First Annual
College of Charleston Model United Nations

Delegation Handbook

March 24-26, 2006
Charleston, South Carolina
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table of Contents</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welcome to the Model United Nations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About This Handbook….</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegation Preparation, Organization and Responsibilities</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegation Preparation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegation Organization</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegation Responsibilities</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dress and Decorum</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation for the Work of Committees and the General Assembly</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to the Model United Nations Rules of Procedure</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules of Procedure for the Model United Nations</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draft Resolutions for Committee Consideration and Recommendation</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee A: Reforming the Security Council</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee B: Women’s Rights, Empowerment and Gender Equality</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee C: Sustainable Development</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How the Model United Nations Works</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule of Events</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Planners</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Welcome to the Model United Nations

Your Excellencies, Heads of State and Government,
Honorable Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Honorable Ministers


As a representative of one of the member states of the U.N. you are launched on a most exciting academic and practical experience. During the next few weeks you will lose your personal identity and national identity as you become a citizen of and a diplomat from another country. You will take on the character of your chosen country and will adopt the role of its representative at the United Nations. In this role you will be that country at a meeting of the most inclusive of intergovernmental organizations, the United Nations. This requires that you shoulder a great responsibility.

You need to become familiar with the history, culture, economy and politics of your country. Through this research you will begin the process of developing and then embracing the character of your country. You will begin to internalize the many facets of this character and see the world through the eyes of your country. You will then be able to develop its foreign policy and forcefully present its position to the rest of the world.

Reaching the point where you are confident and comfortable as a diplomat from your country is a crucial first step in your preparation. You must also become thoroughly conversant with the organization in which your work will be done, the Model United Nations. Like all such organizations, and the real United Nations, it is governed by a set of rules and procedures. All of your work in preparing the character of your country will come to nothing if you are unable to effectively participate in debate. You must learn the rules of procedure so that their use in meetings becomes second nature.

Representing the government of a country at the Model United Nations is a great responsibility. For all intents and purposes you are that nation for the time being. You must not only protect its national interests but must also do so in a way that protects its dignity and good name. You are expected to comport yourself and behave in a way that achieves these goals. You will use appropriate diplomatic language and extend diplomatic courtesies to your fellow diplomats as well as to the Officers of the Model and members of the Secretariat. At the model what you say and do reflects not only on you personally but directly reflects the nation you represent. It is part of the model experience that you will behave with the decorum and courtesy to be expected in a meeting of representatives from sovereign states.

If you go through the model experience in these ways you will find it to be a uniquely rewarding one. What you learn you will never forget.

Please accept our best wishes during this preparatory period. We look forward to working with you during this period and at the Model United Nations in March.

Yours Sincerely,
The Secretariat
College of Charleston Model United Nations
About This Handbook

This handbook for the College of Charleston Model U.N. contains resources you can use to prepare for and participate in the Model U.N. It does not contain information on the country you represent or their interests and positions on the issues before the General Assembly. It does contain a number of documents including the rules of procedure, schedule of events and advice on delegation preparation.

The contents of this handbook create a procedural framework within which the model operates. This framework is like the superstructure of a building. By itself the superstructure is only an imposing edifice and lacks animation. What makes the edifice "live" is the work and activity of people within it. The rules and schedule of the Model U.N. create a framework or superstructure. What animates the model is the diplomatic activity of the delegates, like you, who will populate it.

This means that you need to know the "building" if you are to navigate within it; but it also means that what you do in navigating the building depends upon your own preparation and representation of your country. What you do in the building you do as a representative of one of the sovereign member states of the United Nations. So, treat this handbook as a resource, as a set of tools that can be used in the preparation and representation of your country.
Delegation Preparation, Organization and Responsibilities

Delegation Preparation

**Know your country!** A key to success is to know your country inside and out. Knowledge of its history and contemporary political, economic, social characteristics is essential to your ability to represent its interests at the United Nations. You need to know something about the history of your country in order to thoroughly understand its current political, economic and social characteristics. These characteristics will allow you to determine both its national interests and the domestic elements of its international power. The identification of this power and these interests will allow you to formulate your country's foreign policy, its perspective and course of action, on draft proposals for consideration at the Model U.N. It will then be your job to implement this perspective and course of action during a meeting of the U.N.

**Know your region and world situation!** In addition to having a firm grasp of the interests and foreign policy of your country, you need to know the elements of its current regional and international relations. Who are its current friends and enemies? With what countries does it share interests and strategies? What role does it play in regional and global international organizations and affairs? This assessment of your country's international situation will guide your diplomatic activity at the meeting of the U.N.

**Become a Diplomat!** The most exciting, and perhaps the most difficult, task is to become a diplomat from your country. This has two dimensions. One dimension is that you need to shed your current national identity and way of thinking and become a citizen of another country. When you enter the world of the United Nations you must cease your current citizenship and adopt the citizenship, perspective, outlook and characteristics -in other words the "personality" - of the country you represent. You must be a person from that country and be able to fluently project its personality.

The second dimension is the need to become a diplomatic representative. This in turn has two elements. One is the need to develop and be able to defend the interests and positions of your government. You must put aside your own personal feelings and views and be able to project the views of your government. This is the case even where the views and policies you represent conflict with your own personal views. The work of a diplomat is to represent the policies and interests of his/her government. The second element is the need to develop the diplomatic skills necessary to be effective in an international meeting. These include the abilities to engage in formal debate as well as the negotiating skills useful in informal caucusing as delegations from around the world discuss the compromises needed to reach some level of consensus on the issues.

**Know the United Nations!** You will also need to be familiar with the United Nations, its institutions, goals and activities. A good place to begin is with the United Nations web site at [www.un.org](http://www.un.org). You should spend some time navigating this site. You will find a rich set of links on many topics and issues that will help you prepare for the representation of your country in the context of the United Nations.
Delegation Organization

All delegations are members of each of the three committees and of the General Assembly.

Delegations are composed of six persons with two delegates assigned to each committee. With six persons, the delegation can easily divide up the research needed to develop the personality of the country. With two persons on each committee, the delegation should be able to bring depth and expertise to the consideration, debate and amendment of the draft resolutions.

It is important to note that while multiple persons are on the delegation in committee and in the General Assembly, each country (delegation) has one vote only and one representative at the table speaking for the country. However, since each delegate is representing a country and not themselves personally, delegates are free to substitute the person sitting at the table.

This substitution is particularly important during the meeting of the General Assembly. At that meeting the delegate at the table should be one that represented the country in committee session.

Multiple delegates may also facilitate the more informal aspects of diplomacy in international meetings where a great deal of lobbying and caucusing goes on while formal meetings take place. Multiple delegates allow the country to be represented at the table even as it pursues its interests lobbying other delegations.

While working with multiple delegates it is important to remember that officially each delegation speaks with one voice and casts one vote.

Within these guidelines each delegation is free to organize itself in the best way to achieve the strongest representation for their country.

Delegation Responsibilities

The overriding responsibility of a delegation to the Model U.N. is to represent the interests of its country in the most realistic and effective way possible. It is your responsibility to ensure that the national interests of the country you represent are presented and taken into account in the work of debating resolutions. This responsibility means that you will need to know in detail what the national interests of your country actually are, and how best to represent those interests. The identification of national interests will require detailed preparation of the character of the country leading to detailed positions on a variety of issues; the representation of your country's interests will require thorough preparation in the realms of techniques of diplomatic activity and behavior. Your overall responsibility is therefore to adequately prepare yourself on a variety of fronts in order to undertake the responsibility to see to it that your country plays its proper part in the talks that take place at a meeting of the United Nations.

Your responsibility is to develop and stay within the character of your country. This is not always an easy and comfortable task. You may personally disagree with the position of your country on a particular issue. You may wish to see a more
radical position taken on an issue than your country in reality would ever contemplate. You may find yourself having to forcefully represent views with which you substantially disagree. But you must put aside your personal feelings, actual national identity, and personal political preferences. Your task is to put yourself in the situation of the government of the country you represent and to faithfully represent the character of that government. Preparation is the key to meeting this responsibility.

**Dress and Decorum**

It is very important to remember that when you assume a seat at the table of the United Nations you represent a sovereign nation state. What you wear, what you say and how you say it no longer reflect you as an individual. You lose your individual personality and appearance. Your personality and appearance are now the personality and appearance of the country you represent.

Representing a country (rather than yourself) has two consequences. One is that you will need to comport yourself as a diplomat in what you say, how you say it and in your interaction with other delegates. In particular you are expected to extend the common courtesy of respect in debate and in all matters act in a civil manner.

Second, your appearance reflects on your country. It would be inappropriate for a delegate at the United Nations to appear in a ball-cap and t-shirt for example. As the representative of a nation the attire expected would be either business casual or national dress.

Your attention to these details of dress and decorum will enhance the experience of simulating a meeting of the United Nations.
Preparation for the Work of Committees and the General Assembly

The Work of the Committees at the Model United Nations is to consider and vote on the passage or not of the draft resolution of that committee contained in this handbook. The result of the committee's work will be transmitted to the General Assembly for final debate and a vote.

It is at the committee stage of resolution consideration that the most detailed work is done. The committees are expected to consider and debate each provision of the resolutions. Committees may consider amendments to any provision and act upon those amendments. Committees may add new clauses or delete clauses in the resolutions.

Resolutions have two parts. The first part is the "Basis" statements. The basis statements define the issues and the rationale for United Nations action based on the issues. “Action” statements, also known as operative clauses, follow these. The action statements describe specific things that will be done about the issues raised in the basis statements.

Delegations will need to carefully review all of the basis and action statements in the proposed resolutions through the prism of their own country's interests. Is the resolution consistent with the domestic political, economic and social culture and policy of the government? Is the resolution consistent with the foreign policy of the country? Does it further the national interests of the country? Does the resolution conflict with the national interests of the country?

Having examined each clause from this point of view, a delegation may wish to alter the wording or even add new clauses to the draft resolution in order to strengthen it or in order to bring the resolution in line with the national interests of the country. Delegations may do this by proposing amendments to the draft resolution. These amendments should be developed in advance of the meeting so that they can be specifically stated at the meeting. Once proposed and seconded, the amendments will be debated and move to a vote. Once all amendments have been debated, the main motion, that is the draft resolution as amended will be debated and voted upon.

Once the main motion has been voted on the work of committees is complete and the committee will adjourn. The main motion will then be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly for a final decision.

Because the resolutions have been thoroughly debated in committee by the same delegations that are in the General Assembly, there is likely to be consistency in votes. However, there may be contentious issues that can still be resolved through additional amendments and therefore there is a process for proposing and debating amendments in the General Assembly. But that process is very different and debate much more constrained in the Assembly in comparison to the Committees. Delegates need to understand these differences in order to be effective in the Assembly debates.

While everyone would like to see resolutions able to solve important problems and resolve contentious issues, it is important to realize that in reality and in the Model United Nations this is not always possible. Diametrically opposed positions may not be amenable to a compromise solution and specific proposals may be defeated. But it is important to realize that this is all part of the process through which consensus is reached and global progress is made over long periods of time. It can be cumbersome. It is frustrating at times. But it is the nature of the international, inter-state, system to work in
this way. The Model is a unique opportunity to experience the potential and opportunity to solve problems through international negotiation. It is also a unique opportunity to experience the difficulty and frustration of that process.

If you approach the Committee and General Assembly experiences in these ways, there will be a productive, realistic and fruitful meeting.
Introduction to the Model United Nations Rules of Procedure

This section of the handbook contains the Rules of Procedure for the Model U.N. The rules provide a structure for the proceedings and debate in the various organs of the U.N. The rules have no value other than creating a known and regular procedure or means through which the substantive work of the Model is conducted. The rules do not presuppose any particular outcome in terms of the substance of resolutions. The rules do not make inevitable the inclusion or exclusion of a resolution or any of its provisions. The rules do create a framework of expectations and actions regarding the process of introducing and debating resolutions and in terms of facilitating the meetings.

The Rules of Procedure tell you what you may and must do as well as what you may not do. The rules, for example, tell you that you must raise your country's placard to gain recognition from the Chair in order to speak. The rules also tell you that you may not interrupt a speaker in order to debate the substance of what that speaker is saying. The rules therefore create a means through which the business at hand is done. The rules create both opportunities and limits for delegate participation.

The opportunities and limits to participation created by the rules affect all delegations in the same way. The rules do not favor one delegation over another. The rules in that sense are neutral.

The neutrality of the rules -- their applying equally to all delegations -- does not mean, however, that the use of the rules has no effect on the eventual outcome. A skillful use of the rules by a delegation can delay the vote on a resolution or even lead to its defeat. This can be frustrating to delegations supporting a resolution and in their frustration those delegations may begin to believe that it is the rules themselves that are to blame. They may believe that the opposing delegation is misusing or abusing the rules. But the truth is that the opposing delegation has simply used the rules to meet its objective, in this case to delay or kill a proposal that does not meet the national interests of that country. Delegations supporting the proposal have the very same set of rules to use to keep the proposal alive.

The rules of the Model are therefore analogous to the rules for a sporting game. The rules of basketball apply to both teams in the same way. The teams will each use the rules to what they regard as their advantage but will be bound to observe the same set of rules. The outcome will depend upon the preparation of the players before the game -- on their physical conditioning, knowledge of the rules, and the thoughtfulness of their game plan. The rules of the Model are the same; they apply to all delegates equally. The ability of a delegation to represent its country's interests in the process of debate will depend upon their advance preparation of the character of their country, their understanding of the rules of debate, and the thoughtfulness of their resolutions and activities furthering resolutions in which they are interested.

It is absolutely essential that every single delegate should understand and be able to use the Rules of Procedure for the Model U.N. Delegates are expected to know the rules in detail and to have practiced the rules sufficiently to be able to use them effectively during Committee and General Assembly meetings. During the Model all delegates will without exception abide by the Rules of Procedure contained in the following pages.
RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. These Rules take precedence over any other procedural rules. In the event of dispute the interpretation of the Chair is final, provided there is not a successful appeal.

2. The official language for all sessions is English. Business may be conducted in other languages only if the speaker provides translation.

3. All Member States belong to the General Assembly and the following committees:

   Committee A: Reforming the Security Council
   Committee B: Women’s Rights, Empowerment and Gender Equality
   Committee C: Sustainable Development

4. The seating of delegations in committees of the Model U.N. and in the General Assembly shall be alphabetical.

5. Other subsidiary bodies may be established with the approval of the General Assembly.

THE SECRETARIAT AND FACULTY ADVISORS

6. The Secretariat of the Model U.N. shall be responsible for officiating at all meetings, the organization of the meetings, and the processing of documentation.

7. The Secretariat shall designate Faculty Members to serve as Faculty Advisors and Consultants in the committees and General Assembly of the Model U.N.

8. In addition to those powers specified elsewhere, the Chair of a Committee or the General Assembly shall: interpret these Rules; rule on Points of Order; assure parliamentary order; accord speaking rights; put the question; announce decisions; limit the number of times a delegate may speak on any question; open and close the speakers list; and close debate.

AGENDA

9. The agenda of the Opening Session will be the following (in order): (1) Roll Call of Delegations; (2) Convening of the Model U.N.; (3) Keynote Address; (4) Adjournment to Committees.
10. The agenda of the meeting of each Committee immediately following the Opening Session shall include the following (in order): (1) Briefing by Faculty Advisor; (2) Introduction of Officers and Delegates; (3) Receipt of Resolution; (4) Consideration of and action on resolution; and (7) Adjournment.

11. The agenda for the General Assembly shall be to receive, consider and act upon reports from the committees.

12. Each committee’s report will be under consideration for a maximum of sixty (60) minutes. No extension of the time for consideration is allowed.

GENERAL PROCEDURES AND RULES OF DEBATE

13. Any change to a draft resolution must be initiated with a motion to amend.

14. An amendment is anything that adds to, deletes from, or changes a proposal. A motion totally replacing the original proposal or not directly related to it is not an amendment and shall be ruled out of order by the Chair. An amendment may not itself be amended. An amendment which is counter to an amendment already adopted shall be ruled dilatory by the Chair.

15. No one may speak without first being recognized by the Chair.

16. When speaking, delegates will see that their remarks are germane to the topic. If they fail to do so, the Chair shall call them to order without delay.

17. At any time, a delegate may complain of improper procedure under these Rules by raising a Point of Order. The Chair shall immediately rule upon the Point and his/her decision is final, unless a two-thirds majority votes to Appeal (and thereby reverse) his/her decision. A Point of Order is the only action that may interrupt a speaker.

18. In order to question the Chair on any matter, delegates will rise to a Point of Information. The Point of Information will not interrupt any speaker.

31. To end the session for a specified period of time, a motion to suspend the session will be required. Such a motion would be required to end the evening session in expectation of resuming at a specified time. Such a motion is not debatable, and is decided by a simple majority. The same applies to a motion to adjourn, which is necessary when a Committee or the General Assembly has dispensed with all its business and wishes to end its deliberations for the year. Both motions may be ruled dilatory by the Chair, whose decision is subject to Appeal.

32. The order of precedence of motions is as follows: (1) Point of Order; (2) Suspend the Session; (3) Adjourn the Session; (4) Suspend/Resume Debate; (5) Close Debate; (6) Other motions; (The Proposal under Discussion [main motion]).
GENERAL VOTING RULES

33. Each Member State shall have one vote and only one voting representative on each Committee and in the General Assembly.

34. Actions taken on resolutions in the Committees require a simple majority. Actions by the General Assembly require a two-thirds majority.

35. In determining a majority, whether simple or two-thirds, votes of "yes," "no" and "abstain" shall be count in determining the total number of votes.

36. Unless otherwise specified, all voting will be by show of placards. Before voting commences, any delegation may request a roll-call vote. The Chair shall rule on the request, and his/her ruling is subject to Appeal. The roll call shall be in alphabetical order, starting at a random point determined by the Chair for each vote. The voting may not be interrupted except by a Point of Order concerning voting procedure.

37. When taking a vote by show of placards, the Chair will ask for "those in favor," "those opposed," and "abstentions." When named in a roll call, a delegate shall answer "yes," "no," "abstain," or "Pass." If he/she responds with the latter, the delegate has indicated his/her desire to pass at this time. The Chair will run through the entire roll once, and will then call those who have "Passed." Upon being called a second time, a delegate will respond "yes," "no," or "abstain" (only).

38. Once all votes have been tabulated, the chair, only on roll-call votes, will ask for "changes in vote." After any changes have been noted, the result of the vote is announced. If a motion to reconsider (prohibited in the General Assembly) is not forthcoming, the body moves on to consider the next amendment or, if no amendments remain, the Chair will entertain a motion to vote on the main motion (the resolution).

39. After debate on an amendment has been closed, but before voting commences, a delegate may move to divide the question. He/she would do so if he/she desires to vote on the amendment in several parts. Such a motion must specify the intended division, is not debatable, and is put to an immediate vote, a simple majority being required. Once all parts of a proposal or amendment are voted on, the entire proposal or amendment shall be put to a vote. If all of the operative parts of a proposal are rejected, then the proposal itself is rejected.

40. After the decision has been announced, the Chair will ask for any explanations of votes. Any delegate may explain his/her vote, with the Chair limiting time.
PROCEDURES FOR COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

41. Each committee shall consider and act on the draft resolution of the committee. The resolution can be altered by "amendments." Motions to introduce amendments (or any other motion, for that matter) may be made either in a speech or after being recognized by the Chair.

42. Once the decision on an amendment has been announced, any delegate who voted with the majority may move for its reconsideration. A two-thirds majority is required for reconsideration. If such a majority is forthcoming, a re-vote will be taken. The Chair may rule such motions dilatory. This ruling is subject to appeal.

43. Once a Committee decides to open discussion on a topic, the Chair will establish a speakers' list of no more than ten. Those wishing to speak will raise their placards and will be assigned a position on the list. The Chair will call upon delegates to speak in the order they appear on the speakers' list. Delegates may request to be added to the list any number of times until the Chair limits the number of times a delegate may speak, closes the speakers' list, or debate is closed by a motion. Debate will continue until it is suspended or closed, the meeting is suspended or adjourned, or the speakers' list is exhausted (once exhausted, the Chair will announce closure of debate and bring the amendment to an immediate vote).

44. In the case of a speakers' list on an amendment, the main sponsor will be the first person listed. The main sponsor will respond to procedurally correct points of inquiry.

45. The main sponsor of each resolution, in Committees only, will be given two minutes to speak. All other speakers on the speakers' list shall be given one and one-half minutes. The Chair will call speakers to order if they exceed their time. The Chair shall ensure that all delegates have equal opportunity to participate in debate.

46. Prior to beginning his/her speech, a delegate may request that all or part of his/her time be yielded to another. Once yielded, time may not be yielded a second time.

47. A delegate may speak to the amendment only while on a particular speakers' list.

48. A maximum of five Points of Inquiry addressed to the main sponsor of a draft resolution or amendment will be allowed. The Chair will ask for such points of inquiry immediately after the proposer has spoken. The maximum time for making points of inquiry and responding to them will be one and one-half minutes each.

49. A Point of Inquiry may be used to question the sponsor after he/she has finished his/her remarks: a questioner will address the Point to the Chair, who will then ask the speaker if he/she "wishes to yield." In order to ask a second question, a second Point of Inquiry will have to be raised, and the speaker again asked to yield. The Chair will
ensure that Points of Inquiry are only used to raise questions of clarification or for additional information.

50. At any time a delegate may make a motion to suspend debate for a specified period of time. The Chair will allow two speakers for the Suspension and two against, and will limit time. Speeches must be germane to the suspension only. After the speeches, an immediate vote will be taken, a simple majority being necessary.

51. At any time prior to the exhaustion of the speakers list, a delegate may move closure of debate on a proposal or topic. The Chair will allow two speakers against closure (only), and will limit time and ensure that the remarks are germane to the closure. A vote will immediately follow the speeches, with a two-thirds majority necessary. Once debate is closed on an amendment, it will come to an immediate vote.

52. After the debate is closed, either through exhaustion of the speaker list or a successful closure motion, the proposed amendment will come to an immediate vote. Once all amendments have been voted on, the resolution as amended will be debated and come to a vote.

53. Committees shall deliberate and act upon individual amendments until the time for the meeting has ended or the agenda is exhausted. The passing of a number of amendments en bloc is prohibited.

54. Resolutions passed by Committees shall be transmitted to the Secretariat for processing and presentation to the General Assembly.

PROCEDURES FOR RESOLUTIONS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

55. Resolutions passed by Committees are automatically moved and seconded at the General Assembly.

58. As each resolution is moved at the Assembly, the Chair will ask “Is there any unreadiness to act on this resolution?” A delegation is unready to act if it wishes to move an amendment and will indicate this by raising its placard.

59. If no delegation indicates unreadiness, the Chair will move to an immediate vote, a majority being necessary for passage.

60. All motions to amend a resolution from Committee will be moved at the same time that the resolution is brought to the Assembly floor. Each proposed amendment must be moved and be seconded by two additional delegations. Moved and seconded draft amendments shall be debated and voted upon in the order they are moved and seconded.

61. Once an amendment has been moved and seconded the Chair will open a Speakers’ List consisting of three speakers for and three against the amendment. Each speaker is
limited to two minutes. By a motion from the floor and a majority vote, the Chair may open one additional Speaker’s List only. Following this debate an immediate vote will be taken, a majority being necessary for passage. Re-opening or extending the speakers’ list and extending the time to speak are prohibited.

62. Once all amendments have been moved, debated and voted upon, the main motion (as amended) will be considered. The Chair will open a speakers’ list composed of five speakers for and five speakers against the motion only, each of which may speak for one minute. Following this debate an immediate vote will be taken, a majority being necessary for passage. Re-opening or extending the speakers’ list and extending the time to speak are prohibited.

63. Motions for reconsideration are not allowed in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

64. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government shall consider one resolution in turn from each Committee in the order A, B, and C

65. Delegates may not yield their time during debate in the Assembly.

66. Motions to suspend or close debate are not allowed in the Assembly.

PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

67. Robert’s Rule or Order, Revised will be the parliamentary authority for all rules of procedure not covered above.
Draft Resolutions for Committee Consideration and Recommendation

Committee A: Reforming the Security Council

Draft Resolution

(Based on the draft resolution proposed by Brazil, Germany and India; Submitted for revisions by the delegations to the Model United Nations, College of Charleston, South Carolina, Spring 2006)

Reform of the Security Council

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the aims and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the international community has welcomed proposals for the reform of the United Nations as contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled “In larger freedom: towards development, security, and human rights for all”,

Recognizing the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also the functions and powers of the General Assembly on matters pertaining to the maintenance of international peace and security as contained in the Charter,

Recalling Article 15 (1) of the Charter, and recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Noting that the effectiveness, credibility and legitimacy of the work of the Security Council will be enhanced by its improved representative character and its better ability to discharge its primary responsibility and to carry out its duties on behalf of all members,

Reasserting the purposes and principles of the Charter, and recalling that, under Article 2 (5) of the Charter, every Member State has pledged to "give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter",

Stressing that the permanent members of the Security Council bear a special
responsibility both to uphold the principles of the Charter and to give their full 
support to the Organization's actions to maintain international peace and security,

Acknowledging that there are many ways for Member States to contribute to 
the maintenance of international peace and security, and underlining that members 
of the Security Council should be elected with due regard to their record of various 
contributions to this end, and also to equitable geographical distribution, as noted in 
Article 23 (1) of the Charter, as well as for their demonstrated commitment to and 
observance of international norms,

Acknowledging also that security and development are intertwined and 
mutually reinforcing and that development is an indispensable foundation of 
collective security,

Aiming at the expansion of the membership of the Security Council to better 
reflect contemporary world realities, thereby shaping a balance of forces capable of 
enhancing the Council's responsiveness to the views and needs of all Member 
States, in particular developing countries, and ensuring the adoption of improved 
working methods,

Recognizing the ongoing efforts of the Security Council to improve its 
working methods,

Seeking in particular to enhance the transparency of the Security Council and 
the participation of non-members of the Council in its work,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 
2000, adopted by Heads of State and Government, in which they resolved, in 
respect of reform of the Security Council, to intensify their efforts to achieve a 
comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects,

Reaffirming that any expansion of the Security Council should make it more 
democratic, more equitably representative, more transparent, more effective and more 
accountable,

Size and composition

1. Decides:

(a) That the membership of the Security Council shall be increased from 
fifteen to twenty-five by adding six permanent and four non-permanent members;

(b) That the six new permanent members of the Security Council shall be 
elected according to the following pattern:
(i) Two from African States; (Egypt and South Africa deserve special consideration because of their unique position and influence on the continent);

(ii) Two from Asian States; (India and Japan deserve special consideration);

(iii) One from Latin American and Caribbean States; (Brazil deserves special consideration);

(iv) One from Western European and Other States; (Germany deserves special consideration);

(c) That the four new non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

(i) One from African States;

(ii) One from Asian States;

(iii) One from Eastern European States;

(iv) One from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Election procedure for new permanent members

2. Invites interested States to inform the members of the General Assembly that they are prepared to assume the functions and responsibilities of permanent members of the Security Council and to submit their candidatures in writing to the President of the General Assembly within one week of the adoption of the present resolution;

3. Decides:

(a) To proceed, as soon as possible but in any case no later than twelve weeks after the adoption of the present resolution, by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly through a secret ballot, to the designation of the States that will be elected to exercise the functions and responsibilities of permanent members of the Security Council, according to the pattern described in paragraph 1 (b) above, it being understood that if the number of States having obtained the required majority falls short of the number of seats allocated for permanent membership, new rounds of balloting will be conducted for the remaining seats until six States obtain the required majority to occupy the six seats;

(b) That only candidates registered in accordance with paragraph 2 above shall be eligible;

(c) That the date for the election of the new permanent members according
to subparagraph 3 (a) above shall be determined by the President of the General Assembly;

4. Decides, without prejudice to paragraph 3 above, to apply the rules of procedure of the General Assembly to the election of the new permanent members of the Security Council;

Veto

5. Decides:

(a) That the new permanent members should have the same responsibilities and obligations as the current permanent members;

(b) That the new permanent members shall not exercise the right of veto until the question of the extension of the right of veto to new permanent members has been decided upon in the framework of the review mandated under paragraph 7 below;

Amendment of the Charter of the United Nations and review

6. Decides:

(a) That, no later than two weeks after the designation of States elected to serve as new permanent members of the Security Council, a resolution containing amendments to the Charter of the United Nations arising from the decisions taken in paragraphs 1 and 3 above will be submitted in order to be adopted at the earliest possible time, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter;

(b) That the resolution will include amendments to Articles 27 (2) and (3), 108, and 109 (1) and (2) of the Charter to require the affirmative vote of 14 of 25 members of the Security Council for a decision, and to reflect, consistent with paragraph 5 (b) above, the fact that the extension of the right of veto to the new permanent members has not been decided;

7. Decides also to review the situation created by the amendments referred to in paragraph 6 above fifteen years after their entry into force;

Working methods

8. Urges the Security Council to undertake the following measures to enhance the transparency, inclusiveness and legitimacy of its work to strengthen the support and understanding of its decisions by the membership of the Organization, thereby increasing the Council's effectiveness, namely, to:
(a) As a general rule, meet in a public forum open to all Member States of the United Nations. Exceptionally, the Security Council may decide to meet in private;

(b) Implement Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter by consulting with non-Security Council members on a regular basis, especially members with a special interest in the substantive matter under consideration by the Council;

(c) Grant non-members access to subsidiary organs of the Council, including the right to participate, as appropriate;

(d) Make available to non-members of the Council draft resolutions and presidential statements, as well as other draft documents that are tabled at informal consultations of the whole of the Council for action on its agenda items, as soon as such documents are tabled, or earlier, if so authorized by the author of the draft;

(e) Hold frequent, timely and qualitative briefings for non-members on the matters discussed in the Security Council and its subsidiary organs, including briefings on its ad hoc missions, their terms of reference, and the findings of such missions;

(f) Hold regular and timely consultations with troop-contributing countries and countries that contribute financial resources, as well as other countries that are directly concerned or affected by a peacekeeping operation, as appropriate, before and during the decision-making process for the establishment, conduct, review and termination of peacekeeping operations, including the extension and change of mandates, as well as for specific operational issues;

(g) Hold regular consultations with the Presidents of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council;

(h) Submit an annual report to the General Assembly providing a detailed substantive and comprehensive evaluation of the work of the Council pursuant to Articles 15 (1) and 24 (3) of the Charter;

(i) Submit, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 24 (3) of the Charter, for the consideration of the Assembly in accordance with Article 15(1) of the Charter.
Committee B: Women’s Rights, Empowerment and Gender Equality

Draft Resolution

(Based on a draft Resolution proposed by the Commission on the Status of Women: Submitted for revision by the delegations to the Model United Nation, College of Charleston, South Carolina, Spring 2006)

Women’s Rights, Empowerment and Gender Equality in the New Millennium

The General Assembly

Reaffirming the aims and objectives of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),

Recognizing the CEDAW convention has been instrumental in shaping the legal and policy framework and furthering the international agenda in support of gender equality,

Noting that women’s empowerment must be understood as a process whereby women, individually and collectively, develop awareness of the existing discrimination and inequality between men and women, and how it affects their lives; understand how power structures, processes and relationships produce and reinforce this discrimination and inequality; and gain self confidence, capacities and resources required to challenge gender inequalities,

Bearing In Mind empowerment involves awareness raising, building of self-confidence, expansion of choices, involvement in decision-making and increased access to and control over resources,

Recalling and reiterating the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action encouraging men to participate fully in all actions towards gender equality and urging the establishment of the principle of shared power and responsibility between women and men at home, in the community, in the workplace and the wider national and international communities,

Bearing In Mind the outcome document adopted at the twenty-third special session on the General Assembly entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace in the twenty-first century”, which emphasized that men must take joint responsibility with women for the promotion of gender equality,
Recognizing that while men and boys sometimes face discriminatory barriers and practices, they can and do contribute to gender equality in many capacities, including as individuals and as members of families, social groups and communities, in all spheres of society,

Stressing that everyone benefits from gender equality and that the negative impacts of gender inequality are borne by society in general and by women in particular,

Recognizing that gender equality and empowerment of women by investing in girls’ education is critical for girls themselves as well as overall development as reflected in the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing therefore that men and boys, through taking responsibility themselves and working jointly in partnership with women and girls, are essential to the achievements of the goals of gender equality, development and peace,

Recognizing the capacity of men and boys to bring about changes in attitudes, relationships and access to resources and decision-making, which are critical for the promotion of gender equality and the full enjoyment of all human rights by women,

Acknowledging that efforts must be made to address the undervaluation of many types of work, abilities and roles associated with women,

Stressing the importance that resources for gender equality initiatives for men and boys do not compromise equal opportunities and resources for women and girls,

Urge Governments and, as appropriate, the relevant funds, programs and organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, civil society, including the private sector and non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders to take the following actions:

1) Encourage and remind the remaining Governments that have not ratified the CEDAW convention of the paramount significance to the practical realization of the principle of equality of women and men, and its implementation in practice, fosters a climate—both internationally and nationally—where violations of the rights of women will not be tolerated:

2) Develop and implement immediately the following programs that enable women to participate fully in public life:

   i) affirmative action measures -- reserving seats in Parliament, or electoral candidate quotas endorsed by political parties-- to ensure that women are equally represented at all levels of political power.
ii) provide generous provisions for childcare and other family support, such as tax credits and state mandated childcare facilities.

3) Mandate equal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare by legislating:

i) healthcare providers divulge all information and access to contraceptive technologies and termination options available to women so they can make informed choices and decisions about their bodies;

ii) an end to practices making women a commodity including arranged marriages and the payment of bridewealth.

4) Adopt and implement immediately legislation and/or policies to close the gap between the economic status of men and women through:

i) equal pay for equal work legislation;

ii) introduction or expansion of parental leave with pay;

iii) flexible working arrangements such as voluntary part-time work;

iv) education equality legislation that requires all school age girls and boys to attend school; and

v) affirmative action related to women’s equal access to capital and other productive resources;

5) Immediately include the Time Use Survey in National Labor Surveys. The survey is a statistical exercise that provides national data on labor sectors, demographic trends and economic participation. The data gathered will go a long way towards providing important quantitative information on women’s and men’s contribution to the often unrecognized and undervalued household and social economies.
Committee C: Sustainable Development

Note: A web site that might be particularly helpful in preparing for Committee C is www.millenniumassessment.org

Draft Resolution

(Based on a draft Resolution proposed by the Commission on Sustainable Development: Submitted for revision by the delegations to the Model United Nation, College of Charleston, South Carolina, Spring 2006)

Meeting Sustainable Development Goals in the New Millennium

The General Assembly

Reaffirming the aims and objectives of the Conference on Environment and Development (Agenda 21) first put forth in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 and as subsequently reinforced in the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Recognizing that environmental sustainability means using natural resources wisely and protecting the complex ecosystems on which human survival depends. Sustainability, by definition, is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987),

Recognizing that sustainability must be understood as a process of integrating three components—economic development, social development and environmental protection,

Noting that sustainability will not be achieved with current patterns of resource consumption and use, given that human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well-being and economic activities. Significantly, land is becoming degraded at an alarming rate, plant and animal species are being lost in record numbers, and fisheries and other marine resources are being overexploited,

Further Emphasizing that change in the Earth’s climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind and that the U.N. remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks of negative impacts of climate change and recognize that, in this context, the problems of poverty, land degradation, access to water and food and human health remain at the centre of global attention.
Bearing in Mind that in order to reverse the current trend in natural resource degradation as soon as possible, it is necessary to implement strategies which should include targets adopted at the national and, where appropriate, regional levels to protect ecosystems and to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources, while strengthening regional, national and local capacities,

Recalling that the rural poor are most immediately affected because their day-to-day subsistence and livelihoods more often depend on the natural resources around them,

Bearing In Mind that, although the exodus of peoples from rural to urban areas has reduced pressure on rural lands, this exodus has increased the number of people living in unsafe and overcrowded urban slums. In both urban and rural areas, billions of people lack safe drinking water and basic sanitation,

Recognizing that overcoming these and other environmental problems will require greater attention to the plight of the poor and an unprecedented level of global cooperation.

Acknowledging that efforts must be made to address inequalities in access to technology and issues surrounding property rights and the use of biotechnology,

Stressing the importance that resources for sustainable development initiatives do not compromise equal opportunities and resources according to ethnic or cultural identities, or according to gender,

Further Recognizing that action to halt further destruction of the ozone layer shows that progress is possible when the political will is there,

Urge Governments and, as appropriate, the relevant funds, programs and organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, civil society, including the private sector and non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders to take the following actions:

1. Increase investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries through, policies directed at establishing appropriate regulatory, financial and legal frameworks. This would include actions at all levels to:

   a. Establish and support cleaner production programmes and centres and more efficient production methods by providing, inter alia, incentives and capacity-building to assist enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in developing countries, in improving productivity and sustainable development;
   
   b. Provide incentives for investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries, such as state-financed loans, venture capital, technical assistance and training programmes for small and medium-sized companies while
avoiding trade-distorting measures inconsistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization;

c. Collect and disseminate information on cost-effective examples in cleaner production, eco-efficiency and environmental management and promote the exchange of best practices and know-how on environmentally sound technologies between public and private institutions;

2. Launch a programme to achieve the Millennium development goal on safe drinking water. In this respect, we agree to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water, as outlined in the Millennium Declaration, and the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation, which would include actions at all levels to:

   a. Transfer technology, promote best practice and support capacity-building for water and sanitation infrastructure and services development, ensuring that such infrastructure and services meet the needs of the poor and are gender-sensitive;

   b. Intensify water pollution prevention to reduce health hazards and protect ecosystems by introducing technologies for affordable sanitation and industrial and domestic wastewater treatment, by mitigating the effects of groundwater contamination and by establishing, at the national level, monitoring systems and effective legal frameworks;

   c. Adopt prevention and protection measures to promote sustainable water use and to address water shortages.

   d. Facilitate access to public information and participation, including by women, at all levels in support of policy and decision-making related to water resources management and project implementation;

3. Ensure the sustainable development of the oceans requires effective coordination and cooperation, including at the global and regional levels, between relevant bodies, and actions at all levels to:

   a. Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities;

   b. Promote the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21, which provides the programme of action for achieving the sustainable development of oceans, coastal areas and seas through its programme areas of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones;

4. Foster internationally agreed upon principles to be applied to ensure the environmentally sound management of biotechnology, to engender public trust and confidence, to promote the development of sustainable applications of biotechnology and to establish appropriate enabling mechanisms, that will allow developing countries to:
a. Increase the optimum possible extent the yield of major crops, livestock, and aquaculture species, by using the combined resources of modern biotechnology and conventional plant/animal/micro-organism improvement, including the more diverse use of genetic material resources, both hybrid and original. Forest product yields should similarly be increased, to ensure the sustainable use of forests;

b. Expand the applications of biotechnology in forestry, both for increasing yields and more efficient utilization of forest products and for improving afforestation and reforestation techniques. Efforts should be concentrated on species and products that are grown in and are of value particularly for developing countries;

5. Recognize and ratify The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as the key instrument for addressing climate change and declaration of commitment to achieving the ultimate objective of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner, in accordance with our common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol strongly urge States that have not already done so to ratify it in a timely manner. Actions at all levels are required to:

   a. Meet all the commitments and obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
   b. Provide technical and financial assistance and capacity-building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with commitments under the Convention, including the Marrakesh Accords;
   c. Build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for the exchange of scientific data and information especially in developing countries;
   d. Develop and disseminate innovative technologies in regard to key sectors of development, particularly energy;
How the Model United Nations Works: Notes on the Process

These notes contain some description of what you should expect at the meetings and some perspectives on the experience of the Model.

After the opening plenary meeting of the Assembly, the delegates will disperse to their committee rooms. A set of officers - a Chair, Rappoteur and Parliamentarian - will convene the meeting. Delegates may introduce themselves and make short opening statements at the discretion of the chair. The meetings will then open a speaker's list and if you wish to speak to the resolution or propose an amendment you will need to raise your placard and be recognized by the Chair. You will then be allowed to speak in order on the speaker's list. Once you are recognized you will have a specified period of time to make a statement or propose and amendment.

If an amendment is proposed and seconded, it becomes the topic of discussion and a speaker's list will be created for that specific amendment. Once the amendment is disposed of the order turns back to the original speaker's list and this continues until all amendments have been dealt with and debate has been exhausted or closed. Then the resolution as amended will come to an immediate vote. Again the process is somewhat different in the Committees and in the Assembly and you need to pay attention to those differences.

The officers have been selected based on previous experience and knowledge of the rules. The role of the officers is to implement the rules in an even handed way in order to keep the meeting running in an orderly and efficient way. The Chair should be fair in recognizing delegates and should ensure that every delegate has an equal opportunity to participate in the work of the committees and the assembly.

The Chair's power to interpret and implement the rules is not, however, absolute. A delegate may as a point of order challenge the ruling of the chair and if two-thirds agree with this challenge the Chair is overruled. This does not necessarily occur as a result of the chair making a mistake or because the Chair has not done a good job on a particular point. There will be occasions when it is necessary to interpret a rule or suggest a way to make progress that is not consistent with the views of two-thirds or more of the delegates and ultimately the delegates determine what will happen. Chairs will not take it personally, nor should delegates take it personally if the Chair rules against them in some way.

In reality a great deal of the diplomatic activity that goes into negotiating compromises and lining up support takes place outside the process of formal debate. Caucusing among delegates informally or suspending the meeting temporarily for informal caucusing or for a moderated caucus may be as important as the formal debate. Delegates should use all means, formal and informal, to further the interests of their country and the organization.

In other words, and finally, delegates should develop the abilities of a diplomat and should look forward to engaging in the exciting world of diplomatic activity in all of its facets and dimensions.
College of Charleston Model United Nations
Schedule of Events

Friday, March 24, 2006

3:30-4:00 p.m. Opening Social (Kresse Arena)

4-5:00 p.m: Opening Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly (Kresse Arena)

5:15-6:30 p.m: Initial Meeting of the Committees

Committee A: Reform of the Security Council (Kresse Arena)

Committee B: Women’s Rights, Empowerment and Gender Equality
(Wachovia Auditorium, Beatty Center)

Committee C: Sustainable Development (ECTR 116)

6:30-7:30 p.m: Reception for all delegates (Kresse Arena)

Saturday, March 25, 2006

9 a.m. - 12 noon: Resumption of Committee Sessions

12-1 p.m: Lunch Break

1-5:00 p.m: Resumption and Conclusion of Committee Sessions

Sunday, March 26, 2006

9 a.m. - 12 noon: Meeting of the General Assembly to consider committee
recommendations (Kresse Arena)

12-12:30 p.m: Closing ceremony and adjournment
Conference Planners

Coordinators: Dr. Sumita G. Furlong & Dr. Jack Parson
(Office of Intercultural Programs & Department of Political Science)

Student Planners (in alphabetical order)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annalise Rahman</td>
<td>UN Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cierra Rogers</td>
<td>UN Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emrys Jaskwhich</td>
<td>UN Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Ratanga</td>
<td>Africed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilija Veljkovic</td>
<td>UN Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krystle Fleetwood</td>
<td>UN Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Catherine Kennedy</td>
<td>UN Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matt Horton</td>
<td>UN Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Livingston</td>
<td>Amnesty International Club</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Faculty & Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Hollis France</td>
<td>Department of Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Guoli Liu</td>
<td>Department of Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Patrick Hurley</td>
<td>Department of Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Lisa Randle</td>
<td>Carolina Lowcountry &amp; Atlantic World (CLAW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>