically and abroad. Also, several natural disasters struck areas that had already been struggling with economic challenges. The Indian Ocean tsunami of 2005 wreaked havoc on the region’s population and left billions of dollars of damage in its wake.⁴⁶ In south and eastern Africa, draught and conflict led to starvation and many deaths.⁴⁷ Globally, food and financial security decreased significantly and food riots began to emerge in

³⁵ United Nations, *Background*, 2008. Retrieved on August 21, 2009 from: <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/background.htm>

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ World Bank, *International Community Adopts Monterrey Consensus with Pledges of More Assistance, Commitments of Effective Use of Aid*, 2002.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ World Bank, *What is the Monterrey Consensus?*, N.D.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ ODI, *Asian Tsunami*, 2005.

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some of the world's most affected areas (including Africa and Latin America.)⁴⁸ Even developed countries such as the United States, Great Britain and European Union Member States were not immune to a general decline in the world's economy. These states faced and, in many cases, continue to face a global economic crisis in which key financial markets have lost value and stability, to the detriment of State, regional and global economic conditions.⁴⁹ Also, the Doha Round of trade negotiations broke down with Member States unable to reach important compromises regarding tariffs.⁵⁰

Later Negotiations

In late 2008, UN Member States met again to consider the state of the Monterrey Consensus in light of the current economic climate and to monitor the implementation of the consensus. Member States were reminded by current United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon that "the Monterrey vision could yet deliver... a new era of cooperation, bridging the old North-South divide."⁵¹ Member States recognized this understanding and recommitted themselves to fulfilling the principles of the original consensus, including specifically the mobilizing of domestic resources for development in the meeting's final document entitled the *Doha Declaration on Financing for Development* (A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1*).⁵²

The Monterrey Consensus and related meetings over the previous several years have demonstrated the global community's desire to fulfill Millennium Development Goal 1, to end poverty, through policies aimed at smart and sustainable development. However, with lower or even deteriorating budgets a great deal of creativity will need to be engaged if UN Member States will be able to meet their obligations.

With this in mind, States may consider the following questions as useful in guiding their research:

- How has the social and economic situation in each State changed since the original Monterrey Consensus?
- How has the Monterrey Consensus and the more recent *Doha Declaration on Financing for Development* impacted each state individually?
- Have regional responses to economic hardship taken into account the Monterrey and Doha principles? If so, to what effect?
- Has more economic aid or technical assistance been made available to developing States by sponsor States? If so, how has this State managed to do so during trying economic times? If not, how is the State prioritizing its international goals during difficult economic periods?

II. Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance: Present Challenges and their Impact on the Future

Introduction: Overview of the Problem and Current Status

Humanitarian assistance can be understood as an international response of humanitarian character, which aims to assist civilians in need as an outcome of armed conflict as well as natural disasters.⁵³ In this sense, humanitarian assistance is portrayed as an international relief tool that vows to guarantee the respect and fulfillment of what portrayed under the *IV Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War* (Aug. 12, 1949).⁵⁴ The Conventions intend to protect civilians and to meet the basic needs during times of conflict and hazardous situations.

Humanitarian assistance is driven by several actors within the international arena. The United Nations (UN)'s Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) is a key organization involved in providing humanitarian assistance around the world today.⁵⁵ UNOCHA was created in 1991 under the *General Assembly Resolution 46/182* which called for the strengthening of the UN's response to compound emergencies and natural disasters, coordination of humanitarian response and humanitarian policy development as well as improving its

⁴⁸ World Bank, *World Bank Expands Response to Food Price Crisis*, 2007.

⁴⁹ Financial Times, *In Depth Coverage of the Global Financial Crisis*, 2009.

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⁵¹ ICFD, *Follow-up ICFD to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus*, 2008.

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ UNOCHA, *Humanitarian Assistance*, 2003.

⁵⁴ Buergethal & Murphy, *Public International Law in a Nutshell*, 2002.

⁵⁵

effectiveness regarding humanitarian operations. Furthermore, *Resolution 46/182* also created the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), key inter-agency forum for humanitarian response coordination.⁵⁶

Given the high amount of coordination that is necessary between UN and its many humanitarian partners, the IASC has been affirmed to be the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination regarding humanitarian assistance throughout the world.⁵⁷ Nonetheless, further coordination among actors is needed as funds are not adequately allocated given the amount and severity of dangers that humanitarian workers must contend with in order to reach and properly assign humanitarian aid which will lead to better outcomes. Hence, the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), along with the General Assembly (GA) have undertaken several efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts amid the different actors. The most recent attempt taken was the adoption of UN General Assembly 2005 *Resolution 59/141* which calls upon all member states and humanitarian actors to work with and within the UNOCHA spectrum in order to enhance coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian assistance worldwide.⁵⁸

Principle Actors and Stakeholders

Armed conflicts and natural disasters occur around the world today.⁵⁹ Such disturbances have led to an increased number of displaced people as well as an increasing number of humanitarian situations that the world is seeking to address. This has also led to the proliferation of various humanitarian groups that seek to better the lives of victims and those. Currently, there are more than 15 UN Peacekeeping Operations.⁶⁰ There are approximately 22 UNOCHA Field Offices worldwide.⁶¹ These offices work to assist civilians in times of armed conflicts and further natural and manmade emergencies and disasters.⁶² Among humanitarian actors, the UNOCHA comprises the main UN department aimed at facilitating humanitarian response through the coordination and policy development throughout the several humanitarian assistance agencies, work mostly carried out by the IASC, agency intended to “develop and agree on system-wide humanitarian policies; to allocate responsibilities among agencies in humanitarian programmes [...]”⁶³ In addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is one of the major humanitarian actors worldwide. The ICRC’s humanitarian activities are carried out under the premises which must be held by all humanitarian actors: impartiality, neutrality and independence; principles that are intended to assure a safe and, especially, a non-biased humanitarian response in a given place and to guarantee the non political and military status of the operation. Hence, security of humanitarian staff has become of prior concern in the humanitarian affairs agenda given the many dangers that they encounter in order to assign humanitarian aid, which many of the times cannot reach its specific destination given the high complexity of the environments in need.

The United Nations and its Role in the Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

The main approach taken by the United Nations has been the adoption of the General Assembly *Resolution 46/182* of 1991 in which UN Member States acknowledge the need for an emergency relief coordinator. Moreover, the resolution called for a coordination system that will allow as well as formulate coordination policies that would enable humanitarian assistance agencies and other actors to harmonize humanitarian assistance in order to “strengthen [...] and make more effective the collective efforts of the international community, [...] in providing humanitarian assistance.”⁶⁴ The adoption of the aforementioned resolution enabled the creation of the UNOCHA and the IASC, major UN bodies entitled and intended to regulate and coordinate all humanitarian assistance efforts in order to reach a more efficient and accurate humanitarian relief system.

Most recently, the ECOSOC adopted *Resolution 2008/36* which further calls upon the intensification of coordination efforts as well as it “encourages Member States and, where applicable, regional organizations to strengthen operational and legal frameworks for international disaster relief, taking into account [...] the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance.”⁶⁵

Remaining Challenges

⁵⁶ UNOCHA, A Brief History of OCHA, 2008.

⁵⁷ IASC, About the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, N.D.

⁵⁸ United Nations, General Assembly Resolution 59/141, 2005.

⁵⁹ UNOCHA, Humanitarian Issues, 2008.

⁶⁰ United Nations, United Nations Peacekeeping, 2009.

⁶¹ UNOCHA, Coordination Activities in the Field, 2009.

⁶² UNOCHA, Emergency Relief Tools and Services, 2008.

⁶³ IASC, About the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, N.D.

⁶⁴ United Nations, General Assembly Resolution 46/182, 1991.

⁶⁵

Humanitarian assistance faces numerous current and ongoing obstructions to the international community's ability to provide safe and efficient humanitarian responses to crises. The safety and security of humanitarian personnel is one of the greatest challenge faced by humanitarian agencies. Since humanitarian action is carried out in violent surroundings, the vulnerability of humanitarian aid staff continues to represent a huge challenge to be confronted by the United Nations and the many International actors. According to 2008 Secretary-General Report on the Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations:

In 2008, the Department for Safety and Security of the Secretariat (UNDSS) reported a 36 per cent increase in deaths of United Nations — including humanitarian — personnel caused by malicious acts [...] The trend continued of locally recruited personnel being the most vulnerable, accounting for the majority of casualties, arrests, detentions and harassments. Out of the total number of 25 deaths, 21 involved locally recruited staff members.⁶⁶

Humanitarian actors face countless challenges including the threat of violent acts against themselves and the groups they work to protect. Most of the time, such occurrences arise because of politically motivated scenarios. Consequently, a second challenge relies on the towering risk rejection mainly caused if the three principles of impartiality, neutrality and independence are not followed. In such cases, humanitarian assistance may be perceived as affiliated or biased which may motivate attacks against them as a result to their seeming association to one of the parties to a conflict. As expressed by the Secretary General, “the prevalence and severity of violence against humanitarian workers, facilities and assets inhibit their mobility and field presence, often preventing lifesaving aid delivery to hundreds of thousands of people.”⁶⁷ In this regard, the respect and acceptance of such principles on behalf of humanitarian personnel is vital to conduct a neutral, responsible and suitable humanitarian response.

Furthermore, as armed conflicts persist and natural disasters arise, humanitarian assistance recruits increase, making of coordination a more difficult status to reach, disrupting the path that such assistance must follow.

Last but definitely not least, attaining effective and opportune assistance to civilians in need not only represents a main challenge, but the core responsibility. UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon noted recently that “the consequences of impeding the delivery of life-saving assistance to communities in need include prolonging and exacerbating human suffering [...]”⁶⁸ In his speech, he then goes on to note that as the conflicts continue they become extremely costly, both in financial terms and, more importantly, due to their incalculable human cost.⁶⁹

Conclusion

Humanitarian assistance is an important aspect of the remains as the prior relief tool within the humanitarian affairs scope. Nonetheless, much needs to be done in order to direct a much efficient and accurate humanitarian response to those in need. One such important challenge is the need to improve effort so as to assure the correct and timely distribution of humanitarian assistance.

The Economic and Social Council is faced with a number of questions.

- How can coordination be strengthened between the vast amounts of humanitarian assistance actors in the field?
- How can the three key principles of humanitarian assistance - impartiality, neutrality and independence- be sustained and accepted in order to eradicate association to one of the parties of a conflict?
- How can the work of the AISC be improved in order to reach further consensus and coordination amongst the several humanitarian actors?
- What can be done in order to hold accountable those humanitarian actors incapable of meeting and respecting the three principles aforementioned?

⁶⁶ United Nations, Report of the Secretary General, 2009.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

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Annotated Bibliography

Committee History

Fasulo, L. (2004). *An Insider's Guide to the UN*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Fasulo describes in detail the development, creation, and functions of all of the major organs of the United Nations such as the role of ECOSOC. Numerous themes and topics explored are not only the creation of the UN but also the role of the United States in its development and many of the topics and obstacles currently facing the UN such as globalization and drug trafficking.

Pubantz, J. (2005, December). Constructing reason: Human Rights and the Democratization of the United States. *Social Forces*, 84(2), 1291-1302.

During the 20th century, the United States has played a considerable role in the promotion of democracy and human rights. The United States, however, has not taken on this task alone. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have also played an important role in this area. NGOs in the UN have grown considerably since the creation of the United Nations in 1945. In particular, NGOs have taken an important role within the realm of ECOSOC activities and functions.

Ryan, S. (2001). *The United Nations and International Politics*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

Ryan uses his work to examine the creation and development of the United Nations since its inception in 1945. In addition, he also analyzes the role of the United Nations played during the Cold War and into the 1990s. The major theme discussed by Ryan is the obstacles the UN has faced in locating its place in modern society. While the majority of the work focuses on what the UN has done a small section describes the role and mandate of ECOSOC.

United Nations. (n.d.). *Economic and Social Council: Members*. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/about/members.shtml>

Membership of the Economic and Social Council consists of fifty-four members of the general UN membership. As the membership of ECOSOC changes on an annually it is necessary to have a venue by which to keep the information of the membership up to date for the public.

United Nations. (n.d.). *United Nations Economic and Social Council: New Functions*. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/newfunct/>

The Economic and Social Council is an original and primary organ of the United Nations system. One of the primary functions of ECOSOC has been as a coordinator between the other UN organs. Due to this function, ECOSOC has come under criticism for not being able to enforce certain policies. In order to try and reform ECOSOC the UN created two new functions for ECOSOC.

United Nations (Ed.). (1945). *Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*. San Francisco.

With the end of World War II, the allied powers with the leadership of the United States were determined "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". Thus, in 1945 the United Nations was created among several of the countries involved in the War. In order to promote order, the Charter of the United Nations was created to give the countries guidelines by which to promote international peace and security. In addition, it also describes the functions and powers of the different agencies of the United Nations.

United Nations General Assembly 61st Session. (2007). *Strengthening the Economic and Social Council (A/Res/61/16)*. Retrieved August 24, 2007, from United Nations Resolutions Database.

The ECOSOC has come under criticism for its lack of power in enforcing certain programs and policies. As part of the many UN reforms, the General Assembly attempted to strengthen the power of ECOSOC by giving ECOSOC more power for review and recommendations.

I. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

Financial Times. (2009). *In Depth Coverage of the Global Financial Crisis*. Retrieved on September 3, 2009 from:

The Financial Times is one of the world's most well respected financial journals. It has been a key media source for information and research relating to the current global financial crisis. This website, which receives frequent updates, will provide much information for those seeking to research the implication of trade policy and global development in light of the current economic situation.

International Conference for Development (ICFD). (2008). *Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus*. Retrieved on August 30, 2009 from: <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/index.htm>
The International Conference for Development held a follow up discussion relating to the Monterrey Consensus in late 2008 in Qatar. The resulting documents and discussions are available through this link. The research provides a wealth of knowledge regarding the updated debate process in light of more current economic events.

Kigotho, W. (June 2, 2005). *Decades of drought predicted for southern Africa*. Retrieved on August 15, 2009 from: <http://www.scidev.net/en/news/decades-of-drought-predicted-for-southern-africa.html>
This article discusses scientific predictions that droughts will continue to plague Africa for many years. The human and economic costs of draughts and natural disasters is a large impediment to sustainable development.

Overseas Development Institute (ODI). (January 2005). *The Asian Tsunami*. Retrieved on August 30, 2009 from: <http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/491.pdf>
Following the Asian tsunami of 2005, the ODI prepared various studies that investigated the economic and social impact of the disaster. This early brief discusses the financial and capital costs as well and other damages to the region. It also discusses the importance of well-structured aid regimes in addressing natural disasters.

United Nations. (2008). *Background*. Retrieved on August 21, 2009 from: <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/background.htm>.
The United Nations provides an excellent background guide into the reasons for and outcomes of the Monterrey Consensus and its related meetings. This resource is invaluable for those investigating UN Member State involvement in the conference as well as wider goals and outcomes.

World Bank. (2002). *International Community Adopts Monterrey Consensus with Pledges of More Assistance, Commitments of Effective Use of Aid*. Retrieved on August 21, 2009 from: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:20041878~menuPK:34457~pagePK:34370~piPK:34424~theSitePK:4607,00.html>
The World Bank was a key stakeholder in the original Monterrey Consensus and has been present and a significant part of latter discussions relating to the topics at hand. This press release from 2002 demonstrates the hopes and elaborates on the Bank's goals for the consensus. Given the passing time, it is important to consider whether or not these goals have been fulfilled.

World Bank. (2007). *World Bank Expands Response to Food Price Crisis*. Retrieved on August 30, 2009 from: <http://www.worldbank.org/foodprices/>
The World Bank established the Global Food Crisis Response Programme in order to assist Member States that were most affected by the global food crisis. This website discusses the Programme's efforts. Moreover, it provides analysis of the food crisis and its impact on social and economic development around the world.

World Bank. (N.D.) *What is the Monterrey Consensus?* Retrieved on August 24, 2009 from: (http://siteresources.worldbank.org/KFDLP/Resources/461197-1122319506554/What_is_the_Monterrey_Consensus.pdf)
The World Bank played a key role in the Monterrey negotiations and has continued to be a significant stakeholder in financial negotiations over the last several decades. It provides concise reports on a wide variety of financial and economic topics including an examination of the Monterrey Consensus. This website provides a good introduction into complex aspects of the consensus.

II. Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance: Present Challenges and their Impact on the Future

Buergenthal, T. and S. Murphy. (2002). *Public International Law in a Nutshell*. West Publishing Co: St. Paul, MN.
Public International Law in a Nutshell provides a view at International Law, its definitions, sources and subjects. In relation to humanitarian assistance, it provides an overview of the meaning of humanitarian assistance, as one of the many actions undertaken under the spectrum of International Political and Public International Law.

Economic and Social Council. (July 25 2008.) *Economic and Social Council Resolution 2008/36*. Retrieved on August 28, 2009 from: <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/docs/2008/Resolution%202008-36.pdf>
ECOSOC Resolution 2008/36 reiterates the great importance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society and stresses the need of strengthening capacity-building efforts and humanitarian assistance capacities regarding disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures by the transfer of technology and expertise throughout member states. Moreover, the resolution evokes the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee. (N.D.) *IASC Working Group*. Retrieved on August 28, 2009 from: <http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/pageloader.aspx?page=content-working-default&mainbodyid=1&publish=0>
The webpage of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee gives a complete approach on the history, responsibilities, aims, principles and membership and documentation on the work done by the IASC and on the coordination of humanitarian assistance.

Stephenson, M. and N. Kehler. (2004). *Rethinking Humanitarian Assistance Coordination*. Retrieved on August 28, 2009 from: http://www.istr.org/conferences/toronto/workingpapers/stephenson_max.pdf
This work recalls the need of a strengthening in the coordination of humanitarian assistance among the various actors and explores the basic conditions and framework under which humanitarian assistance should attain improvement.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). *Glossary of Humanitarian Terms: In relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict*. Retrieved on August 28, 2009 from: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/KKEE-6DMRTJ/\\$file/glossary.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/KKEE-6DMRTJ/$file/glossary.pdf)
This glossary provides specific and limited definitions of the most important terms revolving the humanitarian scope in order to facilitate the understanding of the matter.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). (N.D.). *Coordination of Humanitarian Response*. Retrieved on August 28, 2009 from: <http://ochaonline.un.org/Coordination/tabid/1085/Default.aspx>
This source offers a brief insight on the various mechanisms that the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs carries out in its duty of coordinating all international humanitarian and relief response efforts.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). (N.D.). *Coordination Activities in the Field*. Retrieved on August 28, 2009 from <http://ochaonline.un.org/ocha2009/coordination.html>
This link reviews the efforts, measures and mechanisms attained by the OCHA in 2009, grants information on current activities developed in the different regional and field offices and underlines the plan to be followed throughout the year.

United Nations. (N.D.). *United Nations Peacekeeping*. Retrieved on August 28, 2009 from: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/currentops.shtml>
The UN's Department of Peacekeeping Operations provides an all-inclusive source of information regarding United Nations peacekeeping; its history, principles and guidelines, current peacekeeping operations and supplementary information on the subject.

United Nations. (December 19, 1991). *General Assembly Resolution 46/182*. Retrieved on August 28, 2009 from: http://www.reliefweb.int/OCHA_ol/about/resol/resol_e.html
GA Resolution 46/182 is the and most important UN resolution vis-à-vis the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations as it established the guidelines under which humanitarian intervention should be driven. Additionally, it requests annual reports on the matter done by the UN Secretary-General and lays the development and implementation of what we know as the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs OCHA and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee as strengthening tools in the coordination of humanitarian assistance.

United Nations. (May 28, 2009). *Report of the Secretary General*. Retrieved on August 28, 2009 from: <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/49/a49r139.htm>
The 2009 United Nations Secretary-General report was presented pursuant to GA Resolution 46/182 which requested an annual report presented by the Secretary-General on the efforts to gain further coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance. In this regard, the report presents the major efforts and

achievements attained and current challenges regarding the coordination of humanitarian assistance.

United Nations. (N.D.) Humanitarian Assistance and Assistance to Refugees. Retrieved on August 28, 2009 from:
<http://www.un.org/ha/general.htm>

This web source provides a brief but rather precise and comprehensive history of the first efforts of coordination of humanitarian response in those that were the earliest humanitarian assistance performances internationally. In addition, it briefly touches upon the work and objectives of the OCHA and further operational humanitarian agencies.

United Nations. (2005). General Assembly Resolution 59/141. Retrieved on August 28, 2009 from:
<http://www.un.org/depts/dhl/resguide/r59.htm>

Resolution 59/141 was adopted in the General Assembly fifty-ninth session, on February 25 of the year 2005. The resolution was approved as a response on the necessity of the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations. Hence, this resolution recalls the importance of coordination among and between humanitarian assistance organizations in order to secure a timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and stresses the need for an increased assistance budget of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Furthermore, this resolution calls upon member states to adopt further and more reliable measures to future acts of violence and to fully cooperate with the United Nations and humanitarian related organizations.

Rules of Procedure

Economic and Social Council

INTRODUCTION

1. These rules shall be the only rules, which apply to the Economic and Social Council (hereinafter referred to as “the Council”) and shall be considered adopted by the Council 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 Council.

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1 - Dates of convening and adjournment

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

Rule 2 - Place of Sessions

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

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 Council 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 Council” 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 Council, 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 Council 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 Council 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 Council" 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 Council.

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 Council 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 Council, 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 Council 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 Council, 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 Council.

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

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

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 Council favors the closure of debate, the Council shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

Rule 26 - Order of motions

Subject to rule 21, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

- a) To suspend the meeting;
- b) To adjourn the meeting;
- c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion; and
- d) To close the debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 27 - Proposals and amendments

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the

names of twenty percent of the representatives present who would like the Council 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 Council 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 Council 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 Council. These draft resolutions/reports are the collective property of the Council, 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 Council, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

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

Rule 30 - Voting rights

Each member of the Council shall have one vote.

V. VOTING

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

Rule 31 - Request for a vote

A proposal or motion before the Council for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the Council 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 Council 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 Council shall normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “abstention,” or “pass.”

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

2. When the Council 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 Council shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.
3. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

Rule 34 - Explanation of vote

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

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

Rule 35 - Conduct during voting

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

Rule 36 - Division of proposals and amendments

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon

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

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

Rule 37 - Amendments

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

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

Rule 38-Order of voting on amendments

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

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

Rule 39 - Order of voting on proposals

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Council 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 Council shall be bound by the actions of the General Assembly in all credentials matters and shall take no action regarding the credentials of any member.

VIII. SESSIONAL BODIES AND SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

Rule 43 - Establishment

The Council may establish and define the composition and the terms of reference of:

- (a) Functional Councils and regional Councils;
- (b) Sessional committees of the whole and other sessional bodies; and
- (c) Standing and ad hoc committees.

Rule 44 - Discussion of reports of sessional committees of the whole

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

IX. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL**Rule 45 - Participation of non-Member States**

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

Rule 46 - Participation of national liberation movements

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

Rule 47 - Participation of and consultation with specialized agencies

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

Rule 48 - Participation of non-governmental organization and intergovernmental organizations

Representatives of non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations accorded consultative observer status by the General Assembly and other non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council 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 Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations.

X. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION**Rule 49 - Invitation to silent prayer or meditation**

Immediately after the opening of the first meeting of the Council, representatives may request to observe one minute.