AFS Intercultural Programs India

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INDORE WORLD SUMMIT

Study Guide

UNFCCC

AGENDA

Devising a framework to shift the current global energy base towards greener means

Note from the Chairpersons

Dear Delegates,

We are pleased to welcome you all to the committee that aims to **stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system,** UNFCCC. At first, we would like to congratulate each and every one of you for taking part in Munversiti and promise that we will do anything within our power to facilitate you throughout the conference so as to have a productive and unforgettable experience. The committee sessions will focus on a very pressing issue. The topic deals with Devising a framework to shift the current global energy base towards greener means. This study guide aims at helping you get a better insight into the topic areas of the committee and offers you a starting point for your research. Nevertheless, it is highly advised to conduct a thorough examination of your position concerning the matter discussed and also elaborate on sub agendas. The fate of billions of people will be in your hands, and it is up to you to decide if you will advocate for a comprehensive list of measures, or something more. We trust in your academic and diplomatic skills and sincerely hope for a remarkable outcome. We thank you in advance for your in-depth understanding and cooperation and look forward to meeting you in person!

The chairpersons of the committee- “UNFCCC”,
Narayan Kamdar,
Vibhor Tanwar.

INTRODUCTION

In a period of speeding up change, the basic to restrict environmental change and accomplish maintainable development is fortifying the force of the worldwide energy change. The fast decay
in environmentally friendly power costs, further developing energy effectiveness, boundless zap, progressively “brilliant” innovations, consistent mechanical forward leaps, and all-around informed arrangement making all drive this shift, bringing a reasonable energy future reachable.
While the change is picking up speed, it should happen quicker. Around 66% of worldwide ozone-depleting substance discharges originate from energy creation and use, which are at the center of endeavors to battle environmental change. Progress in the power area needs to speed up to meet environmental objectives, while the decarbonization of transport and warming should get steam.

As this report clarifies, current and arranged strategies offer a similarly sluggish way, by which the world would debilitate its energy-related “carbon financial plan” in less than 20 years, in terms of endeavors to keep the worldwide mild ascent well beneath 2°C. The financial plan for a 1.5°C breaking point, in the meantime, would possibly run out in under 10 years.

The energy framework, subsequently, requires fast, quick, and supported change. The arrangement of renewables should increment somewhere around six-crease contrasted with the levels set out in current plans. The portion of power in complete energy utilization should twofold, with a significant zap of transport and intensity. Renewables would then make up 66% of energy
utilization and 85% of force age. Along with energy productivity, this could convey

more than 90% of the environment relief expected to keep a 2°C breaking point Luckily, this is additionally the way of chance. It would empower quicker development, make more positions, make cleaner urban areas and work on general government assistance. In monetary terms, lessening human well-being furthermore, ecological expenses would bring yearly reserve funds by 2050 up to multiple times the extra yearly expense of the change. The worldwide economy in 2050 will be bigger, with almost 40 million occupations straightforwardly connected with renewables and proficiency. The ideal activity would likewise try not to abandon over USD 11 trillion worth of energy-foundation resources attached to the present dirtying energy advancements.

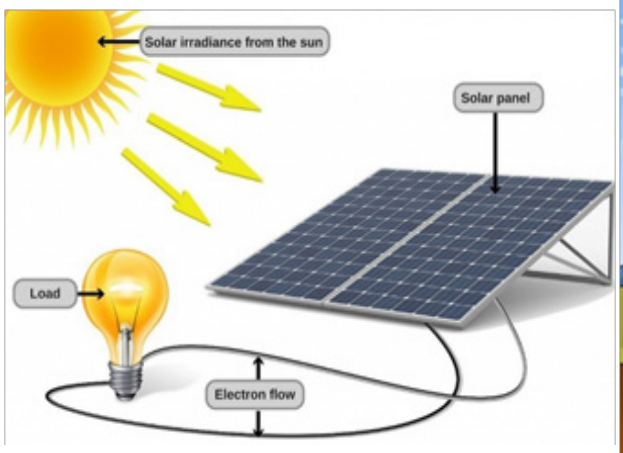
Alongside investigating choices, this report analyzes the financial impression of the shift to renewables, giving experiences on how to streamline the result. Strategies to advance a fair what's more, fair progress can augment the advantages for various nations, areas, and networks. Changing the worldwide energy framework would allow reasonable, and all-inclusive, energy access, increment energy security and enhance energy supply.

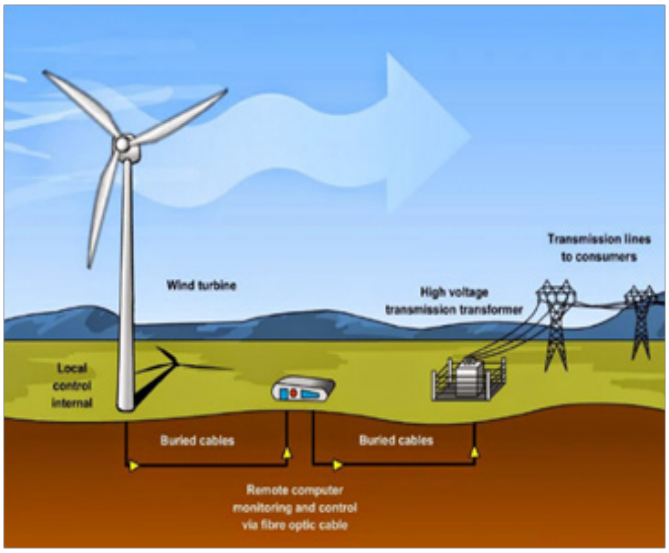
The world's activities today will be significant to make a maintainable energy framework. At last, the way to get a superior future relies upon seeking after a positive, comprehensive, monetarily, socially furthermore, and naturally gainful energy change. A brief on the renewables which shall pave the way for future sustenance of energy

sources, according to the UNFCCC is given below:

- **Solar Energy -** The world's most plentiful source of clean energy is solar energy. It is created by nuclear fusion, which occurs in the sun and results from the collision of hydrogen atom protons with helium atoms in the sun's core. Solar panels collect this solar energy and either use it to generate electricity or heat water (solar thermal). The majority of solar technology is currently found on rooftops, and increasingly in windows, despite the fact that solar farms can occupy a lot of space. It is one of the most affordable and environmentally friendly energy sources we have, with the International Energy Agency (IEA) stating that some solar power plans provide "the cheapest electricity in history" last year.

- **Wind Energy -** In many areas, wind energy offers the most affordable renewable energy source, and because to its comparatively cheap operating costs, the number of wind turbines has been rising recently. For instance, the EU's wind power capacity increased from 6,453 MW in 1988 to 192,231 MW in 2019. Wind-powered generators produce electricity by spinning a generator, which in turn turns a turbine's blades around a rotor. Onshore and offshore wind farms are the two different forms. Offshore wind farms benefit from frequently windy weather and are exempt from the concerns raised by certain locals who claim onshore wind farms obstruct their views.
- **Hydropower -** Since more than 2,000 years ago, water has been used to pow-





er water mills, making it one of the earliest sources of energy. Hydropower has been utilised to produce electricity since the late 19th century. Hydroelectric power plants create energy by forcing stored water through enormous turbines.

They are often located inside dams. According to the IEA, hydropower will represent 16% of the world's electricity demand by 2023, making it essential to the execution of the Paris Agreement. But there are environmental and social costs associated with the growth of hydropower. Its negative effects, especially those caused by large-scale operations, might include deforestation, effects on marine life, and eviction of local residents. Climate change has an effect on power production as well. For instance, a record-breaking drought in Brazil between 2014 and 2017 reduced water pressure in hydroelectric plants, leading to higher water use fees. In order to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, the hydropower sector's participation must be taken into account not just in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions but also in pushing initiatives that ensure the negative effects of large projects are kept to a minimum.

- **Bioenergy -** When we burn biomass fuel, a sort of energy called bioenergy is produced. Four different types of biomasses can be converted into biomass fuel: Energy crops (such as wheat, oilseed, and silage); wood residue (such as low-value tree parts gathered from forests after felling); farm waste (such as manure, straw, and leftovers from food production); and organic garbage (such as food waste and used cooking oil). Modern bioenergy, which accounted for half of all renewable energy used in 2017, was dubbed the "forgotten behemoth" of renewable energy by the International Energy Agency. It is not without problems though; the use of wood in biomass power plants can contribute to deforestation and biomass energy still emits pollutants, including methane from animal faeces.
- **Geothermal Energy -** This kind of energy uses the heat from the earth's geo-

thermal reserves and transforms it into energy. Long utilised for heating and bathing, it is now employed in the production of energy. This can be seen, for instance, in Iceland, where geothermal and hydroelectric electricity supply 80% of the country's energy needs. It operates in a somewhat straightforward manner by pumping the heat that is present just below the Earth's surface, which in turn heats buildings in the winter and removes heat from them in the summer before transferring it back underground. Geothermal fields almost never emit any pollution, they are reliable, and geothermal heat pump systems consume 25 to 50 percent less electricity than conventional heating systems.

- **Marine Energy -** All energy sources that can be obtained from the ocean, including waves, tidal streams, ocean currents, ocean thermal energy, and tidal ranges, are together referred to as marine or ocean energy. This is accomplished by making use of the strength of waves, tides, as well as variations in sea temperature and salinity. Given that the majority of the earth is covered by seas, this form of energy is obviously highly abundant, but most related technology is still in its infancy. The projects that are now in development make use of technologies including wave power converters, tidal turbines, ocean current turbines, and ocean thermal energy converters.

STRUCTURE OF THE UNFCCC

Members of the UNFCCC (termed as parties) are categorized into two broad categories, with a third categorization added based on their status as a transitional economy or not.

1. **Annex I:** Transitional economies are considered to be countries which are undertaking macroeconomic reforms in an attempt to alter the ways in which their economies are managed. Countries with such transitional economies, like Russian Federation, the Baltic States, and several Eastern European Countries are included in Annex I. Annex I is one division of the parties under UNFCCC. In 1992, these countries were also a part of an organisational co-operation under the name of OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).
2. **Annex II:** Countries that fall under OECD but are not transitional economies, are a part of this division of parties. To undertake emissions reduction activities under the Convention and to help them adapt to adverse effects of climate change, developing countries are required to provide financial resources to en-

able the undertaking. Funding provided by Annex II Parties is channelled mostly through the Convention's financial mechanism.

3. **Non-Annex I:** Most developing countries are partied to this division. Some countries that are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including countries with low-lying coastal areas and those prone to desertification and drought are under this Convention. Others feel more vulnerable to the potential economic impacts of climate change response measures; countries that rely heavily on income from fossil fuel production and commerce. Investment, insurance and technology transfer are major highlights under the Convention.

Kindly refer to the link here to know the status of your portfolio - https://unfccc.int/process/parties-non-party-stakeholders/parties-convention-and-observer-states

KYOTO PROTOCOL

An extension to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty based on the scientific consensus about the occurrence of global warming and it's human-made causes. It commits industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduces greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets. The Protocol was adopted by UNFCCC on 11 December 1997 in Kyoto, Japan. Opened on 16 March 1998 for signature during one year by parties to UNFCCC, it was signed by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Maldives, Samoa, St. Lucia and Switzerland initially. The major distinction between the Protocol and the Convention is that while the Convention encouraged industrialized countries to stabilize GHG emissions, the Protocol commits them to do so. Under the Protocol, countries' actual emissions have to be monitored and precise records have to be kept of the trades carried out.

The Kyoto Protocol, like the Convention, is also designed to assist countries in adapting to the adverse effects of climate change. It facilitates the development and deployment of techniques that can help increase resilience to the impacts of climate change. The Kyoto Protocol especially focuses on the effects of the following articles:

- Carbon dioxide (CO_2);
- Methane (CH_4);
- Nitrous oxide (N_2O);
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs);
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs);
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6).

PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. To achieve this long-term temperature 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 5- year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action carried out by countries.

The Paris Agreement provides a framework for financial, technical and capacity building support to those countries who need it.

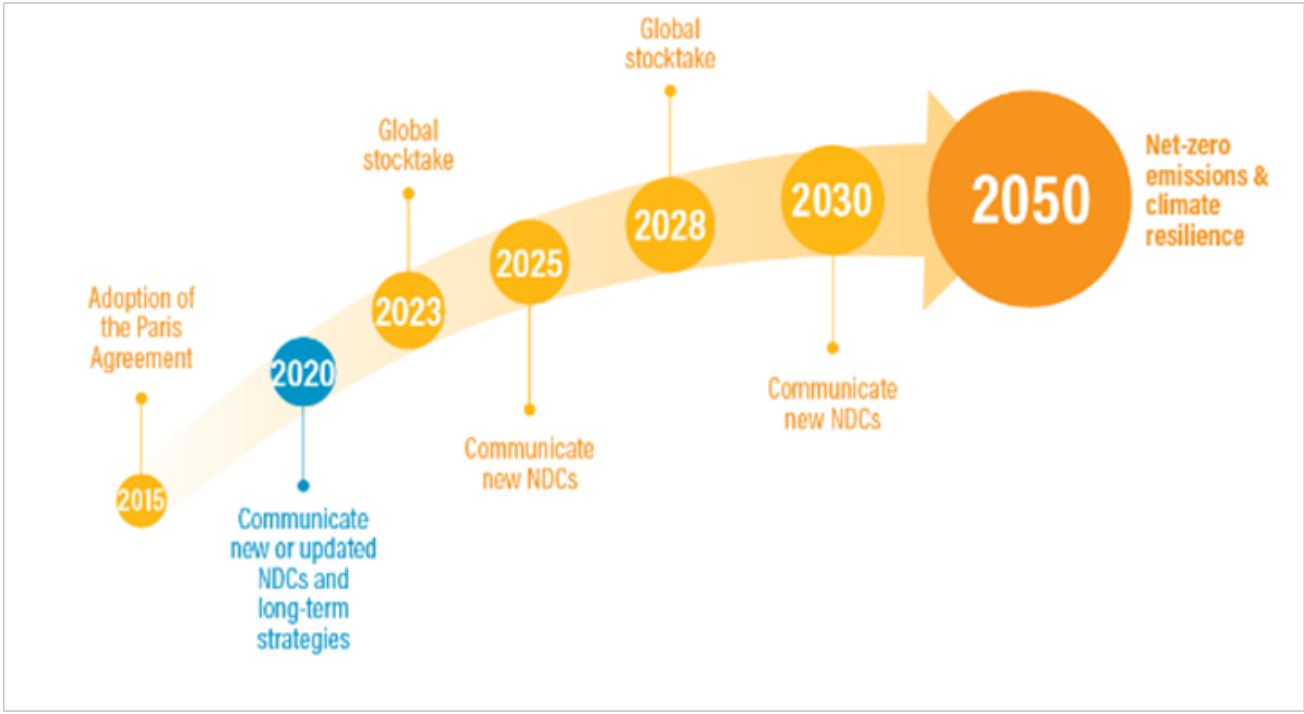
- Finance: Through this Agreement, developed countries should take the lead in providing financial assistance to countries that are less endowed and more vulnerable, while for the first time also encouraging voluntary contributions by other Parties. Climate finance is equally important for adaptation, as significant

financial resources are needed to adapt to the adverse effects and reduce the impacts of a changing climate.

- Technology: The Paris Agreement speaks of the vision of fully realizing technology development and transfer for both improving resilience to climate change and reducing GHG emissions, establishing an overall framework to provide well-functioning Technology Mechanism.

- Capacity-Building: the Paris Agreement places great emphasis on climate-related capacity-building for developing countries and requests all developed countries to enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing countries.

The agenda set for discussion in the committee, just like any other problem in the world cannot be tackled in isolation and with just few a organizations at work. While UNFCCC spearheads the initiatives, it is well supported with a few other organizations



and other goals as well. The agenda intertwines with the Sustainable Development Goal 7 of the 17 SDGs set by the UN. IRENA works alongside UNFCCC to ensure that initiatives are put in place and helps in constant tracking of the same for smooth transition from mainstream sources of energy to clean sources of energy.

About SDG 7

Sustainable Development Goal number 7 specifically ties up with the agenda men-

tioned and the intent of the committee for the proceedings. **SDG 7 -** 'Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all', not only discusses about the need for clean energy in order to ensure sustenance of humanity, but also emphasizes on a crucial aspect of economic distribution. As much as it is important for the committee to focus on the transition to green energy sources, it is also important to focus on how can the same energy be provided at an affordable rate to all sections of the society across the globe.
The inflow of monetary help to build on and achieve SDG 7 has been decreasing in the past couple of years owing to 2 primary reasons – One, difficulty in reaching the smallest and secluded parts of the globe and, Two, the impact of COVID-19 on the developed countries and the consequent draining of the economic treasure.

Kindly refer to the link here to understand the targets and indicators of the goal – https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal7

Conferences have been held in different phases so as to discuss the development as well as draft a plan for the future on how to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
At the **Third Global Conference** in Tokyo in July 2022:
The main agenda focused on points relating to ensuring a smooth transition from mainstream energy sources to clean energy sources with a focus on achievement of 2030 Agenda and the Paris agreement.
It focused on:

1. Overcoming barriers: financing, technology and innovation;

2. Harnessing climate-SDG synergies and co-benefits whilst closing the ambition gap;
3. Ensuring just transitions, enabling empowerment and enhancing knowledge and skills.

The Key messages that were communicated during the same conference include:

1. **Ramping up action on synergistic opportunities to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement is needed now more than ever**. Detailed study into the 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement reflected the fact that a synergized approach to achieve both can be achieved only when a deliberate action is taken for the same which shall ultimately result in a win-win situation. For example, the latest IPCC report shows that if we take decisive climate action now, there is potential to not only advance the SDGs immediately but also gain tremendous development co-benefits in the long-term such as $43 trillion in economic output by 2070.

2. **Realizing the SDGs while accelerating progress towards a climate resilient, net zero future requires getting the whole of government and whole of society on board**.
Active engagement of line ministries as well as local authorities in integrated planning and implementation is critical. Meaningful engagement of youth, civil society, academia, the private sector, and indigenous peoples is also vital.

3. **Just transition and leaving no one behind should be at the centre of integrated policy and programme planning and implementation**.
Climate action should prioritize the needs of marginalised, poor and vulnerable communities, as well as those who will be impacted the most by transformational pathways. At the same time, we should aim to build and strengthen national and local development and climate strategies, building on existing integrated approaches, such as Circulating and Ecological spheres and Decarbonization Leading Areas, aimed at advancing SDGs and climate action.

4. **Enhancing capabilities of various stakeholders to pursue synergistic implementation of climate and SDGs agendas is crucial**.
This includes enhancing capacities to identify synergistic opportunities and to overcoming technical, financial, planning, organizational, and behavioural

barriers.

At the same conference, to achieve synergy, the following were the steps that were drafted to move ahead:

1. **Strengthening the evidence base for synergistic action**.
   A comprehensive global report on climate action and SDGs synergies may be considered to understand the shortfalls in knowledge and provide suggestions for accelerated synergistic action towards 2030 and beyond.

2. **Convening multi-stakeholder dialogues at all levels**.
   Future convenings should focus not only on global level dialogues but also at a regional level. For example, in the context of future UNFCCC Regional Climate Weeks or other relevant events, meetings can be held to understand and share knowledge based on the local needs tailored according to the given situation in that area.

3. **Partnerships for transformation**. We need all actors – national and local governments, the private sector, civil society, academia, communities and individuals – to work together to deliver on the full potential of synergistic action to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. In particular, youth must play a game-changing role in a multidecade journey of transformation across the world. Building on the successful “Youth Day” at this Conference, providing further meaningful engagement opportunities for youth is necessary.

4. **Informing key intergovernmental processes on climate and the SDGs.**
   Relevant global milestones such as the SDG Summit (in 2023 and 2027), the High-level Political Forum, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties, the Convention of Biological Diversity Conference of Parties, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the on-going global stocktaking efforts under the Paris Agreement must be leveraged to mainstream and strengthen synergistic action at all levels. The output document should be fed into these processes.

IRENA

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) is an intergovernmental orga-

nization that supports countries in their transition to a sustainable energy future, and serves as the principal platform for international cooperation, a center of excellence, and a repository of policy, technology, resource and financial knowledge on renewable energy. IRENA promotes the widespread adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy, including bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, ocean, solar and wind energy in the pursuit of sustainable development, energy access, energy security and low-carbon economic growth and prosperity.

With a mandate from countries around the world, IRENA encourages governments to adopt enabling policies for renewable energy investments, provides practical tools and policy advice to accelerate renewable energy deployment, and facilitates knowledge sharing and technology transfer to provide clean, sustainable energy for the world's growing population.

Initiatives taken by IRENA to build a foundation for renewable energy for all includes the following:

- **Clean Energy Corridor**: Through improved grid infrastructure, resource diversification, reduced carbon emissions, and the creation of new investment and job possibilities, the deployment of renewable energy in a regional context can increase access to dependable and inexpensive electrical supply. The goal of IRENA's Clean Energy Corridor is to encourage the development of regional markets for renewable energy while also promoting the cross-border trade of cost-effective renewable power options. Its implementation, which is tailored to the particular requirements and priorities of each Corridor region, builds on synergies with regional programs and is based on the key tenets of resource assessment, national and regional planning, investment enabling frameworks, and related activities such as capacity building, public awareness campaigns,

and political support.

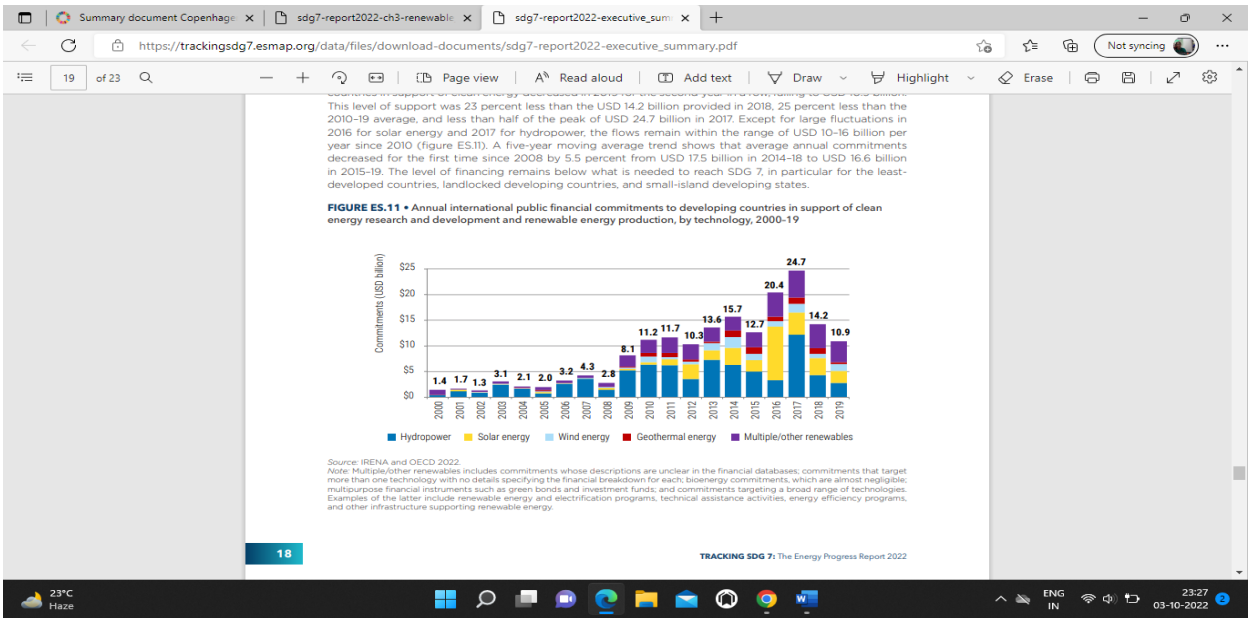
- **Collaborative Frameworks:** Over the years, including most recently during the 10th and 11th Assembly sessions, IRENA Members have asked the organization to increase its efforts and facilitate focused collaboration in order to take advantage of opportunities and address challenges related to the continued deployment of renewable energy sources. The Collaborative Frameworks on Hydropower, Green Hydrogen, Geopolitics, Offshore Renewables/Oceans and Just and Inclusive Energy Transitions were created by IRENA in response to the Members' request and are now serving as useful platforms for communication, peer-to-peer collaboration, and knowledge exchange.
  The Collaborative Frameworks will act as multi-stakeholder platforms for cooperation and coordinated action, bringing together public, corporate, intergovernmental, and non-governmental players to promote and speed up the global energy transformation and contribute to the Agency's ongoing work. Proposed modalities included – Participation, Co-facilitators, Reporting, Work-streams and High-level meetings.

- **Parliamentary Network:** Targeted information on renewables, in conjunction with perceptions and expertise gleaned from nations all around the world, aids in the formulation of policies for a sustainable energy future. Important information and insights also influence public opinion and foster agreement on the development of renewable energy sources. Parliamentarians are in a good position to increase awareness among their constituencies and in the general public. They frequently are among the first to learn about local issues that must be resolved in order to make certain policies or projects sustainable. Therefore, MPs are crucial for securing the backing of communities needed to advance climate

measures. IRENA acknowledges the duty of legislators to utilize their influence and authority to assist in transforming all national laws.

- **Renewable Energy Roadmap:** The ability of nations, regions, and the entire planet to increase renewable energy is assessed by IRENA's REmap program. REmap evaluates the potential for renewable energy built from the bottom up, starting with national evaluations carried out in coordination with country experts, and combining these outcomes to produce a global image. The roadmap includes possibilities for technology in heating, cooling, and transportation in addition to renewable energy technologies. REmap examines a wide range of metrics in addition to potential technological pathways, such as costs associated with the technology, the sector, and the system; the need for investments; externalities associated with air pollution and the climate; CO2 emissions; and economic indicators like employment and economic growth. REmap gives policy and decision makers insights into areas where action is required based on these country-driven results.

- **Renewable Readiness Assessments:** The tool Renewables Readiness Assessment, design to action serves as a manual for nations looking to expand their use of renewable energy. It describes a procedure created for IRENA Member States to assist them in evaluating the status and prospects of the deployment of renewable energy at the national level, identifying areas that need immediate attention or promotion, and defining specific measures. The RRA is intended to be a collaborative tool driven by the country and including a wide range of stakeholders. National energy policy and strategy, institutions and markets, resources and technology, the development of a business model, and the ability required to scale up renewables are the five primary themes that make up the assessment process.



References for further study:

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- https://youtu.be/EPzuYhJ9HJ8
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- https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/countries
- https://unfccc.int/news/un-organizations-launch-clean-energy-plan

- **Rules of procedure**

Roll Call

A committee meeting begins with a roll call, without which quorum cannot be established. A debate cannot begin without a quorum being established. A delegate may change his/her roll call in the next session. For example, if Delegate answers the Present in the First session, he can answer Present and vote in the next session when the roll call occurs.

During the roll call, the country names are recalled out of alphabetical order, and delegates can answer either by saying Present or Present and voting. Following are the ways a roll call can be responded in -

Present - Delegates can vote Yes, no, or abstain for a Draft Resolution when they answer the Roll Call with Present;

Present and voting - An delegate is required to vote decisively, i.e., Yes/No only if they have answered the Roll Call with a Present and voting. A Delegate cannot abstain in this case.

Abstention - The Delegate may abstain from voting if they are in doubt, or if their country supports some points but opposes others. Abstention can also be used if a delegate believes that the passage of the resolution will harm the world, even though it is unlikely to be highly specific. A delegate who responded with present and voting is not allowed to abstain during a substantive vote. An abstention counts as neither “yes” nor “no vote”,and his or her vote is not included in the total vote tally.

Quorum

In order for the proceedings of a committee to proceed, quorum (also known as a minimum number of members) must be set which is one-third of the members of the committee must be present. Quorum will be assumed to be established unless a delegate’s presence is specifically challenged and shown to be absent during the roll call. The Executive Board may suspend committee sessions if a quorum is not reached.

General Speakers List

After the agenda for the session has been established, a motion israised to open the General Speaker's List or GSL. The GSL is where all types of debates take place throughout the conference, and the list remains open throughout the duration of the agenda's discussion. If a delegate wishes to speak in the GSL, he or she must notify the Executive Board by raising his or her placard when the Executive asks for Delegates desiring to speak in the GSL. Each country's name will be listed in the order in which it will deliver its speech. A GSL can have an individual speaker time of anywhere from 60-120 seconds. Following their GSL speech, a Delegate has the option of yielding his/her time to a specific Delegate, Information Points (questions) or to the Executive Board.

Speakers List will be followed 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 draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted.

Yield

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Director. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

• Yield to another delegate. When a delegate has some time left to speak, and he/ she doesn't wish to utili#e it, that delegate may elect to yield the remaining speaking time to another delegate. This can only be done with the prior consent of another delegate (taken either verbally or through chits).The delegate who has been granted the other's time may use it to make a substantive speech, but cannot further yield it.

• Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Executive Board. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Director. The Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

• Yield to the EB. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech
to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

Motions

Motions are the formal term used for when one initiates an action. Motions cover a wide variety of things.

Once the floor is open, the Chairs will ask for any points or motions. If you wish to bring one to the Floor, this is what you should do:

- Raise your placard in a way that the chair can read it
- Wait until the Chair recognizes you
- Stand up and after properly addressing the Chair(":hank you, honourable Chair" or something along these lines), state what motion you wish to propose
- Chairs will generally repeat the motions and may also ask for clarification. Chairs may do this if they do not understand and may also ask for or suggest modifications to the motion that they feel might benefit the debate.

Every motion is subject to seconds, if not otherwise stated. To pass a motion at least one other nation has to second the motion brought forward. A nation cannot second its own motion. If there are no seconds, the motion automatically fails.

If a motion has a second, the Chair will ask for objections. If no objections are raised, the motion will pass without discussion or a procedural vote. In case of objections, a procedural vote will be held. The vote on a motion requires a simple majority, if not otherwise stated.

While voting upon motions, there are no abstentions. If a vote is required, everyone must vote either "Yes" or "No". If there is a draw on any vote, the vote will be retaken once. In case there are multiple motions on the Floor, the vote will be casted by their Order of Precedence. If one motion passes, the others will not be voted upon anymore. However, they may be reintroduced once the Floor is open again.

During a moderated caucus, there will be no speakers' list. The moderator will call upon speakers in the order in which the signal their desire to speak. If you want to bring in a motion for a moderated caucus, you will have to specify the duration, a speakers' time, a moderator, and the purpose of the caucus. This motion is subject

to seconds and objections but is not debatable.

In an unmoderated caucus, proceedings are not bound by the Rules of Procedure. Delegates may move around the room freely and converse with other delegates. This is also the time to create blocks, develop ideas, and formulate working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments. Remember that you are required to stay in your room unless given permission to leave by a Chair.

During the course of debate, the following **points** are in order:

- Point of Personal Privilege: Whenever a delegate experiences 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 the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme case may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

- Point of Order: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Director in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Director may rule out of order those points that are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

- Point of Parliamentary Enquiry: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the EB 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.

- Point of information: After a delegate gives a speech, and if the delegate yields their time to Points of Information, one Point of Information (a question) can be raised by delegates from the floor. The speaker will be allotted the remainder of his or her speaking time to address Points of Information. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches and resolutions.

- Right to 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 Director will grant the Right of Reply and his or her discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Director.

Draft Resolution

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may motion to introduce the draft resolution. The Director, time permitting, shall read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion received the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Director, at his or her discretion, may answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Director may end this clarificatory question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or closed or a draft resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that topic area and delegates may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

Amendments

All amendments need to be written and submitted to the executive board. The format for this is authors, signatories and the clause with mentioning the add, delete and replace. There are two forms of amendment, which can be raised by raising a 9otion for amendment and approval of the chair=

Friendly Amendments: Amendment,which is agreed upon by all the author's does not require any kind of voting

Unfriendly Amendments: Amendments that are introduced by any other need not be voted upon by the council and are directly incorporated in the resolution. You need a simple majority in order to introduce a normal amendment.

BODY of Draft Resolution

The draft resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- Draft resolution consists of clauses with the first word of each clause underlined.
- The next section, consisting of Preambulatory Clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the draft resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined word and ends with a comma.
- Operative Clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses are all with the present tense active verbs and are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semi-colon except the last, which ends with a period.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Committee : UNDP
Country : Chad
Topic : Women in Development

Chad is concerned about gender equality concerns and is pleased that people are paying attention to this subject. We promote human rights and believe that all humans, including men and women, are created equal. We see that violence and gender discrimination would be a violation of human rights. We also think that women, like men, should be allowed a larger role in practically every facet of life.

This crisis has been resolved in practically every country, and we now need to create a safer and more secure environment. Improved environment for women and their activities As many as 70% to 80% of women are responsible for their home. However, they are in an unpleasant condition due to a lack of education, financial management, and even awareness of their rights. Which led to bigger problems such as unpaid overtime work, low education owing to forced young marriage, and other culturally based constraints that make people unhappy.

Our country may have joined and ratified human rights accords that acknowledged

the Gender equality is a concept. And our government enthusiastically passed the domestic violence statute, which is yet another step toward recognising this issue. Nonetheless, we think that there is a problem in law enforcement, which is why Chad will participate in UNDP programmes regarding gender equality, women empowerment, and advocating our position to our own people.

The government of Chad presented various remedies to this problem.

1. Creating an environment in which women are accepted and treated equally. in which case
As an example, UNDP should engage in social and cultural activities to create a “model community.” to different villages Education is one of the projects. The majority of the time, young girls are stolen.away from school and compelled to work or marry owing to financial difficulties Developing an option may be night school or another flexible-in-time and free school.

2. A basic financial education. Women should seek out services or products that are effective. capable of handling them We would aid them in obtaining credit and a better and safer loan. And they should be functioning as entrepreneurs in their town or group. Which in this case In this situation, they create a new, independent employment.