Indore World Summit

Study Guide (SPECPOL)

SPECPOL

AGENDA

High-Resolution Satellite Imaging - Human Security and the Question of Privacy.

Letter from the executive board

Dear delegates,

Team MUNIVERSITI welcomes each one of you to IWS 2022. Several of you may be attending your very first ever MUN conference, and we strongly urge you to review the study guide that has been compiled for you as a part of the conference to get a better understanding of the issue. We encourage all participants to be pragmatic in their outlook towards this conference. In order to reform policy and understand the mechanisms of global politics, it is imperative to comprehend the values and principles behind each agenda.

However, there is a lot of content available beyond this study guide too. In order to get the most out of your intellectual energy, you will need to research, collate, write down possible points of discussion, questions, and possible responses. At the same time, it is not just about speaking and presenting, but also about the ability to listen, understand viewpoints and learn new perspectives from one another. Winning should not be your motive, but instead you should be motivated by learning, since learning something means that you are the real winner, directly and/or indirectly.

Wishing all of you a great learning experience. Looking forward to having you all with us.

Best wishes.
Executive Board

Authentic websites

reuters.com
al jazeera
UN websites and official documents
Country official websites and documents
Space agency official documents

Committee Overview
SPECPOL

About the Committee
The United Nations Fourth Committee, otherwise known as the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, was initially formed to deal specifically with decolonization. At first, it dealt with the affairs of territories that were placed under UN trusteeship, that is, under the control of the UN until these territories became independent states. It later took on some of the duties of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), allowing DISEC to focus on military issues such as nuclear non-proliferation. The SPECPOL Committee considers a broad range of issues covering a cluster of five decolonization-related agenda items, the effects of atomic radiation, questions relating to information, a comprehensive review of the question of peacekeeping operations as well as a review of special political missions, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Israeli Practices and settlement activities affecting the rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories, and International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL) is a relatively new committee. SPECPOL, also known as the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly (GA), was created in accordance with GA Resolution 47/233, adopted on August 17 1993. It is a combination of the Decolonization Committee (formerly the Fourth Committee) and the Special Political Committee. These committees were merged in 1990 when the United Nations established 1990-2000 as the “International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.” This was particularly important considering at the time of the creation of the United Nations, 750 million people lived in colonized territory. Over 80 former colonies have become independent since 1945. Today, in part due to the work of the Fourth Committee, this number has drastically decreased to approximately two million people living in colonized territory, which SPECPOL remains determined to address. Very little has changed regarding the terms and the

focus of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, but now SPECPOL also handles issues that previously overlapped in the two different committees. SPECPOL primarily concerns itself with political destabilization within or between member nations and discusses the grievances that nations bring before the committee. It also deals with issues of the General Assembly that are related to the right to self-determination, decolonization, the use of UN peacekeeping forces, and other topics that are not dealt with by the Disarmament and International Security Committee (also known as the First Committee of the General Assembly). In general, SPECPOL, like other GA committees, discusses those issues for which the Security Council may carry out enforceable decisions and measures such as economic sanctions. In other words, SPECPOL may not impose sanctions or authorize military action in its resolutions.

Agenda:
High-Resolution Satellite Imaging - Human Security and the Question of Privacy.

History of the Agenda
The United States launched the first satellite imaging system in 1960 to spy on the Soviet Union. Since then, in addition to military applications, satellite imagery has been used for mapping, environmental monitoring, archaeological surveys and weather prediction. Governments, large corporations and educational institutions make the most use of these images.

The majority of people were first exposed to satellite imagery in the early 2000's with the launch of GoogleEarth, the first public representation of Earth based on satellite imagery. Since then, there has been a huge increase in the number of similar mapping applications, opening up new opportunities for the consumption and analysis of satellite imagery.

In 2016, India used satellite imagery to map the terrorist camps in Uri. The National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) helped the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to map the attack site using satellite images at Uri to weave the big picture on one of the worst terror attacks on the Army that killed 18 soldiers.

Introduction:
Satellite imaging, or remote sensing, is the scanning of the earth by satellite or high-flying aircraft in order to obtain information about it. The use of satellite imagery, first inspired by the need for weather monitoring and defence intelligence, has led to some of society's most influential discoveries. It can be used to track weather

systems, especially dangerous storms like hurricanes, with great accuracy. Satellites circle the Earth, so their imaging activity can be repeated easily. It also allows for much greater areas of coverage and, because all information is digital, it can be easily integrated with software. Technological advances continue to provide data with increasing detail, or spatial resolution.

Very high-resolution (VHR) satellite imagery is generally defined as imagery recorded at a spatial resolution of one metre or less. Image resolution refers to the size of the smallest detail on the surface of the Earth detected by the satellite. Thus, a satellite with a resolution of one metre can discern objects one metre across or greater. VHR is considered by UNOSAT to be the most suitable for human rights and human security applications, though lower resolution imagery can sometimes be used as well.

High-resolution satellite imagery can be used for human rights-related documentation, monitoring, and advocacy efforts. Imagery is particularly useful for assessing the extent of violent conflict, forced displacement, and other human rights concerns in remote, inaccessible or otherwise tightly controlled areas of the world, such as South Sudan, Libya and Kyrgyzstan where the implications have been evidently helpful to resolve conflict or help post conflict recovery. As the imaging capability of high-resolution satellites has developed over the years, so too has the power to analyse the impact of conflict on infrastructure and other features identifiable from imagery. In addition, the decreasing cost of geospatial technologies and increasing availability of geospatial data have made high-resolution imagery analysis a viable research tool for human rights organisations.

Geospatial AI

A geographic information system (GIS) is a system that creates, manages, analyzes, and maps all types of data. GIS connects data to a map, integrating location data (where things are) with all types of descriptive information (what things are like there). This provides a foundation for mapping and analysis that is used in science and almost every industry. GIS helps users understand patterns, relationships, and geographic context. The benefits include improved communication and efficiency as well as better management and decision making.

Geospatial artificial intelligence (geoAI) is an emerging scientific discipline that combines innovations in spatial science, artificial intelligence methods in machine learning (e.g., deep learning), data mining, and high-performance computing to extract

knowledge from spatial big data.

Trends behind the rise of geospatial AI
1. Increased availability of geospatial data from satellites and remote sensing,
2. Advancement of artificial intelligence (particularly machine and deep learning),
3. Availability of massive computational power.

Over the past two decades, there has been a dramatic reduction in satellite launch costs, dropping from an average of $18,500 (€16,445)/kg in 2000 to $2,720 (€2,418)/kg in 2018 for placing a satellite into low earth orbit1 . In 2018, Euroconsult predicted that over 7,000 small satellites would be launched over the next ten years, increasing the number of Earth observation satellites from 540 to over 1,400.

At the same time, the emergence of low-cost nano-satellites, satellite constellations, and newer sensor technologies such as synthetic aperture radar (SAR) and hyper-spectral imaging are creating a growing collection of geospatial big data.

The increase in remote sensing capabilities has given rise to the Earth observation data market, which Northern Sky Research predicts will reach $6.9 billion (€6.1 billion) by 2027, doubling from its 2017 size. In Europe alone, the market for Earth observation data is projected to increase in 2021 from its 2016 value of $719 million (€639 million) rising to $1.42 billion (€1.26 billion)

High-Altitude Pseudo-Satellite (HAPS) — an unmanned airship, plane or balloon watching over Earth from the stratosphere. Operating like satellites but from closer to Earth, HAPS are the ‘missing link’ between drones flying close to Earth’s surface and satellites orbiting in space.

They float or fly high above conventional aircraft and offer continuous day-and-night coverage of the territory below. Target applications include search and rescue missions, disaster relief, environmental monitoring and agriculture.

HAPS offer persistence and flexibility to complement satellites and drones, but the development of reliable platforms has been challenging. In recent years, progress has been spurred by rapid advances in supporting technologies as well as interest from potential end users to employ HAPS for extending their internet services and data activities.
HAPS could be used as relays between satellites and ground stations to improve data transfer.

HAPS could also improve security for major events – for example the Olympic Games or G7 meetings– and emergency situations, by providing secure communication bubbles over areas of interest.

Privacy Issues with the use of Satellite Imagery

Access to personal information, which can be captured inadvertently or deliberately in satellite imagery, will certainly evolve alongside technological advancements. Santos and Rapp summarised identifiable information that can be directly and indirectly discerned using satellite imagery. While technology is not yet advanced enough to capture faces, identification by aggregating multiple discernible features in an image is possible. For example, contextualising satellite imagery in reference to geographic locations, such as neighbourhoods or even houses, can transform an individual in an image from arbitrary to distinguishable. Additional indirect privacy violations are of potential concern, including general unease and mistrust provoked by the notion of constant satellite surveillance. These concerns will only become heightened as technology improves.

Technological advancements have already encroached on some individuals' perception of privacy. In 2008, after users expressed concerns over seemingly all-seeing digital cameras, Google Street View began blurring identifying information such as faces, licence plates, and addresses. However, before this technology was implemented, Google faced a lawsuit from a couple who claimed Google disregarded their privacy interests by capturing a photo of their home. The court dismissed the case. In 1984, a Florida sheriff received a tip that a homeowner was growing illegal substances on their property. After failing to gain intelligence from the ground, the officer took to the air, flying a helicopter overhead. After being charged with possession of marijuana, the homeowner challenged the state of Florida claiming the officer violated reasonable expectations of privacy, but the case was ruled in favour of the state. Events like these suggest that privacy concerns regarding high-resolution satellite imagery would be treated similarly, with the interests of satellite data providers being prioritised over an individual's perception of privacy rights.

The US government has lifted restrictions on the use of high-quality satellite images in a move that will be welcomed by industry but could have serious privacy implications for the man or woman on the street. Lifting restrictions on images is potentially game changing for them, as it means data will be available at scales that would allow more ground-based objects to be identified. That could make disaster relief

efforts easier and environmental monitoring more effective. Others might feel less comfortable about the fact that lifting the restrictions also means satellites will take on more surveillance roles for agencies like the police. Digital Globe says that new satellites will be able to show “manholes and mailboxes”. They are also getting closer to seeing us. If satellite imagery continues to improve, enabling the identification of individuals, then the issue of privacy will grow in significance. Questions will be raised about whether the public sees technological progress as being proportionate to any collateral privacy impacts. Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg has said that expectations of privacy have disappeared in the digital age. A research at University College London also says that 58% of Australian farmers and 75% of UK farmers agreed that satellite monitoring could be an invasion of privacy. It is possible that the survey respondents had an unrealistic expectation of their privacy rights when being watched from above, but it is these expectations that might make more detailed images even less publicly acceptable.

Case studies

- Lloyd v Google LLC
- R Bridges v South Wales police
- ZXC v Bloomberg
- 2017 Equifax financial data breach
- 2014 Home depot POS breach

Satellite Imaging and Human Security

Space-based satellite technologies facilitated access to the inaccessible terrains, helped humanitarian teams, supported complex emergencies, and contributed to monitoring and verifying conflict zones. Satellite-based analysis is playing an ever increasing role in processes to discover, document and record violations of human rights and IHL during armed conflicts and complex emergencies. With new funding from public and private sources,satellite derived analysis and geographic information has a positive impact on processes, initiatives and organisations with a mission to protect human rights and uphold international humanitarian law, thus improving overall human security internationally. Based on the last ten years of geospatial applications for human security, it is possible to identify the following five primary thematic areas of specific contribution :

Advocacy: Detailed satellite imagery over a crisis area has an immediate and powerful utility for raising public awareness. Imagery can provide a more realistic understanding of often complex and remote events on the ground, transforming sometimes abstract allegations of human rights and IHL violations and threats to human security into a more concrete and publicly accessible format. In combination with field reports, satellite imagery can often play an important role in framing public debate and mobilising international response.

Mitigation: and Prevention Although it has been widely discussed and hypothetically possible, there are no verified cases where the actions of a government or militia force have been influenced by the independent collection and analysis of satellite imagery. The ability of this technology to act alone as a preventative tool, helping to deter forces from committing serious crimes is an attractive but likely unrealistic expectation. However, when used within the broader regime of protecting human rights and enforcing compliance with IHL, involving many organisations and governments, satellite analysis can play a significant role. Over time, satellite imagery analysis and mapping can strengthen global efforts to reduce such violations and threats to human security, ideally mitigating and perhaps preventing conflict and its significant impacts on civilians.

Enhancing Field Investigations: The use of satellite imagery not only complements traditional field investigations but can also have an enhancing effect, improving the planning, quality and accuracy of field work. Satellite imagery can help basic planning by identifying sites of interest before or during field missions. Imagery and mapping can also provide common understanding (also known as a Common Operating Picture) of the situation on the ground, helping to clarify circumstances when multiple contradictory reports present an uncertain narrative of relevant events and locations. Imagery and mapping can also provide a more complete understanding of the number of people or total area affected when alleged violations are documented by investigators with limited access to the conflict zone. Similarly, imagery can help to verify testimony of uncertain reliability or challenge claims made by suspected human rights violators. Finally, multiple images collected over time can provide critical insights on specific sequences of events which may be very difficult to accurately assess after a conflict has ended.

Remote Fact Finding: There are many circumstances when on-site field investigations of reported human rights and IHL violations are not possible due to insecurity, government prohibitions on travel, or physical inaccessibility of an area. Under these circumstances, satellite imagery has proved to be one of the only viable means of

rapid and systematic identification, verification and documentation of possible war crimes and serious violations of human rights. Using appropriate satellite imagery it is possible to use advanced geospatial methods to determine, for example, the attribution of heavy weapons attacks, the possible origin of artillery impact craters, the measurements and classification of suspicious vehicles, degrees of damage to buildings or other civilian infrastructures, and much more. Satellite imagery analysis has also been instrumental for countering false or otherwise exaggerated claims of human rights and IHL violations, providing a more complete and balanced understanding of complex conflict environments.

Peace and Reconciliation Following periods of conflict countries often adopt a range of approaches to help facilitate lasting peace, reconciliation, and accountability. Specific approaches such as national truth and reconciliation commissions are normally responsible for providing a broad range of accounting mechanisms which seek to identify and reveal past injustices. In this context satellite imagery can play an important role in helping to substantiate and graphically illustrate often contested or otherwise ambiguous events. A solid body of relevant imagery and associated analysis can strengthen the historical documentation archive of past events essential for lasting peace and reconciliation.

Post-Conflict Event Analysis The standard approach to conflict analysis is to compare a small number of satellite images (usually one pre-event image, and one or more post-event images) in a change detection process with the output representing a final, post-conflict event assessment. In some circumstances the acquisition of new satellite imagery (called “tasking”) over the location(s) of interest is required while in others this workflow can be conducted using archives of existing imagery collected at earlier dates (see case example of Kyrgyzstan on page 16). Although this is still the most common approach for rapidly generating synoptic overviews of conflict-affected areas, there are important limitations which need to be understood. This method of analysis tends to compress the complex phases of extended security events into a single, aggregated total, thus potentially losing critical information related to specific incidents that occurred in a short time sequence between the relevant imagery dates. Regardless of such limitations, due to limited satellite coverage over the areas or dates of interest, this post-conflict level of analysis has rarely been employed for human security cases since commercial VHR satellite imagery became widely available to the UN in 1999.

Dynamic Conflict Event Monitoring Active monitoring of civilian populations at risk, where the assessment of satellite imagery collected at multiple, short-interval

dates can provide humanitarian and protection agencies with reliable population estimates of civilians exposed to artillery fire, as well as to track the rapid and large-scale movement of civilians within conflict zones as they react to changes in fighting on the ground. A preeminent example of such monitoring involved UNOSAT and the UN Office of the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and focused on internally displaced civilians trapped within the conflict zone near Mullaitivu, Sri Lanka in 2009. Directly monitoring conflict and security incidents throughout the conflict lifecycle presents unique challenges. By expanding the post-conflict event analysis approach in both scale and duration, satellite monitoring can provide more complex insights on the time sequence of specific events, identify probable cease-fire violations, and address important legal questions regarding alleged violations of human rights and IHL

Limitations

Understanding the inherent limitations of satellite imagery and geospatial technology is central to comprehending their real value and possible use. In keeping with its reputation as a trusted centre of excellence for satellite analysis. Some of the most important of these limitations are highlighted below.

Technical Limits: Optical VHR satellite sensors are of course limited by clouds and dense vegetation cover. Satellite sensor or transmission errors can also sometimes occur, causing loss of data and delays in analysis, and sometimes the spatial resolution of the satellite imagery is simply not adequate for resolving details on the ground. It is therefore possible to obtain inconclusive results that cannot verify whether initial field reporting was accurate even if imagery is received.

Analyst Limits: Most satellite imagery analysis is based on traditional photo-interpretation skills and local field knowledge. Analysts can make mistakes, come to widely divergent conclusions about the same image, and can even subconsciously shape their findings to meet preconceived expectations. Imagery interpretation requires knowledge about the local environment and society, without which it is easy to misinterpret the context, significance, or identity of specific objects on the ground. A related problem is the tendency to conflate damages from different time periods into a single event summary if available imagery was not acquired frequently enough to account for multiple distinct periods of conflict.

Imagined Capabilities: It is important to distinguish between real and imagined satellite capabilities as portrayed in movies and works of fiction. One common mis-

conception is that satellites can continuously monitor a single location, hovering over a given area or even reversing direction to get a better look. Commercial VHR satellites orbit the Earth in about 95 minutes and thus have only a few seconds to record their data over any particular location. Additionally, though the capabilities of sensors are steadily improving, the commercial and scientific satellites used may not have the capability to read license plates, identify people, or detect people at night with thermal infrared sensors.

Remedial directives

Awareness

According to recent surveys, employees are the weakest link in the data security chain. In spite of training, employees open suspicious emails every day that have the potential to download viruses

Network strengthening products

Microsoft has a product called Baseline Security Analyzer that can regularly check to ensure all programs are patched and up to date. This is a fairly easy and cost-effective way to strengthen your network and stop attacks before they happen.

Restricted access

Limit the access to certain systems by people who are not connected to the department, and make sure that sensitive data is handled only by relevant professionals.

Encryption

Organizations should never allow devices or data that are not encrypted, as they're more prone and vulnerable to attacks.

Incident response (governments specifically)

After an attack occurs, the IR team's first focus is removing the attacker. The next step is strategic, and involves making sure the same type of attack is not possible in the future. The team must then rebuild the environment that was damaged in the attack. They'll need to focus on getting the business back up and running as soon as possible. By working together and using a structured approach, IR team can play a key role in both identifying and more quickly resolving a government data breach.

Cloud migration

One of the most effective ways to improve security during and after a cloud migration is clearly defining ownership of protected data. By using a Cloud Security Posture Management tool, you can comprehensively manage your cloud storage and security, which will allow you to quickly identify risks

Revised legislation

Laws like the federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA) prohibit unauthorized access of computer systems. The statute originally only applied to computer systems used by the government or financial institutions, but the internet has made its coverage of any computer “used in a manner that affects interstate or foreign commerce” apply to almost any computer, smartphone, or tablet in use today.

Many states have enacted their own data privacy laws. For example, California’s Online Privacy Protection Act (CalOPPA) regulates commercial websites that collect “personally identifiable information” from users, including disclosure requirements and the consumers’ rights to review and modify their information.

Illinois’ Biometric Information Privacy Act (BIPA) regulates the collection of users’ biometric data, like fingerprints, retina scans, voiceprints, and facial geometry. The law requires that users receive notice of and consent to the data collection.

Advanced application for Global peace

Conflict resource managenment ,human rights, disease control and prevention, tracking genocie and remote sensing for refugee relief operations. Remote sensing in armed conflicts also serves as a major attempt to cut losses.

CONCLUSION

You can’t afford to be unprepared for a data breach’s aftermath. Even organizations with the strictest data security and IT policies could easily go the way of recent victims, victims like home depot and hilton hotels. JP Morgan Chase, lost the names, addresses and personal information of 76 million of its customers. Breaches like this erode the public trust and cause consumers to back away from doing business online altogether.

The IBM Cost of a Data Breach Report 2020 found that breaches in the public sector averaged a cost of $1.6 million per breach, which is a 16% decrease from 2019. Compared to the other 16 industries included in the report, the public sector has the lowest cost. (Breaches in health care topped the list with an average cost of $8.6 million.) The government sector was even $1.3 million less than the transportation sector, which came in 15th place. However, the report includes the cost of lost customers, which may reduce the dollar amount cost because it's less of a concern for the public sector than other industries.

While a government data breach is the least costly, each dollar spent is taxpayer money. That money could be better used improving the community. In the report, researchers found that the public sector lags behind other industries in terms of time to identify and contain data breaches.

The global average across all sectors to identify a breach is 177 days. Meanwhile, the average in the public sector is 231 days. Once a breach is spotted, the global average time to contain is 73 days. Compare that to the 93-day average in the public sector. The longer it takes to find and fix a data breach, the higher the costs. In addition, 70% of the respondents are concerned that the increase of remote work due to the pandemic increases the cost of a data breach.

Working in the public sector means that when a breach happens you also need to keep the costs and damage as low as possible. By creating and implementing strategies and tools that help your agencies quickly find a breach and then resolve it in as short a time as possible, you can continue to be a good steward of your taxpayers' dollars.

Although a data breach can be the result of an innocent mistake, real damage is possible if the person with unauthorized access steals and sells Personally Identifiable Information (PII) or corporate intellectual data for financial gain or to cause harm.

Malicious criminals tend to follow a basic pattern: targeting an organization for a breach takes planning. They research their victims to learn where the vulnerabilities are, such as missing or failed updates and employee susceptibility to phishing campaigns.

Hackers learn a target's weak points, then develop a campaign to get insiders to mistakenly download malware. Sometimes they go after the network directly.

Once inside, malicious criminals have the freedom to search for the data they want — and lots of time to do it, as the average breach takes more than five months to detect.

For business organizations, a data breach can have a devastating effect on an organization's reputation and financial bottom line. Organizations such as Equifax, Target, and Yahoo, for example, have been the victims of a data breach. And today, many people associate/remember those companies for the data breach incident itself, rather than their actual business operations.

For government organizations, compromised data can mean exposing highly confidential information to foreign parties. Military operations, political dealings, and details on essential national infrastructure can pose a major threat to a government and its citizens.

For individuals,identity theft is a major threat to data breach victims. Data leaks can reveal everything from social security numbers to banking information. Once a criminal has these details, they can engage in all types of fraud under your name. Theft of your identity can ruin your credit, pin you with legal issues, and it is difficult to fight back against.

While these are common cases, the harm done by data breaches can extend far beyond these situations.

Even if we're getting slowly desensitized to stories about big data breaches and information leakage, the privacy of our private and sensitive data should be important to all of us. Enforcing the right procedures and recovery plans can help immensely. And while no system is proven to protect you 100% from all attacks, we all have to start somewhere, right

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To Research Further

1. **Political Effects of Satellite Imagery**
2. **Satellite Images and Its use for economic purposes**
3. **Satellite imagery and international conflict resolution**
4. **Ethical foundation of security and privacy related questions**

- **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 cre-

ate 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.