

CIA MODEL UNITED NATIONS

DELEGATE



HANDBOOK

2024

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# Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the Model United Nations conference at Gems Cambridge International School Abu Dhabi. As Secretary General, I am honoured to convene a gathering of passionate and dedicated young leaders who are committed to finding innovative solutions to the pressing challenges facing our world.

Sustainable development, which is our main theme for this year's conference, encompasses a wide range of issues, from environmental protection and climate change to economic inequality and social justice. Tackling these complex and interconnected issues requires a collaborative and inclusive approach, and I have no doubt that our conference will be filled with lively debate, constructive dialogue, and meaningful progress.

I encourage each and every one of you to engage with an open mind, to actively listen to differing perspectives, and to seek common ground in pursuit of our shared goal for a sustainable future for all. The world needs the ideas and the energy that you, as future leaders, bring to the table, and I am confident that together, we can make a meaningful impact.

With the support and assistance of the Secretariat, IT, and Press team, we have put together this conference with the hopes of encouraging valuable conversations and resolutions that could solve significant issues regarding sustainable development in a myriad of different sectors.

I wish you all a productive and inspiring conference, and I look forward to seeing the innovative proposals and solutions that emerge from our discussions.

Sincerely,

Sania Ruban

Secretary General of CIAMUN

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS AND CIAMUN

Model United Nations is a dynamic and engaging simulation that replicates the workings of the real United Nations. It's designed to enhance participants' understanding of international relations, diplomacy, and the complexities of global issues. MUN offers a great opportunity for people to gain essential skills while tackling urgent global problems. MUN is effective for advancing understanding and awareness of the world. Through exploring the environments of different nations, participants learn about a range of cultures, viewpoints, and international issues.



CIA Model United Nations is an Actual UN Simulation run by CIA, organised by students to teach other students public speaking, research and argument skills. It showcases prominent global affairs and can foster an interest in politics, international relations and debate. Delegates are representatives of a country and debate with other delegates about major political and world issues.

The topics for this year's CIAMUN are all about sustainability, allowing delegates to debate about these issues with respect to their allocated country's policies.

MUN is an excellent way for students to gain confidence in their Public speaking and communication skills as they would be required to write timed speeches about topics, respond boldly to opposition and learn to make connections with fellow delegates, along with being a great extracurricular for college applications.

# COMMITTEES

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CIAMUN has a range of topics to discuss revolving around sustainability. The “Path to Sustainability” theme of CIAMUN ensures that delegates would be exposed to problems that are taking the world by storm. Everyone knows about sustainability and climate change, but very few people are actually taking action. Topics in CIAMUN include:

UNODC: The Illicit Trade and Deforestation: Preserving Rainforests and Indigenous Territories

The illicit trade of natural resources, particularly timber and wildlife, has profound consequences on global deforestation rates. This intricate issue has garnered the attention of international bodies, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Illicit trade exacerbates deforestation by fueling illegal logging activities, as criminal networks exploit lax regulations and weak law enforcement to harvest valuable resources clandestinely. The UNODC plays a crucial role in addressing this challenge by focusing on the nexus between crime and environmental degradation. The committee collaborates with member states to develop strategies that not only combat illegal trade but also promote sustainable forestry practices. Join us, to understand the intricate connections between illicit trade and deforestation, as we, the UNODC, seek to implement effective policies to safeguard the world's forests and biodiversity.

COPUOS: The Development of a Long-term Sustainability Framework for Outer Space Affairs

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) is a specialized body of the United Nations dedicated to addressing international cooperation in the exploration and utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes. The committee plays a crucial role in facilitating dialogue and formulating guidelines to ensure the responsible and sustainable use of outer space. Key topics that may be explored during the MUN session include the establishment of norms and regulations for space activities, the promotion of responsible space exploration, the mitigation of space debris through international collaboration, and the development of mechanisms for sharing benefits and knowledge gained from space endeavors.

# COMMITTEES

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## ECOSOC: The Question of Setting Up an International Fund to Support the Implementation of Green Electricity Technologies

The world, which is compromised by both wealthy and impoverished countries, creates a range of issues, including the fact that some of these countries lack the infrastructure, sustainable resources, and development necessary to adopt green electrical technologies. Even if there is a dire need to promote the use and export of renewable resources, should stable and developing nations, with strong economies, be required to assist those in less fortunate circumstances in implementing green electricity? Would the money genuinely have an impact, or would it merely be wasted—possibly through financial exploitation? The committee will also talk about possible arrangements for creating a fund that would benefit different nations equally. In actuality, the cost of renewable energy plants exacerbates the issue of emissions and the environment since most nations cannot afford to adapt their grids to accommodate renewable energy and quickly move toward more sustainable advancements in a variety of industrialized sectors.

## UNSC: Discussing the Security Implications of Climate-Induced Migration

Explore the complex dynamics of the Security Council's focus on the repercussions of climate-induced migration. Delve into the challenges stemming from issues such as conflicts over vital resources and the potential displacement of populations due to climate change. Join our committee as we address the urgent need to navigate these challenges and forge international cooperation to ensure global security in the face of environmental transformations.

## UNDRR: Mitigating the Effects of Natural Disasters as a Result of Global Warming in Underdeveloped Regions

Around 200 million people globally are affected by natural disasters each year, which leads to increased poverty, food insecurity, preventable diseases, unemployment, and homelessness. This has a particularly devastating impact on the least developed countries, causing their economies to decline and hindering progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. In these countries, about 70% of deaths over the past 50 years have been due to climate-related disasters, highlighting the urgent need for effective disaster risk reduction. However, limited resources and economic diversification are major challenges in implementing these measures, and the number of people at risk of internal displacement due to disasters continues to rise. The committee United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) focuses on tackling these major issues and has a core involvement in disaster risk mitigation. What kinds of implementations can delegates originate and how useful would they be in the wake of constant destruction and recovery from disasters? These areas of focus can bring important points of discussion to the table, and guide delegates better in terms of proposing solutions as well.

# GLOSSARY

Abstain: During a vote on a substantive matter, delegates may abstain rather than vote yes or no. This generally signals that a country does not support the resolution being voted on, but does not oppose it enough to vote no.

Adjourn: All UN or Model UN sessions end with a vote to adjourn. This means that the debate is suspended until the next meeting. This can be a short time (e.g., overnight) or a long time (until next year's conference).

Agenda: The order in which the issues before a committee will be discussed. The first duty of a committee following the roll call is usually to set the agenda.

Amendment: A change to a draft resolution on the floor. Can be of two types: a "friendly amendment" is supported by the original draft resolution's sponsors, and is passed automatically, while an "unfriendly amendment" is not supported by the original sponsors and must be voted on by the committee as a whole.

Background guide: A guide to a topic being discussed in a Model UN committee usually written by conference organizers and distributed to delegates before the conference. The starting point for any research before a Model UN conference.

Caucus: A break in formal debate in which countries can more easily and informally discuss a topic. There are two types: moderated caucus and unmoderated caucus.

Chair: A member of the dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces the rules of procedure. Also known as a Moderator.

Dais: The group of people, usually high school or college students, in charge of a Model UN committee. It generally consists of a Chair, a Director, and a Rapporteur. The dais is also the raised platform on which the chair traditionally sits.

Decorum: The order and respect for others that all delegates at a Model UN conference must exhibit. The Chair will call for decorum when he or she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker, of the dais, or of their roles as ambassadors.

Delegate: A student acting as a representative of a member state or observer in a Model UN committee.

Director: A member of the dais that oversees the creation of working papers and draft resolutions, acts as an expert on the topic, makes sure delegates accurately reflect the policy of their countries, and ensures that decorum is maintained during caucuses.

Division of the Question: During voting bloc, delegates may motion to vote on certain clauses of a resolution separately, so that only the clauses that are passed become part of the final resolution. This is known as division of the question.

Draft resolution: A document that seeks to fix the problems addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution will become into a resolution.

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# GLOSSARY

Flow of debate: The order in which events proceed during a Model UN conference. This usually indicates the movement between formal and informal debate and the process of drafting, debating and voting on resolutions.

Gavel: The tool, shaped like a small wooden hammer, which the Chair uses to keep order within a Model UN committee. Many conferences give the gavel used in a committee to the delegate recognized by the dais as the best in that committee; therefore, the term is frequently used to refer to the award given to the best delegate, even in cases where no actual gavel is given.

Formal debate: The "standard" type of debate at a Model UN conference, in which delegates speak for a certain time in an order based on a speaker's list.

Member State: A country that has ratified the Charter of the United Nations and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and Security Council. Currently, there are 193 member states.

Moderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time to speak for a short period, enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in a formal debate.

Motion: A request made by a delegate that the committee as a whole do something. Some motions might be to go into a caucus, to adjourn, to introduce a draft resolution, or to move into the voting procedure.

On the floor: At a Model UN conference, when a working paper or draft resolution is first written, it may not be discussed in debate. After it is approved by the Director and introduced by the committee, it is put "on the floor" and may be discussed.

Operative clause: The part of a resolution that describes how the UN will address a problem. It begins with an action verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.).

Placard: A piece of cardstock with a country's name on it that a delegate raises in the air to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

Point: A request raised by a delegate for information or for an action relating to that delegate. Examples include a point of order, a point of inquiry, and a point of personal privilege.

Position paper: A summary of a country's position on a topic, written by a delegate before a Model UN conference.

Preambulatory Clause: The part of a resolution that describes previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary. It begins with a participle or adjective (noting, concerned, regretting, aware of, recalling, etc.).

Quorum: The minimum number of delegates needed to be present for a committee to meet. In the General Assembly, a quorum consists of one-third of the members to begin debate, and a majority of members to pass a resolution. In the Security Council, no quorum exists for the body to debate, but nine members must be present to pass a resolution.

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# GLOSSARY

Resolution: A document that has been passed by an organ of the UN that aims to address a particular problem or Issue.

Right of Reply: A right to speak in reply to a previous speaker's comment, invoked when a delegate feels personally insulted by another's speech. Generally requires a written note to the Chair to be invoked.

Roll Call: The first order of business in a Model UN committee, during which the Rapporteur reads aloud the names of each member state in the committee. When a delegate's country's name is called, he or she may respond "present" or "present and voting." A delegate responding "present and voting" may not abstain from a substantive vote.

Rules of Procedure: The rules by which a Model UN committee is run.

Second: To agree with a motion being proposed. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

Secretariat: The staff of a Model UN conference.

Secretary-General: The leader of a Model UN conference.

Signatory: A country that wishes for a draft resolution to be put on the floor and signs the draft resolution to accomplish this. A signatory need not support a resolution: it only wants it to be discussed. Usually, Model UN conferences require a minimum number of sponsors and signatories for a draft resolution to be approved.

Simple majority: 50% plus one vote of the number of delegates in a committee. The amount needed to pass most votes.

Speakers' List: A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a new topic is opened for discussion, the Chair will create a speakers' list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time. During debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers' list by sending a note to the dais.

Sponsor: One of the writers of a draft resolution. A friendly amendment can only be created if all sponsors agree.

Substantive: Having to do with the topic being discussed. A substantive vote is a vote on a draft resolution or amendment already on the floor during the voting bloc. Only member states (not observer states or non-governmental organizations) may vote on substantive issues.

Unmoderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates leave their seats to mingle and speak freely. Enables the free sharing of ideas to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently used to sort countries into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions.

Working Paper: A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed.

Voting procedure: The period at the end of a committee session during which delegates vote on proposed amendments and draft resolutions.

Veto: The ability, held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States to prevent any draft resolution in the Security Council from passing by voting no.

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# GENERAL RULES



## DRESS CODE

Delegates are urged to be mindful of the specific cultural context when attending MUN conferences in the UAE. Adhering to the UAE's rules and regulations regarding dress code is essential to demonstrate cultural sensitivity and respect for the host country. By upholding these standards, participants contribute to the overall atmosphere of professionalism and diplomacy within the MUN setting. The formal dress code for MUN means that participants are strongly encouraged to opt for suits as their attire of choice.

## PUNCTUALITY

Delegates are expected to abide by the schedules, including committee sessions, speeches, and caucus times. Being on time guarantees the conference runs smoothly and efficiently and shows a delegate's dedication to the proceedings. Delegates can actively participate in talks, actively engage in debates, and create a positive diplomatic climate when they arrive on time for their sessions, especially after break or lunch times.

## DIPLOMACY AND RESPECT

It is expected of delegates to participate in discussions with civility, professionalism, and dedication. Disrespect towards other delegates, chairs, or the organising committee must be avoided at all costs. The practice of diplomatic etiquette develops a constructive and cooperative committee that enables fruitful debates and discussion of different points of view.

# CODE OF CONDUCT

- Remain true to yourself by persistently standing up for the rights and promoting the laws of the nation or organisation you have been allocated.
- All volunteers, delegates, chairs, secretariat, teachers, and support staff members must be treated with respect and courteous behavior.
- Use of devices for purposes other than research and MUN-related activities during committee sessions is prohibited (texting, playing games, etc.)
- The rules of procedure and orders of the secretariat are to be followed at all times.
- Eating is not allowed during committee sessions. You may drink water at any point in time on your own accord.
- Attendance of any less than 75% of the total committee sessions including the opening and closing ceremony in the conference will lead to disqualification from receiving a certificate unless an exemption is granted.
- Do not fight, verbally abuse, or engage in activities that may lead to tensions between persons.
- All delegates will receive ID cards on the first day of the conference. It is required of every attendee to wear it prominently during the conference days.
- Delegates are in charge of their garbage. Even after lunch and caucusing, each delegate is required to tidy up before departing the committee room upon the end of proceedings.
- During committee sessions, all delegates are required to conduct themselves with diplomacy, even when exchanging notes and engaging with other delegates.

# RESEARCH



Your research is extremely important in MUN. You need it to write your position papers, draft your resolutions, understand your allocated country, historical context, and information about the topic being discussed. It is the base of every MUN conference, it won't be a good conference without good research. Research improves a delegate's capacity to negotiate intricate global issues and put forth workable solutions, which raises the standard of discussion and resolution drafting overall. Furthermore, having adequate preparation shows a delegate's dedication to the MUN process, which raises their credibility with other delegates and chairs. Research could be the one thing stopping you from getting the Best Delegate Award, and good research would bring you a step closer to that award.

1. Do extensive research and locate relevant materials on the subject (UN, news articles, scholarly publications, government reports, reports from NGOs, and reports from regional and global organisations like the EU, NATO, ASEAN, GCC, Arab League, UN, IAEA, etc.).
2. Once you have a thorough understanding of the topic, learn about its consequences for your nation as well as the positions and viewpoints on the agendas. Be aware of any weak points where you could be targeted by other delegates.
3. Read official speeches! These speeches can give you insight on what your country's leader believes, which would help you tons, especially for quoting in your position paper.
4. Ensure your research sources are reliable and not weak. International relations media, Scientific Publications, Past Resolutions, International laws, and Reuters are good types of sites to do your research.
5. Recognise the objectives, boundaries, and past acts of the committee as well as the ramifications of those actions and associated international laws and treaties (such as the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other conventions that are relevant to your topics).



# POSITION PAPERS

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Position papers are extremely important documents that outline your country's stance on the topic, showing the position. For position papers, make sure you are familiar with your country. Professionalism and formal writing is also essential in a position paper.

Every position paper starts with the committee, country, and agenda that the delegate is representing, placed in and is discussing with other countries. That would look like:

Committee: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Topic: Addressing Climate-Induced Displacement and Ensuring the Rights of Climate Refugees

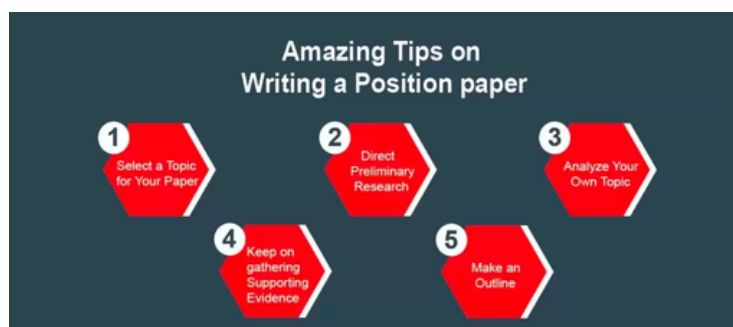
Country: United Arab Emirates

Parts of a good Position Paper:

- Brief introduction to the topic internationally and nationally.
- How the issue affects your country.
- What has your country done about it, is doing about it, and will do about it.
- Statistics and precise details, relevant quotes from national leaders
- Conventions, treaties and laws your country has signed relevant to the topic.
- UN actions and resolutions your country has supported/opposed and why.
- Counters common allegations held against the country relevant to the topic.
- Original solutions.
- A bibliography.

Format of a Position Paper:

- Font: Times New Roman
- Font Size: 11 (including headings)
- Word Limit: 750 words, excluding bibliography. Page limit of 1.5.
- No pictures or graphs to be put.
- 1 inch margin on each side of document
- All other formatting options to be left as default (line spacing, size of page etc.)



# RESOLUTION PAPERS

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Typically, there is a problem in the agenda that needs to be resolved and documented in the resolution paper. It is possible to combine multiple working papers so they enhance one another. Resolutions are drafted after all moderated caucuses and the GSL has elapsed. A UN resolution must always start with the following:

1. **Committee:** The name of the committee where the resolution is being drafted.
2. **Authors:** The delegates who had written the actual draft resolution document should have their countries listed here. There must be maximum 2 authors to a resolution in CIAMUN.
3. **Co-Sponsors:** The delegates who's countries helped out in the drafting of the resolution and are willing to fund/supply/enact whatever the resolution calls for. There must be a maximum of 5 to a resolution in CIAMUN.
4. **Signatories:** Delegates who's countries acknowledge the resolution and want the resolution to be tabled and debated upon must have their countries listed here. Delegates need not support or oppose the resolution to become a signatory. There must be a minimum of 6 signatories for a resolution to be table.

After the criteria above has been met, the resolution must contain:

**Pre-ambulatory Clauses:** the section of a resolution that outlines earlier activities done on the subject and justifies the resolution's need. Pre-ambulatory clauses (noting, concerned, regretting, aware of, recalling, etc.) usually start with a participle or adjective. Pre-ambulatory sentences have to conclude with a comma and are enumerated in bullet points. There should be a minimum of five preambulatory clauses.

**Operative Clauses:** the section of a resolution stating the UN's plan of action for a given issue. It also outlines the actions the UN will take in relation to the current agenda. An action verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.) is used at the beginning of an operative clause. Operative clauses are stated in numbered points and must also conclude with a semicolon. Subclauses and sub-subclauses may be included in these clauses to allow for the necessary elaboration and specificity of each point, hence preventing misunderstanding. The final subclause or sub-subclause of a clause must come to an end with a full stop. There should be a minimum of seven operative clauses in the working papers.

Although signing a working paper signifies approval, it does not imply approval of the vote or compromising of it. The chair will let both sponsors see the position paper after a working paper has been presented to the committee. We advise making a motion to debate or read the changes after this. We'll read and vote on any amendments, if any exist.

# RESOLUTION PAPERS

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## Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

## Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

# APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

*Committee:* UNEP (United Nations Environment Program)

*Agenda:* Enhancing Circular Economy for Global Sustainability

*Country:* Canada

In moments' frugality, we mine accoutrements from the Earth, make products from them, and eventually dispose of them as waste - a process that happens straightaway. On the other hand, A circular economy doesn't produce any waste. Both society and the terrain benefit greatly from it. The circular economy was first introduced in 1988. It is grounded in three principles: exclude waste and pollution, circulate products and accoutrements and regenerate nature.

Located in North America, Canada, bordered by Alaska (USA) in west, and by 12 US states of the continental United States in south, Canada shares maritime borders with Greenland.

Applying circular economy principles to the construction and real estate sectors in Canada can generate multiple benefits, including reduced waste and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; improve supply chain resilience; create new economic, investment and employment opportunities; improve natural ecosystems and urban green spaces; and deliver greater equity and related social benefits.

In Canada, the Regulatory Reconciliation and Cooperation Table, which falls under the Canada Free Trade Agreement, is a potential venue for addressing these issues. Canadian municipalities are promoting a circular economy through sustainability and waste management initiatives. Fifteen communities have been selected to join the Canadian Circular Cities and Regions Initiative (CCRI) peer-to-peer (P2P) network in 2021, with the aim of creating jobs and promoting sustainable development post-pandemic.

The Government of Canada helps advance the goals through dialogue, participation, and collaboration. Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau co-chairs the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals advocacy group. Prime Minister Trudeau and his co-chair, Barbados Prime Minister Mia Mottley are working to urge countries, governments, the private sector, and others to work together to accelerate Canada's progress and increase awareness and interest in achieving the 2030 Agenda. Science clearly shows that human activities are causing unprecedented changes to Earth's climate, posing significant risks to human health, security, biodiversity, and economic growth. Responding to climate change requires action to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions into the atmosphere and increasing the resilience of assets, services, and operations by adapting to climate change. The implementation of sustainability objectives outlined in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and other international agreements will be supported by green government operations in Canada. This green government strategy is in line with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Commonwealth Sustainable development Strategy.

Canada is working with partners and stakeholders to advance the 2030 Agenda through concrete actions on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, there is also a Circular Economy Leadership Canada (CELC), whose goal of is to develop a "Network of Networks" for Circular Innovation, which will advance the circular economy, promote innovation, and provide support to Canada across all supply chains and industries.

Studies reporting fibers recycled and reported through WMIS (Waste Management Industry Survey) shows that the total amount of paper recycled in Canada has ranged from 3.2 to 3.6 million tons per year. PPEC (Paper & Paperboard Packaging Environmental Council) collects detailed per company shipments for paper packaging mills (which are the major paper recyclers in Canada) and reported that the packaging mills shipped 2,114,487 tons of recycled board.



# APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE POSITION PAPER CONT.

At a 10% wastage rate this would mean that about 2,349,430 tons recycled paper were used in packaging mills in Canada in 2018 to create the 2,114,487 tons of finished product. Canada has helped other countries as well by exporting 2.0 million tons of recycled paper from Canada to markets in the US and overseas in 2018.

To achieve sustainable progress and economic resilience, we propose to empower United Nation with the following proposals:

1. Local material bank:

Creating a bank where people, companies, and businesses' Deposit, borrow or exchange materials, will encourage reuse of materials in the local area and there will be a decrease in need for new resources.

2. Upcycling E-waste:

Introduction of upcycling of e-waste travelling through the urban area, which can collect the E-waste items that are no longer in use and will transform them in to new, useful product straightaway. This will also help increase awareness on recycling opportunities as well.

3. Public spaces formed by transferring waste to energy:

Public places such as parks, can integrate waste-to-energy technology. For example, the kinetic energy of footsteps could be harnessed to power lights, or solar-powered benches could recharge electronic devices.

We would like the Committee to join us and look into the ideas we have proposed and tell us about it. Our determination lies in constructing a new and splendid world for future generations by using our resources to achieve this goal.

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<https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/agenda-2030.html>  
<https://squamish.ca/yourgovernment/news/the-circular-economy-is-growing-in-canadian-cities-and-regions/>  
[https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/circular\\_economy\\_14\\_march.pdf](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/circular_economy_14_march.pdf)  
[https://circulareconomyleaders.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Exploring-Canadas-Circular-Export-Potential\\_FINAL.pdf](https://circulareconomyleaders.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Exploring-Canadas-Circular-Export-Potential_FINAL.pdf)  
[https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-03/S3\\_2\\_Statistics\\_Canada\\_March2021\\_EN\\_O.pdf](https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-03/S3_2_Statistics_Canada_March2021_EN_O.pdf)  
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<https://environmentjournal.ca/canadas-first-ever-circular-economy-month-campaign-underway/>  
<https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/innovation/greening-government/strategy.html>  
<https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/canada-administrative-map.htm#:~:text=About%20Canada&text=The%20country%20is%20bordered%20by,island%20which%20belongs%20to%20France.>  
<file:///C:/Users/hayaa/Downloads/Kelleher-NRCan%20CE%20Report%20Card.pdf>

# APPENDIX 2: SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

Sponsors: Germany, France, United States of America, Estonia Signatories: Latvia, Czech Republic, Somalia, India, Russian Federation Committee: Economic and Social Council

Agenda: Promoting the access and use of renewable energy with a special emphasis on the use of nuclear energy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizes that the energy needs of the world community are on the continued rise and the existing conventional sources of energy might not be sufficient to meet the rising needs,

## 1. Recommends

\_the United Nations Development Programme to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at the next Ministerial Review in accordance with Article 64(1), with assistance from the United Nations Statistical Division and the UN-Energy, focusing upon the following-

- a. prospects of nuclear energy in the future with respect to its viability in terms of availability, affordability and competitiveness, with due regard to the social costs and possible risks,
- b. possibility of energy security if incase nuclear energy is completely phased-out,
- c. feasible alternatives in terms of sustainability, availability, affordability and competitiveness, with a special focus on renewable sources;

2. Appeals to the nations to increase the share and role of renewable sources of energy in their energy mix, while also diversifying their respective energy mix in order to make the systems more reliable and reduce investment risks, if in case the report indicates nuclear energy to be feasible;

3. Requests nations to look into and implement the technical advancements in energy infrastructure and usage suggested in the 'Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climatic Change Mitigation' by the IPCC;

4. Urges the nations to undertake measures for improving energy efficiency and reduce wasteful use of energy by following the 25 point strategy recommended by the International Energy Agency (2011) and framing suitable legislations to this effect keeping in mind the 'United Nations Environmental Programme's Handbook for Drafting Laws on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Resources;

5. Requests nations to undertake grid development measures and renovations of the aging grids while overhauling the energy storage infrastructure and also undertaking possible decentralization measures;

6. Suggests nations to identify and improve any regulatory constraints as well as improve investment practices and developing more innovative pooled investment vehicles (PIVs) to increase investments in alternative sources of energy;

7. Suggests that feed-in-tariffs should be used after paying utmost attention to the economic policies and conditions in the nations with a special regard to possible tariff-digression policies and a possible 'declining clock auction' method where in the right to sell the power to the grid goes to the lowest bidders, which is an incentive to lower costs;

# APPENDIX 2: SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER CONT.

8. Recommends a mass scale renewable energy commercialization process for the nations wishing to increase the role of these sources in their energy mix by focusing their policies separately on the broad classifications within the renewable sources of energy (Annex-1) in the following manner:

- Reconsidering subsidies and government expenditure on Class-1 sources and shifting them to class-2 sources to increase their commercial viability and competitiveness,
- Allocating more resources to and harbouring international cooperation of the development and research of the Class-3 sources
- Setting renewable energy targets as a percentage of the primary energy or total energy, including sub-targets based on the classification and developing policies to achieve them,
- Shifting taxes and subsidies from different sources of energy in favor of renewables and other alternatives;

9. Encourages nations to take actions to improve and increase the role of institutional investors in renewables or any other alternatives for energy security by-

- Providing clearer government support to such investors by policies in the likelihood of redirection of fossil fuel subsidies,
- Correcting any policy barriers that discourage investments from such investors,
- encouraging direct investments by such investors, or at least increasing the share of green investments in their investment mix,
- Making policies by a better assessment of the needs of such investors by improving data, monitoring clean investments and performance measurement and rating approaches for alternative investments;

10. Recognizing further research in development and improving commercial viability of battery-electric and hydrogen fuel-cell vehicles recharged by renewable means in light of the need to develop alternative transport fuels and technologies;

11. Suggests measures to reduce intermittency of energy sources and supply by implementing the following:

- Maintaining an appropriate operation reserve to compensate for uncertainties in the grid
- Improving the ability to predict the intermittent availability in case of renewable resources taking assistance from programmes such as the World Climate Services Programme (WCSP) and the World Weather Watch Programme launched by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO),
- Using Smart Grid Applications which is a continuous Demand Response system by which the consumer can control the load at all times in response to the demand of the other consumers to economically take advantage of the fluctuating peak and non-peak prices,
- Developing a smart mix of energy sources so as to use or increase the usage of other sources as a complementary source to maintain a balance between peak and non-peak periods;

12. Recommends researches to go about in nuclear energy cycle which tries to reduce the risk and social costs involved in the whole cycle of nuclear power and suggests measures for disaster prediction and response as well as waste management, so as to make it an acceptable source of energy in the future, both domestically and by international organizations;

13. Advices the developed nations to assist the developing nations in their energy expansion and innovation endeavours through direct investments and technology assistance to nations and Regional Economic Communities which should be used for capacity development, research programmes while a special focus on microfinance.

# APPENDIX 3: SAMPLE AMENDMENT FORMAT

Amendments are made to draft resolutions. A written statement that adds, removes, or modifies an operative clause in a draft resolution is called an amendment. There are 2 types of amendments:

1. A modification to the draft resolution that is approved by all sponsors is known as a friendly amendment. The amendment will be automatically included into the resolution once it has been accepted by the committee chair and signed by all of the draft resolution sponsors. Grammatical amendments are automatically considered friendly.

2. An unfriendly amendment is one that needs to be voted on by the committee and is opposed by some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors. To introduce the amendment, its supporters will need to secure the necessary number of signatories. The committee votes on any revisions that are not in favour before moving forward with the proposed resolution.

Examples of amendments include:

Adds the following operative clause: "11. Encourages all South Asian countries to..."

Deletes clause 4 from the operation

Changes clause 9 to read, "9. Calls upon NATO to provide..."

"Requests to add a new clause 8 to come after clause 7 with the following text:

8. *Urges* all parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the Special Representative to the Secretary General (SRSG) and The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) as well as to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of MINUSMA's personnel with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Mali;"

## 1. Add a clause

This means you want to add a clause to a resolution

### Amendment 1.3 to Resolution 1.1

- Add a clause to the end of the resolution, which will be clause 7
  - o 7. Understands that sushi is the best food on earth

This means you wish to remove a clause from the resolution, e.g:

### Amendment 1.1 to Resolution 1.1

- Strike Clause 3 from the Resolution



# DELEGATE HANDBOOK

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CIA MODEL UNITED NATIONS