

**Economic and Social Council**

Background guide 2013

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# Model United Nations at Kingston University

munkiconference.weebly.com

# 8-10 April 2013

Kingston University

Penrhyn Road

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Kingston

# Welcome to the delegates

Dear, distinguished delegates,

The MUNKi Secretariat wishes to welcome you to the Economic and Social Council. We hope that you will enjoy these full three days of debate, have fruitful discussions and learn a lot.

We chose the topic “Science, Technology, Innovation and the Potential of Culture in Achieving the Millennium Development Goals” for many reasons. Firstly, we hoped to bring in students from a variety of disciplines to this debate, from business and medicine, to music and law. We believe that a good mix of students can provide more interesting and realistic solutions.

Secondly, we wished to give MUNKi participants a more realistic debate. The topic chosen is the one that will in fact be discussed at the next ECOSOC High-Level Segment in July. We therefore hope that you will, after having come up with solutions of your own, follow the sessions and see what they come up with.

Lastly, we wanted to give delegates more freedom. Having chosen such a wide-spanning topic, we have placed much of the responsibility on you as delegates to come to agreement. Each nation might have its completely own interests and proposed solutions, and while this is a challenge, it also gives you the opportunity to discuss more in depth and come up with better solutions (we hope).

We hope you will all do your very best in preparing for this conference, as you will enjoy the experience so much more that way. If you want any guidance, please refer to our website <http://munkiconference.weebly.com> where you can find plenty of it under the tab called “For First-Timers”.

You may find us on Facebook <http://www.facebook.com/MunKiconference> or on Twitter <https://twitter.com/KingstonMUN>.

We look forward to seeing you!

MUNKi Secretariat

# Welcome to the Committee!



**Chair**

Nishley Bhugun, Business Management, Kingston University

Mauritius Model United Nations (2008-2010)

Delegate, Supervisor/Coordinator

The ECOSOC committee really inspires me, especially the Millennium Development Goals. I firmly believe such goals have to be achieved as the world is unfortunately in a dark place. I really like making a difference and I hope I do get the opportunity to get involved in a bigger platform. Science and Technology are my main areas of interest and I reckon the future does depend on these factors, so why not use it effectively and try harder to make things better?

**Co-chair**

Lukman Akinbiyi, 22, Business Management,

Kingston University

No previous experience of Model United Nations

Getting involved in Model United for me is something I feel is totally different and I felt this is an opportunity for me to come out of my comfort zone in order to absorb and learn something new and practical about the UN. Not only would it enhance my confidence level, it is also a chance for me to expand my network and meet new people.

# Committee History

**Introduction:**

On 24 October 1945, after the Second World War, 51 countries merged together to found an international organization, The United Nations. These countries took the commitment to maintain international peace and security develop friendly relations among nations, promote social progress, better living standards and human rights.

The United Nations’ four main purposes are:

* To keep peace throughout the world;
* To develop friendly relations among nations;
* To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other’s rights and freedoms;
* To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals.

The chapter X of the UN Charter addresses The Economic and Social Council. Articles 62 – 66 pinpoints the functions and powers that the council is entitled and includes:

* The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.
* It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.
* The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

Article 67 outlines the voting procedures of the ECOSOC committee.

* Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.
* Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) inaugural session was on the 23 January 1946. Its concerns are the economic, social and environmental issues which the world faces. These issues are discussed and a lot of debates take place and as a result, policy recommendations are issued. The most important sessions are divided into different segments, namely: High-level; Coordination; Operational Activities; Humanitarian Affairs; and General. The ECOSOC consists of 54 members of the United Nations, which are elected by the General Assembly.

# Topics in the committee:

The ECOSOC committee has for topic “**Science, Technology, Innovation and the Potential of Culture in Achieving the Millennium Development Goals".** This topic emphasizes on the Millennium Development Goals and the use of Science, technology, innovation and culture to help produce more results.

The Millennium Development Goals, first known as the UN Millennium Declaration, was adopted at the millennium summit in September 2000. The nations took the commitment to work together in view of reducing extreme poverty and setting out some time bound targets, which is by 2015.

The goals are:

[**Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/mdg_goals/mdg1)

[**Achieve universal primary education**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/mdg_goals/mdg2)

[**Promote gender equality and empower women**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/mdg_goals/mdg3)

[**Reduce child mortality**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/mdg_goals/mdg4)

[**Improve maternal health**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/mdg_goals/mdg5)

[**Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/mdg_goals/mdg6)

[**Ensure environmental sustainability**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/mdg_goals/mdg7)

[**Develop a global partnership for development**](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/mdg_goals/mdg8)

"Eradicating extreme poverty continues to be one of the main challenges of our time, and is a major concern of the international community. Ending this scourge will require the combined efforts of all, governments, civil society organizations and the private sector, in the context of a stronger and more effective global partnership for development. The Millennium Development Goals set time bound targets, by which progress in reducing income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion — while promoting gender equality, health, education and environmental sustainability — can be measured. They also embody basic human rights — the rights of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter and security. The Goals are ambitious but feasible and, together with the comprehensive United Nations development agenda, set the course for the world’s efforts to alleviate extreme poverty by 2015. "

***United Nations Secretary-General BAN Ki-moon***

**“Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals”**

**Introduction**

This committee will focus on the millennium development goals and how science, technology, innovation and culture can help achieve these eight goals. Some references and suggestions will also be made as to how you, delegates in the ECOSOC, can come across other approaches and solutions to help eradicate these problems. Some focus will be made on the High Level Panel as well. The topic chosen in this committee is the actual topic of concern of this year’s conference. In 2013, ECOSOC will organize its work for the Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) around the theme, “Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals” (un.org).

**History**

The ECOSOC committee has been focussing on the millennium development goals and this has been enforced by different countries until now. All these goals have unfortunately not been achieved yet. The Millennium Development Goals report 2012 states that the target of reducing extreme poverty and non-accessibility to drinking water by half has already been met. Living conditions for more that 200million people who live in slums have been ameliorated as well and there has been some progress in the reduction of child and maternal mortality. However projections showed that in 2015, over 600 million people will still be using unimproved water sources. Ensuring the completion of primary education for children, still unfulfilled, will have an impact on other goals as well. The goal of Gender equality has also not been met yet.

**International framework and key treaties for the topic**

Actions have been taken to try to implement the required goals using technology, innovation, and culture.

Delegates have attended the African Conference on the strategic importance of intellectual property policies to foster innovation, value creation and competiveness in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The United Nations official emphasized on the use of these fields and called on policymakers to put more effort to support these fields and form more partnerships. Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) acknowledged the opportunity of policymakers to define roles that science, technology and innovation can play in achieving the goals.

Highlight on the possibility to use green technologies to help facilitate access to energy was made. Innovations in health sector could enhance the service delivery and innovation in agricultural productivity would help in ensuring food security.

The President of the UN ECOSOC, Nestor Osorio, pinpointed that the African continent has great potential that has not been exploited yet. He underlined that with innovation, this would create a lot of jobs and the development of cultural industries, which would lead to increased economic growth.

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) a body which constitutes of independent experts. They have for purpose the monitoring of implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by its States parties. The Committee was established under ECOSOC Resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985 to carry out the monitoring functions assigned to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Part IV of the Covenant.

All the states must regularly submit reports to the committee on how rights are implemented. The states must report within two years of accepting the Covenant and then every five years. The committee examines the reports and the concerns and recommendations are addressed to the state party in the form of “concluding observations”

In March 2012, there was a special high-level meeting of ECOSOC with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In accordance to the ECOSOC resolutions 2011/38, 2010/26 and 2009/30, the theme of the meeting was “Coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of Financing for Development” This meeting included some informal debating around the promotion of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, job creation, productive investment and trade. The other topic put emphasis on the financing of sustainable development. These informal debates had aim to promote the exchange of views and experiences. Concluding remarks were made by the president of the ECOSOC after the meeting. (<http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/2012/62&Lang=E>)

In June 2012, the United Nations conference on sustainable development – or Rio+20 was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The member states came upon the decision to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals, which will help the Millennium development goals and converge with the post 2015 agenda (<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1300>)

During this conference, guidelines were made on the green economy policies.(<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1225>) .Governments decided to establish an intergovernmental process under the General Assembly to help prepare possibilities on a strategy for sustainable development financing. They also agreed to strengthen the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).(<http://www.unep.org/>) . Governments also adopted the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, as contained in document [A/CONF.216/5](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/CONF.216/5&Lang=E), and invited the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to designate a Member State body to take any necessary steps to fully operationalize the framework. (UN.ORG). This conference also induced over 700 voluntary commitments and new partnerships to promote sustainable development.

ECOSOC has a subsidiary body, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), which was established in 1992 which gives the GA and ECOSOC advice on issues through analysis and policy recommendations. It consists of 43 member states, which are elected by ECOSOC for a term of four years.

This commission serves:

* the examination of science and technology questions and their implications for development;
* the advancement of understanding on science and technology policies, particularly in respect of developing countries and;
* The formulation of recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the United Nations system.

The above shows the direct impact this commission has on the millennium development goals and the topic of this committee.

**What sort of sub-topics could be a part of it?**

High Level Panel (Post 2015)

The High level Panel on the Post 2015 development agenda (HLP) has been set up by the united Nations .27 world leaders are working together to try to tackle global poverty after 2015, that is the deadline for the millennium development goals. It is co-chaired by British Prime Minister David Cameron, Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyo. During three meeting, one in each host countries, the panel will get views from local charities, community groups, businesses and development experts as they put their priorities forward for the post 2015.To get views from individuals , a survey and a forum has been set in place.

* [MY World](http://www.myworld2015.org/) – take a quick global survey of the key issues
* [World We Want 2015](http://www.worldwewant2015.org/) – feed in your ideas to the in-depth discussions

The first meeting in Monrovia, Liberia has taken place .There were outreach sessions and discussions about national building blocks required for sustained prosperity. Consultations included parliamentarians, disabled people, youth, women etc. Intent of continuity of consultations has been highlighted. They also underline the importance of protection and empowerment of people which require peace building and effective, accountable and transparent governments.

This transformational agenda should create jobs, develop infrastructure, raise productivity, improve competitiveness and promote sustainable production and consumption. It should tap into the potential presented by a larger, more educated and better skilled workforce, new technologies and innovation, and the expansion of national, regional and global markets (Post2015hlp.org)

# Conclusions and remaining challenges

This topic prepares the delegates of the ECOSOC to highly enriching debates and discussions; this is a simulation which allows you all to be in the place of the member states who will be discussing these same issues. I strongly believe some issues noted here will be happening on that universal platform. However, the deadline is fast approaching, with approximately only a few couple of year. As the ECOSOC are focussing on the high level panel (post 2015), we hope we can brainstorm and come up with new ideas which will somehow make a difference. What need to be done, how these goals can be extended, what are the new goals, what obstacles the world faces? These are the topics we hope we can brainstorm about in this committee.

**Guiding questions**

1. All the different factors such as science, technology and innovation, culture cannot be expected to be worked upon from each country. How can your country push to its limit to achieve bigger things related to the MDG with the fields which are relevant to your country? Furthermore, how can your country go the extra mile to focus on fields which are not available within the country but nearby?
2. How does your country support different projects which have been set up to promote the MDG and what more could be done, if all the resources were available?
3. How are your countries dealing with the MDG, how much progress and how much more has to be done by looking at the different indicators?
4. How can your country help with the High Level Panel post 2015? What are actions you would take to bring about further change to improve our world?

**N.B**

* **These questions are merely guides to help the delegates; the ECOSOC committee is very flexible due to the very broad nature of the topic.**
* **Please feel free to contact us for any queries.**

**Suggested reading**

<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/mdg.shtml>

<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/report2012.asp>

<http://www.endpoverty2015.org/>

<http://vaccinenewsdaily.com/news/322525-the-gambia-makes-progress-with-multiple-millennium-development-goals/>

<http://www.circleofblue.org/waternews/2013/world/new-sanitation-figures-compete-with-official-un-statistics-6-in-10-lack-proper-facilities-study-finds/>

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=44382&Cr=technology&Cr1=#.UUduKxx8WSr>

<http://dawn.com/2013/02/18/lag-in-millennium-development-goals/>

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Global-development-shaping-the-future-post-2015/>

<http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/resources/Working-Papers/bwpi-wp-1607.pdf>

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/reports.shtml>

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202012.pdf>

<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.pdf>

<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/amr2013.shtml>

<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet16rev.1en.pdf>

<http://www.unctad.info/en/Science-and-Technology-for-Development---StDev/Science--Technology-on-the-UN-Agenda/CSTD/>

<http://www.unctad.info/upload/STDEV/docs/ECOSOC%20ST%202009-8.pdf>

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/tax/2012ICTM/index.htm>

<http://www.un-documents.net/a48r108.htm>

<http://www.un.org/en/mdg/summit2010/>

<http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/goals/rel_mdgs.htm>

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202012.pdf>

<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.pdf>

<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/pdf/amr-jordan-background.note.pdf>

<http://www.unctad.info/upload/STDEV/docs/ECOSOC%20ST%202009-8.pdf>

<http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Monrovia-Communique-1-February-2013.pdf>

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Latest-news/2012/Global-development-shaping-the-future-post-2015/>

<http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/6172.pdf>

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/tax/2012ICTM/index.htm>

[**http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/cybersecurity/index.shtml**](http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/cybersecurity/index.shtml)

[**http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/qcpr.shtml**](http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/qcpr.shtml)

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UN Economic and Social Council. 2013. *UN Economic and Social Council*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/report2012.asp>. [Accessed 11 March 2013].

UN Economic and Social Council. 2013. *UN Economic and Social Council*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/>. [Accessed10 March 2013].

UN Economic and Social Council. 2013. *UN Economic and Social Council*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/science.shtml>. [Accessed 11 March 2013].

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End Poverty 2015 | We are the generation that can end poverty. 2013. *End Poverty 2015 | We are the generation that can end poverty*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.endpoverty2015.org/>. [Accessed 14 March 2013].

The Gambia makes progress with multiple Millennium Development Goals | Vaccine News Daily. 2013. *The Gambia makes progress with multiple Millennium Development Goals | Vaccine News Daily*. [ONLINE] Available at:<http://vaccinenewsdaily.com/news/322525-the-gambia-makes-progress-with-multiple-millennium-development-goals/>. [Accessed 08 March 2013].

New Sanitation Figures Compete with UN Statistics for Meeting Millennium Development Goals | Circle of Blue WaterNews . 2013. *Report: New Sanitation Figures Compete with UN Statistics for Meeting Millennium Development Goals | Circle of Blue WaterNews* . [ONLINE] Available at:<http://www.circleofblue.org/waternews/2013/world/new-sanitation-figures-compete-with-official-un-statistics-6-in-10-lack-proper-facilities-study-finds/>. [Accessed 12 March 2013].

United Nations News Centre - UN officials stress importance of technological innovation for African development. 2013. *United Nations News Centre - UN officials stress importance of technological innovation for African development*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=44382&Cr=technology&Cr1=#.UUduKxx8WSr>. [Accessed 16 March 2013].

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Mary Robinson: Same Millennium, New Goals: Why Peace, Security, Good Governance and the Rule of Law Must Be Included in the New MDGs. 2013.*Mary Robinson: Same Millennium, New Goals: Why Peace, Security, Good Governance and the Rule of Law Must Be Included in the New MDGs*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/mary-robinson/millenium-development-goals_b_2862059.html>. [Accessed 15 March 2013].

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BBC NEWS | INDEPTH | MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS. 2013. *BBC NEWS | INDEPTH | MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS*. [ONLINE] Available at:<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/in_depth/millennium_development_goals/html/default.stm>. [Accessed 11 March 2013].

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UN Economic and Social Council. 2013. *UN Economic and Social Council*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/amr2013.shtml>. [Accessed 17 March 2013].

ECOSOC Special High-level Meeting 2012 with Bretton Woods institutions, World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. 2013. *ECOSOC Special High-level Meeting 2012 with Bretton Woods institutions, World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*. [ONLINE] Available at:<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ecosoc/springmeetings/2012/index.htm>. [Accessed 20 March 2013].

Commission on Science and Technology for Development - UNCTAD.org. 2013. *Commission on Science and Technology for Development - UNCTAD.org*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.unctad.info/en/Science-and-Technology-for-Development---StDev/Science--Technology-on-the-UN-Agenda/CSTD/>. [Accessed 18 March 2013].

# Rules of Procedure

***This is the long, technical version of the rules of procedure at MUNKi. You will most likely not need all of them, but they are here for reference. If you want a simpler version, check out the “For First-Timers” pages on our website. That will (hopefully) equip you with everything you need to know. If you have any questions, remember that your Chairs are not only there to direct, but also to guide and help you, and it is okay to ask questions.***

1. General considerations

1.1. Scope

The following rules apply to the MUNKi2013. Please note that the Committee Chairs are responsible for determining rules that are in order to facilitate debate and discussion. In case of conflict of interpretation, the Committee Chair is the final authority for determining the applicability of the rules of procedure.

1.2. Language

English will be the official language of MUNKi2013. A Delegate wishing to speak in a language where simultaneous interpretation is not provided will be required to provide his or her own translation. Please note that time spent in translation will be counted towards total time allotted for a given speech.

  1.3. Diplomatic Courtesy

During committee session, Delegates are expected to exercise diplomatic courtesy when addressing members of the committee and the Chairs.

2. Staff

2.1. Staff composition

The Staff of the Security Council and ECOSOC committees shall be composed of a Chair, a Co-Chair and an Administration Staff member.

   2.1.1. Competence of the Chairs

The competence of the Chairs may not be questioned by Delegates. However, if necessary, a member of Staff may be removed by the Conference Secretariat.

   2.1.2. Chair composition: Chair

    2.1.2.1. Authority of the Chair

The Chair shall exercise ultimate authority over his/her respective committee proceeding in an equitable and objective manner.

     2.1.2.2. Responsibilities of the Chair

The Chair is responsible for all procedural matters pertaining to the committee including, but not limited to, moderating debate, determining the applicability of rules and proposing the adoption of new rules without approval from the committee, if necessary.

     2.1.2.3. Appeals

With the exceptions of rules that cannot be appealed, any decision of the Chair can be appealed. Should a Motion to Appeal be made, the Chair will have the right to defend his/her ruling. The Motion will then be put to a vote at the committee in question. A Chair can be overruled by a two-thirds (2 /3) majority resulting from this vote.

   2.1.3. Chairs composition: Co-Chair

     2.1.3.1. Responsibilities of the Co-Chair

The Co-Chair shall be responsible for all administrative matters pertaining to the committee including, but not limited to, the maintenance of an attendance roster, a Speaker List and the recording of voting results.

2.1.4. Administration Staff

Under the authority of the Secretary General, and the direction of the Chief of Staff, the Administration Staff shall assist the Chairs in all committee functions as needed.

3. Parliamentary procedure

3.1. Attendance shall be conducted by the Co-Chair by a Roll Call at the beginning of every committee session or by the Administration Staff. Delegates shall establish their presence in the committee in either of the two following manners:

   3.1.1. Present and Voting

A Delegate that is declared "Present and Voting" shall vote in favour or against any substantive matter without the possibility of abstention.

3.1.2. Present

A Delegate that is declared "Present" shall vote in favour, against or abstain on any substantive matter.

  3.2. Procedural matters

Procedural matters are defined as those matters relating to the structure of the committee session.  All Delegates must vote on procedural matters and no Delegate may abstain. Roll Call vote is not in order for procedural matters.

   3.3. Substantive matters

Substantive matters are defined as those matters relating to the specific topic at hand.  Delegates that have established their presence at the initial roll call as set out in sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 shall act accordingly. Roll Call vote on substantive matters is in order following voting procedure as set in section 15.5.1.

4. Delegations Rights

A country delegation shall be represented by one voting Delegate per Committee. All Delegates shall have speaking and voting rights on all matters; however, Delegates representing UN Committee Observers shall not have voting rights on substantive issues.

5. Quorum

Committee activities and debate shall start when at least one quarter (1/4) of the Delegates are present. If quorum is not met thirty (30) minutes after the scheduled start time of the committee session, the committee shall be dismissed until the next scheduled time, unless otherwise instructed by the Conference Secretariat. Quorum shall be assumed when committee activity begins.  The total number of Delegates will be determined by the attendance list from the most recent committee session. If quorum is in question in the first committee session, the list of delegations expected to attend will serve to determine the total number of Delegates in attendance.

  5.1. Verification of Quorum

Delegates may Motion for a Verification of Quorum, where the Co-Chair will proceed with quorum confirmation by initiating a Roll Call. The Chair can rule the Motion dilatory without option for appeal.

6. Speakers List

A Speaker’s list is opened following a Motion from a Delegate and the subsequent approval of the Chair. The opening of Primary and Secondary Speaker’s lists does not require a vote. A Delegation can add its country name to the List pending only if it is not already on the List. The Delegate may either raise his/her placard when the Chair calls for Delegates to do so or send a note to the Co-Chair. Debate is automatically closed when the Speaker's List is exhausted.

6.1. Primary Speakers List

A primary Speakers List shall be opened to discuss the order in which the Agenda will be set. The Primary Speakers List shall remain open in case the committee wishes to revisit the Agenda.

   6.2. Secondary Speakers List

A Secondary Speakers List shall be opened after the Agenda has been set to proceed with the discussion of the first topic as designated by the committee. Whenever deemed necessary, the Chair may decide to open additional Speaker's Lists on other substantive issues. Once the Speakers List is exhausted, the committee will enter voting procedure on Amendments and Draft Resolutions on the floor.

7. Majority

Unless otherwise specified, no motions are debatable and all require a simple majority vote to pass.

7.1 Simple majority

A procedural or substantive matter requiring a simple majority to pass implies that fifty percent plus one vote (50% + 1) of the committee must vote in favour of the matter to pass. If the vote is a tie, the matter will be considered to have failed.

   7.2 Two-thirds (2/3) Majority

A procedural or substantive matter requiring a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass implies that two-thirds (2/3) of the committee must vote in favour for a matter to pass.

8. Agenda

The Agenda reflects the order in which topics will be addressed by the committee. This is the primary order of business to be considered by the committee in the first session.  At this time the chair may entertain a motion to set the speaking time as set out in section 10.1.

8.1. Only topics set on the provisional Agenda provided by MUNKi2013shall be considered by a committee.

8.2. Specialised Agencies, with the exception of those agencies with pre-determined topics shall set the Agenda following the guidelines that are provided by the Chair.

   8.3. Motion to set the Agenda

8.3.1. Following the Motions put on the floor by Delegates suggesting the order of topics for the Agenda, the Chair will consider the Motions in the order in which they were made.

8.3.2. The Chair will take two (2) Speakers in favour and two (2) Speakers against the Motion and proceed with a vote.

8.3.3. If the Motion is accepted by simply majority, the Agenda will be set in the manner suggested by the Motion; a Secondary Speaker's List will automatically be opened.

8.3.4. If the Motion fails, the Chair shall consider the next Motion and repeat the process laid forward in 8.3.2 and 8.3.3.

8.3.5. The order of the Agenda set at the beginning of the conference shall remain for the duration of the conference. Should Delegates wish to revisit the Agenda at a later time, they can request to do so after a topic has either been completed and all substantive matters voted on or if a topic has been tabled. The relevance of such a Motion shall remain at the discretion of the Chair.

8.3.6. The Chairs of Specialized Agencies shall call for tabling of the debate if committee updates and news need to be considered immediately by the Delegates. The committee shall return to the regular Agenda once the given updates and news have been addressed.

9. Debate

  9.1. Formal Debate

A committee shall by default be in Formal Debate unless otherwise advised by the Chair. Delegates should refer to the Secondary Speakers List for the speaking order.

   9.2. Informal Debate

During formal debate, a motion can be made by any Delegate for a Moderated Caucus or an Unmoderated Caucus, both of which constitute informal debate. Informal debate can only occur on substantive issues and is out of order once a motion to close debate has been passed. Motion to enter informal debate is in order following the procedures outlined in sections 14.3 through 14.6.

  9.3. Recognition

A Delegate may only address the committee if he/s he has received permission from the Chair.

   9.4. Interruptions

A Speaker may not be interrupted by another Delegate unless the De legate has risen to a Point of Personal Privilege or Point of Order.

10. Speeches

  10.1. Motion to Set Speaking Time

A delegate may Motion to set a time limit on speeches. The Chair may either rule the Motion dilatory at his/her discretion or put it to vote. A Delegate exceeding the allotted time for a speech may be called to order by the Chair.

  10.2. Relevance of speech

A Chair may call a Delegate to order if his/her speech is not relevant to the subject matter being discussed.

11. Yields

Only during substantive debate, a Delegate may yield any remaining time at the end of his/her speech in one of the following manners:

11.1. To Questions

The Chair will use the remaining time to entertain questions for the Speaker from the committee. Delegates wishing to ask questions shall raise their placards and wait to be recognised by the Chair. The Chair shall rule questions that are rhetorical, leading or not relevant to the Speaker's speech out of order. Only the Speaker's answer shall be subtracted from the remaining speaking time.

   11.2. To another Delegate

A Speaker wishing to give the remaining time allotted to his/her speech to another Delegate can do so by inviting the other Delegate to the floor. A Speaker that has been yielded to cannot yield his or her time again.

  11.3. To the Chair

The Floor will automatically be given to the next speaker on the Speakers list. If a specific yield has not been established by the Speaker, the floor will automatically return to the Chair.

12. Points

12.1. Point of Personal Privilege

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if a matter impairs him/her from participating fully in committee activities. The Chairs shall try to effectively address the source of impairment. This point may interrupt a Speaker.

   12.2. Point of Order

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Order if a rule of procedure is not properly observed by a Delegate or by a member of the Chairs. The Chair will rule on the validity of the point.  A Delegate rising to a Point of Order may not comment on the topic of discussion. A Point of Order ruled dilatory by the Chair may not be appealed. This point may interrupt a Speaker.

12.3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A Delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to request an explanation from the Chair on rules of procedure. This point may not interrupt a Speaker and is out of order during a Moderated Caucus.

12.4. Right of Reply

A Delegate who feels that his/her country or person has been insulted by another Delegate may rise to a Right of Reply. Disagreement with the content of a Delegate's speech is not grounds for a Right of Reply. The Chair will recognize the Right of Reply at his/her discretion. Should the Chair rule the

Right of Reply out of order, his/her decision cannot be appealed. The Chair may also request that the Delegate submit his/her Right of Reply in writing for further consideration before granting it. The

Chair might choose to set a time limit for a Right of Reply. No delegate may call for a Right of Reply on a Right of Reply.

13. Motions

13.1. Motion to Set Comments

During substantive debate, Delegates of the Committee may choose to set two thirty (30) second comments at the end of every speech during formal debate by moving to set comments. If this motion passes, Delegates wishing to comment may raise their placards at the end of the Speaker's speech and await recognition from the Chair. Comments must be relevant to the preceding speech.

  13.2. Motion for the Adjournment of the Meeting

A Delegate may motion for the Adjournment of the meeting to suspend all committee activities until the next scheduled meeting time. The Chair may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal or put it to vote.

13.3. Motion for the Adjournment of the Session

A Delegate may Motion for the Adjournment of  the Session to suspend all committee activities for the duration of the conference. The Chair may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal or put it to vote. In the event that a chair approves this, there should be two (2) speakers for and two (2) speakers against and the motion will require a 2/3 majority to pass.

13.4. Motion for a Moderated Caucus

A Delegate may Motion for a Moderated Caucus thereby suggesting a change from formal debate to moderated informal debate. A Delegate who moves for Moderated Caucus must suggest a time length of the caucus, speaking time and justification for the Motion. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or speaking time or may rule the Moderated Caucus out of order without possibility of appeal. If the Motion passes, the committee will enter informal debate whereby the Chair will recognize Delegates who raise their placards to speak about the issue at hand.

   13.5. Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus

A Delegate may Motion to Extend the Moderated Caucus if he/she feels that additional time would benefit committee work. The Delegate moving for an Extension of the Moderated Caucus must suggest a length for the extension. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length or speaking time and put it to vote or may rule the Motion out of order without possibility of appeal.

  13.6. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

A Delegate may Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus thereby suggesting a change from Formal to Informal debate. The Delegate who makes this motion must suggest a length and justification for the Unmoderated Caucus. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length and put it to vote or may rule the Unmoderated Caucus out of order without possibility of appeal. Once the Motion has passed, the committee will depart from the Speaker's List and Delegates will carry an informal discussion on the topic specified in the Motion.

  13.7. Motion to Extend the Unmoderated Caucus

A Delegate may Motion to Extend the Unmoderated  Caucus if he/she feels that additional time would benefit the work of the committee. The Delegate who moves for an Extension of Unmoderated Caucus must suggest a length for the extension. The Chair may suggest a more appropriate caucus length and put it to vote or may rule the Extension of the Unmoderated Caucus out of order without the possibility of appeal.

  13.8 Motion to Appeal

As laid out in section 2.1.2.3, should a Motion to A ppeal be made, the Chair will have the right to defend his/her ruling. The Motion will then be put to a vote at the committee in question. A Chair can be overruled by a two-thirds (2/3) majority resulting from this vote

  13.9. Motion to Table Debate

A Delegate may motion to Table Debate in order to en d debate on a substantive issue without voting on any Draft Resolutions that may be on the floor.  If the Chair rules the Motion in order, two (2)

Delegates shall speak in favour and two (2) Delegates shall speak against before proceeding with a vote. If the Motion passes, substantive debate will stop and the committee will return to the Primary Speakers List.

  13.10. Motion to Return to a Dismissed Topic

While in the Primary Speaker's List, the Chair may entertain a Motion to go back to a dismissed topic. In that event, the Chair will entertain one (1) Speaker for and one (1) Speaker against. A two-thirds majority (2/3) vote is required for the Motion to pass. If the Motion carries, debate on the dismissed topic resumes and the committee automatically return s to the existing Secondary Speakers List.

13.11. Motion to Close Debate

A Delegate may Motion to Close Debate in order to end debate on a substantive issue whereby the committee will enter voting procedure on all amendments and Draft Resolutions presented to the floor. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, there will be only two (2) Delegates speaking against the Motion. A two-thirds (2/3) majority vote is required to pass the Motion to close debate.

13.12. Motion to Close the Speakers List

A Delegate may Motion to Close the Speaker's List to prevent any additional names from being added to the end of the List. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, there will be a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote required to pass.

   13.13. Motion to Re-Open the Speakers List

In the event that a Speakers List has been closed and not exhausted, a Delegate may Motion to Re-open the Speaker's List to allow for additional names to be placed on the List. If the Chair rules the

Motion in order, there will be a two-thirds majority (2/3) vote required to pass.

13.14. Motion for Censure

If a Delegate is clearly misrepresenting either deliberately or by lack of preparation his/her country, or is disruptive, Delegates may Motion for Censure of the Delegate in question. The Chair may rule the Motion out of order. If the Motion is in order, the Delegate in question will have two (2) minutes to explain his/her conduct. A delegate that is censured will be prohibited from speaking during a given committee session. A second censure will mean that the delegate is prohibited from speaking for the remainder of the conference. This motion does not require a vote.

14. Resolutions and Amendments

14.1. Motion to Question Competence

A Motion to Question the Competence of the Body to consider a Draft Resolution or amendment is in order upon introduction of the documents. The Chair will recognise one (1) Speaker in favour and one (1) Speaker against the Motion. There will be a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote required to pass. If the Motion is approved, the document will be retracted and will not be allowed to be re-introduced.

   14.2. Working Paper

A Working Paper is an informal document used by committee Delegates to work on building a Draft Resolution. A Working Paper should be written under Resolution format and will be distributed at the Chair's discretion if requested by a Delegate. Delegates should refer to a document as a Working Paper in a speech until the document has been submitted and approved by the Secretariat at which point it will be referred to as a Draft Resolution (see 15.3.1).

14.3. Resolutions

   14.3.1. Draft Resolutions

A Working Paper submitted to the Secretariat under proper Resolution format will be referred to as a Draft Resolution. Delegates may refer to a document as a "Draft Resolution" in a speech only after it has been assigned a number by the Chairs. If Draft Resolutions are complementary or fairly identical, the Chair may recommend that the Sponsors of the Draft Resolutions combine the documents prior to the end of the debate.

     14.3.2. Resolution denomination

A Draft Resolution that has been put to a vote by the committee and passes may be referred to as a "Resolution".

14.3.3. Format

Draft Resolutions must be properly formatted as per the guidelines found in the Model UN Delegate Handbook.

14.3.4. Sponsors

Sponsors are recognized as the writers of the Draft Resolution. The required number of Sponsors will be set by the Chair according to the size of the committee. The respective number of Sponsors must be present on a Working Paper to be introduced to the floor as a Draft Resolution. Sponsors must agree to support a Resolution unless major changes have been introduced through the amendment process.

14.3.5. Signatories

Signatories are recognized as the supporters of the Draft Resolution. The required number of Signatories will be set by the Chair according to the size of the committee. The appropriate number of Signatories must be present on a Working Paper to be introduced to the floor as a Draft Resolution. Amendments to the Draft Resolution are not required to be approved by Signatories. Signatories are not required to support the Draft Resolution during voting procedure; they only agree to put their names as those who are interested in seeing the Working Paper become a Draft Resolution for further debate.

   14.3.6. Introduction of a Draft Resolution

      A Delegate may Motion to Introduce a Working Paper as a Draft Resolution. Once the

Working Paper has been assigned a Draft Resolution number by the Chairs, the Chair will invite the Sponsors of the Resolution to read out only the operative clauses of the Draft Resolution to the committee. This will be followed by a vote in order to determine whether or not the Draft Resolution is allowed on the floor to be further debated.

  14.4. Amendments

   14.4.1. Amendments to Pre-Ambulatory Clauses

Amendments to Pre-Ambulatory Clauses are not in order.

14.4.2. Non-Substantive Amendments

Grammatical, spelling or formatting errors on Draft Resolutions will be made at the  discretion of the Administration Staff.

   14.4.3. Friendly Amendments

Substantive Amendments approved by all the Sponsors of a Draft Resolution will automatically be integrated to the Draft Resolution without vote from the committee. A Friendly Amendment may be further amended through the Unfriendly Amendment process.

   14.4.4. Unfriendly Amendments

Substantive Amendments to a Draft Resolution not approved by each of the Sponsors of a Draft Resolution are considered unfriendly and require one fifth (1/5) of the committee's approval and approval from the Co-Chair to be introduced. Unfriendly Amendments will be put to a vote prior to the vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole. Amendments to Unfriendly

Amendments are out of order.

  14.5. Withdrawal

   14.5.1. Draft Resolutions and Friendly Amendments

The Sponsors of Draft Resolutions and Friendly Amendments may request withdrawal of the documents at their discretion.

   14.5.2. Unfriendly Amendments

The Signatories of an Unfriendly Amendment may request withdrawal of the document at their discretion.

   14.5.3. Re-Introduction

Withdrawn Resolutions or Amendments may be re-introduced to the committee by obtaining the support of one fifth (1/5) of the committee. The re-introduced Resolutions or Amendments will then be voted on during voting procedure.

15. Voting Procedure

When the Chair announces that the committee is entering voting procedure, no entering or exiting from the room will be permitted, unless there is an emergency or until voting procedure has come to an end. At this time, Motions to Divide the Question, for an Important Question or for Roll Call Voting are in order.

  15.1. Method of Voting

Each Delegate of the committee has one vote and must demonstrate his/her voting intentions by raising his/her placard at the Chair's request unless there is a Roll Call vote (see rule 16.1.1). In accordance with rule 3.1, Delegates must vote in favour, against or abstain. No Delegate shall vote on behalf of another Delegate.

15.1.1. Roll Call Vote

Roll Call Motions may only be in order for substantive matters. This Motion is automatically accepted unless the Chair rules it out of order; the decision is not subject to appeal.

15.1.2. Passing

During Roll Call, a Delegate may choose to pass. The Chair will place the Delegate at the bottom of the voting list. A Delegate who has passed once during a voting sequence may not pass again but must vote definitively.

15.1.3. Voting with Rights

A Delegate may request a right of explanation after voting. Upon completion of voting, the Delegate will be permitted to explain the reasons as to why he/she has chosen to vote a certain way. The Chair may limit the speaking time at his/her discretion.

  15.2. Voting on Draft Resolutions

A committee can vote on and pass more than one Resolution on a given topic. Draft Resolutions will be voted on in the order that they were numbered by the Chairs.

    15.3. Voting on Amendments

All Unfriendly Amendments shall be voted on in the order in which they were proposed before the committee moves to vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole. If one Amendment implies the rejection of a second Amendment, the second Amendment will not be voted upon. A passed Amendment shall be automatically included in the Draft Resolution. Once all the Amendments relating to a Draft Resolution have been voted on, the committee shall vote on the Draft Resolution as a whole.

15.4. Motion to Divide the Question

Prior to the start of the voting process on a Draft Resolution, a Delegate may request through a Motion to Divide the Question to vote on an individual or group of operative clauses. A Delegate must specify how he/she wishes to divide the operative clauses during his/her Motion. Should there be more than one Motion to divide the question on the floor, the committee shall vote on the Motions from the least to the most damaging to the draft resolution. The Chair shall take two (2) Speakers in favour and two (2) Speakers against th e first Motion to divide the question for a speaking time of fifteen (15) seconds each. A simple majority is required to pass the Motion. If the Motion passes, subsequent Motions to Divide the Question will be ruled dilatory and the committee will proceed to vote on the Draft Resolution in the manner suggested in the Motion. If the motion fails, the remaining motions made will be considered in accordance with the above procedure. The divided section that fails during voting will be taken out of the final Draft Resolution;  only those sections that have been passed will remain. The committee will then proceed to vote  on the new final Draft Resolution as a whole after all the divisions have been voted on. If all operative clauses fail, the Draft Resolution, as a whole, fails.

 15.5. Motion to have a Draft Resolution Considered an Important Question

A Motion to have a Draft Resolution considered an Important Question may be ruled out of order at the discretion of the Chair. If the Chair rules the Motion in order, one (1) Speaker shall speak in favour and one (1) Speaker shall speak against the Motion. A simple majority is required to pass the Motion. If the Motion is passed, the Draft Resolution will require a two-thirds (2/3) majority to pass as a Resolution.

16. Precedence

Motions shall be considered in the following decreasing order.

Point of Order (13.2)

Point of Personal Privilege (13.1)

Right of Reply (13.4)

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (13.3)

Motion to Appeal (2.1.2.3)

Motion to Set Speaking Time (10.2)

Motion to Set Comments (14.1)

Motion to Adjourn Session (14.3)

Motion to Adjourn Meeting (14.2)

Motion for Censure (14.14)

Motion for Unmoderated Caucus (14.6)

Motion for Moderated Caucus (14.4)

Motion for the Verification of Quorum (5.1)

Motion for Closure of Debate (14.11)

Motion for Closure of the Speaker's List (14.12)

Motion for Re-Opening of the Speaker's List (14.13)

Motion to Table Debate (14.9)

Motion to Question Competence (14.15)

Motion to Divide the Question (16.4)

Motion for an Important Question (16.5)

Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution (15.2.6)