



Indore World Summit

Study Guide



AGENDA

Discussing the impacts of climate change in the context of
International Environment Law

Letter from the Executive Board.

Greetings delegates!

It is my immense pleasure and honor to be serving as a part of the Executive Board of United Nations Environment Programme at Indore World Summit to be held from 15th October – 17th October, 2022. We look forward to having three days of enriching deliberation on “Discussing the impacts of climate change in the context of International Environment Law”.

Delegates, this background guide is only a mechanism and medium of aid for your research. It should not be considered as the only means of doing your research. It does not include every topic and sub-topic that is to be discussed in the committee. It is just to give you an insight and a rough idea about the agenda as a whole. The delegates are at full liberty to bring up any other relevant point for discussion. Presence of mind and attentiveness is essentially important for all delegates during the course of the committee.

I acknowledge the fact that Model UN conferences can be an overwhelming experience for the first timers but it must be noted that my aspirations from the delegates is not how experienced or articulate they are. Always remember that a sincere research and confidence goes a long way.

I wish you all the very best. I hope that you research well and Indore World Summit, 2022 gives you the right direction and experience to become better diplomats in the future.

Manasi Panwar

(Chair-person)

A few aspects that delegates should keep in mind while researching:

- **Procedure:** The purpose of putting in procedural rules in any committee is to ensure a more organized and efficient debate. The committee will follow the UNA-USA Rules of Procedure. Although the Executive Board shall be fairly strict with the Rules of Procedure, the discussion of agenda will be the main priority. So, delegates are advised not to restrict their statements due to hesitation regarding the procedure.
- **Foreign Policy:** Following the foreign policy of one's country is the most important aspect of a Model UN Conference. This is what essentially differentiates a Model UN from other debating formats. To violate one's foreign policy without adequate reason is not the kind of error a delegate should make.
- **Role of the Executive Board:** The Executive Board is appointed to facilitate the debate. The committee shall decide the direction and momentum of the discussion. The delegates are the ones who constitute the committee and hence must be uninhibited while presenting their opinions/stance on any issue. However, the Executive Board may put forward questions and/or ask for clarification at all points of time to further debate and test participants. A challenging yet highly rewarding committee offers an insight into the dynamics of international relations and politics. Lots of work will be required but as previous participants in such simulations ourselves, I promise you an exciting experience.
- **Nature of source/evidence:** The Background Guide is meant solely for research purposes and must not be cited as evidence to substantiate statements made during the conference. Evidence or proof for substantiating statements made during the formal debate is acceptable from the following sources-

1. United Nations: Documents and findings by the United Nations or any related UN Body is held as a credible proof to support a claim or argument.

2. Multilateral Organizations: Documents from International Organizations like NATO, NAFTA, SAARC, BRICS, EU, ASEAN, OPEC etc. may also be presented as a credible source of information.

3. Government Reports: These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Op-

erated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by any other country. However, a nuance is that a report that is being denied by a country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as a credible piece of information.

4. News Sources:

a) Reuters: Any Reuters article that clearly makes mention of the fact or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by a delegate in the assembly.

b) State operated News Agencies: These reports can be used in the support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country as such but in that situation, may be denied by any other country in the assembly.

(NOTE: Under no circumstances will sources like Wikipedia, or newspapers like the Guardian etc. be accepted. However, notwithstanding the aforementioned criteria for acceptance of sources and evidence, delegates are still free to quote/cite from any source as they deem fit as a part of their statements.)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) since its inception in 1972, is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. The mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

UNEP works on delivering transformational change for people and nature by drilling down on the root causes of the three planetary crises of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste. Through its campaigns, particularly World Environment Day, it raises awareness and advocates for effective environmental action.

- **Committee History -**

The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) was founded in June 1972 as a result of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. The UNEP is the coordinating body for the United Nations' environmental activities. It has played a significant role in identifying and analyzing global environmental problems, developing regional and international environmental programs and conventions, and promoting environmental science and information. Among its most important tasks is assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices.

Since 1997, in response to the environmental requirements of Agenda 21, UNEP has also published its Global Environment Outlook (GEO), a comprehensive report on global state of the environment. Its headquarters are in Nairobi, Kenya.

- **Committee mandate –**

According to its mandate, the directions of its operations include–

- a) analyzing the state of the global environment, global and regional trends, providing policy advice, early warning information on environmental threats, catalyzing and promoting international cooperation.
- b) furthering the development of international environmental law aiming at sustainable development.
- c) strengthening the coordination of environmental activities in the United Nations system, as well as its role as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
- d) providing policy and advisory services in key areas of institution-building to governments and other relevant institutions.

Under UNEP's Medium-term Strategy for 2010– 2013, which has already begun to be implemented, UNEP is to focus in the next few years on the following thematic priorities: climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, harmful substances and hazardous waste, and resource efficiency – sustainable consumption and production.

UN environment

- **Agenda:**

Discussing the impacts of climate change in the context of International Environment Law.

- **Introduction:**

Efforts to curb climate change have sometimes given rise (in conjunction with developments in other environmental regimes) to the evolution of some new principles and concepts of international law, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, the notion of common concern of humankind, protection of vulnerable countries, and so-called flexibility mechanisms for industrial countries to implement their commitments under the Climate Change Convention.

This chapter addresses a number of those challenges to international law. First, it reviews the principal international legal instruments adopted in response to climate change. Secondly, it examines the challenges of climate change to territorial sovereignty and Statehood and thirdly, to the maritime boundaries of coastal and island States. Fourthly, the relationship between climate change and human rights is reviewed. Fifthly, the chapter discusses whether the current rules of the international law of State responsibility represent the proper paradigm to address the problem of damage caused by climate change. Lastly, some final observations are made.

International environmental law is a branch of public international law, which is basically a body of law created by states to resolve disputes between them. It is primarily concerned with efforts to reduce pollution. It also takes into account the attempts to regulate the population and the depletion of natural resources within a framework of sustainable development. The multilateral environmental agreement is the subset of international convention by **Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice**, which specifically focuses on environmental matters. Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) are agreements between three or more states that assist with addressing specific environmental problems at national, regional and global levels. Examples include the pollution of rivers and seas that are part of several countries (eg: the Mediterranean Sea or the Great Lakes in the United States and Canada), and air pollution dispersed from one or more countries over several other countries (eg. Sulphur dioxide and dust from power plants in Europe). These kinds of environmental issues require multilateral action in order to be effective, and MEAs set out the rules describing what each country is expected to do.

Population, biodiversity, climate change, ozone depletion, poisonous and hazardous substances are covered under international law. Development in science and technology has enhanced the possibility of understanding the environmental implication of various natural events as well as human activities. There is an exponential increase in multilateral

environmental agreements covering a wide range of problems such as depletion of freshwater supplies, ozone depletion, climate change, biodiversity loss, toxic and hazardous products, and contamination of rivers.

The evolution of international environmental law has produced mixed outcomes. While some treaties have been effective in producing the desired results, it introduces its sources and important underlying principles. In addition to the peaceful resolution of environmental conflicts, international environmental law also is relied on to balance the planet's ecological limits with the world's ever-growing economy to prevent irreversible environmental harm in the first place. Modification in the world's weather, specifically the fact that it is believed to be getting warmer as a result of homosapien (human beings) activity, magnifying the level of carbon di-oxide in the atmosphere.

- **Statement of the issue—**

Climate change is a global phenomenon that largely impacts the urban life. Rising global temperatures causes sea levels to upsurge, hike the number of extreme natural calamities such as floods, droughts and storms, and increases the spread of tropical diseases. All these have costly impacts on cities' basic services, infrastructure, housing, human livelihoods and health. At the same time, cities are a major key contributor to climate change, as urban activities are crucial sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Estimates suggest that cities are responsible for 75 percent of global carbon-di-oxide gas emissions, with transport and architecture being among the largest contributors.

Only with a coordinated approach and action at the global, regional, national and local levels, can success be achieved. It is essential, therefore, to make cities an integral part of the solution in battling climate change. Many cities are already contributing majorly by using renewable energy sources, cleaner production techniques and regulations or incentives to limit industrial emissions. Cutting emissions will also reduce local pollution from industries and transport, thus improving urban air quality and the health of city dwellers.

In cooperation with partners **UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME** assists both national and local governments by raising awareness, organizing workshops and trainings, developing evaluation tools and involving cities in international meetings on climate change. One of these collaborations is a Joint Work Programme between UNEP, the World Bank, UN-Habitat, under the facilitating role of Cities Alliance to address cities and climate change. With a focus on developing countries, this partnership aims to support local and national governments in urban adaptation and mitigation processes. One of the main yield of this cooperation is an online knowledge centre which provides information on cities and climate change.

As member of the Climate Neutral Network which brings together 19 partner cities and numerous organizations, UNEP provides its expertise on environmental issues. The network's objective is to make the shift to a low-emissions and eventually climate neutral society. Also the Environment and Climate Change Outlook (ECCO) project conducted by UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA) provides a global methodology which enables sub-regional and national level au-

thorities to conduct vulnerability and impact assessments for adaptation to climate change.

(Note – Read more about ECCO, DEWA and projects on similar lines to develop a better insight about the agenda at hand and to understand the objectives and aim of such projects towards the larger goal of saving the environment.)

- **Relevant International Actions –**

1. **Denmark**

After leading the rankings for five consecutive years, Denmark slipped significantly in the latest index, in part, the researchers say, due to a reversal of a number of environmentally friendly policies. The country is still among the better performing nations when it comes to saving the planet, but policy changes like a decision to invest in highways rather than electrified railroads (as the government had previously promised) means it took a hit this year. As pressure from environmentally-minded citizens heats up, expect one or two more vandalized statues.

2. **Belgium**

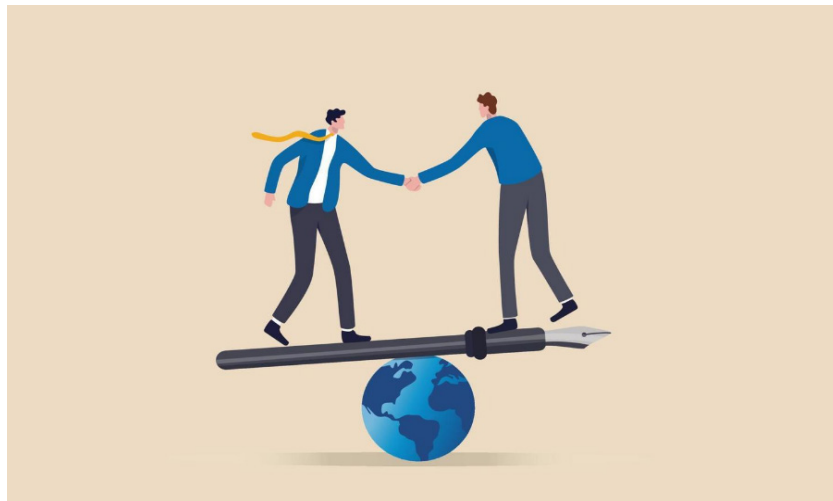
Overall, as this list will show, the European Union is a good place for you to settle down if environmental-friendliness is part of your criteria—and as the headquarters of the EU, Belgium has a duty of sorts to lead by example. Coordination between a federal political system divided by regions is a challenge, but the country as a whole is committed to the EU's target to cut 1990 carbon emission levels by 20 percent by 2020—and has started by shutting down the last of its coal- powered power plants.

(Note – Read more about why the above-mentioned countries couldn't keep up with their objectives and aims regarding the environmental index and what could be the possible repercussions of it. Also, how can other countries especially the economically developed countries can play a significant role to emerge as leaders in context of taking active and conscious decisions towards the saving of environment and

controlling the exploitation.

- **Treaties –**

- I. **The 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.

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. By 2020, countries submit their plans for climate action known as **nationally determined contributions (NDCs)**.

~ **NDCs:**

In their NDCs, countries communicate actions they will take to **reduce their Greenhouse Gas emissions** in order to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Countries also communicate in the NDCs actions they will take to **build resilience to adapt** to the impacts of rising temperatures.

~ Long-Term Strategies:

To better frame the efforts towards the long-term goal, the Paris Agreement invites countries to formulate and submit by 2020 **long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies** (LT-LEDS). LT-LEDS provide the **long-term horizon to the NDCs**. Unlike NDCs, they are not mandatory. Nevertheless, they place the NDCs into the context of countries' long-term planning and development priorities, providing a vision and direction for future development.

~ How are countries supporting one another?

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

1. Finance -

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. Climate finance is needed **for mitigation**, because large-scale investments are required to significantly reduce emissions. 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.

2. 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. 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.

3. Capacity-Building -

Not all developing countries have sufficient capacities to deal with many of the challenges brought by climate change. As a result, 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.

~ What have we achieved so far?

Although climate change action needs to be massively increased to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, the years since its entry into force have already sparked low-carbon solutions and new markets. More and more countries, regions, cities and companies are establishing carbon neutrality targets. Zero-carbon solutions are becoming competitive across economic sectors representing 25% of emissions. This trend is most noticeable in the power and transport sectors and has created many new business opportunities for early movers.

By 2030, zero-carbon solutions could be competitive in sectors representing over **70% of global emissions**.

II. Kyoto Protocol:



The targets for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol cover emissions of the six main greenhouse gases, namely:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

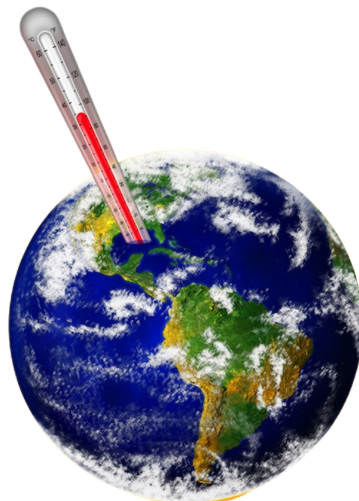
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)and
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

The maximum amount of emissions (measured as the equivalent in carbon dioxide) that a Party may emit over a commitment period in order to comply with its emissions target is known as a Party's assigned amount. The Protocol mirrors the Convention in recognizing the specific needs and concerns of developing countries, especially the most vulnerable among them. An Adaptation Fund was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The Fund is financed with the share of proceeds from clean development mechanism (CDM) project activities and other sources.

- **Effects of Climate Change:**

1. Hotter temperatures

As greenhouse gas concentrations rise, so does the global surface temperature. The last decade, 2011-2020, is the warmest on record. Since the 1980s, each decade has been warmer than the previous one. Nearly all land areas are seeing more hot days and heat waves. Higher temperatures increase heat-related illnesses and make working outdoors more difficult. Wildfires start more easily and spread more rapidly when conditions are hotter. Temperatures in the Arctic have warmed at least twice as fast as the global average.



2. Effects on living organisms

Climate change poses risks to the survival of species on land and in the ocean. These risks increase as temperatures climb, exacerbated by climate change, the world is losing species at a rate of 1000 times greater than any other time in recorded world history. One million species are at the risk of becoming extinct within the next few decades, forest fires, extreme weather and invasive pests and diseases are among the many threats related to climate change.

(Note –Read more about the varying effects of climate change on different species, their survival and coping mechanisms to the calamities due to climate change. Also, read about the Antarctic region and how it's affected by the horrifying effects of climate change and how it counter affects the organisms and human beings' lives. Always, look for the suggestions to preserve the climate.)S

- **Future Outlook:**

Environmental law has evolved towards a new law that is no longer a law of technical experts of different environmental media (media referring here to water, land, and air) but, rather, a 'universal law,' advocating for a new focus on the mechanisms for participation by civil society in the operation and implementation of transnational environmental law. At the same time, environmental law is challenging national sovereignty and is confronted with new interactions existing in nature, facing new challenges and complexities that are determined by the new anthropogenic interferences. For example, the impacts between climate and the seas are new, and, therefore, the way to protect and regulate this interaction is at a nascent stage.

- **Possible Solutions:**

1. Spread the word

Encourage your friends, family and co-workers to reduce their carbon pollution. Join

a global movement like Count Us In, which aims to inspire 1 billion people to take practical steps and challenge their leaders to act more boldly on climate. Organizers of the platform say that if 1 billion people took action, they could reduce as much as 20 per cent of global carbon emissions. Or you could sign up to the UN's #ActNow campaign on climate change and sustainability and add your voice to this critical global debate.

2. Keep up the political pressure

Lobby local politicians and businesses to support efforts to cut emissions and reduce carbon pollution. #ActNow Speak Up has sections on political pressure and corporate action - and Count Us In also has some handy tips for how to do this. Pick an environmental issue you care about, decide on a specific request for change and then try to arrange a meeting with your local representative. It might seem intimidating but your voice deserves to be heard. If humanity is to succeed in tackling the climate emergency, politicians must be part of the solution. It's up to all of us to keep up with the pressure.

3. Transform your transport

Transport accounts for around a quarter of all greenhouse gas emissions and across the world, many governments are implementing policies to decarbonize travel. You can get a head start: leave your car at home and walk or cycle whenever possible. If the distances are too great, choose public transport, preferably electric options. If you must drive, offer to carpool with others so that fewer cars are on the road. Get ahead of the curve and buy an electric car. Reduce the number of long-haul flights you take.



4. Rein in your power use

If you can, switch to a zero-carbon or renewable energy provider. Install solar panels on your roof. Be more efficient: turn your heating down a degree or two, if possible. Switch off appliances and lights when you are not using them and better yet buy the most efficient products in the first place (hint: this will save you money!). Insulate your loft or roof: you'll be warmer in the winter, cooler in the summer and save some money too.

5. Tweak your diet

Eat more plant-based meals – your body and the planet will thank you. Today, around 60 per cent of the world's agricultural land is used for livestock grazing and people in many countries are consuming more animal-sourced food than is healthy. Plant-rich diets can help reduce chronic illnesses, such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer.

6. Shop local and buy sustainable

To reduce your food's carbon footprint, buy local and seasonal foods. You'll be helping small businesses and farms in your area and reducing fossil fuel emissions associated with transport and cold chain storage. Sustainable agriculture uses up to 56 per cent less energy, creates 64 per cent fewer

emissions and allows for greater levels of biodiversity than conventional farming. Go one step further and try growing your own fruit, vegetables and herbs. You can plant them in a garden, on a balcony or even on a window sill. Set up a community garden in your neighborhood to get others involved.

- **Conclusion:**

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has decades of experience working on climate change. It helped establish the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in the 1980s and has concentrated on efforts to reduce emissions of greenhouse

gases, mainly by promoting renewable energy and improved energy efficiency. The impacts of rising temperatures are visible everywhere today from the poles to the equator. Scientists estimate that the world has experienced a global temperature increase of 1.1°C, which is expected to rise to 3°C by 2100, if we continue on business as usual.

UNEP is also helping implement the Paris Agreement—the world's roadmap for tackling climate change—by helping dozens of countries develop national plans to cut greenhouse gas emissions and supporting the development of new finance models to accelerate the transition to a green economy. The organization is also working with governments, civil society and the private sector to improve air quality and reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants. It similarly works with sectors to protect and restore natural ecosystems such as forests, coral reefs and peatlands while combating the sources of degradation.

It is on us, as a community together to come forward and do our bit in saving the environment and help to tackle the climate change effectively. It's the need of the hour for us to take stringent measures and steps to make our planet sustainable for future generations to come.

- **QUESTIONS:**

Q1. In the Anthropocene era, environmental law is changing. Environmental governance is changing rapidly as well. Is environmental law prepared to operate within the new, changing, environmental governance?

Q2. What is the latest international environmental convention on climate change?

Q3. What is a major problem with international environmental policy?

Q4. Are there any Threats to military infrastructure & operations?

Q5. Are there any Threats to global security?

Q6. What are effects of heatwave on the countries?

~ **Reference links :**

- <https://www.undp.org/>
- <https://research.un.org/en/un-resources>
- <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/resources.html>
- <https://blog.ipleaders.in/climate-change-and-its-impact-on-the-environment/?amp=1>
- <https://www.vecteezy.com/vector-art/4257369-diplomacy-world-agreement-or-treaty-between-countries-global-partnership-politics-or-world-peace-contract-signing-concept-businessman-world-leader-handshake-on-fountain-pen-seesaw-on-world-globe>
- https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fceowatermandate.org%2Fresources%2Fenvironment-live-2019%2F&psig=AOvVaw1V9qr_sm53Q4wvS5_4ZAvF&ust=1664202690737000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAkQjRxqFwoTCIj-h6iUsPoCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAX
- https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.kindpng.com%2Fimgv%2FTwmiooo_a-green-lung-from-every-space-kyoto-protocol%2F&psig=AOvVaw1MhSimVwOR3-CjPe5f4K94&ust=1664203712931000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAkQjRxqFwoTCPI_-ZCYsPoCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAD

NOTE for all the delegates –

If there's any confusion regarding the agenda or understanding of it or any other kind of issue with any sub-topic, please feel free to connect with me on my mail – panwarmanasi28@gmail.com. I reply on my mail typically in 12-18 hours. Please be patient, I'll definitely get back to you as soon as I can.

Or you can drop me text on my WhatsApp - +91- 7477229006 between 11am – 8pm. I'll reply to you as soon as I can.

- **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 is raised 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 utilize 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("Thank 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 they 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 motion

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 concern with gender equality issues and quite glad with the attention tChad 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.

