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Mongolia Model UN 2023

The "Mongolia Model UN" is a conference designed specifically for individuals keen on delving into the realms of diplomacy, international relations, and the workings of the UN. Organized annually by the Mongolia Model U.N club in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this conference has been a platform for hundreds of students who are passionate about internation relations since its inception.

Initially spearheaded by the teachers and students of NUM-SIRPA since 2005, the Mongolia Model UN Club took the initiative in 2015, assuming the honorable responsibility of organizing this significant conference each year with a primary objective of equipping students with a fundamental grasp of how United Nations Conferences are conducted and to provide an open forum for exchanging opinions on pressing global issues.

In 2023, Mongolia commemorates its 50th anniversary since joining the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It is through the collaborative partnership with FAO Mongolia that this year's Model United Nations (MUN) has been made possible. We extend our heartfelt gratitude and special thanks to FAO Mongolia for their invaluable support, which has contributed significantly to the realization of this year's MUN conference.

This year's "Mongolia Model UN2023" theme, "World Divided: A Vision for Global Solidarity, Peace and Sustainable Future," highlights the escalating conflicts worldwide and emphasizes the imperative need for collective solidarity to foster the peace we all yearn for. Amidst these challenges, the specter of climate change looms large, demanding our attention and action more than ever.

With a participation of 100 delegates from high schools, gappers and universities, this year's conference will see students representing their respective countries in various committees and the General Assembly. They'll collaborate on drafting joint resolutions and engage in spirited discussions and debates throughout the session.

Participating in the "Mongolia Model UN 2023" offers delegates an opportunity to gain insights into the challenges confronting their countries and others, exploring historical and cultural differences to broaden their knowledge base. The conference serves as a platform for honing multiple skills including research, public speaking, negotiation, problem-solving, conflict resolution and more.

Ultimately, the conference aims to provide a rich learning experience, empowering delegates to tackle global issues and fostering a generation of young leaders passionate about creating a better, more harmonious world.

Country List

- Argentina
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- Egypt
- France
- Germany
- India
- Iran
- Israel
- Japan
- Kenya
- Mongolia
- Nigeria
- Palestine
- Russia
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- United States of America



MODEL UNITED NATIONS
MONGOLIA 2023

COMMITTEES

General Assembly

Letter from the Director General



Dear delegates,

My name is Uyanga Ishdorj and I will be serving as the Director General of the Mongolia Model United Nations 2023. I extend a warm and heartfelt welcome to all participants attending the 8th annual Model UN, organised by the Model UN Club of NUM-SPSIRPA. Our dedicated delegates serve as a constant source of inspiration and their enthusiasm motivates us to create an environment where delegates can actively engage in the art of diplomacy and international relations. Throughout this event, our aim is to empower our distinguished delegates with comprehensive insights into crucial global issues and ongoing international challenges that profoundly affect our world. We aspire to broaden perspectives and foster a deeper understanding of these complex matters that significantly impact our global community.

Our ultimate goal is to facilitate thought-provoking debates and encourage the formulation of effective and persuasive solutions. I express my best wishes to all participants, hoping for enlightening discussions and the emergence of impactful resolutions. Good luck to each one of you, and may this event be both enlightening and enriching for everyone involved.

Best regards,

Uyanga ishdorj

Director General of Mongolia MUN 2023

Letter from the Secretary-General



Dear Honorable Delegates,

I extend my warmest greetings to each of you as we are about to embark on a one-of-a-kind Model UN journey during this year's conference. As your Secretary-General, it is both an honor and a privilege to address such a diverse and talented assembly. My own journey within the realm of Model United Nations began in 2020, and since then, I have remained dedicated, actively participating in every Mongolia Model UN edition. This year, as one of the organizers alongside the Model UN club, my anticipation to engage with this year's cohort of delegates knows no bounds. Together, we eagerly anticipate the mutual exchange of knowledge, fostering growth and understanding in this rapidly evolving global landscape.

The current global scenario unfolds with unparalleled rapidity, demanding an even greater commitment to staying informed and adaptable. In the complex realm of international relations, where each nation pursues its unique interests, the art of negotiation becomes intricate, often challenging the identification of common ground. As delegates, your role encompasses navigating these intricacies, delicately persuading others toward mutual understanding and collaboration, and ultimately steering discussions toward fruitful compromise and desired outcomes.

Participation in Model UN necessitates stepping beyond one's comfort zone and fostering personal development through debates, rigorous research, and collaborative efforts. The dedication and exhaustive hours devoted to preparation and active engagement during the conference provide an invaluable platform to hone a multitude of skills essential in today's dynamic and fast-paced world.

Therefore, I urge each of you to embrace this opportunity wholeheartedly, harnessing your skills, and contributing your perspectives. Let us propel this conference forward with enthusiasm by initiating spirited debates and constructive dialogues. Together, let us embark on this journey, navigating the challenges and embracing the opportunities that lie ahead. I wish you all success and a fruitful exchange of ideas as the countdown begins at the Model UN conference.

Best Regards,
Andir Tuvshinjargal
Secretary-General

Committee description

The General Assembly serves as a pivotal forum addressing a wide spectrum of diverse political, economic, and social issues on a global scale. Among the six principal organs of the United Nations, the General Assembly stands out as the sole assembly where all Member States hold equal representation. It serves as a platform for deliberation and collaboration on a broad range of international matters outlined by the UN Charter, including development, peace, security, and international law.

Within the General Assembly, discussions revolve around specific agenda items or sub-items, culminating in the adoption of resolutions. The world grapples with numerous pressing challenges such as armed conflicts, climate change, pandemics, racism, intolerance, inequality, poverty, and hunger, which persist as significant global concerns. Addressing these challenges requires collective global action, and the General Assembly stands as a vital forum where nations convene to map out a course for the future.

Debates within the General Assembly are robust and spirited, demanding delegates to navigate their responsibilities to their respective nations, allies, and the committee at large. Participation in the General Assembly provides delegates with a profound comprehension of the intricacies of international diplomacy, exposing them to both the promises and pitfalls inherent in such discussions.

Topic Overview

World Divided: A Vision for Global Solidarity, Peace and Sustainable Future

Peace and Global solidarity at risk

The inception of the United Nations traces back to the aftermath of the Second World War, emerging from the shadows of humanity's darkest hours during that catastrophic conflict. In the dire circumstances of August 1941, with unfathomable suffering gripping the world and the harrowing extermination of Jews unfolding across Europe, amidst the bombing raids on London and even the striking of the British Parliament, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt converged with a resolute commitment. They jointly envisioned a distinctive post-war future for generations to come.

Their collective pledges, encapsulated in the Atlantic Charter, laid the groundwork for a global order founded on the fundamental rights of all individuals to determine their own governance, emphasizing cooperation, human rights, and adherence to the principles of law. Subsequently, in 1945, much of the ethos and values delineated in the Atlantic Charter found expression in the pivotal document that became the cornerstone of the United Nations: the UN Charter. This charter ushered in an era characterized by the absence of a Third World War. Remarkably, since 1945, the world has experienced its most prolonged span in recorded history without major military confrontations between dominant powers. The invasion of Ukraine by Russia on February 24, 2022, marked the most significant attack on a European nation since World War II, escalating the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian War that began in 2014. The conflict has resulted in nearly 500,000 military casualties and injuries, while civilians have borne a tragic toll, with almost 10,000 fatalities and tens of thousands injured since the conflict's onset.

Further destabilizing the quest for peace, on October 7, Hamas launched a barrage of rockets that reached as far as Tel Aviv and the outskirts of Jerusalem—areas usually safeguarded by Israel's Iron Dome missile defense system. The aftermath of this attack led to days of struggle for Israeli forces to regain control, marking it as the deadliest day in Israel's history. The United Nations Security Council responded by passing a resolution demanding the immediate release of all hostages held by Hamas and urging the creation of urgent and expanded humanitarian corridors within the enclave to safeguard civilian lives. Despite these efforts, the conflict appears poised to escalate further.

The far-reaching impact of these conflicts extends across the globe, affecting regions such as the Middle East, Europe, China, and the United States. The cumulative effect contributes to the staggering count of armed conflicts, which now stands at 114 worldwide. In recent years, our world has been characterized by turbulence and upheaval, with numerous countries and regions grappling with the devastating impacts of wars and conflicts. The resulting humanitarian crises have led to mass displacements, leaving countless individuals and families in precarious situations. In light of these challenges, there exists an urgent and collective yearning within the international community to address the underlying causes of conflicts and wars.

The pressing need for achieving lasting peace and security on a global scale has become increasingly apparent. This necessitates a concerted effort among nations, transcending borders and differences, to foster collaboration and solidarity. The shared goal is not

merely to manage ongoing conflicts but to unearth and tackle their root causes, thereby paving the way for sustained peace and stability worldwide.

Building global solidarity is pivotal in this endeavor. It involves uniting nations, organizations, and individuals under a common commitment to promote understanding, dialogue, and cooperation. Through collective action and mutual support, the international community can pool resources, expertise, and diplomatic efforts to address the multifaceted challenges that fuel conflicts. By prioritizing diplomacy, conflict resolution, and mediation, nations can work together to prevent escalation and find peaceful resolutions to disputes. Furthermore, investing in education, economic development, and social programs can help address the grievances and inequalities that often serve as breeding grounds for conflict.

The road to lasting peace demands a holistic approach that not only addresses immediate crises but also fosters long-term stability. This requires a sustained commitment to human rights, inclusivity, and justice. Empowering marginalized communities, protecting vulnerable populations, and promoting democratic values are integral aspects of creating a world where peace can thrive. The quest for global solidarity in pursuit of peace is not merely an aspiration but a necessity. It necessitates a unified effort to bridge divides, promote understanding, and cultivate a world where cooperation and mutual respect prevail over discord and conflict.

A vision for a sustainable future

Sustainability essentially means fulfilling our present needs without harming the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It's not just about natural resources; it also includes social and economic resources. Beyond environmental concerns, sustainability involves fairness in society and economic progress. But the main challenge lies in preserving an environment for future generations. Although a relatively recent concept, sustainability has its roots in various historical movements like social justice, conservation, and global cooperation. By the late 20th century, these ideas converged, advocating for sustainable development.

Sustainability, and its broader strategy, aim to connect social and environmental sciences with future technology. It emphasizes renewable energy, reducing pollution, safeguarding the environment, and maintaining our planet's delicate ecosystems. In essence, sustainability protects our environment, and human health, and fosters innovation without compromising our way of life. Environmental sustainability maintains ecological balance, ensuring that Earth's systems replenish resources consumed by humans. Economic sustainability allows communities worldwide to access resources necessary for independence and well-being, including financial stability and secure livelihoods. Social sustainability upholds universal human rights, providing basic needs, and ensuring fair treatment and security for all, regardless of discrimination.

In 2015, the United Nations established a plan called the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which outlines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. These goals span economic, social, and environmental aspects, aiming for a better future for all. However, as we have already well passed the halfway mark to 2030, several global challenges threaten the attainment of these goals. The climate crisis, a fragile global economy, ever-worsening ongoing conflicts, and the enduring impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have placed the achievement of these Goals at risk.

According to the UN SDGs Report 2023, the number of people living in extreme poverty surged to 724 million in 2020, and the timeline for achieving gender equality has extended to around 300 years. Alarmingly, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warns that without robust policies spanning all sectors, the world is on track to surpass the critical 1.5°C temperature increase by 2035. To address these challenges, We must redirect and pool our efforts toward meeting these goals. Governments are taking steps by incorporating the SDGs into their national plans. However, a fundamental shift in approach is essential to steer the world toward a more promising trajectory. With only seven years remaining to achieve the 2030 Agenda, immediate action is imperative.

The world faces a multitude of pressing environmental issues that demand immediate attention and concerted global action. From the alarming rise in climate change-driven catastrophes to the degradation of vital ecosystems, each challenge poses a threat to the delicate balance of our planet's health. To secure a sustainable future for generations to come, urgent measures must be taken to address these critical concerns.

One of the most ominous threats confronting our planet is the acceleration of climate change due to escalating CO₂ emissions. This phenomenon has intensified meteorological disasters like droughts, wildfires, and floods, wreaking havoc on communities worldwide. To mitigate these devastating impacts, it is imperative to adopt strategies aimed at curbing climate change through sustainable practices and policies. In tandem with climate change, air pollution and water contamination have emerged as pervasive threats to human health. Nearly 90% of the global population breathes polluted air, leading to respiratory illnesses and an estimated seven million deaths annually. Moreover, contaminated water sources contribute significantly to health problems. Addressing these issues requires a concerted effort to reduce air pollution, minimize chemical usage, and improve wastewater treatment to safeguard human well-being.

The degradation of our oceans and water bodies represents another critical concern. Plastics and synthetic materials have turned these vital ecosystems into colossal waste repositories, causing irreparable harm to marine life and ecosystems. Urgent measures are needed to mitigate pollution from industrial waste, fuel spills, and unregulated dumping to protect the fragile balance of our oceans. Moreover, the world faces a crucial need to transition to cleaner and renewable energy sources. Large segments of the population lack access to electricity and rely heavily on fossil fuels. A comprehensive shift towards sustainable and renewable energy is vital to foster more accessible, efficient, and eco-friendly communities.

The overexploitation of natural resources for food production and the ensuing environmental degradation have placed immense strain on ecosystems. A shift towards sustainable food production models, emphasizing local, plant-based diets, is essential to conserve energy, reduce emissions, and ensure the long-term viability of agricultural practices. This brings us to the alarming rate of animal species extinction and habitat destruction. Protecting biodiversity and preserving natural habitats are imperative to safeguard our planet's heritage and ecological balance. Urgent and decisive actions are required to mitigate these threats.

The rapid expansion of modern cities without comprehensive urban planning poses significant environmental challenges. As cities continue to swell with an anticipated population of 5 billion by 2030, sustainable urban development becomes crucial. Creating compact, inclusive, and eco-efficient cities with ample green spaces and sustainable

transportation systems is vital for the well-being of urban populations and the environment. Overpopulation and waste management present formidable challenges. As the global population surges, waste generation escalates, necessitating a shift towards a circular economy that emphasizes waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and responsible consumption patterns.

Addressing these environmental challenges demands global collaboration, innovative solutions, and collective action. The urgency to safeguard our planet's health and preserve its resources requires concerted efforts from governments, organizations, and individuals worldwide. Only through unified commitment and sustainable practices can we forge a path towards a resilient and harmonious future for humanity and the Earth.

Each of the concerns highlighted—ranging from peace and solidarity issues to climate change and sustainable development—holds significant importance in shaping the future of our planet. To effectively address these challenges, we must first educate ourselves on the specific problems faced by different nations. This involves understanding the unique circumstances, vulnerabilities, and priorities of each country regarding these issues. Therefore, we urge all delegates to engage actively in research and learning, not just about the broad spectrum of global problems but also about the specific challenges prevalent in the countries you represent. Familiarize yourselves with the intricacies of your assigned nation's environmental concerns, their socio-economic impact, and the measures being taken or required to address them.

In the spirit of diplomacy and collaboration, let us adopt a proactive approach to this simulation. Use this platform not only to present your country's perspectives but also to empathize with and comprehend the struggles faced by other nations. By doing so, we foster a deeper understanding of the global interconnectedness of these issues and the shared responsibility we hold in finding viable solutions. Best of luck!

Security Council

Letter from the Chairman



Dear Delegates,

Greetings and most pleasant salutations to all the delegates, which have chosen the UNSC of MMUN 2023. I, Bishuubazar Tumurkhuu, am honored to act as your chairperson for this committee.

As you all may or may not know the UNSC is infamous for causing rifts and leaving bitter feelings amongst the delegates. I cannot guarantee that everything will go according to plan, for the dias and the delegates alike. But that, from my perspective, is the fun of participating in model UN conferences. Navigating diplomatically through a slew of national and international politics, conflicts, and desires. Despite all that, I can at least promise to make the committee memorable and productive, in that I would like many of you to look back on these sessions as a place that could bring vibrant debate and informative discourse.

As Chair, I will endeavor to keep a professional demeanor as best I can, and serve as honestly as I may to the model UN Security Council. I expect the delegates to be cordial and civil with their dias and between themselves. Though above all else enjoy the experience to your fullest.

With best regards,
The UNSC Chair,
Bishuubazar Tumurkhuu.

Letter from the Co-Chairwoman



Dear Delegates,

I would like to welcome each and every individual and team applicant who chose the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). I am honoured to attend this year's annual conference with you all, and to Co-Chair this year's UNSC.

To briefly introduce myself, My name is Ulziimaa Zorigt. I am a sophomore year student who majors in International Relations at the National University of Mongolia.

I hope the MMUN 2023 UNSC will be as unforgettable to you all as it will for me, and create a fond memory for us to look back on.

As this would be my first experience as a Co-chair, it would be an exciting and enlightening moment for me. It might be intimidating at first, but once you step forward, that trepidation will transform into excitement. I wish to get to know a lot more people, with different and diverse points of views.

Wish you all the best,
The UNSC Co-Chair,
Ulziimaa Zorigt

Committee description

The United Nations Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the UN, it possesses a broad range of powers to ensure and maintain international peace and stability. The UNSC is given the following powers to achieve its responsibilities: modify and change the UN charter, the sole organ allowed to issue binding resolutions to member states, establish peacekeeping operations, enact international sanctions, and authorize military action. It was informally established during the middle of the Second World War, as "the Big Five" consisting of the US, the USSR, the UK, France, and the Republic of China at the Yalta Conference of 1943. Shortly after the end of the world war, the UN was ratified and the first formal Security Council was held on the 17th of January 1946, at Church House, Westminster, in London, the United Kingdom.

The United Nations Security Council consists of permanent and non-permanent member states. There are five permanent members: the US, the UK, France, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation. These members are given veto power, which is a negative vote from any permanent member that immediately blocks the adoption of a draft resolution, even if the resolution has already gained the necessary votes to pass. However if a permanent member is absent or abstains from the vote, veto power is not exercised.

Additionally veto power can not be exercised upon procedural matters to prevent and avoid the discussion of an issue. There are ten non-permanent members that are voted in by the UN General Assembly.

Topic Overview

For the past 20 years the Middle East has been a region of the world rife with bitter conflict, and escalation, to the point that peace and security are an exception in many of the member states that reside here. Civil-war, ethnic and religious violence, interstate conflict, and international terrorism have long plagued the region, with outside intervention yielding limited results. It is time for the Security Council to once again tackle the task of building up the fragile peace already established and prevent further disintegration and escalation in the region.

Israel-Palestine

The recent outburst of conflict and violence within the states of Israel and Palestine, have disturbed the fragile peace built over decades of agonizing negotiations and careful diplomacy. In a matter of 6 weeks, as of writing, the situation has escalated into full-blown armed conflict mainly concentrated in the Gaza Strip, with casualties mounting, the precipitous increase in the destruction and damage done to civilian buildings, and a near total collapse in humanitarian infrastructure. Hundreds of thousands of people are being forced out of their homes to escape the chaos all while rockets, airstrikes, and missiles fly.

over their heads. Many are left without food, clean safe water, electricity, and access to basic healthcare.

In the morning of the 7th of October, 2023, Hamas, the political and military group who govern the Gaza Strip, launched a deplorable attack into Israel launching rockets, gunning people down in motorcycles, and kidnapping as many as 202 Israeli and foreign nationals. The Israeli retaliation to the attack was the beginning of a brutal campaign of airstrikes, the tightening of the blockade and a land invasion centered on eliminating Hamas and ending Hamas rule in Gaza. As of the 15th of November twelve thousand mostly civilian casualties have been incurred on both sides, with a million Gazans displaced from their homes and cramming into refugee camps across the Gaza Strip. The bombing of hospitals within Gaza has become a near weekly routine as the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) and Israeli Air Force (IAF) are convinced these hospitals are harboring Hamas fighters. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has compared Hamas to the Nazis, while US President Joe Biden has stated that these attacks have been as consequential as the Holocaust. Various militant groups such as Hezbollah, the Houthis, and the Lion's Den as well as terror groups such as ISIS have taken keen interest in the conflict and have begun operating within the region to subversively and in some cases openly retaliate against Israel. The conflict has the potential of spilling over into neighboring Lebanon and Syria, with non-state actors allegedly participating as far as Iraq and Yemen. There have already been reports of rockets, drones and missiles being fired from Hezbollah controlled Lebanon, and Houthi controlled Yemen.

Hamas effectively took over the Gaza Strip in June of 2007, and ever since, the Palestinian enclave has been subjected to a decades' long blockade, enduring substandard living conditions, and minimal access to healthcare, education and food. Palestine effectively is two countries under one flag Gaza under de facto control of Hamas and the West Bank represented and governed by the Palestinian Authority under the Fatah party. Israel's long maintained position of national security and peace have drawn widespread condemnation as the means by which prior Israeli governments and, to a certain extent, the current Israeli government has achieved its position have been called brutal, imperialist and fascistic. Israel ended its occupation of the Gaza Strip in 2005, and still occupies the West Bank even going as far as settling the Palestinian West Bank with Israeli settlers. Israel's ruling government is composed of a coalition of conservative and far-right elements that aggressively maintain Israel's perpetual threat of annihilation, and the Palestinian plot to destroy or to harm Israel. For these reasons tensions between Israelis and Palestinians have reached a boiling point with extremists on both sides calling for drastic action.

The conflict has not only divided the Middle East, but also the World. Palestine already being split in two by Israel, has seen a sharp divide in opinion. The West Bank ruled by the Fatah party is seeking a deescalation and a pause for humanitarian aid, which falls in line with the proposed solution provided by various officials across the Middle-East, whereas more extreme ideologues and hardliners are pushing for an end to the normalization of relations between the Middle-East and Israel, and a One State Solution of a Muslim Palestine in control of all the territory within the territory of Israel and Palestine. The diplomatic efforts of Qatar and Egypt have led to the successful release of at least four

hostages, hopefully with further negotiation more hostages can be released. Israel officially maintains its desire for a Two State Solution, although it is seeking retaliation against Hamas and the enactment of punitive measures under its right-wing government headed by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. Protests have flared across the West with the younger generations calling on their governments to stop supporting Israel, holding Israel accountable, and pushing for a permanent settlement to the Two-State Solution. For his part, President Biden has acted as a strong ally of Israel maintaining the American-Israeli alliance, while urging the Israeli government to de-escalate to allow for the entry of medical and humanitarian aid to enter Gaza.

This crisis has become one of many in the troubled recent history of the Levant. In Israel and Palestine alone, since as early as the First World War, there has been 75+ years of sectarian and religious violence ongoing in the region with peace and ceasefire being the exception to this trend. The bitter disagreement over historical, religious and ethnic claims of ownership and precedence have marred and mired the talks of peace and a Two-State Solution. The Arab-Israeli War, the Six-Day War, the Yom-Kippur War, the First and Second Intifada, and the numerous smaller conflicts have colored the past and present with traumatic violence that destabilize the Middle East and leaves an indelible obstacle to peacebuilding in the region. With militants and war-hawks goading the moderates on both sides to prosecute wars, conflicts, occupations, reprisals and violence the region has a long road to take to successfully build peace and stability. It remains to be seen whether prior compromise and negotiations such as the Oslo Accords or the Camp David Accords can set a powerful enough example or if the region will be locked in a perpetual stalemate of generational conflict and violence. Only through careful diplomacy and negotiation will we reach a solution that doesn't need to be written in blood.

The Islamic Republic of Iran's and its Nuclear Program

The Islamic Republic of Iran geopolitically, economically, and ideologically opposes the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United States of America, the state of Israel and the West. Since the fundamentalist Islamist 1979 Revolution, Iran has pursued an aggressive stance against the West and Israel, and this, compiled with Western geopolitical maneuvering and the CIA's involvement in the overthrow of its democratically elected prime minister, has created a climate of distrust and hostility. With relations between both sides worsening over the decades, marked by a notable and infamous episode known as the Iran hostage crisis, the increase in sanctions and an alleged Israeli nuclear arms program, the Iranian government began to increase its efforts on its own nuclear program beginning as of the 1980's. The US has always suspected the Islamic Republic's nuclear program as a means to acquire weapons of mass destruction, as Iran's oil and natural gas production and supply can easily meet the energy demands of the country. The US also considers Iran as an international threat as they have funded, trained, and armed international terror and militant groups across the Middle East. Iran played a decisive role in prolonging the Syrian Civil War by siding with the unpopular Bashar Al-Assad regime, funded the Houthi rebels and Hezbollah militants in Yemen and Lebanon respectively, and now is assisting in Russia's conflict with Ukraine by supplying munitions and drones.

Multiple groups such as the IAEA, and the National Council of Resistance of Iran (an exiled opposition group), have reported the creation of two secret nuclear sites. Alongside Iran's aggressive posturing against Saudi Arabia, the funding and supporting of non-state actors such as Hezbollah, and the refusal to allow IAEA and related nuclear inspectors from the UN into the country led to the US and many Western countries to impose strict and far-reaching sanctions on the nation's economy. Iran became a pariah state joining the likes of Libya and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with many international observers fearing that the nation would begin aggressively posturing nuclear arms development as North Korea did under the Kim regime.

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) consisting of the permanent five, China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, plus the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran, was the monumental deal to ensure the safe and peaceful development of an Iranian Nuclear Program monitored by the international community and the reintroduction of Iran into the global economy by the lifting of economic sanctions placed on the country. An agreement was made by late 2015-early 2016 under the US President Barack Obama, and the international community breathed a sigh of relief. However hopes of de-escalating the Iranian Nuclear Program were short-lived as the agreement settled upon by 20 months of back and forth diplomacy between Iran and the Permanent Five, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, fell through as a skeptical President Donald Trump refused to recertify the agreement in 2017 and withdrawing from it entirely. With all the uncertainty regarding the issue, massive protests in Iran, and an incoherent policy regarding Iran across the West, the world at large moves with caution and hope that cooler heads can prevail.

As the years come and go, the very future of the world grows more uncertain than that of Yesterday. It is our duty to help the world get back on its feet, and to give the generations to come a peaceful world that can cooperate on the complex issues at hand.

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Economic and Social Council

Letter from the Chairwoman



Dear delegates,

I am delighted to extend a warm welcome to all participants of Model UN Mongolia 2023! My name is Tsatsral Chinzorig and I will be your chair for this year's ECOSOC. My own experience with Model United Nations have been incredibly enlightening and challenging, and I have cherished every aspect of these. For this year's committee, we, the Dais team have chosen "**Strengthening International Cooperation for Sustainable Resource Management**" as our committee's topic and we believe that delegates can partake in debates with countries holding diverse beliefs and principles over the given matter. As your chair, Tsatsral Chinzorig, I can assure you that Model UN Mongolia will be a memorable journey of diplomacy, collaboration, and personal growth. Looking forward to the leading resolutions over the topic that we can collectively achieve.

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

Warm regards,

Tsatsral Chinzorig
Chair of ECOSOC

Letter from the Co-Chairwoman



Dear Distinguished Delegates,

First of all, I would like to congratulate you for being accepted for MUN 2023. My name is Binderiya Zorigsaikhan and I'm the co-chair of the Economic and Social Council. Having had the privilege of serving as a co-chair for ECOSOC last year, I had the opportunity to collaborate with many intelligent and passionate delegates. I am confident that your dedication and enthusiasm will contribute significantly to the success of this year's conference.

In Mongolia MUN 2023, the Economic and Social Council will discuss International cooperation for sustainable resource management 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 get 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.

Voting in the Council is by simple majority, with each member having one vote.

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 Resource Management and collaborative efforts between counties: **“Strengthening International Cooperation for Sustainable Resource Management”**. The topic aims to explore and tackle the complex connections among worldwide economic progress, the preservation of the environment, and the responsible utilisation of limited resources. Sustainable resource management implies the responsible usage and preservation of natural resources to meet the needs of the current without compromising the future generations needs. So, the topic emphasize by the escalating impact of climate change, biodiversity loss, and the depletion of essential resources, affecting ecosystems and communities worldwide.

As the human population grows, we need all countries cooperation and contribution to reduce and manage all finite natural resources. Sustainable resource management involves developing and applying strategies and solutions to protect limited resources like water, energy, and raw materials.

By the year 2050, the world population is expected to reach 9.8 billion people, and to ensure future generation's needs of resources, new researches on renewable energy has been a leading task for many scientists around the world. Current most popular renewable energy sources includes solar energy, wind energy, hydro energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy, and bioenergy.

energy and biomass energy. For now, renewable energy sources make up 26% of the world's electricity but as the International Energy Agency (IEA) stated it is expected to reach 30% by 2024. "This is a pivotal time for renewable energy," said the IEA's executive director, Fatih Birol. (IEA) Many countries including US, EU, China, India and the UK have set targets for increasing their solar and wind power usage by the year 2030 during the Nationally Determined Contributions in the Paris Agreement.

Country / Region	2030 Target
India	40% zero-carbon generation by 2030 (includes nuclear)
China	28% renewables by 2030
United States	739 GW of wind and solar by 2030 to reach zero-carbon electricity by 2035
United Kingdom	60% renewables by 2030
European Union	REPowerEU: 42.5% renewables by 2030

(<https://www.visualcapitalist.com/progress-on-2030-renewable-energy-targets-by-country/>)

United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC)- UNFC aims to provide necessary specifications and guidelines for optimizing the management and development of resources, with positive impacts on the society, environment, local economies and employment. UNFC's major comparative advantage resides in the fact that it is closely aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) provides countries, companies, financial institutions, and other stakeholders with a futuristic tool for the sustainable development of energy and mineral resource endowments. UNFC applies to energy resources including oil and gas; renewable energy; nuclear energy; minerals; injection projects for the geological storage of CO2; groundwater; and anthropogenic resources such as secondary resources recycled from residues and wastes. (unece.org)

United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS)- UNECE's Expert Group on Resource Management (EGRM) has developed UNFC to classify mineral resources, petroleum, nuclear fuel, renewables, anthropogenic resources, and geological storage. Detailed rules and guidelines for the use of UNFC for groundwater are under development. In 2017, UNECE member States decided to extend UNFC beyond a system of classification to a dynamic resource management system that can help countries, organizations and companies address the challenges of sustainability. The Expert Group on Resource Management has been tasked to develop the United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS) which will be a voluntary global standard for integrated and sustainable resource management, within the framework of public, public-private and civil society partnerships. While recognizing that resource management remains the responsibility of countries, UNRMS will provide fundamental principles of good governance that can be

applied by stakeholders at different levels- national, regional, and project level. (*Olga ALGAYEROVA Executive Secretary- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe*)

UNRMS will be a voluntary global standard for integrated resource management, within the framework of public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, and will be uniformly applicable to all resources. States have sovereignty over their resources located on their territory, have independent legislation, and have full rights to manage their resources. UNRMS will provide only the principles of good governance, which can be applied by States on the principle of voluntariness. UNRMS will consider various resources not as isolated or independent sectors, but as of the part of the whole resource base of an area, region or country. However, various resource sectors will have many aspects that may have to be considered independently. A discussion will be required on what is the appropriate universal model, but one perspective is:

1. Governments set framework conditions allowing;
2. Resource industry to deploy their best capabilities in ways that;
3. The capital market can finance.

Primary users of UNRMS will be:

1. Governments/regional bodies;
2. Resource industry;
3. Capital investment entities including stock exchanges and banking sectors;
4. Academia, non-profit organizations, communities including indigenous communities, and the public.

UNRMS is designed to be a/an:

- Global voluntary system for resource management to be used by governments, industry, investors, and civil society;
- Innovative integrated resource management framework for resources such as minerals, petroleum, renewable energy sources, nuclear resources, anthropogenic resources, geological storage and groundwater to support the development of policies and regulations in the sustainable management and advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- Comprehensive information framework and methodology to support resource progression applicable for programme, portfolio, project and asset-level management;
- Sustainability framework to aid the financing of resource sectors;
- System for local and indigenous communities for evaluating and assessing projects against stated environmental-social-economic objectives;
- Scheme for long-term considerations of commercial and policy aspects of projects;
- Design of conditions for the industry to harness the integrative dynamic capabilities;
- Support kit for projects to help align with applicable regulations;
- Instrument to support sustainability and financial reporting.

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.)

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](#).

Renewable/Sustainable Energy

Renewable energy is energy derived from natural sources that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed. Sunlight and wind, for example, are such sources that are constantly being replenished. Renewable energy sources are plentiful and all around us. Fossil fuels - coal, oil, and gas - on the other hand, are non-renewable resources that take hundreds of millions of years to form. Fossil fuels, when burned to produce energy, cause harmful greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide.

Generating renewable energy creates far lower emissions than burning fossil fuels.

Transitioning from fossil fuels, which currently account for the lion's share of emissions, to renewable energy is key to addressing the climate crisis.

Renewables are now cheaper in most countries and generate three times more jobs than fossil fuels. (www.un.org)

Natural Resources

Natural resources, any biological, mineral, or aesthetic asset afforded by nature without human intervention can be used for some form of benefit, whether material (economic) or immaterial. What is considered a “resource” (or, for that matter, “natural”) has varied over time and from one society to another. Examples of assets that can be considered natural resources include forests, surface water, and groundwater, and the fertile lands or the soil and minerals within them (rather than the crops that grow on them), as well as energy resources (such as petroleum, natural gas, and heated water [that is, geothermal energy]) contained within layers of rock. (<https://www.britannica.com/>)

International Energy Agency (IEA)

The International Energy Agency (IEA) was set up in the wake of the 1973-1974 oil crisis to help industrialized countries respond to major oil shocks. Since then, the IEA's work has expanded to cover overall energy security, economic development, and clean energy.

The founding members are Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway (under a special Agreement), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. They were followed by Greece (1976), New Zealand (1977), Australia (1979), Portugal (1981), Finland (1992), France (1992), Hungary (1997), Czech Republic (2001), Republic of Korea (2002), Slovak Republic (2007), Poland (2008), Estonia (2014), and Mexico (2018) and Lithuania (2022).

This agency examines the full spectrum of energy issues including oil, gas, and coal supply and demand, renewable energy technologies, electricity markets, energy efficiency, access to energy, demand side management, and much more. Through its work, the IEA advocates policies that will enhance the reliability, affordability and sustainability of energy in its 31 member countries, 13 association countries and beyond.

UNECE- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) was set up in 1947 by [ECOSOC](#). It is one of five regional commissions of the United Nations. The others are the:

- [Economic Commission for Africa \(ECA\)](#),
- [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific \(ESCAP\)](#),
- [Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean \(ECLAC\)](#),
- [Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia \(ESCWA\)](#).

UNECE's major aim is to promote pan-European economic integration. UNECE includes [56 member States](#) in Europe, North America, and Asia. However, all interested United Nations member States may participate in the work of UNECE. Over 70 international professional organizations and other non-governmental organizations take part in UNECE activities.

As a multilateral platform, UNECE facilitates greater economic integration and cooperation among its member countries and promotes sustainable development and economic prosperity through:

- policy dialogue,

- negotiation of international legal instruments,
- development of regulations and norms,
- exchange and application of best practices as well as economic and technical expertise,
- technical cooperation for countries with economies in transition.

UNECE contributes to enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations through the regional implementation of outcomes of global United Nations Conferences and Summits. It focuses to the United Nations' global mandates in the economic field, in cooperation with other global players and key stakeholders, notably the business community. UNECE also sets out norms, standards, and conventions to facilitate international cooperation within and outside the region.

European Green Deal

The European Green Deal is a set of policy initiatives by the European Commission with the overarching aim of making the European Union (EU) climate-neutral by 2050. The table below represents the mapping of the EU and Georgian strategies and legislation relevant to the European Green Deal.

It is a new growth strategy that aims to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society with a modern, resource-efficient, and competitive economy where there will be no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use.

The European Green Deal's three main goals:

1. Achieving net-zero emissions by proposing specific strategies that can help curb emissions across all sectors with a strong focus on energy which makes up more than 75% of the total EU-27's greenhouse gas. The objective is to increase the share of renewable energy in the EU's energy mix.
2. Decoupling growth from resource exploitation. While reductions in emissions have been achieved in the last decade, Europe remains one of the major contributors of resource consumption in the world. Described as a "generation-defining task," achieving this objective will not only require a boost in technological advancements but also rethinking lifestyles, communities, and societies.
3. Fostering an inclusive green transition and to leave none behind supported through the Just Transition Mechanism which will provide between 65€ and 75€ billion over the period of 2021-2027 to alleviate the socio-economic impacts of the transition.

The Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015. It entered into force on 4 November 2016. 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.

Implementation of the Paris Agreement requires economic and social transformation, based on the best available science. The Paris Agreement works on a five-year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action -- or, ratcheting up -- carried out by countries. Since 2020, countries have been submitting their national climate action plans, known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Each successive NDC is meant to reflect an increasingly higher degree of ambition compared to the previous version.

The Paris Agreement reaffirms that developed countries should take the lead in providing financial assistance to countries that are less endowed and more vulnerable, while for the first time also encouraging voluntary contributions by other Parties. Furthermore, the agreement speaks of the vision of fully realizing technology development and transfer for both improving resilience to climate change and reducing GHG emissions. It establishes a technology framework to provide overarching guidance to the well-functioning Technology Mechanism. The mechanism is accelerating technology development and transfer through its policy and implementation arms.

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Human Rights Council

Letter from the Chairman



Dear Esteemed Delegates,

I extend my warmest greetings to each of you as we approach the Mongolia Model United Nations - 2023.

I am Munkhjin, a junior student at the National University of Mongolia, and it is with great honor and privilege that I assume the role of the chairperson for the United Nations Human Rights Council committee this year.

Your participation in this prestigious event is deeply appreciated, and I am genuinely honored to witness the enthusiasm and dedication that each delegate brings. I eagerly anticipate engaging with your insightful arguments, thought-provoking discussions, and collaborative efforts throughout our sessions.

Your contributions will undoubtedly enrich our discussions and pave the way for meaningful resolutions. Together, let us embody the spirit of diplomacy and cooperation as we tackle the pertinent issues on our agenda. I am enthusiastic about the fruitful debates and the innovative solutions that will emerge from our collective efforts.

I eagerly await our upcoming discussions and the opportunity to work alongside each of you towards a successful and impactful Mongolia Model United Nations - 2023.

Warm regards,
Munkhjin Byambachuluun

Letter from the Co-Chairman



Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that I extend a warm welcome to each and every one of you participating in the Mongolia Model United Nations 2023. My name is Munkhbayasgalan, and I am honored to serve as one of the co-chairs for the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) committee.

Our committee will be delving into a crucial and timely topic: "Promoting Human Rights as the Foundation of Global Solidarity." In a world that constantly faces challenges, the promotion and protection of human rights stand at the core of fostering global solidarity. This topic is not only relevant but also holds the potential to inspire meaningful dialogue and collaborative solutions.

Throughout the conference, I encourage you to engage passionately, share your perspectives, and work collectively towards a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding human rights on a global scale. The UNHRC is a platform for constructive debate, and your unique insights will undoubtedly contribute to the rich tapestry of discussions.

As co-chairs, we are here to guide and facilitate your experience, ensuring that every delegate has the opportunity to make valuable contributions. Our aim is to create an environment that fosters diplomacy, cooperation, and a genuine exchange of ideas.

I look forward to witnessing the thoughtful debates, innovative solutions, and collaborative spirit that I am confident will define our time together. Let us seize this opportunity to make a positive impact and contribute to the advancement of human rights worldwide.

Best regards,

Munkhbayasgalan Erdenesaikhan
Co-Chair, UN Human Rights Council
Mongolia Model United Nations 2023

Committee description

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is a key intergovernmental body within the United Nations system responsible for promoting and protecting human rights around the world. It was established in 2006, replacing the previous UN Commission on Human Rights, with the aim of addressing some of the shortcomings and improving the effectiveness of the human rights mechanisms within the UN. The Human Rights Council operates many programs including managing working groups on human rights issues and creating Special Rapporteurs for particular human rights questions. The main program of the Human Rights Council is the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The goal of the UPR is to offer the international community an opportunity to examine how well individual states are complying with international human rights law.

Topic Overview

Promoting Human Rights as the Foundation of Global Solidarity

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) has a crucial role in addressing and advancing human rights on a global scale. The committee recognizes the interconnectedness between the promotion of human rights and the establishment of global security. The topic, "Promoting Human Rights as the Foundation of Global Security," aims to explore the intricate relationship between the protection of fundamental freedoms and the maintenance of international peace and security. In this context, delegates will delve into various aspects of human rights and their impact on global security. The committee will address challenges such as armed conflicts, humanitarian crises, terrorism, and state-sponsored violence, analyzing how the protection of human rights can contribute to preventing and resolving these issues. Delegates are encouraged to consider the comprehensive nature of human rights, encompassing civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, and how their promotion can lead to a more stable and secure world.

Interconnection of Human rights and Solidarity

The principles of equality, justice, and dignity underpin both human rights and solidarity. Human rights articulate the fundamental entitlements and liberties that every individual should have, whereas solidarity emphasizes a shared commitment to upholding these rights. Solidarity implies a sense of mutual responsibility and interconnectedness between individuals and nations. As universal standards, human rights provide a common framework for shared responsibilities, emphasizing that the well-being of one is inextricably linked to the well-being of all. Human rights promote the development of a sense of global citizenship in which individuals recognize their roles not only as citizens of a specific nation but also as members of a larger international community., necessitate a collective response. In turn, solidarity reflects an acceptance of a shared destiny and an understanding that the challenges faced by one part of the world can affect others. Solidarity frequently entails taking collective action to address common challenges. Human rights provide a framework for identifying these challenges and establishing common goals, fostering international cooperation to address issues such as poverty, disease, and discrimination. Human rights emphasize the significance of inclusivity, ensuring that all

individuals, regardless of background, have access to the same fundamental rights. Solidarity reinforces this inclusiveness by fostering a sense of belonging and shared responsibility for the well-being of all members of the global community. Climate change, pandemics, and migration are all global issues that require a coordinated response. Solidarity, grounded in human rights principles, encourages nations to work together to find sustainable and equitable solutions to these challenges.

Impact of human rights violations on global solidarity

Human rights violations have the potential to erode trust between nations and communities. When a country commits widespread human rights violations, it undermines other countries' trust and undermines efforts to build cooperative relationships. Nations that violate human rights may face diplomatic isolation and strained relations with other nations. The international community may respond with sanctions, condemnations, or other measures, causing diplomatic ties to deteriorate and collaborative efforts to be hampered. Persecution, violence, and discrimination are examples of human rights violations that can force people to flee their homes, resulting in refugee and migration crises. These crises frequently strain neighboring countries' resources and solidarity, and they can cause tensions among nations as they grapple with the challenges of accommodating displaced populations. Human rights violations can undermine international organizations' effectiveness and credibility. When member states violate human rights principles, it can lead to internal divisions within organizations, undermining their ability to address global challenges collectively. Human rights violators may find it difficult to engage in meaningful global cooperation. When there are concerns about a country's human rights practices, other countries may be hesitant to collaborate on issues such as trade, security, or development. Human rights violations may exacerbate national cultural and ideological divides. Differences in human rights values and beliefs can create barriers to understanding and cooperation, impeding the development of shared goals and solidarity. Human rights violations are frequently associated with humanitarian crises. These crises necessitate a coordinated international response, and when there is a lack of solidarity, the suffering of affected populations may worsen, resulting in prolonged crises and increased human suffering. Human rights violations within a region can destabilize the entire region, resulting in conflict, displacement, and the disintegration of social structures. The consequences can spill over borders, affecting neighboring countries and regional stability, challenging the international community's solidarity. Nations that violate human rights risk losing soft power—the ability to influence others through attraction and persuasion. A blemished human rights record can harm a country's reputation, making it more difficult to gain international support and cooperation. Human rights violations can stymie efforts to achieve sustainable development by impeding social, economic, and political progress. A lack of solidarity in addressing these violations can lead to long-term development challenges and impede the achievement of global goals.

International treaties on promoting human rights and the role of international organizations

International treaties and conventions are formal agreements between sovereign states or international organizations that establish legal obligations and frameworks for cooperation on specific issues. These agreements are negotiated and drafted through diplomatic

processes and are considered binding under international law once ratified by the involved parties. Treaties and conventions play a crucial role in regulating relations between states, addressing global challenges, and promoting common values and standards. International treaties that promote human rights can have a major impact on global solidarity and serve as the foundation of peace and comradery between nations. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 is not a treaty in the strict sense but it serves as a foundation for many subsequent treaties. The UDHR was a response to the atrocities of World War II and a commitment to preventing the recurrence of such widespread human rights abuses. Much like the UDHR there are several other treaties promoting human rights such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Geneva Conventions which is a set of four treaties that establish humanitarian rules in armed conflicts.

International organizations whether governmental or non-governmental work to establish and uphold standards for the protection and promotion of human rights. The UN is a central figure in developing and codifying human rights standards and producing key documents that aid to further promote human rights. UNHRC is tasked with monitoring human rights practices of nations and conducting periodic reviews. Special working groups are appointed to investigate and report on specific human rights issues. And many more organizations provide their fair share of commitment to the cause, each specializing in different aspects of promoting human rights.

The chairs of the committee advise the delegates to do thorough research on the topic and explore different aspects of human rights and how it can serve as the foundation for global solidarity. Consider the historical context, relevant treaties and the current state of human rights globally. Try to emphasize the interconnectedness of human rights and global solidarity and note that global solidarity requires the acknowledgement of all individuals regardless of race, nationality or any other factor. And lastly, take action! Address root causes, come up with solutions, collaborate, utilize international instruments to your advantage and make a commitment.

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Food and Agriculture Organization

Хорооны даргын мэндчилгээ



Магадгүй чиний зөв бусдын буруу байж болно эсвэл бусдын зөв чиний буруу ч байж болно харин эцсийн дүндээ бүгд ярилцаж, хэлэлцвэл бид үнэнд хамгийн ойр шийдлийг олж чадна. Тийм учраас өөрийн оролцоог хязгаарлаж бусдаас ичиж зовох хэрэг огтхон ч байхгүй шүү. Бүх оролцогчдодоо амжилт хүсье!

Хорооны дарга,
Гансүхийн Жавхлантөгс.

Хорооны дэд даргын мэндчилгээ



Хүндэт төлөөлөгчид өө,

Юун түрүүнд та бүхнийг “Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуйн хороо”-г сонгон оролцож буйд баяртай байна. Бидний хүрээлэн буй орчин, хүнсний аюулгүй байдал нэн чухалд тооцогдох болсон энэ цаг үед та бүхнийг үзэл бодлоо хуваалцаж, шийдэл олох хичээл зүтгэл гаргаж буйд таатай байна.

Эхний өдөр танилцах үеэр ихэнх төлөөлөгчид маань анхны удаагаа НҮБ-н загвар хуралд оролцож байгааг анзаарсан. Манай хороо монгол хэл дээр явагдах гэдгээрээ энэ жил онцлогтой. Тийм ч учраас илүү их хүмүүст оролцох сонирхол, урам хайлласан болов уу. Та бүхнийг нэгэн шинэ туршлага, сорилттой нүүр туулж, дурсамж, нөхөрлөл бүтээх 2 хоногийг өнгөрүүлээсэй хэмээн хүсэж байна.

Миний хувьд анх удаа хороо даргалах багт хуваарилагдаж буй. Та бүхний анхны удаагийн НҮБ загвар хурлын дурсамж түүхийг бичилцэж буйдаа таатай байна. Хорооны дэд даргын хувиар өөрийн мэдлэг, ур чадвараа дайчлан та бүхэнд хамгийн сайнаараа хэлэлцүүлгээ удирдан явуулах болно.

Хорооны дэд дарга,
Өлзийдэлгэрийн Хонгорзул.

Хорооны танилцуулга

Хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуйн байгууллага (FAO) нь НҮБ-ын төрөлжсөн байгууллага бөгөөд дэлхийн хүнсний аюулгүй байдлыг хангах, тогтвортой хөдөө аж ахуйг дэмжихэд гол анхаарлаа хандуулдаг. Тухайлбал өлсгөлөн, тогтвортой газар тариалангийн туршлага, хөдөөгийн хөгжил, онцгой байдлын үед авах арга хэмжээ зэрэг асуудлуудыг авч үздэг. НҮБ-ын ХХААБ нь олон улсын хамтын ажиллагааг хөнгөвчлөх, судалгаа шинжилгээ хийх, чадавхийг бэхжүүлэхэд дэмжлэг үзүүлэх, дэлхий даяар хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуйн тогтолцооны уян хатан чанарыг бэхжүүлэх чиглэлээр ажилладаг.

Сэдвийн тойм

Сэдэв:

Хөдөө аж ахуйн ахиц дэвшил болон байгаль орчныг хамгаалах ажлыг уялдуулах

Үгийн тайлбар:

Хөдөө аж ахуйн ахиц дэвшил:

Хөдөө аж ахуйн ахиц дэвшил гэдэг нь бүтээмж, үр ашиг, тогтвортой байдлыг нэмэгдүүлэхэд чиглэсэн хөдөө аж ахуйн салбарын дэвшил, сайжруулалт, хөгжлийг хэлнэ. Энэ нь тариалангийн ургацыг нэмэгдүүлэх, мал аж ахуйн үйлдвэрлэлийг сайжруулах, хүнсний нийт үйлдвэрлэлийг нэмэгдүүлэхийн тулд шинэ технологи, газар тариалангийн туршлага, менежментийн стратегийг нэвтрүүлэх явдал юм. Хөдөө аж ахуйн дэвшил нь усалгаа, механикжуулалт, тариалангийн үржил, хортон шавьжтай тэмцэх, газар тариалангийн үйл явцыг оновчтой болгох мэдээллийн технологийг ашиглах зэрэг шинэлэг зүйлсийг ашиглах боломжтой. Эцсийн зорилго нь, хүнс, хөдөө аж ахуйн бусад бүтээгдэхүүний хэрэгцээ өсөн нэмэгдэж буйтай зэрэгцэн уг хэрэгцээг хангах, газар тариалан, мал аж ахуйн тогтолцооны тогтвортой байдлыг урт хугацаандаа хангах.

Байгаль орчныг хамгаалах:

Байгаль орчныг хамгаалах гэдэг нь байгалийн нөөц, экосистемийн тогтвортой байдал, биологийн олон янз байдал, үйл ажиллагааг хадгалахын тулд арга хэмжээ авах, хамгаалах явдал юм. Түүнчлэн, хүний үйл ажиллагаа, тэр дундаа хөдөө аж ахуйгаас үүдэлтэй байгаль орчинд үзүүлэх сөрөг нөлөөллөөс урьдчилан сэргийлэх буюу багасгах зорилготой. Хөдөө аж ахуй дахь байгаль орчныг хамгаалах гол асуудлууд нь хөрсний элэгдлийг багасгах, усны бохирдлыг бууруулах, биологийн олон янз байдлыг хадгалах явдал билээ. Тогтвортой хөдөө аж ахуйг ерөнхийдөө хүн төрөлхтөн өсөж үржих тусам тэр хэрээрээ нэмэгдэж буй хоолны хэрэгцээг хангах, ирээдүй хойч үеийнхэндээ байгаль орчин байгалийн баялгийг хамгаалах замаар өөрсдийн хэрэгцээг хангах чадварыг тэнцвэртэй үлдээхийн тулд олонд таниулах шаардлагатай байгаа билээ.

Уялдуулах:

Уялдуулах гэдэг нь илүү тэнцвэртэй, үр ашигтай арга хэлбэрийг олохын тулд зохицуулан уялдуулж байгааг хэлнэ.

Хүндэт төлөөлөгчид өө, хүн амын хурдацтай өсөлт, үүнийг дагаад өсөн нэмэгдэж буй хоолны хэрэгцээ, цаашлаад уг хэрэгцээг хангахын тулд бид хөдөө аж ахуй, мал аж ахуйг илүү өргөн цар хүрээнд ашиглах шаардлага зайлшгүй тулгарч буй. Зөвхөн үүгээр ч зогсохгүй бидний байгаль орчинд үзүүлж буй сөрөг нөлөө, цаашдын үр хойчдоо үлдээх дэлхийгээ хамгаалан авч үлдэх нь бидний анхаарах ёстой асуудал билээ. Та бүхнийг төлөөлж буй улсынхаа бодлого, байр сууринаас анхааралтай судалгаа хийж, хэлэлцүүлгийн явцад шинэ санаа, шинэлэг өнцөг олж авч, цаашлан уг сэдвийн хүрээнд үр ашигтай шийдвэрт хүрч чадна гэдэгт итгэж байна.



MODEL UNITED NATIONS
MONGOLIA 2023

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 these 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 shallnot 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 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 typological 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.

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;
6. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development

General Rules (Mongolian version)

1. Хамрах хүрээ

Уг хурлын дэгийг Ерөнхий Ассамблей, Дэлхийн Эрүүл Мэндийн Байгууллагаболон Олон Улсын Шүүхийн хороонд баримтална. Хэрвээ хурлын дэгд тэмдэглэгдээгүй асуудал гарвал Хурлын Дарга ямар дэг баримтлахыг шийдэхэрхтэй. Хурлын Дарга болон Нарийн Бичгийн Даргын Газрын саналаар эдгээрдүрмийг өөрчилж болох ба дүрмийн өөрчлөлтийг тэр даруй Ерөнхий Ассамблейд зарлах ба уг хурлыг дэгт бичигдсэн дүрмийг биш, өөрчлөлт орсон дүрмийг баримтална.

2. Хэл

Ерөнхий Ассамблей, Дэлхийн Эрүүл Мэндийн Байгууллага болон Олон Улсын Шүүхийн хурал монгол хэлээр явагдах ба төлөөлөгчид нээлтийн илтгэлээ англи хэл дээр тавина. Төлөөлөгчид хүсвэл НҮБ-ын албан ёсны 5 хэлний нэгээр илтгэлээ тавьж болох боловч заавал англи хэлний орчуулга зэрэгцэн явах ёстой.

3. Төлөөлөл

Ерөнхий Ассамблейн гишүүн орон нь уг хуралд албан ёсоор бүртгүүлсэн төлөөлөл юм. Гишүүн орон бүр 4-5 төлөөлөгчтэй байх ба 1 саналын эрхтэй байна. 1орны төлөөлөгчид уг хэлэхдээ албан ёсоор уг хэлэх цагаа шилжүүлэлгүйгээр хамтдаа гарч уг хэлж болно.

4. Нарийн бичгийн даргын газрын мэдэгдэл

Ерөнхий нарийн бичгийн дарга болон нарийн бичгийн даргын газрын (цаашид НБДГ) гишүүн нь хэзээд монгол хэлээр явагдах уг хороодуудад бичгийн болон аман мэдэгдэл хийх эрхтэй болно.

5. Хурлын зохион байгуулагчдын эрх мэдэл

Индэр нь хурлын дарга болон хурлын дэд даргаас бүрдэнэ.

Хэлэлцүүлгийн эхлэл болон төгсгөлийг хурлын дарга зарлах ба эрс эсэргүүцэлтэй тулгараагүй бол горимын саналыг зөвшөөрөхийг санал болгох эрхтэй. Мөн хурлын дарга нь төлөөлөгчдөд уг хэлэх зөвшөөрөл олгох, хэлэлцүүлгийг нээх, хаах, удирдах үүрэг гүйцэтгэх бөгөөд хэлэлцүүлгийн үед төвийг сахисан байр суурь баримтална. Мөн хурлын төлөөлөгчдөд хурлын дэгийг сахихыг сануулах эрхтэй. Хэрэв хурлын дарга хүндэтгэх шалтгаанаар үүргээ гүйцэтгэж чадахгүйд хүрвэл түүнийг хурлын дэддарга орлоно. Ийм үед хурлын дэд дарга, хурлын даргын нэгэн адил эрх үүрэгтэй байна. Хурлын даргын үүрэг гүйцэтгэгч нь Ерөнхий нарийн бичгийн дарга байж болно.

6. Кворум

Кворум нь хурал хүчинтэй байх хурлын төлөөлөгчдийн хамгийн бага ирцийг хэлнэ. НҮБ-ын загвар хуралдааны аливаа илтгэл, хэлэлцүүлэг, санал хураалт нь төлөөлөгчдийн олонх хүрэлцэн ирсэн тохиолдолд эхэлнэ.

Тодорхой эсэргүүцэл гараагүй тохиолдолд кворум хүчинтэй гэж үзнэ. Кворумыг шалгах үед нэр дууданирц бүртгэхгүй. Төлөөлөгчдөөс гаргасан аливаа саналын талаар санал хураалт явуулахаас өмнө Хурлын дарга ердийн олонхын ирцийг бататгана. Дэмжсэн санал эсэргүүцсэн саналаас илүү байх тохиолдолд ердийн олонх бүрдсэн гэж үзнэ. Хуралдааны явцад аливаа улсын төлөөлж буй багийн дор хаяж нэг гишүүн ямагт хурлын танхимд байна.

7. Дипломат зан суртахуун

Хуралдааны турш төлөөлөгчид хурлын зохион байгуулагчдад болон бусад төлөөлөгчдөд эелдэг хандах ба зочдыг хүндэтгэх үүднээс дипломат найрсаг зан суртахууныг эрхэмлэнэ. Энэхүү зарчмыг зөрчсөн тохиолдолд Хурлын дарга нэн даруй сануулга өгнө.

8. Хэлэлцэх асуудлын жагсаалт

Нарийн Бичгийн Даргын Газар хэлэлцэх асуудлын жагсаалтыг урьдчилан гаргах, сэдвийг зарласан байна. Хэлэлцэх асуудлын жагсаалтыг хуралдааны эхэндтөлөөлөгчдийн ердийн олонхын саналаар эцэслэн батална. Төлөөлөгчдийн олонхын саналаар хэлэлцэх асуудалд нэмэлт оруулах буюу түүний дарааллыг өөрчилж болно.

9. Хэлэлцүүлэг нээх

Хурлын дарга хуралдааны үйл ажиллагааг нээн нэр дуудан ирц бүртгэж кворум баталснаар хуралдааны илтгэл тавих, хэлэлцүүлэг хийх үйл ажиллагаа албан ёсоор эхэлнэ. Хэлэлцэх асуудлын жагсаалтыг баталсны дараа илтгэгчдийн үг хэлэх нэrsийн жагсаалтыг нээж, ерөнхий хэлэлцүүлэг эхэлнэ. Жагсаалтын дагуу илтгэгчдийн үг хэлэх дарааллыг тодорхойлох бөгөөд илтгэгчид сайн дураар нэрээ өгнө. Хэрэв хурлын даргыг дуудахад илтгэгч гарч ирээгүй бол хурлын даргын шийдвэрээр дараагийн илтгэгчийг дуудна. Илтгэлийн үргэлжлэх хугацаа хурлын даргын баталсан хугацаанаас хэтэрч болохгүй. Мөн хурлын даргад өргөн барьсан тогтоолын төслийн талаар хэлэлцэх эрхтэй.

10. Чөлөөт хэлэлцүүлэг

Төлөөлөгчид ерөнхий хэлэлцүүлэг хаагдахаас өмнө хэдийд ч чөлөөт хэлэлцүүлэг хийх хүсэлт гаргах эрхтэй. Хүсэлт гаргасан төлөөлөгч чөлөөт хэлэлцүүлгийн сэдэв болон хугацааг тодорхойлох бөгөөд хугацаа 20 минутаас хэтэрч болохгүй. Хүсэлтийн дагуу санал хураалт явуулж, ердийн олонхын саналаар шийдвэрлэнэ. Нэгээс дээш чөлөөт хэлэлцүүлгийн хүсэлт гаргасан тохиолдолд хурлын дарга тэдгээр хүсэлтийг ирсэн дарааллаар нь санал хураана. Хурлын дарга тухайн хүсэлтийг хурлаас сэдэвтэй холбоогүй хэмээн үзэж болох бөгөөд уг шийдвэрийг төлөөлөгчид эсэргүүцэхгүй. Чөлөөт зөвлөгөөний хугацааг нэгээс дээшгүй удаа сунгана.

11. Даргалсан хэлэлцүүлэг

Даргалсан хэлэлцүүлгийг хэлэлцэх асуудалтай холбоотой дэд сэдвийн хүрээнд хэлэлцүүлэг өрнүүлэх зорилгоор хийнэ. Хурлын дарга уг хэлэх нэrsийн жагсаалтыг түр завсарлаж, улсуудын нэрийг дуудан даргалсан хэлэлцүүлгийн жагсаалтад оруулна.

Төлөөлөгчид ерөнхий хэлэлцүүлэг хаагдахаас өмнө хэдийд ч даргалсан хэлэлцүүлэг хийх хүсэлт гаргах эрхтэй. Хүсэлт гаргасан төлөөлөгч уг хэлэлцүүлэг сэдэв, үргэлжлэх хугацаа болох илтгэгчдийн уг хэлэх хугацааг тодорхойлох бөгөөд нийтдээ 20 минутаас хэтрэхгүй. Хүсэлтийн дагуу санал хураалт явуулж, ердийн олонхын саналаар шийдвэрлэнэ. Даргалсан хэлэлцүүлгийг явуулах нэгээс олонхүсэлт ирсэн тохиолдолд Хурлын дарга тэдгээр хүсэлтийг ирсэн дарааллаар нь жагсааж санал хураана. Хурлын дарга тухайн хүсэлтийг хуралд хамаарахгүй гэсэншийдвэр гаргаж болох бөгөөд уг шийдвэрийг давж эсэргүүцэхгүй. Даргалсан хэлэлцүүлэг явагдаж байгаа үед бусад хүсэлтийг хүлээж авахгүй. Төлөөлөгчийн илтгэл тухайн зөвлөгөөний сэдэвтэй нийцэхгүй байгаа тохиолдолд Хурлын дарга уг илтгэлийг зогсоох эрхтэй. Хэрэв хугацаа дуусахаас өмнө илтгэл тавих өөр төлөөлөгч байхгүй бол даргалсан хэлэлцүүлэг нэн даруй өндөрлөнө. Зөвхөн хэлэлцүүлэгийн хугацаа дууссан үед хэлэлцүүлгийн хугацааг сунгах санал гаргаж болох бөгөөд зөвхөн нэг удаа сунгана.

12. Хэлэлцүүлэг хаах

Хуралдааны үеэр төлөөлөгчид аливаа сэдвийн хүрээнд хэлэлцүүлэгөрнүүлэх шаардлагагүй гэж үзвэл хэлэлцүүлгийг хаах санал гаргах эрхтэй. Уг санал нь хуралдааны хэвийн үйл явцад саад тогтор учруулж байна хэмээн үзвэл Хурлын дарга өөрийн эрх үүргийн дагуу түүнийг хүчингүйд тооцож болох бөгөөд төлөөлөгчид уг шийдвэрийг эсэргүүцэж болно. Хэлэлцүүлгийг хаах саналыг хүлээн авсан тохиолдолд саналыг эсэргүүцсэн 2 илтгэгчийн нэрийг дуудна. Эсэргүүцсэн илтгэгчид байхгүй тохиолдолд алга ташин баталж болно. Ямар нэгэн эсэргүүцэл байхгүй бол хэлэлцүүлгийг хааж, хэлэлцэх асуудалтай холбоотой санал хураалт эхэлнэ.

13. Саналыг эсэргүүцэх

Төлөөлөгчид хуралдааны үеэр саналын шийдвэрийг эсэргүүцэх эрхтэй. Харин тогтоолын төслийнсанал хураалттай холбоотой аливаа шийдвэрийг эсэргүүцэх эрхгүй. Хурлын даргын шийдвэр батлагдсан даруйд эсэргүүцэж байгаагаа албан ёсоор мэдэгдэх бөгөөд төлөөлөгчдөд тэрхүү үндэслэлээ тайлбарлаж 30 секунд үг хэлэх эрх олгоно. Мөн Хурлын дарга гаргасан шийдвэрээ хамгаалан үг хэлэх эрхтэй. Эсэргүүцсэн саналыг санал хураалтаар шийдвэрлэхбөгөөд төлөөлөгчдийн дийлэнх олонх буюу гуравны хоёр дэмжсэн тохиолдолд тухайн шийдвэрийг хүчингүйд тооцно. Тогтоолын төсөл болон найруулгын засварт гарын үсэг зурахгүй шийдвэрийг эсэргүүцсэн санал гаргахгүй.

Төлөөлөгчдийндийлэнх олонх хурлын даргын шийдвэрийг эсэргүүцсэн санал өгөөгүй бол шийдвэр хүчинтэй хэвээр үлдэнэ.

Үг Хэлэх Дэг

14. Үг хэлэх төлөөлөгчдийн жагсаалт

Хуралдааны үеэр хэлэлцэх асуудлын жагсаалтын дагуу үг Хэлэх төлөөлөгчдийн жагсаалт хэдийд ч нээлттэй байна. Хурлын дарга үг хэлэх хугацааг тогтооно. Мөн төлөөлөгчдийн зүгээс хугацаа тогтоох санал хүлээн авна. Тогтоолын төслийн найруулгын засварын хэлэлцүүлэг өрнүүлэх тохиолдолд үг хэлэх

төлөөлөгчдийн жагсаалтыг тусад нь нээнэ. Төлөөлөгчид үг хэлэх, төлөөлөгчдийн жагсаалтад нэрээ оруулах, болон хасахыг хүсвэл индэрт бичгээр хүсэлт өгнө. Хурлын дарга хэзээд үг хэлэх жагсаалтад нэрээ өгөх хүсэлтэй төлөөлөгчдийг дуудан нэмэх боломжтой. Үг хэлэх төлөөлөгчдийн нэrsийн жагсаалтыг дэлгэцээр харуулна. Үг хэлэх төлөөлөгчдийн жагсаалт нь хуралдааны гол үйл ажиллагаа тул горимынсанал, эсхүл хэлэлцүүлэг хийх хүсэлт гаргаагүй тохиолдолд хэлэлцүүлгээс шууд үг хэлэх жагсаалт руу шилжих бөгөөд үг хэлэх нэrsийн жагсаалтыг хаах тухай санал хүлээж авахгүй.

15. Үг хэлэх эрх

Төлөөлөгчид хурлын даргын зөвшөөрлийг авч үг хэлнэ.

Төлөөлөгчийн үгтухайн хуралдааны чиглэлтэй нийцэхгүй, мөн бусад төлөөлөгчид болон албан хаагчдад хүндэтгэлгүй хандсан тохиолдолд Хурлын дарга өөрийн эрх үүргийнdagуу үг хэлэхийг нь зогсоож болно. Үг хэлж дууссаны дараа Хурлын даргад цагаа эргүүлэн шилжүүлэх буюу микрофоноо эргүүлэн шилжүүлж буйгаа мэдэгдэнэ.

16. Үг хэлэх хугацаа

Хурлын дарга үг хэлэх хугацааг тогтоох бөгөөд хамгийн багадаа 20 секунд, хамгийн ихдээ 2 минут байна. Төлөөлөгч үг хэлэх цагаа хэтрүүлсэн тохиолдолд Хурлын дарга түүнийг нэн даруй үгээ дуусгахыг шаардана.

17. Өөрийн улсын байр суурийг хамгаалж хариулт өгөх эрх

Хэрэв бусад төлөөлөгчид ямарваа нэгэн орныг эсвэл тухайн улсын төлөөлөгчийг гутаан доромжилсон, нэр хүндэд нь халдсан тохиолдолд тухайн төлөөлөгч өөрийн орны байр суурийг хамгаалан хариулт өгөх эрхтэй. Хэрэв төлөөлөгчийн зүгээс өөрийгөө болон эх орноо хамгаалан үг хэлэх, тайлбар хийх санал гаргавал Хурлын дарга өөрийн эрх мэдлийн хүрээнд энэхүү асуудлыг шийдэх бөгөөд хэрэв Хурлын дарга тайлбар хийх, үг хэлэхийг шаардлагагүй гэж үзвэлтүүний саналыг хүлээж авахгүй. Мөн төлөөлөгч нь уг саналаа Хурлын даргадбичгээр илэрхийлэх боломжтой.

Үг хэлэх хугацаа 1 минутаас хэтэрч болохгүй. Төлөөлөгч аливаа улсын хэлсэн үгийн хариуд үг хэлэх эрхээ эдэлсэн бол тэр улсүүний хариуд үг хэлэх боломжгүй. Хэрэв хуралдаанд тав тухтай оролцоход саад болж буй хүчин зүйл тулгарсан тохиолдолд төлөөлөгч нь Хурлын даргад тухайнасуудлын талаар санал гаргах эрхтэй ба Хурлын дарга болон НБДГ уг асуудлыг үрдүнтэй шийдвэрлэхийг хичээнэ. Илтгэгчийн яриа сонсогдох боломжгүй тохиолдлоос бусад үед аливаа төлөөлөгчийн яриаг хөндлөнгөөс таслах ёсгүй.

19. Хучалдаан дэгийг баримтлах санал

Хэрэв хурлын дэгээ баримтлаагүй тохиолдолд төлөөлөгч дэгийн талаар горимын санал гаргах эрхтэй. Хурлын дарга хуралдаан хурлын дэгээс гажуудсан эсэхийг авч үзэн саналыг цаг тухайд нь шийдвэрлэнэ. Төлөөлөгчид горимын санал гаргах эрхээ ашиглан хэлэлцүүлгийн сэдэв, агуулга зэргийг шүүмжлэх, тайлбар хийх ёсгүй.

Тогтоолын Төсөлтэй Холбоотой Дэг

20. Тогтоолын төсөл

- a.** Оролцогч орнууд өөрийн танилцуулж буй тогтоолын төслөө НБДГ-аас гаргасан тогтоолын төсөл бичих шаардлагын дагуу бичсэн байх ёстой. Мөнхуралдааны хэлэлцүүлгийн явцад санаачлагч улсуудын тогтоолын төсөл ижилтөстэй асуудал хөндсөн байвал Хурлын дарга тус улсуудыг төслөө нэгтгэн хамтран санаачлагчид болохыг санал болгож болно.
- б.** Эцсийн тогтоолын төсөлд дор хаяж санаачлагч 7 улсын гарын үсэг байх ёстой бөгөөд төслийг хурлын даргын зөвшөөрөлтэйгөөр танилцуулж агуулгын хүрээнд хэлэлцүүлэг өрнүүлнэ. НБДГ-т ируулсэн эхний 2 тогтоолын төслийг хуралдаанаар хэлэлцэнэ. Хэлэлцэх асуудлын жагсаалтад орсон тогтоолын төслийг бичихэд оролцсон улсуудын төлөөлөл тогтоолын төслийг бүхлээр нь танилцуулж бусад төлөөлөгчдөөс асуулт авах маягаар тогтоолын төслийг бүхлээр нь хэлэлцэнэ.
- в.** Тогтоолын төсөл дээр санаачлагч улс орныг Монгол цагаан толгойн дарааллын дагуу бичнэ. Хуралдаанаар зөвхөн нэг тогтоолын төсөл батална.

21. Найруулгын засвар

Тогтоолын төслийн найруулга зүйн болоод зөв бичих дүрмийн алдааг Нарийн Бичгийн Даргын Газар засаж болно.

22. Өөрчлөлт оруулах

Төлөөлөгчид албан ёсоор танилцуулсан тогтоолын төслөөс зүйл заалт хасах, мөн нэмэлт, өөрчлөлт оруулах эрхтэй болно. Оршил хэсэгт засвар оруулахгүй. Нэг удаад нэг л өөрчлөлт оруулах бөгөөд нэг тогтоолын төсөл дээр 5 хүртэлх өөрчлөлт оруулна. Санаачилсан өөрчлөлтийг 5 улс гарын үсэг зурж, хурлын дарга зөвшөөрөл олгосноор хэлэлцүүлэгт оруулна.

Өөрчлөлтийг энгийн олонхын саналаар батална.

Санал Хураалтын Дэг

23. Санал хураалт явуулах арга

Төлөөлөгчдийн баг өөрийн улсын нэртэй тайзыг өргөж санал өгнө.

24. Санал хураалт

Тогтоолын төслийг батлах болон өөрчлөлт оруулахаас бусад бүх саналхураалтад улс орон бүр санал өгөх шаардлагатай бөгөөд санал өгөхөөс татгалзаж үл болно. Энгийн олонхын саналаар шийдвэрийг батална.

25. Тогтоолын төслийг батлах санал хураалт

Тогтоолын төсөл танилцуулах хэлэлцүүлэг хаагдаж нэр дуудан ирц бүртгэн кворум баталснаар тогтоолын төслийг батлах санал хураалтын үе эхэлнэ.

Хурлын дарга санал хураалт эхэлж буйг зарласан тохиолдолд төлөөлөгчид хуралдааны танхимыг орхиж явах болон танхимд орж ирэхийг хориглоно. Санал хураалт эхлэхүеэр зөвхөн дараах саналыг дэвшүүлэх боломжтой: тогтоолын төслийн дарааллыг өөрчлөх, тогтоолын төслийг алга ташин батлах, нэр дуудан санал хураах болон хувийн эрхээ эдлэх санал.

Хуралдаанд оролцож буй гишүүн улс бүр нэг саналын эрхтэй. Мөн түдгэлзсэн санал өгсөн улс орон ердийн олонхын тоонд орохгүй болно. Аль нэгэн тогтоолын төсөл дийлэнх олонхын буюу гуравны хоёрын саналаар батлагдсан тохиолдолд санал хураалт албан ёсоор хаагдана.

26. Алга ташин батлах

Санал хураалт эхлэхээс өмнө Хурлын даргын зүгээс алга ташин батлах санал тавьж болно. Эсэргүүцэх улс орон байхгүй бол алга ташин баталж, санал хураалт хаагдана. Аль нэгэн орон эсэргүүцсэн тохиолдолд санал хураалт хэвээр явагдах болно.

27. Тогтоолын төслийн дарааллыг өөрчлөх

Санал хураалтын үе эхэлснийг зарласны дараа бөгөөд санал хураалт явагдахаас өмнө эцсийн тогтоолын төслийн санал хураалт авах дарааллыг өөрчлөх саналыг энгийн олонхын саналаар батална. Нэгээс дээш дараалал өөрчлөх санал дэвшүүлсэн тохиолдолд санал гаргасан дарааллаар санал хураана. Аль нэгэн дарааллыг өөрчлөх санал батлагдах хүртэл санал хураах ба бүгд батлагдаагүй тохиолдолд анх заасан дарааллаар буюу НБДГ-т ирсэн дарааллаар санал хураалт явагдана.

28. Нэр дуудан санал хураах

Төлөөлөгчид санал хураалт өхлэх үед нэр дуудан санал хураах санал дэвшиүүлж болно. Улс орнуудын энгийн олонх дэмжсэн тохиолдолд нэр дуудан санал хураах болно. Хурлын дарга цагаан толгойн үсгийн дарааллаар улс орнуудыг дуудаж санал хураалт явуулах болно. Улс орнууд дэмжсэн, эсэргүүцсэн санал өгөхэрх эдэлнэ. Дэмжсэн болон эсэргүүцсэн санал өгч буй улс нь өөрийн улсын албан ёсны байр суурийн тухай эерэг санал өгсөн тохиолдолд саналаа тайлбарлах эрхэдэлнэ. Энэхүү тохиолдолд саналаа тайлбарлах 30 секунд хүртэлх хугацаа олгогдоно. Энгийн олонхын саналд хүрч чадаагүй тохиолдолд дахин санал өгөх ба өмнө нь түдгэлзсэн улс дахин түдгэлзсэн санал өгөх боломжгүй. Хурлын дарга санал хураалтын үр дүнг зарласнаар хурал өндөрлөнө.

Саналын Дэс Дараалал

Хурлын үед төлөөлөгчдийн санал хүлээж авах дараалал:

1. Хувийн эрх эдлэх санал
2. Хуралдааны дэгийг баримтлах санал
3. Чөлөөт хэлэлцүүлэг хийх санал
4. Даргалсан зөвлөгөөн хийх санал
5. Тогтоолын төсөл танилцуулах санал
6. Тогтоолын төсөлд өөрчлөлт оруулах санал
7. Хэлэлцүүлгийг хаах санал

Санал хураалт өхэлсний дараа саналыг хүлээж авах дараалал:

1. Хувийн эрх эдлэх санал
2. Хуралдааны дэгийг баримтлах санал
3. Тогтоолын төслийн дарааллыг өөрчлөх санал
4. Нэр дуудан санал хураах санал
5. Алга ташин батлах санах

