

DELEGATE GUIDEBOOK

**MODEL UNITED NATIONS
MONGOLIA 2022**



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ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Mongolia Model UN 2022

"Mongolia Model UN" is a model conference specifically designed for those who want to learn about diplomacy, international relations, and the operation of the UN. Mongolia Model U.N club organizes the conference in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs every year, involving more than 100 students from high schools and universities. Originally the teachers and students of the NUM-SIRPA have been organizing the conference ever since 2005. In 2015, the Mongolia Model UN Club was founded and assumed the honorable role of organizing the conference annually.

The purpose of the conference is to provide students at all levels with a general understanding of how the United Nations Conference is held and the opportunity to openly exchange opinions on the most pressing global issues.

Over 100 participants from high schools and universities will be participating as delegates in "Mongolia Model UN2022" this year.

Delegates will represent their own countries in the selected committees and the General Assembly: drafting a joint resolution and discussing and debating with each other throughout the session.

By participating in the "Mongolia Model UN 2022" conference, the delegates will learn about the issues facing their country and others, as well as the history and cultural differences, and expand their knowledge. During the conference, delegates will be able to practice many numerous skills such as research, public speaking, negotiation, problem-solving, conflict resolution, and relationship building.

Country allocation

- Commonwealth of Australia
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- Federal Republic of Germany
- Federative Republic of Brazil
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- Japan
- Mongolia
- People's Republic of China
- Republic of France
- Republic of India
- Republic of South Africa
- Republic of Turkey
- Russian Federation
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United Mexican States
- United States of America

COMMITTEES

General Assembly

Letter from the Director General



Dear delegates,

My name is Munkh-Erdene and I will be chairing the General Assembly for this year's Mongolia MUN.

I am extremely happy with this year's GA topic focusing on the UN's SDGs as it is one of the topics I am most passionate about. I am confident that each and every one of you will be well prepared for the conference and will represent your teams/countries proudly!

Best regards,

Munkh-Erdene Tumur

Director General of Mongolia MUN 2022

Letter from the Secretary General



Dear delegates,

I, Andir Tuvshinjargal, am honored to serve as Secretary-General for the General Assembly session of Model UN Mongolia 2022. I am a junior majoring in international relations at the National University of Mongolia and a president of the Mongolia Model UN club. This year's General assembly theme is "Global security and addressing the issues on globally achieving Sustainable development goals". I wish you fruitful discussions and hope this assembly will yield crucial steps toward solving the most critical of issues.

Best regards,

Andir Tuvshinjargal

Secretary-General of Mongolia MUN 2022

Committee description

The General Assembly engages with a wide plethora of diverse political, economic, and social issues on an international scale. The General Assembly is one of the six main organs of the United Nations and the only one in which all Member States have equal representation to discuss and work together on a wide array of international issues covered by the UN Charter, such as development, peace and security, and international law.

The Assembly discusses specific issues through dedicated agenda items or sub-items, which lead to the adoption of resolutions. The world faces many issues: armed conflict, climate change, pandemics, racism, intolerance, inequality, poverty, hunger, and other ills remain global challenges. These challenges call for global action, and the General Assembly is a critical opportunity for all to come together and chart a course for the future. Debate in the GA is spirited, as delegates must balance their responsibilities to their respective nations, allies, and the committee as a whole. Delegates emerge from a GA committee with a thorough understanding of the promises and pitfalls of international diplomacy.

This year, the following countries will be presented in the General Assembly

- The French Republic
- Japan
- Mongolia
- The Commonwealth of Australia
- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- The Federal Republic of Brazil
- The Federal Republic of Germany
- The Islamic Republic of Iran
- The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- The People's Republic of China
- The Republic of India
- The Republic of South Africa
- The Republic of Turkey
- The Russian Federation
- The United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- The United States of America
- The United States of Mexico
- Ukraine

Global security and addressing the issues on globally achieving Sustainable development goals

Topic Overview

The future of global security

The future of global security is at stake. On 24 February 2022 Russian troops crossed the borders of Ukraine. While the United States had warned of an attack weeks before the invasion, most European leaders and citizens did not expect that Russia would actually go to war. What ensued was a broad outcry regarding the aggression, and the provision of massive political, military, and moral support to Ukraine.

Furthermore, political tensions and confrontations between states rapidly arose.

Political leaders and analysts stressed the significance of the events taking place in Ukraine. It was argued that the Russian aggression was a clear violation of the UN Charter's prohibition of the use of force. As a result of the invasion, they claimed, the European security architecture would be broken into pieces. Europe and the democracies would now face a clear enemy that could not be trusted and that would seek to undermine the existing liberal world order. Hence, nations and people should devote significant attention and effort to national security. Military power would now be essential for future security.

This sense of fatality translated into the reactions to the outbreak of the war – reactions in scope and intensity with global implications not witnessed for decades or, as some would argue, not witnessed since the Second World War. Notably, Western states aligned themselves and strongly condemned Russia's actions. NATO revived and even the EU announced stronger defense and military cooperation among its members. Such developments led observers to ask whether global politics has not only become more confrontational but also subject to the formation of geopolitical blocs. Others asked if a new world order would emerge from the war.

States' measures in response to the outbreak of the war were indeed remarkable. The United States, EU, and other states have adopted extensive sanctions against Russia. Massive amounts of weapons have been provided to Ukraine, while many states have announced that they will significantly increase their defense spending. Russia has been expelled from the Council of Europe and its exclusion from the UN has been openly discussed.

Yet the war itself has also had more direct effects on global security and

stability. States' strategic use of historical narratives, discourse, and information has manipulated citizens' understanding of the events and created uncertainties and insecurities. This has also generated strong emotions among political leaders and citizens, including the fear of nuclear war.

At the military level, cyber-related activities, notably by hackers, have contributed to heightened complexities. It has also become clear that civilian actors in outer space, such as SpaceX or civilian satellite imagery, may play an essential role in states fighting wars and others that are officially at peace. At the non-military level, the war has also led to large refugee flows and increased opportunities for transnational organized crime. At the diplomatic level, political tensions have subverted dialogue on issues not directly related to the war.

Accordingly, many political leaders, policymakers, and analysts have described the war between Russia and Ukraine as a watershed moment. Others have called the war an inflection point in global politics, similar to the end of the Cold War or the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in September 2001 that led to the global war on terror. Others talk of the emergence of a new era in global politics and security. This is in line with what German Chancellor Olaf Scholz has called a "Zeitenwende". The extent to which the war between Russia and Ukraine is actually transforming global politics and security is not obvious, however. Does the war just amplify trends that existed prior to its outbreak? Is it simply a result, and not a cause, of current ongoing transformations? Are its implications

systemic and far-reaching both geographically and temporally, or are they overhyped and will soon be treated as a regional issue of European security?

What concrete effects does the war have on the various domains of international peace and security? Answers to such questions are not easy and deserve a thorough discussion. And they will be answered at this year's conference.

Main challenges faced in achieving SDGs

In simple words, sustainability means meeting our own needs [as a mankind] without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In addition to natural resources, there are social and economic resources required as well.

Sustainability is not only related to environmental issues. It is also related to social equity and economic development. However, the main challenge of sustainability is still strongly correlated with the preservation of a communal environment for future generations. While the concept of sustainability is a relatively new idea, the movement as a whole has roots in social justice, conservationism, internationalism and other past movements with rich histories. By the end of the twentieth century, many of these ideas had come together in the call for sustainable development.

Sustainability and in broader view the sustainability strategy attempts to bridge social science with environmental science and with the technology of the future. It's time to think about renewable fuel sources, reducing carbon emissions, protecting the environment and keeping the fragile ecosystems of our planet in stability. In short, sustainability protects our natural environment, human and ecological health, while driving innovation and not compromising our way of life.

Environmental sustainability can be seen when ecological integrity is maintained, all of earth's environmental systems are kept in balance while natural resources within them are consumed by humans at a rate where they are able to replenish themselves.

Economic sustainability, on the other hand, can be understood as requiring that human communities across the globe are able to maintain their independence and have access to the resources that they require, financial and other, to meet their needs.

Economic systems are intact and activities are available to everyone, such as secure sources of livelihood. Respectively, social sustainability perceives and respects universal human rights. Basic necessities are attainable by all people, who have access to enough resources in order to keep their families and communities healthy and secure. Healthy communities have just leaders who ensure personal, labor and cultural rights are respected and all people are protected from discrimination.

Challenges of environmental sustainability

1. Global warming due to CO₂ emissions. Climate change is accelerating and threatens the whole global ecosystem by causing serious meteorological disasters like droughts, fires and floods, which are becoming increasingly frequent and more extreme. So, it is strongly advised to mitigate climate change.
2. Air pollution and water contamination. Experts estimate that nearly 90% of humanity breathes polluted air. That's why it is important to reduce air pollution and minimize the use of chemicals, treating more wastewater – to cut rates of respiratory illnesses, thus preventing seven million deaths a year. Contaminated water also causes major health problems.
3. Pollution of the oceans, seas and inland waters. The oceans have become the giant waste dumps for plastic and other synthetic materials. Due to the economic advancement of many economically underdeveloped regions – there are serious environmental problems related to the oceans such as damage to ecosystems from dumping pollutants, wastewater and fuel spills.
4. Slow energy transition and insufficient share of renewable energy. Quite a number of the world's population lacks access to electricity and depends on fossil fuels for cooking. This situation requires an energy transition towards a cleaner, more accessible and efficient model based on the use of renewable energy sources to build communities that are more sustainable.

5. Uncompromising food production harms. Overexploitation of natural resources and disturbance of the environment depletes the soil and damages the marine ecosystems. It requires focus and consideration in order to change the food production model and food habits, including a more plant-based diet featuring local ingredients to save energy and reduce gas emissions.
6. Animal species extinction and destruction of their natural habits. The experts from the UN call for protecting biodiversity and undertake conclusive actions to put an end to these threats and conserve our natural heritage, including our increasingly threatened forests. Animal species extinction and destruction of their natural habitats.
7. Significant development of modern cities and agglomerations without a transparent and comprehensive urban strategy. The growth of cities, which will need to accommodate around 5 billion people by 2030, will be another of the decade's big environmental challenges. The metropolises of the future will need to be compact, safe, inclusive, ecological and energy efficient, with more green spaces, more environmentally friendly buildings and more sustainable methods of transport which put the needs of pedestrians above those of traffic. Due to such circumstances there is a necessity to create and maintain sustainable urban development and mobility.
8. Hydric stress and water scarcity. The lack of this resource affects more than 40% of the world population, and according to the World Economic Forum, agriculture accounts for more than 70% of the water used in the planet's most arid countries. The responsible use of hydrological resources will improve food and energy production, as well as protecting the biodiversity of our water ecosystems and helping us slow climate change.
9. Overpopulation and waste management. The world population is expected to exceed 8.5 billion by 2030, forcing us to considerably reduce the amount of waste we generate through prevention, reduction, reuse and recycling as part of the circular economy, with the aim of minimizing the impact on health and the environment.

The motivations behind sustainability are often complex, personal and diverse. It is unrealistic to create a list of reasons why so many individuals, groups and communities are working towards this goal. Yet, for most people, sustainability comes down to the kind of future we are leaving for the next generation. Sustainability as a value is shared by many who demonstrate this value in their policies, everyday activities and behaviors. We have played a major role in developing our current environmental and social circumstances. The people of today along with future generations must create solutions and adapt.

Bibliography

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Security Council

Letter from the Committee Chairperson of SC



Most esteemed delegates,

Welcome to Mongolia Model United Nations 2022! My name is Altanshagai Bayarsaikhan, and I have been honored to chair this year's Security Council of our annual conference. I am a junior student at the University of Finance and Economics, majoring in Information Systems Management. Furthermore, I am a senior member of the Model United Nations club of NUM-SIRPA and a member of the Executive Board of Mongolia Model United Nations 2022.

As our club celebrates its sixteenth, and our conference its seventh birthday, we prepare to give students from all across the nation a genuine and fun MUN experience as we always do.

This year, to further align with the current situations on the globe and address the most pressing issues we collectively face, the Executive Board of Mongolia MUN 2022 has elected “Ethics and International Law regarding the use and proliferation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and Cyberattacks” as this year’s Security Council topic, for we are sure it will spark interesting research and debate. As the chairperson, I wish you all luck in researching and coming up with solutions that will not only reflect your country’s stance and opinion but also take into account what the future might bring for your nation and the entire world.

At last, I hope you will learn, have fun, and enjoy the experience during our two-day conference. If you have any questions, feel free to contact us.

Best regards,
Chairperson of the MMUN Security Council
Altanshagai Bayarsaikhan.

Letter from the co-chairperson of SC



Esteemed Delegates,

First and foremost, I would like to congratulate all of the individual and team applicants who got accepted to attend Mongolia Model UN 2022. It is with great honor that I welcome you all to the annual conference, and I am sure we will have a two-day event filled with excitement!

To briefly introduce myself, My name is Munkhbayasgalan Erdenesaikhan, but most people call me Baysaa. I am currently a sophomore-year student at the National University of Mongolia, majoring in Computer Networking. I graduated high school at the 14th school in Orkhon province.

My first ever MUN experience was in 2018, and I am deeply honored to be your co-chairperson of the Security Council for this year's Mongolia Model UN.

For me, Model UN was an exciting and enlightening experience full of unexpected twists and turns. I had a lot of fun and made lots of new friends, each with their own tactics for approaching diplomacy. It may be overwhelming at first, but once you get past the initial stage, it's smooth sailing from that point on. I will give it my all to ensure that the conference runs smoothly for my colleagues and honorable delegates.

Lastly, I will work to the best of my abilities as co-chair, and I hope to provide the delegates with a memorable experience. I wish you the best of luck and hope to see you at the conference.

Sincerely,

Co-Chairperson of the MMUN Security Council

Munkhbayasgalan Erdenesaikhan.

Committee description

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN). The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has fifteen Members, comprising five permanent and ten non-permanent Member states, and each Member has one vote. Under the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions, as a result, it is the only decision-making body that passes legally binding resolutions in the United Nations.

This year, the following countries will be presented in the Security Council

Permanent Member States:

- The People's Republic of China
- Russian Federation
- French Republic
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

Non-permanent Member States:

- The Federal Republic of Germany
- The Federative Republic of Brazil
- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- The Republic of India
- The Islamic Republic of Iran
- The United States of Mexico
- The Republic of South Africa
- The Republic of Turkey
- Ukraine
- The United Arab Emirates

Security council-specific rules of procedure

QUORUM

Quorum is the number of Member States who need to be present for the DIAS team to open a meeting and for the committee to make decisions. The Security Council Quorum is at 9 Member States to open a committee session.

MAJORITY

As the only body in the United Nations with the power to pass legally binding resolutions, the simple majority of the UNSC is at 9/15, not the usual 50%.

PERMANENT MEMBERS AND THE POWER OF VETO

The permanent five members of the United Nations Security Council are five Member States to whom the UN Charter grants a permanent seat on the Council. The UN Charter also requires concurring votes from the permanent members, in other words, any resolutions passed by the Security Council must have the unanimous approval of the five great powers. So, a negative vote from any of the permanent members will block the adoption of a draft resolution. However, a permanent member that abstains or is absent from the vote will not block a resolution from being passed.

SPONSORS AND SIGNATORIES

In our MUN customs and traditions, we require any draft resolution to have a certain number of sponsors and signatory Member States to be considered for a vote. The chairperson has the ultimate authority to initiate a voting session.

Ethics and international law regarding the use and proliferation of unmanned aerial vehicles and cyberattacks

Topic Overview

As humanity progresses further into the 21st century, so does our technology and capabilities for causing harm. As of late, the proliferation and the utilization of precision weapons, chiefly among them Unmanned Aerial Vehicles(UAVs), and malicious activities with the intent to cause harm to informational systems, in other words, cyberattacks, in the context of military and security fields have been making headlines and spurring heated debate among scholars. For the former, proponents argue that the use of UAVs(mostly in combat roles) has made it easier to distinguish enemy combatants and target them with precision strikes, thereby reducing the damage and carnage caused by ordinary warfare. But the opponents counter by saying that they are counter-productive because they infuriate local populations and governments, alienate potential allies, and serve as recruiting agents for insurgent movements and terrorist networks. Also, some scholars argue that they may make war seem more like a risk-free enterprise, much like a computer game, lowering the threshold for starting a war. This indicates the importance of revising the Laws Of Warfare(LOW) or adding some rules that focus specifically on UAVs. As for the latter, Cyber-attacks and their consequences are on top of the agenda around the world. The concern for us is that military cyber operations are also becoming part of today's armed conflicts and can disrupt the functioning of critical infrastructure and vital services to the civilian population. But when is this point reached in situations involving cyber operations that do not physically destroy or damage military or civilian infrastructure? That remains unclear. For example, healthcare systems are increasingly digitalized and connected but often unprotected, therefore particularly vulnerable to cyber-attacks. Too often, in armed conflict water and power infrastructure, or hospitals, are damaged by shelling and services are functioning only partially if at all: imagine a major cyber incident on top of it! This can have devastating consequences. Civilians caught in conflict and violence are already struggling enough as it is to see their hardships worsen. A more complex question is whether a cyber operation can itself trigger the application of International Humanitarian Law(IHL). Regarding international armed conflicts, the consensus is that 'an armed conflict exists whenever there is a resort to armed force between States.' But when is this point reached in situations involving cyber operations that do not physically destroy or damage military or civilian infrastructure? That remains unclear.

The rise of UAVs and cyberattacks

“We have just won a war with a lot of heroes flying around in planes. The next war may be fought by airplanes with no men in them at all....Take everything you’ve learned about aviation in war, throw it out of the window, and let’s go to work on tomorrow’s aviation. It will be different from anything the world has ever seen.” – although those words were said by Henry H. Arnold, general of the US Air Force already in 1945, it is difficult to disagree with them, especially in view of the current development of UAV technology.

The concept of such aircraft itself appeared even earlier, namely during World War I; in the United States and the United Kingdom tested were aircraft controlled remotely by radio transmitters. Despite successful attempts of conducting flights by them, those units have never been used by the military. During the interwar period, the UAV projects were constantly modernized and used inter alia as an exercise target for anti-air artillery. But UAVs were first used on a large scale during the war in Vietnam (1955–1975) – the American army used them as bait in combat, to launch missiles, drop brochures during psychological operations, and also for spying (notable example here is Ryan AQM-34 Firebee model). Unmanned devices have been constantly being improved henceforth, but they began to function in common awareness after events from 11th September 2001 – subsequently USA initiated activities within the “war on terror”, which resulted in high interest in capabilities of UAVs, mostly those designed for the fight, so-called “unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV)”. Currently, drones are being used by armies around the world and were already deployed on multiple battlefields, including Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Somalia, Ukraine, and Nagorno-Karabakh.

According to Bard's Center for the Study of the Drone report from 2019, around 95 states have armed UAVs at their disposal, but not all of them were capable of having built them alone – many aircraft were produced in China, being one of their largest manufacturers, along with the United States and Israel. Prices of units may vary depending on their purpose, applied technology, or country of origin. Jane's Information Group predicts that by 2028, the number of UCAVs and spying drones will increase, in comparison with present-day quantities, by 2,000 and 80,000 examples respectively. New units shall be acquired mostly by the United States, China, and Russia. Although it is difficult to precisely predict how the future of UAVs used by armies will look, it should be admitted that they revolutionized the military market around the world. The use of drones in armed conflicts is advantageous on multiple levels. From a financial point of view, the cost of a single drone is up to three times lower than the cost of a fighter jet. Without a doubt, their strong point is also applied technology that enables detailed observation of terrain and fastly

developing combat capabilities, as well as efficiency and lower vulnerability to detection by the enemy. Finally, important is also uninterrupted performance – a drone can be constantly airborne for 24 h.

The usage of unmanned aircraft vehicles in armed conflicts is a complex issue that must be reviewed in the light of IHL, as well as acts of international law, or more precisely, lack thereof. Amid the fast development of UAV technology, states, and international organizations remain with already existing provisions and do not aim for creating new laws regulating their usage. Following the concept “Law should not follow drones, drones should follow the law”, we establish that application shall be general principles of international humanitarian law, on the basis of which it should be reviewed when a drone becomes a combat tool and what are boundaries of conflict with use thereof. Such bases are stipulated in Geneva Conventions – the system of legal acts fundamental for humanitarian law – the first Geneva Convention from 1864 concerned ameliorating the effects of war on soldiers, but the most important in the view of hereby article are four Geneva Conventions from 12th August 1949 on the protection of war victims, along with Protocols thereto. UAV, as a combat tool, might be regarded as lawful or unlawful depending on the context – it mostly concerns a phenomenon of targeted killing, described later in a subsequent part, that during military activities may be qualified as genuine, but outside of armed conflict would be viewed as assassination or extra-judicial execution. Significant here would be the existence of an armed conflict under common Article 2 of the four Geneva Conventions from 1949. International conflicts were also addressed, but not defined in Article 3, with an indication that they concern armed conflicts on the territory of one of the parties to the Conventions that has no international character. A criterion of intensity or scale of hostilities was not apprehended by the Conventions for the purpose of assuming the existence of an armed conflict. The sole existence of armed conflict does not absolutely mean that states have unlimited possibilities for the usage of drones. Under Article 35(1) of Additional Protocol I to Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, the usage of methods of warfare that might cause unnecessary suffering is prohibited. Observed should be also the principle of distinction related to the identification of civilians and soldiers, as well as civilian and military targets – it is then prohibited under provisions of IV Geneva Conventions to attack civilians and civilian targets, and in consequence, also conduct massive attacks that do not make the distinction between military targets and other ones. Equally important are the principle of proportionality and the principle of precautions. The former institutes a ban on launching an attack that may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. As for precautions, their observance or ignorance may make an attack justified on the grounds of humanitarian law unlawful. They would consist

of inter alia certainty that a target has a military character and that the selected method of attack minimizes collateral damage among civilians. In assessing whether in a given situation a UAV was used in accordance with existing regulations, we have to take into account the aforementioned criteria. Here we cannot forget also about another, equally important lawfulness, aspect – namely, if the usage of drones in armed conflicts, even genuine, is moral in the light of humanitarian law.

International Law and Treaties, and the UNSC's role

In mankind's long-running history ranging from the stone ages to modern times a key idea, a central understanding has always been present. Mankind has consciously and subconsciously developed this idea and has been using it in one way or another implementing it into every society they create, no matter the size, the strength, or the cultural and economic differences. That idea is the idea of law. In order to prevent chaos and create stability, the order was necessary. And to ensure that order remains we have developed frameworks of principles. What can and cannot be done, permissible acts, and forbidden acts, have all been spelled out within the consciousness of a community. Development, with its hardships and complications, has always been based upon the group as members of different sizes and sex unite to pursue commonly accepted goals, whether these be hunting animals, growing vegetables for food, or simply making money.

Law is what binds members of the community together with recognized common policies, values, and standards. It allows individuals to establish their own legal relations with rights and duties, as in the creation of contracts. Law is built upon a foundation of rules regulating behaviors punishing those who infringe its regulations and instilling a model idea of the society and its functioning members.

And so is International law termed, with the important difference that the principal subjects of international law are nation-states, not individual citizens. Meaning it is the regulation of relationships between nations, a law that operates outside of and in between nations, international organizations, and in some cases, individuals. International law is divided into the conflict of laws (sometimes referred to as private international law) and public international law (usually just termed international law). The former deals with cases within particular legal systems, in which foreign elements obtrude, raising questions as to the application of foreign law or the role of foreign courts. For example, if two Englishmen make a contract in France to sell goods situated in Paris, an English court would apply French law as regards the validity of that contract. By contrast, public international law is not simply an adjunct of the legal order, but a separate system altogether.

Public international law covers relations between states in many different forms, from war to satellites and from trade to human rights, and regulates the operations of many international and regional institutions. There are a few policies that the international legal system follows. National legal systems have hierarchies and on top, depending on the nation there is the president, the monarch, or the government but there is no such thing in the international legal system so there is no central body making laws or enforcing them and all states are viewed as equals no matter the disparities. Since there is no central body enforcing international law, it needs to rely on other states' consent and their agreement to assume legal obligations. In the national legal system if an individual commits an offense only that individual is held responsible for their actions but in the international legal system if a state's court or military general disregard the international law that whole state as a collective is held responsible. There is a notion of individual criminal responsibility in the international legal system it is only possible in the instance of extreme violations of international law such as war crimes, crimes of genocide, etc. States for any reason do not have the right to intervene in the internal affairs of any other state.

The United Nations contributes to the development of international law. It aligns with the organization's goal of saving the future generation from the atrocities of war and reaffirming faith in fundamental human rights, and also "establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained" (Preamble of the United Nations Charter). Developing international law to regulate international relations has been a major objective since the beginning of the United Nations.

Countries have long understood that international norms and standards are necessary for contemporary society to function in a globalized world where people, commerce, and ideas traverse boundaries with an ever-increasing frequency. The more than 550 treaties that have been lodged with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, covering a wide range of topics like human rights, disarmament, refugees, the environment, and the law of the sea, lay out these worldwide norms. Many additional accords that have been deposited with governments or other organizations also contain them.

As for the Security Council, some actions of the Security Council have international law implications, such as those related to peacekeeping missions, ad hoc tribunals, sanctions, and resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter. In accordance with Article 13(b) of the Rome Statute, the Security Council can refer certain situations to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), if it appears international crimes (such as

genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, the crime of aggression) have been committed.

The relationship between international law and the security council is complex. The council is a product of international law but it's also the author and an interpreter of the law, and it alternates between sitting inside and outside of the law in different circumstances. The UN security council is the most powerful international organization to date. Its five permanent members each have prominent political influence and all of them combined amount to 60% of the global military spending. The Charter mandates that the military and political resources of all Council members be made available for 'carrying out the decisions of the Council' with respect to 'the maintenance of international peace and security.' In addition to this military capacity, the Security Council has the legal authority to act on behalf of all 193 members of the United Nations (UN), most of whom have never served a term on the Council. All UN members agree in advance to 'accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter. This degree of centralized military and political authority is unprecedented in international politics. The world has never before been united under a single political-legal structure, nor has the military might of the most powerful governments ever before been organized collectively toward a single goal and enshrined in legislation that is binding on both the power and the rest. For better or worse, the Council significantly consolidates global military power.

But this only describes the potential power of the security council. In practice, the power of the council is limited by the interests of powerful states and by the decision rule set in the Charter. The power of the UN Security Council is a function of both its legal and its political settings. The first is derived from the Charter, and the second is derived from the political interests of powerful states and the legitimacy that the institution commands in the international system. The Council has unrivaled power under the UN Charter to demand compliance from governments and to act collectively on behalf of all UN member states in defense of international peace and security. Only when the permanent members of the Council are enough in agreement to permit it, as well as only when the larger audience for Council resolutions perceives the action as legitimate, does this legal authority take effect? Understanding the Council's power in practice requires both a legal and a political understanding of it. The two perspectives must be combined. The legal framework contained in the Charter limits the ability of the Great Powers to use the Council for their own interests, and their interests limit the activism of the Council that is made possible by the legal terms of the Charter. The power of the Council is constituted by the interaction of these legal and political forces. When seen in this light, the UN Security Council can be used to illustrate the complex relationship between international law and international politics. For many international rules, including the Charter, the meaning of

compliance is unstable. Determining what counts as compliance requires interpreting how the rules have been used and understood in practice by states, and this opens the concept of compliance to a more political reading than is conventional. While states are expected to comply with their legal obligations, and there are clear political costs to being seen as violating some international laws, the content of compliance is a function of state practice rather than a prior and objective category. Ultimately, this suggests that the international rule of law cannot be understood simply as an inter-state application of the domestic rule of law.

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Disarmament and international security committee

Letter from the Committee chairperson of DISEC



Dear Sir/Madam,

On behalf of the DIAS of Mongolia MUN 2022, I would like to express my appreciation to all delegates for their initiatives to gain practical diplomacy experience at the Mongolia MUN conference. In comparison, this guidance is intended to help you develop a better understanding of the DISECommittee's topic and may help your preparation. This year we would make conversation under the "Non-proliferation and prohibition of nuclear weapons: nuclear-weapon-free-zones" topic. The essential legal document of the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

It is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament. The Treaty represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon States. Opened for signature in 1968, the Treaty entered into force in 1970. On 11 May 1995, the Treaty was extended indefinitely.

A total of 191 States have joined the Treaty, including the five nuclear-weapon States. More countries have ratified the NPT than any other arms limitation and disarmament agreement, a testament to the Treaty's significance.

Currently, in the 21st century, almost ten countries are registered with nuclear weapons. But more than 90 per cent of total warheads are in only two countries, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. Concerning the conflicts in the different regions, such as Asia-Pacific, Europe, the Middle East and others. The most countries are seeking to protect the security of its own country out of fear of nuclear-armed countries. Moreover, nuclear weapons are making it tense. But it is not easy to support the decline of nuclear use besides its positive effects and abilities to solve some other challenges, including energy, power and medical sectors.

Lastly, I would suggest all delegates research the country representing, focus on the geopolitical condition, economic capacity, diplomatic relations with other countries, alliances and the main interests of foreign policy. As the chair of DISEC, I will be moderating the committee sessions, and I look forward to seeing what all of you will come up with throughout the weekend.

Your sincerely
Zorigt Munkhtuya

Letter from the co-chairperson of DISEC



Honorable delegates,

I bid you a warm welcome to the Mongolia Model United Nations 2022. My name is Usukh-Ilder Myagmarsuren, and I am a sophomore at the University of Cassino, Italy. I think I can speak for everyone when I say Mongolia MUN is one of the most distinguished among its brothers and sisters. Thus, it is truly an honor to work alongside you as the **Disarmament and International Security Committee** co-chair. My engagement with the MUN community began in 2020, and it has been nothing short of a rollercoaster since. I've partaken as a delegate in numerous events, all of which exceeded my expectations of what the youth in Mongolia are capable of accomplishing. I expect nothing less from this year's Mongolia MUN delegates.

Participating in MUN has tons of advantages foreseen in our perspectives and personal skills to be developed more on the career path that we have chosen. From my perspective, we, the youth, can change the world for a better place by starting to improve ourselves. And I believe that the delegate of Mongolia MUN is one of the people who are going to change the world. To talk a bit about myself, when I am not busy struggling in university, you can find me in a coffee shop with a book in my hand or at an art exhibition looking very confused. I try my best. I like to make and study music and can spend a freakish amount of time on Genius trying to decode rap lyrics. Feel free to approach me and make a conversation about MUNs or not. I promise I'm nice, despite my face indicating otherwise.

Yours truly,

Usukh-Ider Myagmarsuren,

Co-Chair of DISEC

Committee Description

The General Assembly First Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC) deals with issues relating to disarmament, global challenges, and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime. It considers all disarmament and international security matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations; the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments. The Committee comprises all member nations of the United Nations, and even though its mandate is limited to recommendations, it has proven to be one of the most influential bodies in the United Nations, as its resolutions deal with some of the most complex topics in the international community. The Committee works closely with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament. It is the only Main Committee of the General Assembly entitled to verbatim records coverage.

Non-proliferation and prohibition of nuclear weapons: nuclear-weapon-free-zones

TOPIC OVERVIEW

Nuclear powers

Nine states are known to have military nuclear programs: China, France, Russia, the UK, and the USA are recognized as nuclear-weapon states (NWS) under the NPT; India, Pakistan, and Israel have never signed the NPT; North Korea meanwhile left the Treaty in 2003 to develop its nuclear weapons program.

The first meeting of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) is taking place at a time when the use of nuclear weapons has become a distinct possibility. According to experts, the potential for the use of nuclear weapons has not been so real since the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, the closest the United States and the Soviet Union came to nuclear conflict during the Cold War. The Russian leadership has repeatedly threatened to use nuclear weapons in the context of its military aggression on Ukraine, which started on 24 February 2022. This threat has been directed, particularly at third countries considering assisting Ukraine, and has contributed substantially to NATO's reluctance to respond. Even before Russia launched its invasion of Ukraine, tensions among nuclear-armed states had reached dangerous levels – such as between Russia and the United States of America (USA), the United Kingdom (UK) and France, between the USA and China, and between India and Pakistan – leading experts to speak about 'outright strategic rivalry and competition'. Moreover, experts are concerned that the 'fabric of international institutions, treaties, and norms that has historically contributed to predictable and more stable relationships among nuclear-armed States is deteriorating'. They also point to technological developments that heighten uncertainties and unpredictability in the strategic relationships among nuclear-armed States. In January 2021, the Science and Security Board of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists set the Doomsday Clock to 100 seconds to midnight (the closest it has ever been) and warned that the world is 'sleepwalking its way through a newly unstable nuclear landscape'. Russia's nuclear threat has a very significant impact on the way the world views nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons are no longer on the minds of experts alone, but have also caught the attention of politicians and citizens worldwide. In a resolution adopted on 2 March 2022 condemning the Russian aggression against Ukraine, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) also condemned the Russian Federation's decision to increase the readiness of its nuclear forces.

UN goal of global nuclear disarmament

Global nuclear disarmament – in other words, a world free of nuclear weapons – is one of the United Nations' most long-standing objectives. The first ever resolution adopted by the UNGA in January 1946 called for 'control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes' and for 'the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons'. The 1970 Non-Proliferation Treaty is the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation and disarmament regime. It grants the five nuclear-weapon states (NWS) recognised by the NPT – China, France, Russia, the UK, and the USA – exclusive rights to possess nuclear arsenals, but also obliges them 'to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race ... and to nuclear disarmament' (NPT Article VI). However, non-NWS have expressed dissatisfaction at the pace of nuclear disarmament, and accused the NWS of failing to specify how they would design a 'verifiable, enforceable nuclear disarmament regime' under the NPT. Moreover, Russia's repeated threat to use nuclear weapons in the context of its military aggression against Ukraine has shown that verbal reassurances from the NWS can be entirely meaningless. On 3 January 2022, a mere six weeks before Russia launched its attack on Ukraine, Russia joined the leaders of the four other NWS to issue a joint statement on 'Preventing Nuclear War and Avoiding Arms Races', stating that 'nuclear weapons ... should serve defensive purposes, deter aggression, and prevent war' and that 'the avoidance of war between nuclear-weapon states and the reduction of strategic risks' are the NWS' 'foremost responsibilities'. As experts have pointed out, Russia's attack on Ukraine instead 'marks the first time that nuclear blackmail has been used to shield a full-scale conventional invasion.' The UN's global nuclear disarmament objective, first declared in 1946, has patently not been achieved. Global stocks of nuclear weapons are at their lowest in over 50 years, but there are still an estimated 12 700 nuclear weapons worldwide, many on high-alert status. The overall number of nuclear weapons worldwide has fallen – from a peak of 70 000 in the mid-1980s; however, all NWS are currently investing vast sums in modernising their nuclear arsenals and delivery systems, and some are drastically increasing the number of nuclear weapons they hold. Russia and the USA have launched large-scale programmes¹ to replace and modernise nuclear warheads, missile and aircraft delivery systems, and nuclear weapon production facilities. President Joe Biden's administration has conducted a Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) (the fifth since the first NPR in 1994), which will determine whether to adjust the nuclear programmes that the administration inherited from its predecessor and whether to amend these spending plans or how. (On 28 March 2022, the Department of Defense transmitted the classified 2022 Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) and Missile Defense Review (MDR) to Congress. The unclassified versions have not yet been published). Even though the nuclear arsenals of the other nuclear-armed states are much smaller, all are either developing or deploying new weapon systems or planning to do so. The US Department of Defense forecasts that by 2030, China will have almost tripled its current stock of

nuclear warheads, to 1 000. The UK is also increasing the size of its nuclear arsenal, from 225 nuclear warheads to a maximum of 260. Pakistan, which has an estimated 165 nuclear weapons, is reported to be expanding its nuclear arsenal faster than any other country and developing new delivery systems. India has developed more sophisticated technology that enhances the effectiveness of the country's nuclear arsenal.

Nuclear weapons free zone

A nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ) is a specified region in which countries commit themselves not to manufacture, acquire, test, or possess nuclear weapons. Five such zones exist today, with four of them spanning the entire Southern Hemisphere. The regions currently covered under NWFZ agreements include: Latin America (the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco), the South Pacific (the 1985 Treaty of Rarotonga), Southeast Asia (the 1995 Treaty of Bangkok) Africa (the 1996 Treaty of Pelindaba) and Central Asia (the 2006 Treaty of Semipalatinsk).

Each treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone includes a protocol for the five nuclear-weapon states recognized under the NPT—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—to sign and ratify. These protocols, which are legally binding, call upon the nuclear-weapon states to respect the status of the zones and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against treaty states-parties. Such declarations of non-use of nuclear weapons are referred to as negative security assurances. For more information, see Nuclear Declaratory Policy and Negative Security Assurances.

Basic Elements of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaties

Duration: The treaties are to remain in force indefinitely. Yet, each treaty includes a withdrawal option for states-parties. With the exception of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which simply requires three months' advance notice before a withdrawal can take effect, all the NWFZ treaties require 12 months' advance notice for a state-party to end its treaty obligations.

Conditions: None of the treaties can be subjected to conditions by its non-nuclear-weapon states-parties.

Verification: Each state-party adopts comprehensive safeguards administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which verifies that states-parties are not pursuing nuclear weapons illicitly. The Central Asian NWFZ goes a step further in requiring that states in the region adopt the IAEA's Additional Protocol, which provides for expanded monitoring.

Economic and social council

Letter from the Committee Chairperson of ECOSOC



Dear delegates,

It is my utmost honor to welcome you all to Model UN Mongolia 2022! My name is Tsatsral Chinzorig and I will be your chair for this year's ECOSOC. I majored in Management and Business Administration at the National University of Mongolia.

I participated in Ulaanbaatar MUN2016 as a representative of Uruguay in the United Nations Economic and Social Council as well as the Ulaanbaatar MUN2017 as an Oyun Sanjaasuren.

in the Historical Crisis Committee. In Model UN Mongolia 2021, I participated as chair of WHO. All of them were eye-opening and challenging experiences of mine and I enjoyed every part of them. The topic for the committee has been chosen carefully by the Dias team of ECOSOC: "Addressing the Impact of the Climate Crisis on Inequality and Sustainable Development". This year's team will undertake to make sure the delegates of our committee come up with the leading resolutions to the given topic. Thus, I am sure that delegates will be ready to partake in a debate with other countries which all have different credence and principles over the issue.

I, Tsatsral Chinzorig, promise you that this year's Model UN Mongolia will be one of the best two-day events you have ever experienced and I am sure that it will be an important big step towards your goal. During the conference, you will gain valuable knowledge, life-changing experience, and an understanding of international affairs. Looking forward to seeing you all!

Again, the honor is mine to be your chair in ECOSOC!

Warm regards,
Tsatsral Chinzorig
Chair of ECOSOC

Letter from the co-chairperson of ECOSOC



Dear Distinguished Delegates,

Congratulations on your acceptance to this year's conference. My name is Binderiya Zorigsaikhan and I'm the co-chair of the Economic and Social Council. I study international relations at the School of International Relations and Public Administration at the NUM. This is my first time being included in the Dias Team as a co-chair.

In Mongolia MUN 2022, the ECOSOC will be discussing the impact of the climate crisis on Inequality and Sustainable development, and as the co-chair, I truly believe every representative will participate with good research on the topic along with logical resolutions. All the additional information about the topics is included in the guidebook, and don't hesitate to take assistance from the chairs.

Best regards,

Binderiya Zorigsaikhan

Co-chair of the Economic and Social Council

Committee description

The UN Charter established ECOSOC in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations and it coordinates the economic, social, and related work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and other bodies. "It is the central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking, forging consensus on ways forward, and coordinating efforts to achieve internationally agreed goals." (United Nations, 2011)

ECOSOC is tasked with:

- serving as the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues, and for formulating policy recommendations addressed to member states and the United Nations system;
- making or initiating studies and reports and making recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters;
- promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- assisting in preparing and organizing major international conferences in the economic, social, and related fields and promoting coordinated follow-up to these conferences;
- coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies through consultations with and recommendations to them as well as to the General Assembly.

This year, the following countries will be presented in the ECOSOC

- The French Republic
- Japan
- Mongolia
- The Commonwealth of Australia
- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- The Federal Republic of Brazil
- The Federal Republic of Germany
- The Islamic Republic of Iran
- The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- The People's Republic of China
- The Republic of India
- The Republic of South Africa
- The Republic of Turkey
- The Russian Federation
- The United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- The United States of America
- The United States of Mexico
- Ukraine

Addressing the Impact of Climate Crisis on Inequality and Sustainable development

TOPIC OVERVIEW

The chair team chose a pretty challenging topic for this year's Economic and Social Council to give an understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals, and climate change cooperation: ***“Addressing the impact of the climate crisis on inequality and sustainable development”***. Climate change is one of the vital challenges to achieving SDG and it adversely affects millions of people into poverty and Inequality. Delegates must understand climate change is a long-term problem that the world has been facing for the last few decades.

Inequality and climate change have been a linked issue. Especially for economically vulnerable countries, the Least Developed and Developing countries are more exposed to the impact of the climate crisis. Many people in the most underdeveloped economies depend directly on industries like agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, which may be most affected by climate change. The uneven distribution of clean water and affordable food is becoming worse as a result of rising temperatures. And the people in these economies who are most at risk from climate change are also the ones who contribute the least to the increase of greenhouse gasses. Since the richest countries account for only 16 percent of the global population but nearly 40 percent of CO₂ emissions, greenhouse gas emissions are now primarily correlated with a country's degree of income. Despite having approximately 60% of the world's population, the two categories of the poorest nations according to the World Bank account for less than 15% of emissions. Thus, The Rio principle of

“Common but Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR)” was adopted to resolve this “burden” issue. Nevertheless, the inter-country inequality issue continues to dominate the international discussion of climate change. (Islam, 2017, 1) It has been established that all countries are responsible for addressing global environmental destruction but “developed countries” are expected to ‘take the lead’ due to differences in contributions to the problem and capabilities to address it.

The discussion of climate change was originally focused on its physical impact, with relatively less effort devoted to documentation and discussion of the implications for the livelihood and social position of the affected people. As Skoufias (2012, p. 2) put it, “while the eyes of the world have been riveted on polar bears, Antarctic penguins, and other endangered inhabitants of the Earth’s shrinking ice caps, relatively few researchers have turned serious attention – until recent years – to quantify the prospective long-term effects of climate change on human welfare.” An early study on linking climate change and poverty was done by the World Bank in 2002 during the 8th conference of the UNFCCC. Ever since, there have been many studies on the issue using cross-country data, reviews of previous studies, and suggestions.

In 2015, all member states of the United Nations adopted “The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. “There are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which are an urgent call for action by all countries. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.” (the UN, n.d.)

QARMA

- How can SDG 13's targets be met and further improved upon?
- How can developed countries take the lead on resolving and addressing the climate crisis whilst reducing inequalities?
- How can the effect of climate change be considerably reduced in underdeveloped and developing countries?
- How undeveloped and developed countries are contributing to climate action?
- Is the world shifting its vision of climate change from physical effect to social effect?

Definition of key terms

Sustainable Development Goals

“The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others and that development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability.

Countries have committed to prioritizing progress for those who are furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.” (the UN, n.d.)



Picture 1. 17 goals of the SDG

Climate change

According to the UN, climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, such as through variations in the solar cycle. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to burning fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas. (United Nations, n.d.-b)

Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures.

Examples of greenhouse gas emissions that are causing climate change include carbon dioxide and methane. These come from using gasoline for driving a car or coal for heating a building, for example. Clearing land and forests can also release carbon dioxide. Landfills for garbage are a major source of methane emissions. Energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture, and land use are among the main emitters.

Paris Agreement

In December 2015, 196 countries signed The Paris Agreement at COP 21 in Paris which is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. The main goal of this agreement is limiting global temperature rise to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

In order to accomplish this long-term goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate-neutral world by mid-century.

Conference of the Parties

“COP or the Conference of the Parties is a group of nations (parties) that have signed the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)”. (UNFCCC, n.d.) A key task for the COP is to review the national communications and emission inventories submitted by Parties. Based on this information, the COP assesses the effects of the measures taken by the Parties and the progress made in achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention.

Inequality

Inequality has multiple dimensions and varies depending on the context. It can include economic inequalities such as inequalities in income, wealth, wages, and social protection, as well as social and legal inequalities where different groups are discriminated against, excluded, or otherwise denied full equality. The UN defined inequality—the state of not being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities—as a concept very much at the heart of social justice theories. In Mongolia MUN 2022, we will focus on inequality among the nations.

Common but Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR)

“Common but Differentiated Responsibility is a principle of international environmental law establishing that all states are responsible for addressing global environmental destruction yet not equally responsible. The principle balances, on the one hand, the need for all states to take responsibility for global environmental problems and, on the other hand, the need to recognize the wide differences in levels of economic development between states.

These differences in turn are linked to the states' contributions to, as well as their abilities to address, these problems. CBDR was formalized in [international law](#) at the 1992 [United Nations Conference on Environment and Development](#) (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro." (Epstein, 2016)

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Suggestions for further research

- KYOTO PROTOCOL TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE– <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>
- THE PARIS AGREEMENT
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf
- Research on Climate change by the UN <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/>
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International Court of Justice

Letter from the Committee Chairperson of ICJ



Dear Delegates,

Salutations! I extend to you the kindest gesture of goodwill, and hope you have a good time. The ICJ is an interesting and often misunderstood committee. As your Chair I will attempt to make sure you have a fun, academically enriching, and engaging experience. I have the privilege and the honour to act as your Chair and I will carry that title with its proper posterity and gravity.

The ICJ has many rules and procedures it shares more in common with the legal system as opposed to parliamentary debate. If there is anything unfamiliar or unclear please feel free to ask for me to clarify, explain, and specify.

It is the Chair's hope you may find the ICJ as interesting as any other committee. Armed with a degree of legal understanding, let's show everyone how interesting a court trial can truly be.

Sincerely,
Bishuubazar Tumorhuu
Chair of ICJ

Letter from the co-chairperson of ICJ



Dear delegates,

Congratulations to all the delegates who have been selected from a pool of highly competent applicants. Welcome to Mongolia MUN 2022.

My name is Javzandulam Luvsansharav, I am currently a sophomore at the National University of Mongolia. It is an honor for me to be a part of the DIAS crew and get to join you all in your MUN journey this year.

The ICJ exists so war and reprisal diplomacy aren't the only ways a country can get the results it needs. As this is my first time being Co-Chair, I want to preface it by saying I am equally thrilled as I am nervous.

It is a wonderful opportunity for everyone to work alongside bright and diligent delegates representing 20 different countries in 4 different committees. We will be seeing you there and we hope for the best.

Sincerely,
Javzandulam Luvsansharav,
Co-chair of ICJ

Committee description

The International Court of Justice, the main legal branch of the United Nations, is responsible for resolving international legal disputes submitted by members and making non-binding recommendations to UN organizations and agencies.

The commission was established in June 1945 under the UN Charter and has 15 permanent judges who are elected once every 9 years. In addition to the permanent judges, up to 2 judges may be appointed ad hoc by the parties. To functionally meet the demands of the MUN format there will be 15 permanent judges, without the option of ad hoc appointments.

Also, the role of the court is to resolve legal disputes submitted by countries in accordance with international laws, and to provide advice on legal issues to UN authorities and various organizations.

In addition, the International Court of Justice can be called by any other organization of the United Nations and asked to advise on any issue from the point of view of international law. Judges and lawyers are independent lawyers and are not members of any country's delegation, but lawyers can consult with the real representatives of the country they represent.

This year, the following countries will be presented in the Security Council

Justices

- The Commonwealth of Australia
- The Federal Republic of Brazil
- The People's Republic of China
- The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- The French Republic
- The Federal Republic of Germany
- The Republic of India
- Japan
- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- The United States of Mexico
- Mongolia
- The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- The Republic of South Africa
- The Republic of Turkey
- The United Arab Emirates
- The United States of America

Plaintiff and Prosecutor

- Ukraine
- The United Kingdom

Defendant and Advocate

- The Russian Federation
- The Islamic Republic of Iran

Rules of court

GENERAL RULES

- Rules cannot be changed and are considered approved before the start of the conference.
- The official working language of the conference is English. Certain terms can be spoken in other languages if necessary. Representatives are not entitled to submit any official documents in a language other than English.
- When the committee is in session, the representatives shall call the Dias "Chairperson" and "Co-Chairperson". Alternatively they may refer to them as "Chair" and "Co-Chair," or for maximum decorum "Distinguished Chair/Chairperson" and "Distinguished Co-Chairperson/Co-Chair."
- Committee members shall treat each other with respect. During the meeting, insistence on one-on-one conversations between committee members is prohibited. Only transmission of notes is allowed if it is necessary to contact other representatives of the conference. The presiding judge will immediately warn the member of the conference who does not follow this rule.
- Judges in international courtrooms are addressed as "Judge [Name]" or simply "Judge". When referring to a specific prosecutor or attorney for one of the parties, the person may be referred to as "Advocate" or "Prosecutor"; when naming a particular party, they may only be referred to as that country or as "Plaintiff/Defendant".
- Remember, there should be no direct dialogue between the parties during the committee sessions, but any questions or objections should be put through to the Chairperson or Co-Chairperson and be addressed that way.

Court procedure

1. Oaths

After the Chairperson calls the house to order, the judges and the parties to the case will be sworn in. Each judge is required to take the following oath: "I, Judge [Name and Surname] personally swear that I shall perform my duties and exercise my judicial authority with dignity, honesty, integrity and conscientiousness." The parties to the case on the other hand take the following oath: "I swear on my honor and conscience to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

2. Opening Remarks

Judges will give their opinions on the case in alphabetical order by last name. The time allotted to each judge will be determined by the Chairpersons.

3. Opening Statement

A brief summary speech of a memorandum can be called an opening statement. The general content of the statement is to show what the parties are trying to prove during the court sessions. The plaintiff must make the initial opening statement, and only after the plaintiff has finished their opening statement can the defendant present their opening statement. The Chairpersons will set the time for the speeches of the parties.

4. Presenting the evidence

Evidence is any factual information that the Court determines to be reliable. It can be newspaper articles, multilateral or bilateral agreements, reports, resolutions or anything that helps the parties to prove their case. If the evidence is insufficient or improper, the Chairperson may decide that the evidence is inadmissible. This decision must be announced to the committee, and it can be appealed by the judges, the plaintiffs, or any of the defendants. The plaintiff party must present their evidence and establish its relevance to the case. After them, the defendant party will present their evidence.

5. Analyzing the evidence

After the presentation of the evidence, the court goes into a closed session and the panel of judges evaluates the evidence as high, medium, or low based on the reliability, relevance, accuracy, and importance of the evidence. After analyzing the evidence, the assessment will be announced to the committee.

6. Rebuttals and questions

Both parties have the right to refute the arguments of the other side. During the rebuttal, it is strictly forbidden to introduce new evidence, and the parties can only say whether the arguments of the other side are correct and successful. The rebuttals made by both parties have the right to be refuted. The length of the period

of rebuttals shall be determined by the decision of the request of quorum. After the parties have completed their rebuttals, the judges will have the opportunity to ask the parties questions. They may ask any questions that help them reach a decision.

7. Closing Statement

Each side has one last opportunity to speak: re-explain their arguments, support them with evidence, and support their evidence with new arguments. The submission of new evidence is strictly prohibited.

8. Discussion

After the closing statements, the parties will be removed from the courtroom, and the court goes into a closed session. Judges must discuss the case and try to agree on the facts and legal issues to be decided. In the meantime, the judges will start drafting the court decision. It will proceed according to the order of the list of judge speakers or the line up of the panel. If the Chairperson considers the discussion to be sufficient, the panel of justices will vote on the court decision (draft decision). The allocation period shall be determined by the panel of justices.

9. Formal discussion

The chair will reconvene the session with the participation of both parties and read and explain the court decision. After the motion is presented, the court proceeds to a formal hearing to discuss it. No new decisions or resolutions can be presented during this period. Questions can be asked and the judges will justify their position. This is an important opportunity to influence members of the court who do not support the court's decision. As soon as a request for a formal vote on a court decision is made, the formal discussion closes and moves to the voting process.

Court decisions will follow the following model:

International Court of Justice,

We find the following facts concerning the [subject matter of the dispute] between [Plaintiff] and [Defendant]: (Statements taken from the evidence herein can be directly cited and cited as follows)

Section [Y] of [X's Agreement] states: "[Excerpt to be cited here]".

Therefore, analyzing the evidence in the opinion of the majority of judges, Reasoning:

(Here, the court considers and evaluates the arguments of the parties in several points, identify which arguments they consider to be valid and which they consider it does not apply to the case)

For these reasons, we make the following decisions:

Memorandum

Both sides of the case must send a memorandum to the chair of the meeting within the specified time. Judges or other participants of the meeting will not send a memorandum, but their positions with a legal content report sheet must be sent.

Memorandum template

Memorandum of [Name of State]

International Court of Justice

Entered by: Plaintiff/Defendant (Name)

On Behalf of: (Country Represented)

Date: (xxxx/xx/xx)

I. Statement of the case:

Brief introduction of the case. It must include why the dispute happened, how it happened and why it was heard in the International Court of Justice.

II. Legal Notice:

Introduce the treaties, agreements and relevant laws that form the basis of your argument. Present more information on how these agreements and laws can help you resolve your case.

III. Statement of facts:

State details relevant to the case. A few brief details of previous attempts to solve this problem should also be given. Include this information in support of your representing party.

IV. Arguments:

List the reasons why you think the law is on your side. Along with the documents, you should talk about how the law and legal principles help your case. For some parties, a "secret weapon" is

useful, so you don't need to include all of your arguments in a memo unless you want to state them.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations:

What decision does your side want the court to make? This is one of the possible solutions. Because judges are more likely to disagree, a more neutral consensus is likely to be reached. In that case, the chair of the meeting will present the decision, that the parties want, to the court.

Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)

TOPIC OVERVIEW

On the 24th of February 2022, 6:00 AM, Ukraine was engulfed in a large and devastating war that has lasted to the present moment. The once low intensity internal conflict short handedly known as the War in Donbass, fought between the Ukrainian military and allegedly Russian backed rebels in the oblasti of Donetsk and Luhansk, escalated into a high intensity interstate conflict between Ukraine and the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation's main ideological and rhetorical justification for its involvement has been the supposed genocide and deliberate targetting of ethnic Russians living in Donetsk and Luhansk. Using this the Putin regime has waged open conflict and has violated the sanctity of peace and flagrantly defied international law.

The resultant conflict has killed thousands of combatants and civilians, most of whom were caught in the crossfire or were killed during missile strikes, it has displaced millions, and the overall collateral damage could be in the billions. Despite this Ukraine has yet to fold and starting in August began full-scale counter-attacks. During the duration of fighting both sides have done significant damage to each other and irreconcilable breaches of human rights and international law were committed primarily by one of the belligerents. This is not to say both sides have committed the same number and same consistency of breaches. The Russian Federation's military engagements have been perceived as acts of aggression. Most of the punishable offenses come from Russia. And for its attack of a UN member state the sovereign nation-state of Ukraine now has levied charges of alleged genocide and the funding of terrorism, upon the Russian Federation. Notably the Russian Federation's global perception and reputation has been tainted, with the world and a significant portion of Europe's population's support and encouragement, Ukraine will act as the plaintiff to dispel the Russian justification for its current aggression. And the Russian Federation, the aggressor, now as a result of its fruitless conflict finds itself the defendant at the ICJ.

Many in Russia at the time of the dissolution of the USSR felt uncomfortable, vulnerable and scared. And Putin's claim to power was to shield the Russian people from such feelings of anxieties and fear. The fact of the matter is that the Putin administration views Russia's current geopolitical situation to be in a vulnerable state, as well as believing Western influence and the expansion of NATO to be an existential threat to Russia. Russian

geopolitical insecurities and the unchecked authority of President Vladimir Putin animated three distinct ways in which the Russian Federation attempted to gain a more favourable position on the geopolitical stage by leveraging Ukraine. Primarily from Putin's perspective, Ukraine remained a vital yet ambiguous part of his strategy to maintain and expand Russia's national security as it serves as a geographically, economically, demographically, and politically crucial lynch pin to Russia's future as a global power and a nation.

At first the rapprochements and cooperations of the Boris years continued. Putin refined his early methods for control by supporting Pro-Russian parties and candidates, promoting internal divisions and keeping Ukraine away from the Western sphere of influence. For much of the 1990s, 2000s, and the early 2010s this method had achieved all of Putin's goals. However protests erupted all across Ukraine, as national frustrations at the lack of development, government transparency, and concerns of Ukrainian sovereignty sparked an intense backlash against the electoral victory of incumbent President Viktor Yanukovich. After Euromaidan or the Orange Revolution, Yanukovich was ousted and Putin in a stopgap measure initiated his contingency method, ushering in the second method of control. In Putin's eyes, the annexation of Crimea and the alleged support and arming of Russian separatists in the Eastern Ukrainian regions of Donetsk and Luhansk was a necessary measure to safeguard Russian interests. Ultimately this would become an important factor in severing Ukrainian interests from Russian interests, as well as being the catalyst for the low intensity conflict known unofficially as the War in Donbass. And for 8 years this became the status quo. Until the 2019 Ukrainian presidential election in which Volodymyr Zelenskyy would upset this state of affairs with his unexpected victory, his staunch stance on national reclamation and the preservation of Ukraine's modern borders made Putin grow weary. He believed that Ukraine was finally about to join NATO and the EU, threatening Russia. In an unprecedented geopolitical subterfuge gone wrong Russia began its escalation of involvement in the Ukrainian internal conflict. Beginning the third and current method of achieving control over Ukraine.

The crux of the Russian argument lies with the assumption that the ethnic Russian populace of Ukraine has been oppressed and targeted for deliberate ethnic cleansing or removal. If Ukraine can disprove the claim it will erode any moral justification the Russians have pushed on with.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

General rules

1. Scope

The rules included in this guide are applicable to the Security Council and SPDC. If a situation arises that has not been addressed by the Rules of Procedure, the Chair will be the final authority on what procedure to follow. At the discretion of the Chair or Secretariat, these rules can be modified to better facilitate healthy debate, and any modification of the rules will be announced clearly to the entirety of the committee, and will take precedence over any rules written in this document.

2. Language

English will be the official and the working language of All committees. Delegates may use one of the 5 official languages of the U.N. when making opening speeches. But English translation must be provided simultaneously.

3. Representation

A member of the Security Council and SPDC is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. Each member will be represented by 2 delegates and will have one vote each. The delegates can present speeches together without formally yielding as long as only one delegate speaks at any given time.

4. Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her reserves the right to make either written or oral statements to the Security Council and SPDC at any time.

5. General Powers of the Committee Staff

The DAIS Staff consists of the Chair and Assistant Chair (often referred to as Co-Chair). Each session will be announced open and closed by the Chair, who may also propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. The Chair, subject to erase rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Chair will direct the flow of debate, grant the right to speak, ask questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and enforce adherence to these rules.

If necessary and given no objections, the Chair may choose to suspend the rules in order to clarify a certain substantive or procedural issue. The Chair also has the right to interrupt the flow of debate in order to show a presentation or to bring in a guest speaker or an expert witness. The Chair can choose to temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Dais. Dais staff members may also advise delegations on the possible course of debate. Further, no handouts may be circulated to the body without the knowledge and explicit

Approval of the Chair. In the exercise of these functions, the Dais staff will be at times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

6. Quorum

Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to open debate. When at least one-quarter of the members of the Security Council (as declared at the beginning of the first session) are present, quorum is met, and the Chair declares a Committee open to proceed with debate. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of quorum. In order to vote on any substantive motion, the Committee must establish the presence of a simple majority of members. At least one delegate from each delegation must be present in the room at all times.

7. Courtesy

Every delegate will be courteous and respectful to the Committee staff and to other delegates. The chair will immediately call to order any delegate who does not abide by this rule. Any delegate who feels that he or she is not being treated respectfully is encouraged to speak to the Chair, who will then take the appropriate action.

8. Delegate Conduct

Delegates are warned that Mongolia MUN has a zero-tolerance policy for slandering, disparaging or acting in any other way that is inflammatory to other delegates. Neither speeches nor debates with other delegates may contain remarks of this nature.

Those delegates who believe that their countries' policies merit such conduct are advised to consult the Chair before taking any action. This rule shall not be misconstrued to prohibit robust and vigorous substantive debate over disagreements between delegates' national policies, so long as such debate is conducted with courtesy and respect.

9. Absences

If a delegate is not present during roll call, he or she is considered absent until a note is sent to the Dias. A delegate who is recognized but is not present when called upon yields his or her time to the Chair, and debate shall continue unabated.

10. Debate

Speakers List will be used to conduct general debate. Speakers list will decide the order of speakers for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution.

Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any working paper or draft resolution currently on the floor. Once a draft resolution has been introduced, it remains on the floor and may be debated until it fails or the Committee postpones debate on it.

11. Unmoderated Caucus

A delegate may motion for an unmoderated caucus at any time when floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed 20 minutes. The motion will immediately to be put to a vote and will pass given a simple majority. In the case of multiple unmoderated caucuses, the Chair will rank the motions in descending order of length, and the Committee members will vote accordingly. The chair may rule the motion dilatory, and his or her decision is not subject to appeal. An unmoderated caucus may be extended only once, and the combined length of an unmoderated caucus and its extension may not exceed 20 minutes.

12. Moderated Caucus

The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily depart from the Speakers List and call on delegates to speak at his or her discretion. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate.

The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed 20 minutes, and a time limit for the individual speeches. The Chair may rule such a motion dilatory, and his or her decision is not subject to appeal. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority of members required for passage. In this case of multiple moderated caucuses, the Chair will rank the promotions in descending order of length. Moderated caucuses of the same length will be ranked in descending order of number of speakers. Moderated caucuses that differ only in topic will be ranked in the same order that they were proposed. No motions are in order between speeches during a moderated caucus. A delegate who has been recognized to speak during a moderated caucus can and will be ruled out of order if the delegate's speech does not address the topic of the moderated caucus. If a delegate wishes to speak to a moderated caucus, the caucus shall immediately end. A moderated caucus may be extended only once, but only after the caucus

has ended, and the combined length of a moderated caucus and its extension may not exceed 20 minutes. Delegates must yield their remaining speaking time to the Chair during moderated caucuses.

13. Closure of Debate

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. Delegates may move to close debate on the topic, or an amendment that has been introduced. The Chair may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved, the Chair may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires the support of two-thirds of the members present and voting. If there are no speakers against the closure of debate, the Committee Chair may ask the delegates if there are any objections to voting by acclamation. If there are no objections, the motivation to close debate will automatically be adopted and the Committee will move immediately to substantive voting procedure.

Rules of governing speeches

14. Speakers' list

The Committee shall at all times have an open Speakers List for the Topic being discussed. The Chair will either set a speaking time or entertain motions to set a speaking time. Separate Speakers Lists will be established as needed for procedural motions and debate on amendments. A member may add its name to the Speakers List by submitting a request in writing to the Chair, provided that member is not already on the Speakers List, and may remove its name from the Speakers List by submitting a request in writing to the Chair. At any time the Chair may call for members that wish to be added to the Speakers List. The names of the next several members to speak will always be posted for the convenience of the Committee. The Speakers' List is the default activity of the Committee. If no motions are on the floor, debate automatically returns to the Speakers List. A motion to close any Speakers List is never in order; nor is a motion to return to the Speakers List ever in order.

No delegate may address a session outside of a formal debate without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or are offensive to Committee members or staff. Delegates are required to make all speeches from the 3rd person perspective. There can be no speeches made from the 1st person unless the approval of the Chair is received. Props may be used during speeches only with the prior approval of the Chair.

Delegates are required to yield their time to the Chair after finishing their speech.

15. Right of Reply

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the Committee Staff. The chair will grant the Right of Reply at his or her discretion; this decision is not appealable. A delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the Committee except at the request of the Chair. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

Rules of governing points

16. Purpose of Points

At Mongolia MUN, Points are used to exclusively to facilitate procedure and may never be used to make substantive remarks of any kind. Points of Information and Points of Inquiry are not recognized.

17. Points of Personal Privilege

Whenever a delegate experienced personal discomfort, which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that discomfort to be corrected. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the delegate speaking is inaudible.

18. Points of Order

At any point when a Committee is in session, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate their belief that the rules of procedure are not being properly followed. The point of Order will be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these rules of procedure. A representative rising to Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A point of Order may never interrupt a speaker.

19. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the Committee staff during caucus or send a note to the Dais.

Rules of governing the path to a draft resolution

20. Working papers

Delegates may propose working papers for Committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of draft resolutions. Working papers need only the approval of the Chair, who will distribute approved Working papers to the Committee. Working papers need not to be written in draft resolution format, and need no signatories. Once distributed, delegates may consider that working paper introduced and begin to refer to that working paper by its designated number. Working papers do not require signatories or votes of approval. No document may be referred to as a “working paper” until it has been introduced and distributed to the Committee. No motion or vote is required to introduce a working paper.

21. Introduction of Draft Resolutions

A draft resolution may be submitted to the Chair when it is signed by 6 members in SC and by 7 in ECOSOC. The number of required signatories for a draft resolution is subject to modification by the Committee Chair. Signing a draft resolution need not indicate support of the draft resolution, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations. There are no official sponsors of draft resolutions. Signatories should be listed in alphabetical order on every draft resolution.

Once a draft resolution has been approved, copied and distributed by the Chair, delegates may move to introduce the draft resolution. The Chair, time permitting, may read the operative clauses of the draft resolution.

Alternatively, the Chair may recognize a certain number of delegates (at the Chair's discretion) to come forward to answer questions on the resolution to which they were signatories. In addition, the Chair may also allow for a suspension of the rules for the presentation of their solutions. No document may be referred to as a "draft resolution" until it has been introduced. The Chair may limit the number of draft resolutions that can be introduced at his or her discretion.

A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion receive the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Chair, at his or her discretion, may answer any clarifying points on the draft resolution.

More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until it is tabled, until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or until a resolution of the Topic has passed.

Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that Topic, and delegates may refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

22. Amendments

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to, deleting from, or revising parts of it. Only one amendment may be introduced at any given time. An amendment must have the approval of the Chair and signatures of 5 members in the SC and SPDC. The number of required signatories for a draft resolution is subject to modification by the Committee Chair.

Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a draft resolution may be further amended. There are no official sponsors of amendments. As there are no official sponsors of draft resolutions, there can be no friendly amendments, meaning all amendments must be debated and voted upon. If a submitted amendment contains a typographical error, the corrected version should be submitted to the Chair only and does not need to be circulated to the entire committee. The Chair, at his or her discretion, will announce the corrections made in the latter version. Perambulatory phrases may not be amended. A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open and when the Chair has approved, copied and distributed the proposed amendment. After this motion, the Chair may read the amendment aloud, time permitting. The motion to introduce the amendment will pass if there is a simple majority in favour. General debate will be suspended, and a Speakers List will be established for and against the amendment. A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard from at least 2 speakers for the amendment and from at least 2 speakers against. A two-thirds majority is required to close debate on an amendment. When debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an

immediate vote. Amendments require a simple majority to pass. After the vote, debate will resume according to the general Speakers List.

Rules of governing the voting

23. Procedural Voting

Voting on any further other than draft resolutions and amendments is considered procedural. Each and every member of the committee must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions will be allowed. A simple majority shall be considered achieved when there are more "Yes" votes than "No" votes.

A two-thirds vote will require at least twice as many "Yes" votes than "No" votes.

24. Substantive Voting

Substantive voting includes voting on draft resolutions and amendments. Once the committee closes debate on the general Topic, it will move into substantive voting procedures. At this time, the chambers are sealed, and no interruptions will be allowed. The only motions that will be in order are: Motion to Divide the Question, Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions, Motion to Vote by acclamation, and Motion for a Roll Call Vote. If there are no such motions, the Committee will vote on all draft resolutions in the order in which they were introduced. For substantive voting, each member will have one vote. Each vote may be a "Yes" or "No". All matters will be voted upon by a show of placards, unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. A simple majority requires more "Yes" votes than "No" votes. Once any resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed as only one resolution may be passed. In the security council, the five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive vote. A "No" vote by one of the five permanent members in the SC is considered a veto, and the draft resolution will pass if it receives a veto.

25. Reordering Draft Resolutions

A motion to reorder draft resolutions will only be in order immediately after entering voting procedure, and before voting has started on any draft resolutions. The motions will immediately be put up to a procedural vote, and will require a simple majority to pass. If the motion passes, the Chair will take all proposals to reorder in which they were proposed. Voting will continue until either a proposal to reorder passes with a simple majority, or all proposals fail, in which case the Committee will move into voting procedure, voting on the draft resolutions in their original order.

26. Roll Call Voting

A delegate may motion for a roll call vote after debate on a topic or amendment is closed, and the motion is immediately put to a procedural vote requiring a simple majority to pass. A roll call vote only be in order for substantive votes.

In a roll call vote, the Chair will call all voting members in alphabetical order starting with a randomly selected member. In the first sequence, delegates may only vote "Yes", "No", "Abstain", or "Pass". A delegate who voted "Pass" during the first sequence of the roll call must vote "Yes" or "No" and cannot abstain during the second sequence.

The Chair shall then call for the changes of votes. All delegates wishing to change their vote may stand, and the Chair will call on all delegates in any order the Chair sees fit, and the delegates will announce their changed votes. The Chair will then announce the outcome of the vote.

Precedence of motions

Motions will be considered in the following order:

1. Point of Personal Privilege
2. Point of Order
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Opening speech

The opening speech typically lasts about 1 minute or 1 minute and 30 seconds, and is the first speech you give to the committee. It is the best opportunity for you to explain your country policy and the key sub-issues you would like the committee to focus on. Opening speeches are the main way for countries to determine who they want to work with, so it's important to prepare a speech that conveys this. There are many tips and strategies on how to deliver an opening speech, but use your position paper as a guide when you are starting out.

Position paper

The position paper is a one or two page document that is essentially a summary of your knowledge of the topic and the position your country plans to take when it enters the committee. It typically contains four sections: background of the topic, past international actions, country policy and the possible solutions.

- Background of topic: background guide of the topic provided by the conference, Google, the news, Wikipedia
- Past international actions: U.N. website, your committee's website, key treaties or resolutions mentioned in your background guide, U.N. or NGO reports
- Country policy: CIA, World fact book, your country's Ministry of Foreign affairs website, domestic programs and your country's voting record on key treaties or resolutions
- Possible solutions: NGO or think tank policy recommendations, past

U.N. resolutions that you'd like to change or expand on, and your own creativity

Position papers should explain an issue from their countries' point of view and NOT your point of view. This is an aspect you'll have to maintain throughout the entire conference.

PREPARATION BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

Researching the topic

Gain an overall understanding of the topic. Wikipedia is actually good for this, because it is generally comprehensive, fact-checked and up to date (but be critical). Break the topic into subtopics, and find out who is most affected by the issue.

Learn the history. Find out what your committee and other committees have done in regards to the situation previously. Look up past resolutions.

Understand the current situation. Read the news. Why is this topic relevant? Make sure you're critical of the sources you choose. Try to read the newspapers of the nation you are representing.

Determine future outlook. Look for the predictions and trends indicating where your topic is going. Are things going better or worse? Are the actions taken in the past effective?

When coming to an MUN, you're to represent a nation, and you need to gather knowledge about it, though it's not necessarily key to the committee proceedings. It could also avoid you some embarrassment, because other delegates might make references to something about your country, and you would be better off knowing what it is.

Here are some questions to help guide your research:

- What is the problem?
- How does it affect your country?
- What has your country done to combat the position?
- What are the various “sides” in the debate?
- Which aspects of the issue are most important to your country?
- If your country is not involved with the issue, how can it become involved?
- How will your country shape the debate at the conference?
- What arguments will other countries make?
- How do the positions of other countries affect your country’s position?
- Is there evidence or statistics that might help to back up your country’s position?

Draft resolution

A resolution is rather simple to write. It has three main points: the heading, the pre-ambulatory clauses, and the operative clauses.

The heading contains four pieces of information: the committee name, the sponsors, the signatories and the topic. The sponsors are the authors of the resolution. The sponsors are other delegates in the committee who do not necessarily agree with the resolution but would like to see it debated.

The pre-ambulatory clauses state all the issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue. It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the issue. Take a statement that you want to write about, combine it with an underlined perambulatory phrase, and end it with a comma. Operative clauses state the solutions that the sponsors of the resolution propose to resolve the issue. The operative clauses should address the issues specifically mentioned in the pre-ambulatory clauses. Take a solution that you want to include in the draft resolution, combine it with an underlined operative phrase, and end it with a semicolon (the last one ends with a period). Operative clauses are also numbered.

If you need to make any additions, delegations and changes to the draft resolution after it has been submitted, you can hand in an amendment to the Chair. The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change the operative clauses (the pre-ambulatory cannot be modified). There are 2 types of amendments:

1. A friendly amendment is a change to the draft resolution that all sponsors agree with. After the amendment is signed by all of the

draft resolution's sponsors and approved by the Chair, it will be automatically incorporated into the resolution.

2. An unfriendly amendment is a change that some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors do not support and must be voted upon by the committee. This also refers to delegates who did not write this resolution at all but see potential in it as long as several changes are made to it. The sponsors of the amendment will need to obtain a required number of signatories in order to introduce it. Prior to voting on the draft resolution, the committee votes on all unfriendly amendments.

Draft resolution (example)

Signatories: USA, Austria, Italy, Greece, Japan, Canada, Mali and Gabon

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Strengthening U.N. coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July, 1996, which encourages Governments to work with the U.N. bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant U.N. bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the U.N. to collaborate more closely with countries at grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts;
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the U.N. Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

4. Calls for the development of a U.N. Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sectors to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development

DESIGNED AND EDITED BY G.DULBAYAR
CONTENT WRITTEN BY THE CHAIRS AND CO-CHAIRS
OF THE COMMITTEES
