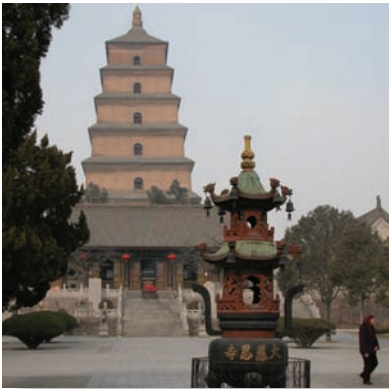


# NMUN · CHINA

## XI'AN 2008 西安

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL PLENARY



NATIONAL MODEL  
UNITED NATIONS  
22-29 November 2008

### BACKGROUND GUIDE 2008





# NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS - CHINA

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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 2008 National Model United Nations – China Conference! I am very pleased to be serving as your Director for the ECOSOC Plenary Committee. My name is Stacy Jer and this will be my fifth NMUN as a staff member. Most recently, I served as the Director of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Plenary for NMUN-New York. I have degrees in International Studies and Chinese Studies, both from the University of California, San Diego. Your Assistant Director for the ECOSOC Plenary will be Zhang Yang.

In ECOSOC Plenary, we will be discussing two exciting topics of great importance to the global community:

- I. The Promotion of Food Security
- II. Technology and Economic Development

We have prepared a background guide as resource to begin your research. Please read it carefully and make special use of the Annotated Bibliography as a list of useful sources for additional research. I encourage all delegates to research the topics and their respective country's position in as much depth as possible. Please remember this background guide is meant to be a starting point for your research. It should not be the sole source of information you use in your preparation. The better prepared you are, the more fun you will have!

I look forward to meeting all of you in November for what is sure to be an exciting conference! If I can provide any assistance to you during your preparation for the conference, please do not hesitate to contact me or the Director-General for the 2008 NMUN-China Conference, Kevin Grisham. Best of luck as you continue to prepare for the conference!

I look forward to meeting all of you in China.

Sincerely,

Stacy Jer  
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## **Message from the Directors-General Regarding Position Papers for the 2008 NMUN-China Conference**

At the NMUN-China Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to at the conference. These papers demonstrate and assist in preparation. Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations concerning the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed in the position paper. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. The NMUN-China Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism. In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim recreation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be given awards as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the example paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are **required** for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
- Length must **not** exceed two single-sided pages. (All position papers need to be submitted in electronic format.) If you cannot submit the position in electronic format, please consult with the Committee Director and the Director-General. In cases where electronic submission is not possible, the position paper cannot exceed one double-sided page.
- Font **must** be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Countryname, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. **A file of the position paper** (.doc or .pdf format only) **for each assigned committee** should be sent to the committee email address listed in the Background Guide. These e-mail addresses will be active after August 1, 2008. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt.

2. Each delegation should also send **one set of all position papers** to the Director-General e-mail address: dirgen.china@nmun.org. This set will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments. These copies will also be made available for the NMUN-China Conference.

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than  
**November 1, 2008**

**PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT, AND SCHOOL NAME (Example: ECOSOC\_Belgium\_New State University)**

If you need to make other arrangements for submission, please contact Director-General for NMUN-China at dirgen.china@nmun.org. There is an option for delegations to submit physical copies via regular mail if needed.

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff uses the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate

Finally, please consider that many papers will be handled and read by the Secretariat for the Conference. Your patience and cooperation in strictly adhering to the above guidelines will make this process more efficient and is greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the Conference staff, though as we do not operate out of a central office or location your consideration for time zone differences is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Kevin E. Grisham  
Director-General  
NMUN-China  
22-29 November 2008

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## SUMMARY OF POSITION PAPER REQUIREMENTS:

- **DEADLINE:** Submit by 1 November for each committee your assigned country is a member of. Consult the matrix at [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org) if uncertain of committees. Do not write papers for committees your country is not assigned to be a member of. For example, a university representing a country not on the Security Council would not write a paper about the Security Council topics.
- **LENGTH:** No more than two single-spaced pages following the format of the example. Note: NMUN-China only has two topics (unlike the example from New York with three topics).\*
- **EXAMPLE FORMAT FOR SAVING:** State University's papers for Belgium should be saved as:  

gaplenary_Belgium_New State University	ecosoc_Belgium_New State University
sc_Belgium_New State University	specialsession_Belgium_New State University
- **TWO SUBMISSIONS**
  - **TO COMMITTEE DIRECTORS:** Delegates should send individual papers to the e-mail address of the committee director for that committee. These e-mails are listed on the cover letter of this guide. Delegates should cc: themselves as confirmation it was sent.
  - **FULL SET TO DIRECTOR GENERAL** The faculty advisor or head delegate should send an e-mail with all the position papers to [dirgen.china@nmun.org](mailto:dirgen.china@nmun.org) by 1 November. This complete set will be made available to other delegations at the conference.

\* The sample position paper on the following pages is an actual paper submitted to General Assembly Plenary for the 2008 NMUN-New York Conference. Unlike New York, NMUN-China will only have two topics. This paper is included with the permission of the authors and their university. We hope this example is helpful as you prepare.

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*Position Paper for General Assembly Plenary*

The topics before the General Assembly Plenary are: Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict; the Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy; and the Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa. Canada is dedicated to collaborative multilateral approaches to ensuring protection and promotion of human security and advancement of sustainable development.

**I. Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict**

Canada endorses the Kimberly Process in promoting accountability, transparency, and effective governmental regulation of trade in rough diamonds. We believe the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an essential international regulatory mechanism and encourage all Member States to contribute to market accountability by seeking membership, participation, and compliance with its mandate. Canada urges Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2007 Kimberley Process Communiqué to strengthen government oversight of rough diamond trading and manufacturing by developing domestic legal frameworks similar to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We call upon participating States to act in accordance with the KPCS's comprehensive and credible systems of peer review to monitor the continued implementation of the Kimberley Process and ensure full transparency and self-examination of domestic diamond industries. We draw attention to our domestic programs for diamond regulation including Implementing the Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act and urge Member States to consider these programs in developing the type of domestic regulatory frameworks called for in A/RES/55/56. We recommend Member States implement the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and, in cooperation with established diamond industries, increase controls for record keeping, spot checks of trading companies, physical inspections of imports and exports, and maintenance of verifiable records of rough diamond inventories. Pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and in conjunction with S/RES/1346, we support renewed targeted sanctions on Côte d'Ivoire, initiated under Paragraph 1 of S/RES/1782, and recommend the Security Council use targeted sanctions and embargos to offset illicit exploitation of diamond trading. Canada recognizes the crucial role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the review of rough diamond control measures developed through the Kimberly Process and encourages States to include NGOs, such as Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada, in the review processes called for in A/RES/58/290. We urge Member States to act in accordance with A/RES/60/182 to optimize the beneficial development impact of artisanal and alluvial diamond miners by establishing a coordinating mechanism for financial and technical assistance through the Working Group of the Kimberly Process of Artisanal Alluvial Producers. Canada calls upon States and NGOs to provide basic educational material regarding diamond valuation and market prices for artisanal diggers, as recommended by the Diamond Development Initiative. Canada will continue to adhere to the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and is dedicated to ensuring accountability, transparency, and effective regulation of the rough diamond trade through the utilization of voluntary peer review systems and the promotion of increased measures of internal control within all diamond producing States.

**II. The Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy**

Canada is dedicated to integrating alternative energy sources into climate change frameworks by diversifying the energy market while improving competitiveness in a sustainable economy, as exemplified through our Turning Corners Report and Project Green climate strategies. We view the international commitment to the promotion of alternative sources of energy called for in the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Control (UNFCCC) as a catalyst to sustainable development and emission reduction. Canada fulfills its obligations to Article 4 of the UNFCCC by continuing to provide development assistance through the Climate Change Development Fund and calls upon Member States to commit substantial financial and technical investment toward the transfer of sustainable energy technologies and clean energy mechanisms to developing States. We emphasize the need for Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2005 Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference to strengthen domestic policy frameworks to promote clean energy technologies. Canada views dissemination of technology information called for in the 2007 Group of Eight Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy Declaration as a vital step in energy diversification from conventional energy generation. We call upon Member States to integrate clean electricity from renewable sources into their domestic energy sector by employing investment campaigns similar to our \$1.48 billion initiative ecoENERGY for Renewable Power. Canada encourages States to develop domestic policies of energy efficiency, utilizing regulatory and financing frameworks to accelerate the deployment of clean low-emitting technologies. We call upon Member States to provide

knowledge-based advisory services for expanding access to energy in order to fulfill their commitments to Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Canada emphasizes the need for States to establish domestic regulatory bodies similar to the Use, Development, Deployment, and Transfer of Technology Program to work in cooperation with the private sector to increase the transfer of alternative energy technologies. Highlighting the contributions of the Canadian Initiative for International Technology Transfer and the International Initiative for Technology Development Program, we urge Member States to facilitate the development and implementation of climate change technology transfer projects. Canada urges States to address the concerns of the 2007 Human Development Report by promoting tax incentives, similar to the Capital Cost Allowances and Canadian Renewable and Conservation Expenses, to encourage private sector development of energy conservation and renewable energy projects. As a member of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, Canada is committed to accelerating the development of renewable energy projects, information sharing mechanisms, and energy efficient systems through the voluntary carbon offset system. We are dedicated to leading international efforts toward the development and sharing of best practices on clean energy technologies and highlight our release of the Renewable Energy Technologies Screen software for public and private stakeholders developing projects in energy efficiency, cogeneration, and renewable energy. Canada believes the integration of clean energy into State specific strategies called for in A/62/419/Add.9 will strengthen energy diversification, promote the use of cogeneration, and achieve a synergy between promoting alternative energy while allowing for competitiveness in a sustainable economy.

### **III. Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa**

Canada views the full implementation of the treatment and prevention targets of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Especially in Africa, as essential to eradicating malaria and assisting African States to achieve Target 8 of Goal 6 of the MDGs by 2015. We recommend Member States cooperate with the World Health Organization to ensure transparency in the collection of statistical information for Indicators 21 and 22 of the MDGs. Canada reaffirms the targets of the Abuja Declaration Plan of Action stressing regional cooperation in the implementation, monitoring, and management of malaria prevention and treatment initiatives in Africa. To fully implement A/RES/61/228, Canada believes developed States must balance trade and intellectual property obligations with the humanitarian objective of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health. We continue to implement Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health into our compulsory licensing framework through the Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa Act. We urge Member States to support compulsory licensing for essential generic medicines by including anti-malarial vaccines and initiating domestic provisions to permit export-only compulsory licenses to domestic pharmaceutical manufacturers, similar to Canada's Access to Medicines Regime. Canada calls upon Member States to establish advanced market commitments on the distribution of pneumococcal vaccines to developing States in cooperation with PATH and the Malaria Vaccine Initiative. We emphasize the need for greater membership in the Roll Back Malaria initiative to strengthen malaria control planning, funding, implementation, and evaluation by promoting increased investment in healthcare systems and greater incorporation of malaria control into all relevant multi-sector activities. Canada continues to implement the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) New Agenda for Action on Health to reduce malaria infection rates among marginalized populations in Africa, increase routine immunizations rates, and reduce infection rates of other neglected infections. Canada will achieve the goal of doubling aid to Africa by 2008-2009 by providing assistance to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. We urge Member States to increase donations to intergovernmental organizations and NGOs that support malaria programming in Africa, exemplified by CIDA's contribution of \$26 million to the Canadian Red Cross. We continue our efforts to provide accessible and affordable vector control methods to African States through the Red Cross' Malaria Bed Net Campaign and the African Medical Research Foundation Canada by supplying insecticide-treated mosquito nets and Participatory Malaria Prevention and Treatment tool kits. We support the Initiative to Save a Million Lives Now 2007 Campaign to improve healthcare for impoverished mothers and children and reaffirm the need for standardization of healthcare systems to ensure adequate training of healthcare officials. We call upon Member States to assist in the capacity building of developing States' healthcare frameworks to provide adequate training, equipment, and deployment to new and existing African healthcare personnel. Canada places strong emphasis on ensuring increased accessibility to health services, improved standards of living, and reduction in mortality rates through our \$450 million contribution to the African Health Systems Initiative. Pursuant to Article VII of the A/55/2, we will continue to exhibit leadership in the implementation of A/RES/61/228 to mitigate the effects of malaria in developing States, particularly in Africa, and remain dedicated to the strengthening of healthcare systems to improve malaria prevention and treatment.

## History of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

With the end of World War II in 1945, the international community was determined to strengthen efforts toward the creation of an intergovernmental organization designed “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind.”<sup>1</sup> According to the United Nations (UN) Charter’s preamble, the UN would also be responsible for the development of economic and social progress.<sup>2</sup> Due to this broad mandate, coupled with an increasingly growing and interdependent international society, it was necessary to divide the United Nations into six principal organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Economic and Social Council or ECOSOC.<sup>3</sup> ECOSOC would become the principal organ entrusted with the promotion and development of economic and social progress by being a coordinator of the work of nearly all UN agencies and bodies concerned with economic and social issues.<sup>4</sup>

The United Nations Charter outlines the composition, structure, functions and powers for ECOSOC in Chapter X.<sup>4</sup> Specifically, Articles 62, 63, and 71 of the UN Charter lays out the structure for the Economic and Social Council.<sup>5</sup> In particular, it states that the Council will meet once a year for a four-week assembly in New York.<sup>6</sup> Under the Charter, ECOSOC members are selected by the General Assembly to serve a term of three years.<sup>7</sup> An ECOSOC president and an Executive Bureau are selected for terms of one year.<sup>8</sup> The purpose of the president and Executive Bureau is to propose the agenda, draw up the program, and organize the annual ECOSOC session.<sup>9</sup>

ECOSOC falls under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly (GA) and is responsible for the promotion of “higher standards of living, full employment, economic and social progress, solving international economic and health related problems, as well as promoting universal respect for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.”<sup>10</sup> The UN Charter allows ECOSOC to initiate studies, conduct reports, as well as formulate recommendations and conventions for the General Assembly.<sup>11</sup>

The membership of the ECOSOC Plenary for the 2008 NMUN-China Conference is:

Algeria	Czech Republic	Madagascar	Republic of Korea
Angola	El Salvador	Malawi	Romania
Austria	France	Malaysia	Russian Federation
Barbados	Greece	Mauritania	Saint Lucia
Belarus	Guinea-Bissau	Moldova	Saudi Arabia
Benin	Guyana	Mozambique	Somalia
Bolivia	Haiti	Netherlands	Sri Lanka
Brazil	Iceland	New Zealand	Sudan
Cameroon	Indonesia	Niger	Sweden
Canada	Iraq	Pakistan	United Kingdom
Cape Verde	Japan	Paraguay	United States
China, People’s Republic of	Kazakhstan	Philippines	Uruguay
Congo, Republic of the	Liechtenstein	Poland	
Cuba	Luxembourg	Portugal	

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations. *Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*, 1945.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ryan, *The United Nations and International Politics*, 2001, p.19.

<sup>4</sup> Fasulo, *An Insider’s Guide to the UN*, 2004, p.153.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations. *Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*, 1945, Chapter X.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Council, Members, n.d.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ryan, *The United Nations and International Politics*, 2001, p.25.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations. *Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*, 1945, Chapter X. Article 62.

## I. The Promotion of Food Security

*“The problems of hunger and food insecurity have global dimensions and are likely to persist, and even increase dramatically in some regions, unless urgent, determined and concerted action is taken.”<sup>12</sup>*

In this globalizing world of increasing prosperity, nearly a billion people subsist on less than one dollar a day and 850 million suffer from undernourishment in abject poverty.<sup>13</sup> At the center of this human tragedy is food insecurity, a problem that has been discussed but not sufficiently mediated. In examining this topic, delegates should consider the impacts ECOSOC policies have made in the promotion of international food security.

### *International Delays in Progress*

In 1974, governments attending the World Food Conference proclaimed "every man, woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to develop their physical and mental faculties."<sup>14</sup> The Conference affirmed its goal to eradicate of hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition within a decade.<sup>15</sup> The right to adequate food was reaffirmed in the World Food Summits of 1996 and 2002. Heads of State and Government at the 1996 World Food Summit committed themselves to working toward achieving food security for all and eradicating hunger. Achieving food security has been the subject of countless international conventions, declarations, compacts, and resolutions.<sup>16</sup> Unfortunately, these goals have not been met.<sup>17</sup> Progress towards reducing the number of hungry has been slow and the international community is far from reaching its hunger reduction targets and commitments.<sup>18</sup> What is needed to encourage Member States to achieve the goal of food security? Is ECOSOC allocating enough financial and personnel resources to its programs?

### *The Challenge of Food Sovereignty*

Many factors contribute to food crisis. Yet, an actual lack of food in the world is not one of them. International agriculture produces enough food to provide every person on Earth with at least 2,700 calories a day. World agriculture produces 17 percent more calories per person today than it did thirty years ago. This is even despite a 70 percent population increase.<sup>19</sup> Yet, the numbers of hungry and malnourished individuals increase by 4.5 million each year. People starve because they do not have access to food, not because adequate resources do not exist. Relief agencies work to transfer surplus food to areas experiencing shortages. However, this is not a proactive or permanent solution to the promotion and attainment of food security. Attainment of food sovereignty in improved production, marketing, and consumption at the national and household level is at the heart of true food security.<sup>20</sup> How can the international community be encouraged to focus on food sovereignty instead of food aid? What are the structural barriers to this shift and how can Member States facilitate their removal?

### *Agricultural Development*

Agricultural development is a step towards food sovereignty. Unfortunately, the focus of aid agencies and their allotted resources for agricultural development and rural development have been halved in the past two decades.<sup>21</sup> Greater resources must be devoted to agricultural development in order to reduce dependency on food aid in the end.<sup>22</sup> Member States should examine their position in the agricultural development spectrum and their policies toward agricultural investment. How can central actors, such as the government, local politicians, civil society and

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<sup>12</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization. *Rome Declaration on World Food Security*, 1996.

<sup>13</sup> Shaw, *World Food Security*, 2007, p. 391.

<sup>14</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization. *World Food Summit*, 1996.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Shaw, *World Food Security*, 2007, p.388.

<sup>17</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization. *World Food Summit*, 1996.

<sup>18</sup> Shaw, *World Food Security*, 2007, p. 391.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., p.75.

<sup>20</sup> Shaw, *World Food Security*, 2007, p. 392.

<sup>21</sup> Stanford, *World Hunger*, 2007, p.77.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.



businesses, collaborate on this issue? What is impeding further agricultural development and what can be done to solve this problem?

## **II. Technology and Economic Development**

The successful acquisition and implementation of technology is a major component of economic development. Technological advancement has contributed to structural transformation and economic development worldwide. As the world continues along its trajectory of increasing globalization and technological development, the topic of technology and economic development has increased in importance. Delegates' main task will be to find out about their country's technological place within the global economic system.

### ***The Promises of Technology***

There is a growing importance attached to the international transfer of technology and its connection to economic development. This reflects an important shift of emphasis from physical and financial capital to human capital. Many state and local governments are actively pursuing policies and programs to encourage technological economic development. This is due to its potential for high growth performance. Technology enables interactive communication unhindered by distance, volume, medium or time and promotes greater inclusion of individuals.<sup>23</sup> Yet the promises of technology do not lie within itself and must be nurtured and development. In order to maximize technological potential, Member States must ask themselves how to maximize the utility of technology in economic development. Which economic sectors lack sufficient technological investment? What role should ECOSOC play in the matter?

### ***Internal Challenges***

Technology provides States with an opportunity for economic development. However, technology itself is not a panacea. Economic performance is determined not only by financial and human capital, but also by social capital. Thus, the promise of technology and economic development is at best, conditional. Not all developing countries have the capacity to develop a technological edge and not all developing countries have the capacity to develop an infrastructure to take advantage of it.<sup>24</sup> Many developing countries do not have the human resources, physical and economic infrastructures, and access to capital to take full advantage of the technology, expertise, and achievements of other countries.<sup>25</sup> Development of human resources and building relevant institutions must be at the top of the priority list if States are to have the ability to develop, adapt, and introduce technological innovations. Weak institutions block effective use of technology.<sup>26</sup> Successful transfer of technology requires new investments in learning. Technology transfer is not merely an act of transferring proprietary information and rights to the other firm.<sup>27</sup> Member States should examine how the preconditions necessary for the inclusion of technology in economic development may be developed. Member States should also identify relevant areas to take into account and examine how long-term success be guaranteed.

### ***The Importance of Collaboration***

Self-reliance is the key to sustainability. However, developing countries often lack the tools necessary to bring themselves into the global economy in order to promote economic development. According to World Bank officials, requests for science and technology-related assistance are on the rise.<sup>28</sup> Similarly, organizations such as the Global Development Alliance, which links government aid agencies and private companies in technology-oriented partnerships, has seen increase interest and activity. Yet, international collaboration is still lagging. Multifaceted, bilateral, and regional approaches need to be extended to an overarching international framework in

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<sup>23</sup> Torero & von Braun. *Information and Communication Technologies for Development and Poverty Reduction*, 2006, p.1.

<sup>24</sup> Dwivedi, Khator, & Net. *Managing Development in a Global Context*, 2007, p.69.

<sup>25</sup> Committee on Science and Technology in Foreign Assistance. *The Fundamental Role of Science and Technology in International Development*, 2006, p.2.

<sup>26</sup> Torero & von Braun. *Information and Communication Technologies for Development and Poverty Reduction*, 2006, p.9.

<sup>27</sup> Radosevic. *International technology transfer and Catch-Up in Economic Development*, 1999, p.18.

<sup>28</sup> Committee on Science and Technology in Foreign Assistance. *The Fundamental Role of Science and Technology in International Development*, 2006, p.63.

order to promote technology for economic development in a collaborative and sustainable way. Member States should examine how collaboration and technology transfer be further promoted. What are the main interests of national stakeholders and objectives in international negotiations? How can all stakeholders be mobilized and involved in sound policies? What are potential barriers for international cooperation and how can they be dealt with? How could consensus among sending and receiving, developing and developed States be promoted?

### **Suggestions for Further Research**

The annotated bibliography below may help with additional general information, but this guide is meant only to introduce the topic and invite your further research. The majority of your research will focus on gaining the perspective of your assigned member state. This is the viewpoint you will represent with your advocacy and creative ideas. If you are uncertain of the next steps in your research, we suggest trying to answer the following questions:

What solutions has your State or NGO introduced in regards to promoting food security within given national borders? What steps has your State or NGO taken in the past or has proposed to take in the future to promote food security in the international system? How has your State or NGO been involved in the ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies to promote the goal of food security?

What solutions would your State or NGO propose in the ECOSOC in relation to providing aid for agricultural development? Are there additional efforts the ECOSOC could support that would further efforts to promote agricultural development? What potential barriers could exist that would prevent these prescriptions and how would your State or NGO address these potential problems?

What has been the role of technology in the economic development of your State? What positions does your State or NGO take on the issue of technology and its role in economic development in the international community? What solutions has your State or NGO proposed to address this issue? What future solutions would your State or NGO propose in furthering technological development and the infrastructure to use the technological developments?

What role does your State or NGO take in the United Nations to help to promote the greater development of technology in the international community? What is the position of your State or NGO as it relates to cooperative measures to develop the nexus between technological advancement and economic development?

### **Annotated Bibliography**

#### **History of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations**

Fasulo, L. (2004). *An Insider's Guide to the UN*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

*Fasulo describes in detail the development, creation, and functions of all of the major organs of the United Nations such as the role of ECOSOC. Numerous themes and topics explored are not only the creation of the UN but also the role of the United States in its development and many of the topics and obstacles currently facing the UN such as globalization and drug trafficking.*

Ryan, S. (2001). *The United Nations and International Politics*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

*Ryan uses his work to examine the creation and development of the United Nations since its inception in 1945. In addition, he also analyzes the role of the United Nations played during the Cold War and into the 1990s. The major theme discussed by Ryan is the obstacles the UN has faced in locating its place in modern society. While the majority of the work focuses on what the UN has done a small section describes the role and mandate of ECOSOC.*

United Nations. (n.d.). Economic and Social Council: Members. Retrieved July 30, 2007, from <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/about/members.shtml>

*Membership of the Economic and Social Council consists of fifty-four members of the general UN membership. As the membership of ECOSOC changes on an annually it is necessary to have a venue by which to keep the information of the membership up to date for the public.*

United Nations (Ed.). (1945). Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice. San Francisco.

*With the end of World War II, the allied powers with the leadership of the United States were determined "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war." Thus, in 1945 the United Nations was created among several of the countries involved in the War. In order to promote order, the Charter of the United Nations was created to give the countries guidelines by which to promote international peace and security. In addition, it also describes the functions and powers of the different agencies of the United Nations.*

## **I. The Promotion of Food Security**

Food and Agriculture Organization. (1996). Rome Declaration on World Food Security. Retrieved July 6, 2008, from <http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/w3613e/w3613e00.HTM>

*In 1996, the Heads of State and Government gathered at the World Food Summit reaffirmed the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger. Poverty was acknowledged as a major cause of food insecurity and sustainable progress in poverty eradication was considered critical in order to improve access to food.*

Food and Agriculture Organization. (n.d.). World Food Summit, 1996. Retrieved July 6, 2008, from [http://www.fao.org/WFS/index\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/WFS/index_en.htm)

*FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information, and helps developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all.*

Shaw, D. (2007) World Food Security. NY: Palgrave Macmillan.

*This book presents a strong historical background on the topic of international food security. Devoting a quarter of its content to the work of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and covering all significant developments in the history of food security, including converge of all significant international conferences. This book should be the centerpiece of delegate research on the issue of food security, especially as it pertained to the United Nations and its Member States.*

Stanford, C. (2007) World Hunger. NY: The H.W. Wilson Company.

*This piece is a collection of writings that together, examine the complex scientific, economic, political and sociological aspects of world hunger by looking at the varied causes of famine as well as their potential solution. The piece also devotes an interesting chapter to the controversial idea of biotechnology and genetically modified crops which is a topic pertaining to food security and agriculture that is infrequently addressed.*

## II. Technology and Economic Development

Committee on Science and Technology in Foreign Assistance. (2006). *The Fundamental Role of Science and Technology in International Development*. Washington DC: National Academies Press.

*This work is the result of an agreement between the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the National Research Council to examine the role of science and technology in international Development. The work examines the changing context of foreign assistance and the need to strengthen the science and technology capacity of developing countries.*

Dwivedi, OP, Khator, R., & Net, Jorge. (2007). *Managing Development in a Global Context*. NY: Palgrave Macmillan.

*This book examines the complex relationship between management, development, and globalization from a multidimensional perspective. Key authors in the field explore the historical record, the current global, regional and national characteristics of present developmental and managerial dilemmas, and possible future scenarios.*

Torero, M. & von Braun, J. editors. (2006). *Information and Communication Technologies for Development and Poverty Reduction*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

*This collection forms a comprehensive examination of information and communication technologies (ICT) and its applications in international development. Offering case studies to support each chapter, the collection makes a strong case for the necessity of ICT in programs for economic development.*

Radosevic, Slavo. (1999). *International Technology Transfer and Catch-Up in Economic Development*. Northampton: Edward Elgar Publishing.

*This piece presents the rationale that developing countries have yet to reach their full economic potential because of technological disadvantage. Accordingly, Radosevic discusses the major issues relating to technology transfer for developing countries in a globalized and liberalized economic environment. In addition to presenting recommendation, this book also covers the history and development of technology transfer itself.*

## **IMPORTANT NOTE TO DELEGATES AND FACULTY ADVISORS**

NMUN rules of procedure strive to follow the spirit of the actual world bodies simulated. The intent of these rules is to facilitate meetings. In consultation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and member state representatives, we have made small amendments to some of the rules of the United Nations in order to recognize that our simulation tries to achieve in days what real-life diplomats work on over weeks and months.

For those who have also attended our New York conference, you will find two major differences at NMUN-China:

1. There is no motion to change the speaker's time. It will be set by the Secretariat at the beginning of the committee sessions. This time will be used for the majority of the committee session and only will be modified by the Secretariat as needed to facilitate the committee proceedings. This adds realism to the session, since it is a motion rarely used in the United Nations, yet is often used in simulations. Rather than taking many minutes to discuss the length of speeches, the Secretariat would rather see this time used in additional substantive speeches on the topic. This should also facilitate a larger number of delegates being able to speak during the committee sessions. (See Rules 15 and 19)
2. The committee staff has been particularly empowered to deny consideration of motions for a caucus if they believe hearing additional substantive speeches would further the substantive work of the committee. While caucuses will still take place and serve their important role, the Secretariat seeks to limit the repeated consecutive caucuses that can result in hours passing without hearing a substantive speech. (See Rule 20)

We are aware that various sister simulations often use slightly different rules. The largest difference with NMUN seems to be:

1. NMUN does not allow a speaker to yield remaining time to another speaker nor do we have a pre-set time allotted for asking questions of each speaker.
2. Should the body wish to moderate a caucus session, that can be done by a member of the body serving as moderator, but not moderated by the Secretariat.

Included in this information is a brief listing of the most frequently utilized motions as well as the full rules.

Any further questions concerning the NMUN-China Rules of Procedure should be directed to a member of the Secretariat.

## NMUN-CHINA RULES OF PROCEDURE SHORT FORM

<b>Motion</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Debate</b>	<b>Vote</b>
Point of Order	Correct an error in procedure	None	None
Appeal of the Chair	Challenge a decision of the Chair	None	Majority
Suspension of the Meeting	Recess meeting	None	Majority
Adjournment of the Meeting	End meeting	None	Majority
Adjournment of Debate	End debate without a substantive vote	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Closure of Debate	Move to immediate vote	2 con	2/3
Declare an Important Question (applicable in GA Plenary only)	Require all substantive actions to obtain a 2/3 majority to pass	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Amendments and 1st Vote on Divisions of the Question	Vote on sections separately, prior to voting on the entire resolution	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Roll Call Vote	Vote by roll call, rather than show of placards	None	None
Reconsideration	Re-open debate on an issue	2 con	2/3
Close the Speakers list (also applies to re-opening list)	No additional speakers added to speakers list on topic	None	Majority
Adoption of the Agenda	Approval of agenda order	None	Majority

**NMUN-China**  
**Rules of Procedure**  
**Economic and Social Council**

**Introduction**

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the Economic and Social Council (hereinafter referred to as “the Council”) and shall be considered adopted by the Council prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Committee Director, the Assistant Director(s), the Under Secretaries-General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General, are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Director-General, and are collectively referred to as the “Secretariat”.
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director-General or his or her designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the National Model United Nations, and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, “President” shall refer to the chairperson, or acting chairperson of the Council.

**I. SESSIONS**

**Rule 1 - Dates of convening and adjournment**

The Council shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

**Rule 2 - Place of Sessions**

The Council shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

**II. AGENDA**

**Rule 3 - Provisional agenda**

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session.

**Rule 4 - Adoption of the agenda**

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting in the Council. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the Council by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting in the Council” means those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

**Rule 5 - Revision of the agenda**

During a session, the Council may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items. Only important and urgent items shall be added to the agenda during a session. Permission to speak on a motion to revise the agenda shall be accorded only to three representatives in favor of, and three opposed to, the revision. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a session, may be placed on the agenda if the Council so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

For purposes of this rule, the determination of an item as of “important and urgent character” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final. If an item is determined to be of such a character, then it requires a two-thirds vote of the Council to be placed on the agenda. The votes described in this rule are substantive votes, and as such, observers are not permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “the members present and voting” means members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

**Rule 6 - Explanatory memorandum**

Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.

### III. SECRETARIAT

#### **Rule 7 - Duties of the Secretary-General**

1. The Secretary-General or his/her designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the Council.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the Council and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings

#### **Rule 8 - Duties of the Secretariat**

The Secretariat shall receive, print, and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Council, and shall distribute documents of the Council to the Members of the United Nations, and generally perform all other work that the Council may require.

#### **Rule 9 - Statements by the Secretariat**

The Secretary-General, or his/her representative, may make oral as well as written statements to the Council concerning any question under consideration.

#### **Rule 10 - Selection of the President**

The Secretary-General or his/her designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a President who shall hold office and, inter alia, chair the committee for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.

#### **Rule 11 - Replacement of the President**

If the President is unable to perform his/her function, a new President shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

### IV. LANGUAGES

#### **Rule 12 - Official and working language**

English shall be the official and working language of the Council.

#### **Rule 13 - Interpretation**

Any representative wishing to address any United Nations body or submit a document in a language other than English must provide translation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the translation must be within the set time limit.

#### **Rule 14 - Quorum**

The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the members of the Council are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the body concerned shall be required for any decision to be taken.

For purposes of this rule, "members of the Council" and "members of the body" are based on the number of total members (not including observers) in attendance for the first night's session.

#### **Rule 15 - General Powers of the President**

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Assembly, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Assembly and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He or she shall rule on points of order. He or she may propose to the Assembly the closure of the list of speakers, the adjournment, or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting. The President will determine a speaker's time limit for all substantive and procedural speeches and announce this at the beginning of committee session. This time limit cannot be altered by the committee and can only be revised by the President or a member of the Secretariat.

Included in these enumerated powers is the President's power to assign speaking times for all speeches. Therefore, unlike NMUN-NY, this rule eliminates the motion for changing the speaker's time. Further, the President is to use her/his discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of the NMUN-



China. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference. For purposes of this rule, the President's power to "propose to the Assembly" entails her/his power to "entertain" motions, and not to move the body on his or her own motion.

#### **Rule 16**

The President, in the exercise of his or her functions, remains under the authority of the Council.

#### **Rule 17 - Points of order**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the President. Any appeal of the decision of the President shall be immediately put to a vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the President, *sua sponte*, during the speech. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" mean those members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

#### **Rule 18**

A representative may not, in rising to a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

#### **Rule 19 - Speeches**

1. No one may address the Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Assembly, and the President may call a speaker to order if her/his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. The President will limit the time allowed to speakers and all representatives may speak on any question. Only the President will have discretion to alter this speaking time for all speeches on any questions before the body. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call her or him to order without delay.

In line with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, the President will establish a speaking time for all items at the beginning of the committee sessions. Only the President will have the discretion to change these speaking times and these changes will only be changed when it will facilitate the proceedings of the committee. Different speaking times will be announced for procedural and substantive speeches by the President.

#### **Rule 20 - Closing of list of speakers**

Members may only be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate, the President may announce the list of speakers and, with consent of the Council, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the Council.

The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the President and should not be the subject of a motion by the Council. A motion to close the speaker's list is within the purview of the Council and the President should not on his own motion move the body.

#### **Rule 21 - Right of reply**

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative's State, the President may permit a right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that "impugns the integrity of a representative's State" is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State's sovereignty or a portion thereof. All rights of reply shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point or motion. The Reply shall be read to the body by the representative only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose.

**Rule 20 - Suspension of the meeting**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

In furtherance with the educational mission of the NMUN-China conference, it is the discretion of the President to entertain motions for suspension of the meeting. If multiple motions for suspension have failed previously, the President can choose to not entertain the repetitive motions.

**Rule 23 - Adjournment of the meeting**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the Council shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the Council's next regularly scheduled meeting the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last session of the Council.

**Rule 24 - Adjournment of debate**

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of debate on the topic under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives favoring and two opposing the adjournment, after which the motion shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. If a motion for adjournment passes, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken on it.

**Rule 25 - Closure of debate**

A representative may at any time move the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his or her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the Council favors the closure of debate, the Council shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

**Rule 24 - Order of motions**

The motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting: a) To suspend the meeting; b) To adjourn the meeting; c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion; and d) To close the debate on the item under discussion.

**Rule 27 - Proposals and amendments**

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the representatives present who would like the Council to consider the proposal or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Council unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the body for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

For purposes of this rule, "representatives present" is based on the number of total representatives (including observers) in attendance at the first night's session. For purposes of this rule, all "proposals" shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Council by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of that working paper. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution/report. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution/report and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Council. These draft resolutions/reports are the collective property of the Council, and as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the

Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.

**Rule 28 - Withdrawal of motions**

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

**Rule 29 - Reconsideration of a topic**

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Council, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” mean those representatives, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

V. VOTING

**Rule 30 - Voting rights**

Each member of the Council shall have one vote.

This section applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions/reports, and portions of draft resolutions/reports divided out by motion. As such, all references to “member(s)” do not include observers, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.

**Rule 31 - Request for a vote**

A proposal or motion before the Council for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the Council may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

For purposes of this rule, “proposal” means any draft resolution/report, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution/report divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without vote.

**Rule 32 - Majority required**

1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.
2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

All members declaring their representative states as “present and voting” during the attendance roll call for the session during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain.

**Rule 33 - Method of voting**

1. The Council shall normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “abstention,” or “pass.”

Only those members, who designate themselves as “present” or “present and voting” during the attendance roll call or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote, and as such, no others will be called during a roll call vote. Any representatives replying “pass,” must, on the second time through respond with either “yes” or “no.” A “pass” cannot be followed by a second “pass” for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment.

2. When the Council votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by the show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll call. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the Council shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.
3. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

#### **Rule 34 - Explanation of vote**

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes after the voting has been completed. The representatives of a member sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

All explanations of vote must be submitted the President in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except where the representative is of a member sponsoring the proposal, as described in the second clause, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the President immediately after voting on the topic has come to an end.

#### **Rule 35 - Conduct during voting**

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connections with the actual process of voting.

#### **Rule 36 - Division of proposals and amendments**

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If objection is made to the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are involved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purposes of this rule, “most radical division” means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is “most radical” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

#### **Rule 37 - Amendments**

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of another proposal. An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect perambulatory clauses.

#### **Rule 38 - Order of voting on amendments**

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

For purposes of this rule, “furthest removed in substance” means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is “furthest removed in substance” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

#### **Rule 39 - Order of voting on proposals**

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Council decides otherwise, be voted on in order in which they were submitted.

#### **Rule 40 - The President shall not vote**

The President shall not vote but may designate another member of his or her delegation to vote in his or her place.

## VII. CREDENTIALS

### **Rule 41 - Credentials**

The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary-General prior to the opening of a session.

### **Rule 42**

The Council shall be bound by the actions of the General Assembly in all credentials matters and shall take no action regarding the credentials of any member. .

## VIII. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

### **Rule 43 - Participation of non-Member States**

1. The Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations that is not a member of the Council and any other State, to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.
2. A committee or sessional body of the Council shall invite any State that is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.
3. A State thus invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the body concerned.

If the Council considers that the presence of a Member invited according to this rule is no longer necessary, it may withdraw the invitation again. Delegates invited to the Council according to this rule should also keep in mind their role and obligations in the committee that they were originally assigned to. For educational purposes of the NMUN Conference, the Secretariat may thus ask a delegate to return to his or her committee when his or her presence in the Council is no longer required.

### **Rule 44 - Participation of national liberation movements**

The Council may invite any national liberation movement recognized by the General Assembly to participate, without the right to vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that movement.

### **Rule 45 - Participation of and consultation with specialized agencies**

With the approval of the Council or its committees, the specialized agencies shall be entitled to participate, without the right to vote, in deliberations with respect to items of concern to them and to submit proposals regarding such items which may be put to the vote at the request of any members of the Council or of the committee concerned.

### **Rule 46 - Participation of non-governmental organization and intergovernmental organizations**

Representatives of non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations accorded consultative observer status by the General Assembly and other non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau, may participate, with the procedural right to vote, but not the substantive right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations.

## IX. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION

### **Rule 47 - Invitation to silent prayer or meditation**

Immediately after the opening of the first meeting of the Council, representatives may request to observe one minute