



**INDORE WORLD SUMMIT**

## **Study Guide**



## **AGENDA**

**UNDP - Deliberation on eliminating Child Labor with  
emphasis on SDG 8**

### **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 re-view 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

- Introduction to the committee-

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) plays a central role in the development activities of the United Nations and coordinates efforts for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is active in 170 countries where it helps nations to implement democracy and good governance, reduce poverty, prevent crises and conflicts, protect the environment and fight HIV/AIDS. The activities of the UNDP attach great importance to the protection of human rights, the empowerment of women and minorities and the inclusion of the poorest and most vulnerable.

Each year, UNDP publishes the Human Development Report which broaches the key development issues and provides new measurement tools, analyses and policy proposals. The UNDP is also involved in realizing reforms within the UN system.

Furthermore, the UNDP is also responsible for the UN Capital Development Fund which provides capital through grants and loans to developing countries in order to help economic growth. It also coordinates the 6,000 UN Volunteers that support peace and development throughout the world.

In order to reinforce joint actions, UNDP reports and submits recommendations to the General Assembly (GA) via the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).



- Introduction-

Goal 8 aims to promote and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. As this relates to children, Target 8.7 of this goal aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers, as well as to end all forms of child labour by 2025. Children around the world are considered to be engaged in child labour when they are either too young to work or are carrying out activities that could compromise their physical, mental, social and/or educational development. Child labour is both a cause and consequence of poverty, reinforcing social inequality and discrimination.

Currently, it is estimated that 152 million children are engaged in child labour, with almost half, 72 million, working in hazardous child labour. The last two decades have seen a decline in child labour by 94 million. However, the COVID-19 pandemic now threatens to slow or even reverse the progress made and increases the risk of more children joining hazardous labour. The Secretary General's report on children and armed conflict continues to confirm that children are being recruited in their thousands, by state and non-state actors, to work as soldiers or for other exploitative purposes in armed conflicts around the world. During the first 15 years that the report has been produced, more than 75,000 children were documented as being subject to this worst form of child labour.





- Statement of the issue -

Today's global youth unemployment rate is 14 per cent – three times higher than the adult rate. Without urgent investment in education and skills training, the rapidly growing population of young people, which is expected to reach nearly 2 billion by 2030, will be largely unprepared for the workforce. Work is needed to create more safe and more secure opportunities for young people and to address labour market inequalities.

UNICEF's contribution towards reaching this goal centres on the prevention and response to child labour, addressing the impact of supply chains and business practices on children and providing children with rehabilitation and reintegration services. UNICEF also works with United Nations partners to promote youth skills and employment, including through Generation Unlimited. This partnership aims to ensure that every young person is in some form of school, learning, training or employment by 2030. UNICEF is a co-custodian with ILO for global monitoring of one indicator that measures progress towards Goal 8, as it relates to children: Indicator 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.

Target 8 - Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.“



**In the world's poorest countries, slightly more than 1 in 5 children are engaged in child labour."**



- *2022 Theme: "Universal Social Protection to End Child Labour"*

The 2022 theme of world day calls for increased investment in social protection systems and schemes to establish solid social protection floors and protect children from child labour.

While significant progress has been made in reducing child labour over the last two decades, progress has slowed over time, and it has even stalled during the period 2016-2020. Today, 160 million children are still engaged in child labour – some as



young as 5.

Government social protection systems are essential to fight poverty and vulnerability and eradicate and prevent child labour. Social protection is both a human right and a potent policy tool to prevent families from resorting to child labour in times of crisis. However, as of 2020 and before the COVID-19 crisis took hold, only 46.9 per cent of the global population were effectively covered by at least one social protection benefit while the remaining 53.1 per cent – as many as 4.1 billion people – were left wholly unprotected. Coverage for children is even lower. Nearly three-quarters of children, 1.5 billion, lacked social protection.

Significant progress towards ending child labour requires increased investment in universal social protection systems, as part of an integrated and comprehensive approach to tackle the problem.



- TRENDS-

Africa ranks highest among regions both in the percentage of children in child labour — one-fifth — and the absolute number of children in child labour — 72 million. Asia and the Pacific rank second highest in both these measures — 7% of all children and 62 million in absolute terms are in child labour in this region.

Africa and Asia and the Pacific regions together account for almost nine out of every ten children in child labour worldwide. The remaining child labour population is divided among the Americas (11 million), Europe and Central Asia (6 million), and the Arab States (1 million). In terms of incidence, 5% of children are in child labour in the Americas, 4% in Europe and Central Asia, and 3% in the Arab States.

While the percentage of children in child labour is highest in low-income countries, their numbers are actually greater in middle-income countries. 9% all children in lower-middle-income countries, and 7% of all children in upper-middle-income countries, are in child labour. Statistics on the absolute number of children in child labour in each national income grouping indicate that 84 million children in child labour, accounting for 56% of all those in child labour, actually live in middle-income countries, and an additional 2 million live in high-income countries.



## Labour standards-

One of the major aims set for the International Labour Organization (ILO) at its founding in 1919 was the abolition of child labour. Historically, the ILO's principal tool in pursuing the goal of effective abolition of child labour has been the adoption and supervision of labour standards that embody the concept of minimum age for admission to employment or work. Furthermore, from 1919 onwards the principle that minimum age standards should be linked to schooling has been part of the ILO's tradition in standard setting in this area. Convention No. 138 provides that the minimum age for admission to employment shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling.

The ILO's adoption of Convention No. 182 in 1999 consolidated the global consensus on child labour elimination. It provided much-needed focus without abandoning the overarching goal, expressed in Convention No. 138, of the effective abolition of child labour. Moreover, the concept of the worst forms helps set priorities and can be used as an entry point in tackling the mainstream child labour problem. The concept also helps to direct attention to the impact of work on children, as well as the work they perform.





Child labour that is proscribed under international law falls into three categories:

The unconditional worst forms of child labour, are internationally defined as slavery, trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labour, forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, prostitution and pornography, and illicit activities.

Labour performed by a child who is under the minimum age specified for that kind of work (as defined by national legislation, in accordance with accepted international standards), and that is thus likely to impede the child's education and full development.

Labour that jeopardizes the physical, mental or moral well-being of a child, either because of its nature or because of the conditions in which it is carried out, is known as "hazardous work".



## international Action-

### SDGs and the elimination of child labour

Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by the world leaders in 2015, (Target 8.7) calls on all to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of all forms of child labour by 2025 as an essential step to achieving decent work for all, full and productive employment and inclusive and sustained economic growth.

ILO action on the abolition of child labour has intensified over the last four years and significant advances have been made since the first Global Report on the subject. The challenge over the next four years will be for the ILO to work in a more focused and strategic way to act as the catalyst of a re-energized global alliance in support of national action to abolish child labour. This transformation in approach to global leadership will ensure that the ILO will contribute more effectively to consigning child labour to history.



The ILO promotes specific action on the following fronts:

Universal ratification of the ILO child labour Conventions and all the ILO core Conventions.

Ensuring a new focus on national policies and programmes to promote an integrated approach to all fundamental principles and rights at work.

Broadening integrated area-based approaches to tackle the root causes of child labour.

Aligning the minimum age for admission to employment and the age for completion of compulsory schooling.

Strengthening workplace safety and health for all workers, but with specific safeguards for children between the minimum age for admission to employment and the age of 18 by preparing and/or updating hazardous child labour lists.

Promoting and strengthening the functioning of institutions and mechanisms aimed at monitoring the effective application and enforcement of fundamental rights at work including protection against child labour, (courts, tribunals, magistrates, labour inspectors and child labour monitoring).

Continuing development of advocacy and strategic partnerships at international, national and community levels and promoting the worldwide movement against child labour.

Replicating and expanding good practices that have produced sustainable results.

The UN General Assembly has urged the international community to step up efforts to eradicate forced labour and child labour and declared 2021 as the Year for the Elimination of Child Labour.

GENEVA - The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has unanimously adopted a resolution declaring 2021 as the International Year for the Elimination of Child



Labour, and has asked the International Labour Organization to take the lead in its implementation.

The resolution highlights the member States' commitments "to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms."

Argentina took a lead role in advocating for this global commitment, as a follow-up to the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour, which took place in Buenos Aires in November 2017. Seventy-eight countries co-sponsored the resolution.

"We hope that this will be one more step to redouble our efforts and our progress to advance, day by day, towards a world in which no child is subjected to child labour or exploitation and a world where decent work for all will be a reality," said Martin Garcia Moritán, Argentina's representative to the UN.

Over the past 25 years, the number of workers living in extreme poverty has declined dramatically, despite the lasting impact of the 2008 economic crisis and global recession. In developing countries, the middle class now makes up more than 34 per cent of total employment - a number that has almost tripled between 1991 and 2015. However, as the global economy continues to recover we are seeing slower growth, widening inequalities, and not enough jobs to keep up with a growing labour force. According to the International Labour Organization, more than 204 million people were unemployed in 2015. The SDGs promote sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.

Target 8.7-

## END MODERN SLAVERY, TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.



- CASE STUDY- SIVAKASI FIREWORKS (INDIA)

Among the developing countries, India has the highest number of child labours under the age of 14 years which is approximately 12.6 million. Children are engaged in every sector of the economy like match stick making, fireworks, domestic labour, construction, carpet making industry, brick kilns, etc. one of the places where child labour experienced the most is Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu.





Sivakasi is a small municipal town in the Ramanathapuram district. In the immediate vicinity of the town are two other municipal areas, Thiruthangal and Sattur. It is famous for three types of industries – fireworks, match sticks and printing. 90% of India's fireworks are produced here. There are nearly 450 fireworks factories in Sivakasi employing almost 40,000 workers directly and about 1 lakh indirectly such as paper tube making, wire cutting, and box making in the countryside. Due to the lack of modern machines, child labour is extensively used. The economic factor is also one of the reasons responsible for child labour. Poverty forces parents to send their children to work in these industries. Employers take advantage of their economic condition and force them to work at low wages. According to official Harban Singh's report which was conducted in 1976, in spite of working 12 hours a day younger



children aged 4 – 10 earn an average of Rs. 2 per day. The older ones get a maximum of Rs. 6 -7 per day. According to a magazine published by The Hindu on April 29-May 12, 2000, children earn around Rs. 20-30 per day. Talking about the working conditions, according to sources children are taken to industries like animals in buses filling almost 150-200 children in a bus. And they have to leave their house as early as 3 a.m. in the morning and come back at 9 p.m. at night. There are agents to make sure that they get up and go to work. Some children stay at home and work. Even they have to work for long hours. According to a magazine Sumathi age 11 of Ammapatti village rolls 2300 paper pipes a day for just Rs. 20 though she had been working for a year in a fireworks unit. Also, Chellaiyan age 12 working in a factory in village earns Rs. 30 though working 12 hours a day. Expecting them to think about their health, education and personal growth in this situation is impossible.



Education is nowhere in their life. They are unable to think beyond their food. It's a fact that children are the future of any nation or community. If this condition of children prevails what can be expected of a country? According to International Labour Organization (ILO), if child labour will be banned and all children get proper education, the world's total income would be raised by nearly 22% over 20 years, which accounts for more than \$4 trillion. Banning child labour will help in boosting the

economy of a country. But the situation here is worse. Most working children in Sivakasi have not been to school. According to a sample survey conducted in 16 factories covering 4,181 children, 3,323 (79.48%) are illiterate; 474 children (11.34%) were educated up to the primary school level. Dropouts were 384 (9.2%).

Health is very important. And children working in these factories suffer a lot due to the hazardous working conditions. Also, they don't have enough time and money to spend on health issues. Filling their stomach is their prime goal. Hence by the time they grow up, they lose their health and are no longer like other normal people of their age. Asthma and TB are prevalent among 90 per cent of them who are involved in gun powder filling and are directly in contact with the chemical ingredients of crackers and matches. These workers usually do not wear any protective clothing and their whole skin can be seen covered with the chemicals such as sulphur, aluminium powder and gun powder. "Snake Tablet" – one type of firework, which uses nitric acid, causes skin diseases. Working on this type of fireworks is considered to be highly dangerous for workers.

The work children do from the early stage of their life can affect them in several ways. The following are some of the effects on children, positive on the left side and negative on the right.

Hence child labour should be removed soon to ensure the basic rights of every child. It hinders their personality development.

Despite many laws framed for the children to protect them from the injustice done to them, not much progress has been seen. Laws are only made but practically it is not being followed.

The main reason for the still existing child labour may be corruption. Also, child labour contributes a lot to the economy of a country, especially for developing and underdeveloped countries. So removing child labour is really difficult in these countries though the loss is for a short duration. Removal of child labour ensures a good future economy.



- ANALYSIS-

Economic hardship exacts a toll on millions of families worldwide – and in some places, it comes at the price of a child's safety. Roughly 160 million children were subjected to child labour at the beginning of 2020, with 9 million additional children at risk due to the impact of COVID-19.

This accounts for nearly 1 in 10 children worldwide. Almost half of them are in hazardous work that directly endangers their health and moral development.

Children may be driven to work for various reasons. Most often, child labour occurs when families face financial challenges or uncertainty – whether due to poverty, sudden illness of a caregiver, or job loss of a primary wage earner.

The consequences are staggering. Child labour can result in extreme bodily and mental harm, and even death. It can lead to slavery and sexual or economic exploitation. And in nearly every case, it cuts children off from schooling and health care, restricting their fundamental rights and threatening their futures.



Migrant and refugee children – many of whom have been uprooted by conflict, disaster or poverty – also risk being forced into work and even trafficked, especially if they are migrating alone or taking irregular routes with their families.

Trafficked children are often subjected to violence, abuse and other human rights violations. And some may be forced to break the law. For girls, the threat of sexual exploitation looms large, while boys may be exploited by armed forces or groups.



*Children on the move risk being forced into work or even trafficked - subjected to violence, abuse and other human rights violations.*

Whatever the cause, child labour compounds social inequality and discrimination and robs girls and boys of their childhood. Unlike activities that help children develop, such as contributing to light housework or taking on a job during school holidays, child labour limits access to education and harms a child's physical, mental and social growth. Especially for girls, the "triple burden" of school, work and household

chores heightens their risk of falling behind, making them even more vulnerable to poverty and exclusion.

*Children largely from the ethnic Dom community learn in a UNICEF-supported centre in Jordan, in 2019. With many of their families living in poverty, these children become especially vulnerable to negative coping mechanisms, like working on the street. Centres play a key role in identifying children who face challenges and helping them to enrol in formal and non-formal education.*

UNICEF works to prevent and respond to child labour, especially by strengthening the social service workforce. Social service workers play a key role in recognizing, preventing and managing risks that can lead to child labour. Our efforts develop and support the workforce to identify and respond to potential situations of child labour through case management and social protection services, including early identification, registration and interim rehabilitation and referral services.



We also focus on strengthening parenting and community education initiatives to address harmful social norms that perpetuate child labour, while partnering with national and local governments to prevent violence, exploitation and abuse.

With the International Labour Organization (ILO), we help to collect data that make child labour visible to decision-makers. These efforts complement our work to strengthen birth registration systems, ensuring that all children possess birth certificates that prove they are under the legal age to work.

Children removed from labour must also be safely returned to school or training. UNICEF supports increased access to quality education and provides comprehensive social services to keep children protected and with their families.

To address child trafficking, we work with United Nations partners and the European Union on initiatives that reach 13 countries across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

## **CURRENT SCENARIO IN DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE WORLD-**

**AFRICA** - Children working at a young age has been a consistent theme throughout Africa. Many children began first working in the home to help their parents run the family farm. Children in Africa today are often forced into exploitative labour due to family debt and other financial factors, leading to ongoing poverty. Other types of domestic child labour include working in commercial plantations, begging, and other sales such as boot shining. In total, there are an estimated five million children who are currently working in the field of agriculture which steadily increases during the time of harvest. Along with 30% of children who are picking coffee, there are an estimated 25,000 school-age children who work year round





What industries children work in depends on whether they grew up in a rural area or an urban area. Children who were born in urban areas often found themselves working for street vendors, washing cars, helping in construction sites, weaving clothing, and sometimes even working as exotic dancers. While children who grew up in rural areas would work on farms doing physical labour, working with animals, and selling crops. Many children can also be found working in hazardous environments, with some using bare hands, stones and hammers to take apart CRT-based televisions and computer monitors. Of all the child workers, the most serious cases involved street children and trafficked children due to the physical and emotional abuse they endured by their employers. To address the issue of child labour, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Act was implemented in 1959. Yet due to

poverty, lack of education and ignorance, the legal actions were not/are not wholly enforced or accepted in Africa.

Australia - From European settlement in 1788, child convicts were occasionally sent to Australia where they were made to work. Child labour was not as excessive in Australia as in Britain. With a low population, agricultural productivity was higher and families did not face starvation as in established industrialised countries. Australia also did not have significant industry until the later part of the 20th century, when child labour laws and compulsory schooling had



developed under the influence of Britain. From the 1870s, child labour was restricted by compulsory schooling.

Child labour laws in Australia differ from state to state. Generally, children are al-

lowed to work at any age, but restrictions exist for children under 15 years of age. These restrictions apply to work hours and the type of work that children can perform. In all states, children are obliged to attend school until a minimum leaving age, 15 years of age in all states except Tasmania and Queensland where the leaving age is 17.

## United States

Child labour laws in the United States are found at the federal and state levels. The most sweeping federal law that restricts the employment and abuse of child workers is the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). Child labour provisions under FLSA are designed to protect the educational opportunities of youth and prohibit their employment in jobs that are detrimental to their health and safety. FLSA restricts the hours that youth under 16 years of age can work and lists hazardous occupations too dangerous for young workers to perform.





Under the FLSA, for non-agricultural jobs, children under 14 may not be employed, children between 14 and 16 may be employed in allowed occupations during limited hours, and children between 16 and 17 may be employed for unlimited hours in non-hazardous occupations. A number of exceptions to these rules exist, such as for employment by parents, newspaper delivery, and child actors. The regulations for agricultural employment are generally less strict.

States have varying laws covering youth employment. Each state has minimum requirements such as the earliest age a child may begin working, the number of hours a child is allowed to be working during the day, number of hours a child is allowed to be worked during the week. The United States Department of Labor lists the minimum requirements for agricultural work in each state. Where state law differs from federal law on child labour, the law with the more rigorous standard applies.

Individual states have a wide range of restrictions on labour by minors, often requiring work permits for minors who are still enrolled in high school, limiting the times and hours that minors can work by age and imposing additional safety regulations. Child labour has been a consistent struggle for children in Brazil ever since Portuguese colonization in the region began in 1500. Work that many children took part in was not always visible, legal, or paid. Free or slave labour was a common occurrence for many youths and was a part of their everyday lives as they grew into adulthood. Yet due to there being no clear definition of how to classify what a child or youth is, there has been little historical documentation of child labour during the colonial period. Due to this lack of documentation, it is hard to determine just how many children were used for what kinds of work before the nineteenth century. The first documentation of child labour in Brazil occurred during the time of indigenous societies and slave labour where it was found that children were forcibly working on tasks that exceeded their emotional and physical limits.

Sweatshop:- Major reason behind child labour in Developing nations

## What are Sweatshops?

A sweatshop is defined by the Department of Labor as a factory which violates 2 or more labor laws. It has 3 characteristics – low pay, long brutal hours and unhealthy working conditions. An adult who has no other option but to work in a sweatshop is in a pitiful situation indeed, but more so when a child is sold or forced to work in such an environment.

Although the number of children in child labor has declined in recent years, 1 in 6 children between the ages of 5 to 14 years old are still in some form of child labor in developing countries.

Sweatshops like employing children since they seldom complain about the working conditions and they are given a smaller wage. Rugs and Carpet manufacturers prefer children because of their small and fast hands. Child slavery is rampant in the Cocoa industry.

Some of the largest clothing brands linked to sweatshops are Liz Claiborne, Walmart, Nike, Hanes, Benetton, Adidas and Gap.

## Exploiting Poverty

The continuous presence of sweatshops, especially in the garment industry is due to the lack of Corporate Social Responsibility on the part of global corporations. Sweatshops are commonplace. Corporations move their factories overseas where the labor is cheaper so they can lower

their operation's cost. The employment opportunity may seem like a good thing for the people, until they find that their wages are not even enough to pay for their daily expenses.

Are sweatshops a necessary evil since people need jobs to feed their family? If you hire someone to do a job, shouldn't they be compensated? A job should be able to improve the lives of the workers and lift them out of poverty.

### **POTENTIAL POSITIVES-**

Work is undertaken from an early age by vast numbers of children in the world and may have a natural place in growing up. Work can contribute to the well-being of children in a variety of ways; children often choose to work to improve their lives, both in the short- and long-term. At the material level, children's work often contributes to producing food or earning income that benefits themselves and their families; and such income is especially important when the families are poor. Work can provide an escape from debilitating poverty, sometimes by allowing a young person to move away from an impoverished environment. Young people often enjoy their work, especially paid work, or when work involves the company of peers. Even when work is intensive and enforced, children often find ways to combine their work with play.





While full-time work hinders schooling, empirical evidence is varied on the relationship between part-time work and school. Sometimes even part-time work may hinder school attendance or performance. On the other hand, many poor children work for resources to attend school. Children who are not doing well at school sometimes seek more satisfactory experience in work. Good relations with a supervisor at work can provide relief from tensions that children feel at school and home. In the modern world, school education has become so central to society that schoolwork has become the dominant work for most children, often replacing participation in productive work. If school curricula or quality do not provide children with appropriate skills for available jobs or if children do not have the aptitude for schoolwork, the school may impede the learning of skills, such as agriculture, which will become necessary for future livelihood.



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- **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 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.





