

SHIV NADAR
MODEL UNITED NATIONS GUIDE

2024



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UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEES

The main bodies of the UN are the **General Assembly**, the **Security Council**, the **Economic and Social Council**, the **International Court of Justice**, and the **Secretariat**.

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) consists of five permanent members (The Peoples Republic of China, the Republic of France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America) and ten rotating member states that are elected for two-year nonconsecutive terms. UNSC decisions taken under Chapter VII of the UN Charter are legally binding, and include both *Article 41* (Economic Measures) and *Article 42* (Military Measures). This is the only body with the right to enforce these articles.

General Assembly Committees contain all member states and receive one vote. No nation has the power to veto. GA decisions are NOT legally binding.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has 54 members elected by the GA for three-year terms. As in the General Assembly, no state has veto power.

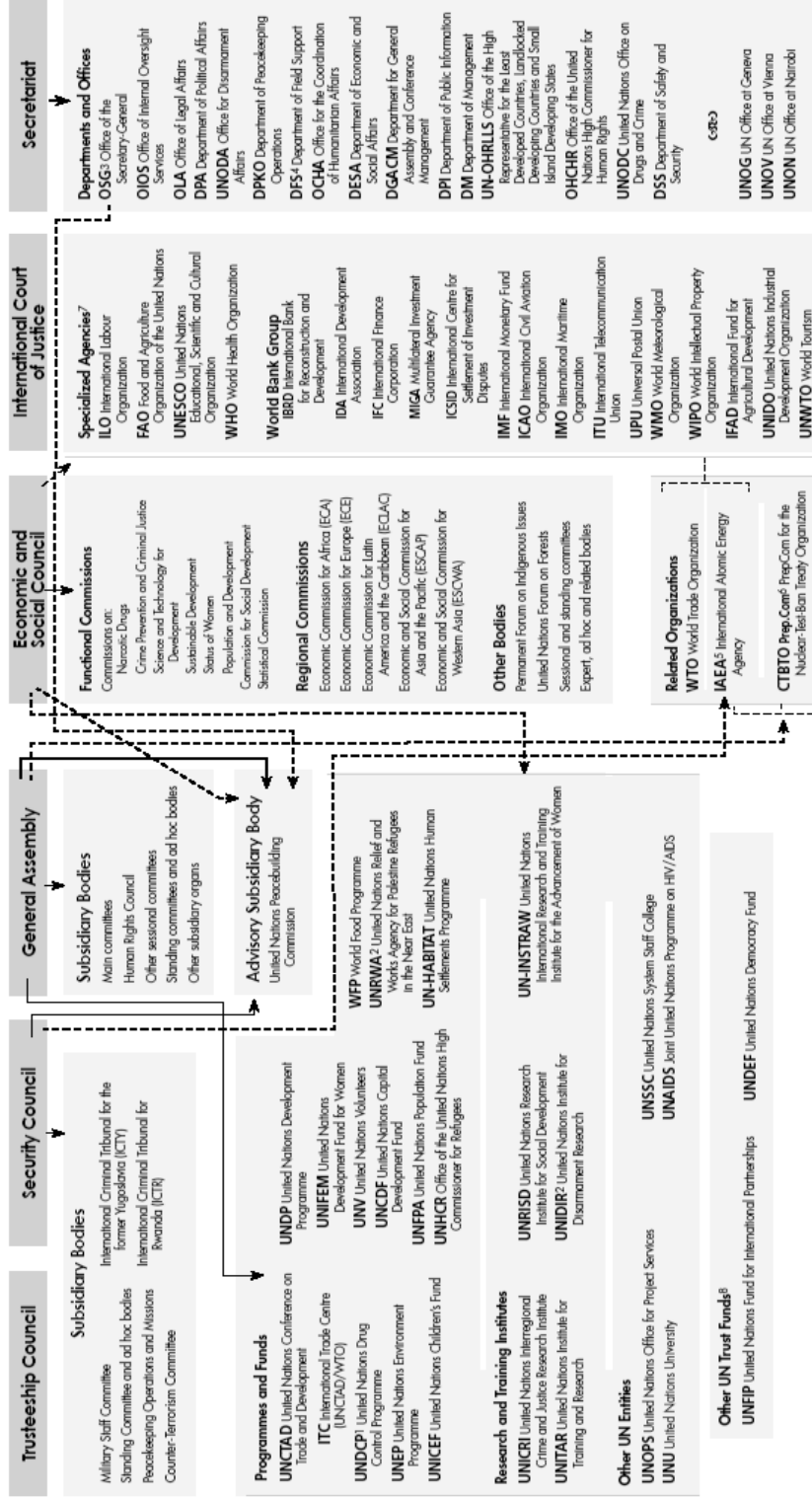
International Court of Justice has fifteen judges of different nationalities, elected for nine-year terms by the UNSC and the GA. Nations can not be forced to appear before the court. All UN members are members of the court.

Secretariat services the other principal organs of the UN and administers the programmes and policies laid down by them. At its head is the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year, renewable term.



The United Nations System

Principal Organs



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NOTES: Solid lines from a Principal Organ indicate a direct reporting relationship; dashes indicate a non-substantive relationship.
 1 The UN Drug Control Programme is part of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime.
 2 UNRWA and UNODC report only to the GA.
 3 The United Nations Ethics Office, the United Nations Ombudsman's Office, and the Chief Information Technology Officer report directly to the Secretary-General.
 4 In an exceptional arrangement, the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support reports directly to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.
 5 IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly (GA).
 6 The CTBTO Prep.Com and OPCW report to the GA.
 7 Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of the ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executive Board for cooperation (CEB) at the inter-agency level.
 8 UNFIP is an autonomous trust fund operating under the leadership of the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General. UNDEF's advisory board recommends funding proposals for approval by the Secretary-General.

IMPORTANT CHARTER ARTICLES

2.1 “The Organization is based on the principle of the **sovereign equality** of all its Members.”

2.3 “All Members **shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means** in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.”

2.4 “All Members **shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force** against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.”

2.7 “Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the **domestic jurisdiction** of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.”

25 “The Members of the United Nations **agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council** in accordance with the present Charter.”

CHAPTER VII: ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

42 “Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it **may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security**. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.”

51 “Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective **self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations**, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security. “

RESEARCH AND PREPARATION

Resources

1. The Background Guide - data from the BG cannot be used in the position paper
2. The Internet - (See Helpful Organizations References page 16)
3. Your Nation's Embassy
4. BBC/CNN/other reliable news websites- (BBC is more internationally related and has background info for every country).

Collating your Research

- One binder; to include
 - Background information to help understand the agenda
 - major treaties
 - documents
 - articles
 - resolutions
 - anything else listed in your background guide
 - successful UN and NGO programs
 - recent statistics and studies (the more recent the better, nothing before '11)
 - innovative ideas to address the problems posed.
- Resolutions will be primarily statistics and programs/recommendations so it is recommended to take note of those.
- **Guidelines**
 - Clearly sorted into subtopics
 - Major treaties are listed
 - Stats are available
 - Programs are outlined—one or two sentences each.
 - A delegate's point of view on the agenda.

COUNTRY INFORMATION SHEET

Official Name of Country: _____

Geographical Location: _____ Date of Accession to United Nations: _____

President/Prime Minister etc.: _____

Border States: _____

Major Allies: _____

Human Development Index Ranking: _____

Gross Domestic Product/ Gross National Product: _____

Least Developed Country (LDC)/ Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC)? _____

Major Import/Export Goods: _____

Major Trading Partners: _____

Recent Conflicts: _____

General Policy towards:

Environment: _____

International Development: _____

Human Rights: _____

Social Development: _____

Peace and Security: _____

RESOLUTION FORMAT

Committee Name (w/o Abbreviations)

Topic: Resolution Format

Sponsors: Official Names of Sponsoring Countries

Signatories: Official Names of the Signatories

The General Assembly, (or other organ)

Recognizing that one line should be skipped after the title and before and after every following clause,

Gravely concerned that delegates may forget to use a comma at the end of pre-ambulatory clauses,

Noting that each resolution begins with the name of the organ,

Recalling that pre-ambulatory clauses CANNOT be amended,

Aware that the format of a resolution may be changed by a Chair or Secretary- General,

1. *Nevertheless* recognizes that this format is used at most conferences;
3. *Welcomes* clear and simple wording, explanation, and splitting complex ideas into sub-operatives;
 - (a) With a colon introducing the first sub-operative;
 - (b) With one line between each sub-operative;
 - (c) With no underlining in the sub-operative;
 - (d) With a semi-colon at the end of each sub-operative and operative;
 - i. With one space between a sub-operative and sub-operatives under it;
 - ii. With no spaces between these clauses;
4. *Notes* that, when appropriate, an operative having sub-operatives may end in a colon;
5. *Observes* that a resolution, being only one sentence, always ends with a period.

→ *Preambular clauses state the problem, operative clauses are the proposed solutions to them.*

*A sample resolution is present at end of the guide (page 30)**

RESOLUTION CLAUSES

Perambulatory

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

Operative

Accepts	Draws attention	Notes
Adopts	Emphasizes	Offers
Affirms	Encourages	Proclaims
Appeals	Endorses	Reaffirms
Approves	Expresses conviction	Recommends
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls	Expresses its concern	Reminds
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Renews
Commends	Expresses thanks	Repeats

Concurs	Expresses the belief	Requests
Condemns	Expresses the hope	Resolves
Confirms	Further endorses	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further invites	Strongly condemns
Considers	Further proclaims	Strongly endorses
Decides	Further recommends	Strongly requests
Declares	Further reminds	Strongly supports
Declares accordingly	Further requests	Supports
Demands	Further resolves	Takes note of
Deplores	Have resolved	Transmits
Designates	Instructs	Urges

RESOLUTION WRITING PROCESS IN CONFERENCE

Phase One: The Working Paper

The first informal session is generally spent in regional blocks forming ideas and discussing issues. It is during this time that delegates begin to formulate working papers.

Working paper: a list of ideas, solutions, and/or general clauses that you believe are important and should be included in an eventual resolution.

The goal in this phase is to create concrete ideas that can be shared with others in the committee and used to form clauses and finally resolutions. This way, blocs can have something to start a resolution with and also see what other blocs are considering, with the hope of bringing together people with the same ideas. Working papers are used to get debate started.

Phase Two: Draft Resolutions

After Working Papers have been circulated, delegates must then transform these ideas into clauses and resolutions. When ready, delegates will then submit papers to the Executive Board. Once the Executive Board has accepted and approved it the working paper becomes a draft resolution.

- This is the bulk of your time in conference, you will be leading your group in discussion and putting forth your specific recommendations while listening to others to come up with the strongest ideas for the resolution.

Draft Resolution: a resolution submitted to the Executive Board, adhering to the necessary requirements, evaluated and approved by the Executive Board. Draft Resolutions are the product of debate and negotiation.

Draft Resolution Guidelines:

1. Content: If there are multiple draft resolutions presented to the Executive Board that address the same issues AND express similar actions, the Executive Board will encourage delegates to speak to both groups of sponsors in order that they might combine their efforts.
2. Comprehension: Executive Board will review draft resolution for readability and understanding. When necessary, Executive Board will request sponsors to clarify/rewrite any clauses that are vague and unclear so that the clauses state exactly what they mean to accomplish.
3. Substance: If the resolution says the same thing over and over, the Dias would encourage sponsors to review clauses and revise if possible.

POSITION PAPERS

Position papers are a country's policy statement on the topics under consideration by a committee. They include identifying the key issues for each topic, including providing relevant statistics; important international and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, and resolutions; actions taken by a country to address the issues; and recommendations for actions to be taken by the committee. In position papers, **be concise and informative**; leave the commentary out.

Format and General Tips

- 12 pt font
- Arial
- Single spaced
- American English
- Three separate paragraphs for each topic (there needs to be a **topic sentence** for each paragraph):
 - paragraph 1—establish importance of topic utilizing appropriate **statistics** (16-18 lines)
 - paragraph 2—discuss international and national precedents utilizing appropriate **treaties, resolutions, reports, ...** (20-22 lines)
 - paragraph 3—propose solutions and recommendations utilizing specific national and regional **programs** (26-30 lines)
- Introduction: Includes one sentence indicating the topics before the committee and one sentence indicating your country's interest in addressing those topics. It should not exceed 5 lines.

*Example position paper attached at the end of the guide (page 21)**

EVALUATION CRITERIA:

Phase I: The paper will automatically be disqualified if plagiarism crosses more than 7%, additionally one font shall be used throughout the position paper.

Phase II: Each of the following general categories receives a score of 1-5 with 5 being the best. The scores are added up and the paper gets a raw number. After determining each category, the executive board can make minor adjustments.

- 1—placing the issues in a global context—paragraphs 1, 2
- 2—discussion of the national and regional significance of the topic (include national and regional **programs**)—paragraphs 1, 2
- 3—use/incorporation of **resolutions, reports, and treaties**—paragraph 2
- 4—indication of current **positions, policies, programs, and actions** of Member State—paragraph 2)
- 5—indication of the future **objectives** of the Member State—paragraph 3

DOs ☺

General

- Use country name as much as possible.
- Have a topic sentence at the beginning of each paragraph to indicate what you will be discussing and to provide transition from one paragraph to another.
- Have concluding sentence at the end of each topic that summarizes the position of your country and that stresses the importance of the international community addressing the topic.
- When using an acronym, give its full name in the first mention, and then immediately afterwards include the acronym in parentheses. For all subsequent references, simply use the acronym.
- When citing a UN resolution, list the UN entity that produced the resolution, the resolution number, and the year that it is from, rather than simply providing the document code. For example, cite A/RES/70/1 as General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015).
- Use “Member State” when referring to other states in the UN.
- *Italicize* conventions, treaties, and declarations, and provide the year of adoption. For example, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948).
- Never use personal pronouns but rather use one’s country’s name.

Statistics

- Use specific stats *Due to a literacy rate of 54%.*, not *Due to a low literacy rate...*
- Utilise statistics not post a 5 year time frame.

Recommendations

- Address all subtopics.
- Aim for 3 UN programs and 1 NGO program for each subtopic.

- When looking for programs, first try to find programs located within **your country** then look for programs in your region. Also, try to find unique programs such as bees locating landmines because they are memorable.
- Keep recommendations in line with what your country would do.
- When making a recommendation, answer the **who, when, why, how, and how much**.
- Write programs the same way you would operative clauses. *Mauritania supports programs such as...; Antigua and Barbados recommends implementing the _____ program...*
- If you have a program, make sure there is a recommendation to go with it. The easiest way to achieve this if you are getting stuck is to write *The United States recommends implementing programs such as the _____ in order to achieve the goals of _____*. Don't use this too much, it is just a backup.

DON'Ts ☹

- DO NOT USE statistics, programs, or treaties mentioned in background guide or that can easily be found or that are commonly referenced.
- Avoid “fluff” – omit connecting phrases (“however,” “in order to,” “as well as,” “therefore,” etc.)—making the paper stronger and less wordy.
- Remember that MUN is about consensus building. No matter how much your country hates a policy or another country do not say it (unless it is Israel—seriously).
- **Never** criticize your own country. If there is something negative you've done (or continue to do) portray it as if you are making progress on the issue. Ex: Sudan was an active participant in the recent Beijing Women's Conference. NOT: Sudan has been widely criticized for torturing, kidnapping and selling women and children, but...

COMMITTEE FLOW

- Meeting is called to order (this is formal formal session)
 - Executive Board makes announcements
 - Executive Board sets a speaker's list. Raise your placard or submit a piece of paper to the Executive Board to be added to the list.
- Roll Call (state your country name and say “present”)
- Opening Statements (opening speech explaining your country's stance and solutions while maintaining neutrality)
- Motion to suspend meeting for informal informal session (this is first negotiating session)
- Return to formal informal session (typically lasts 15-20 minutes)
 - Delegates recognized after raising placard
 - Delegates report to committee about progress of negotiations in informal informal session (provide update speeches)
- Closing debate
 - Closing debate will enter the committee into voting procedure.
 - During voting procedure pay utmost attention to the proceedings of the committee.

SNS DRESS CODE

Boys

- Jacket and tie (if possible)
- Socks must be dress socks (no white socks)

Girls

- Shoes
 - Open toe is not allowed; peep-toes are allowed.
 - Bring an alternative to high heels, you will most likely need it.
- Skirt/pants
 - Nylons with skirt with jacket (if available)
 - Slip with light colored/ unlined skirts
 - If you have belt loops, wear a belt (unless there is detailing that indicates they are for decorative purposes only, such as buttons that interfere)
 - Skirts should fall either right above the knee, at the knee, or right below the knee—short skirts are unprofessional and skirts too long look sloppy—unless you are really tall.
 - Black denim ≠ dress pants
 - No corduroy
 - No sun/spring/Easter dresses
 - No leggings
- Shirts
 - Camisole is a must, preferably a long one. If you can't reach above your head without showing skin, find a new shirt.
 - Shirts must be tucked in, unless they are cut to be left loose
 - Short sleeve blouses okay, but with skirt

Overall Tips

- Bring a stain stick
- Mints, not gum
- Hair should be a natural color
- Consider developing a personal *brand*—i.e. be known for *always* wearing a bow tie, a red bow in your hair, a noticeable pin, ... Embrace wearing a particular item *every day*

SHIV NADAR SCHOOL CODE OF CONDUCT

Delegates are expected to present themselves professionally while at conference. Most notably, this means there is to be no rude/obnoxious/harassing behavior. Any appearance of *impropriety* is not acceptable.

HELPFUL ORGANIZATION REFERENCES

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Food and Agricultural Organization	FAO
Int'l Fund for Agricultural Development	IFAD
World Food Programme	WFP
World Trade Organization	WTO

CULTURE

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO
World Tourism Organization	WTO

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

Committee for Development Policy	CDP
Commission for Sustainable Development	CSD
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	ESCWA
Economic Commission for Africa	ECA
Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP
Economic Commission for Europe	ECE
Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean	ECLAC
Int'l Labour Organization	ILO
Int'l Monetary Fund	IMF
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNCTAD
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	UNIDO
United Nations Office for Project Services	UNOPS
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	UNRISD
World Bank (group):	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	IBRD
International Development Association	IDA
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	MIGA
Int'l Finance Corporation	IFC
Int'l Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes	ICSID
World Trade Organization	WTO

EDUCATION

International Labour Organization	ILO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO
UN Children's Fund	UNICEF

EMPLOYMENT

Int'l Civil Service Commission	ICSC
Int'l Labour Organization	ILO
World Food Programme	WFP

HEALTH

Int'l Labour Organization	ILO
World Food Programme	WFP
World Health Organization	WHO

HUMANITARIAN AID AND RELIEF

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the	UNHCR
World Food Programme	WFP
World Meteorological Organisation	UN Habitat
UN Habitat	

INDUSTRY

Int'l Labour Organization	ILO
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	UNIDO
World Tourism Organization	WTO
World Trade Organization	WTO

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNCTAD
World Trade Organization	WTO

NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Commission for Sustainable Development	CSD
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO
United Nations Environmental Programme	UNEP
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	UNIDO
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	IPCC
World Meteorological Organization	WMO
World Trade Organization	WTO

ORGANIZATION/LEGAL

Informational Systems Coordination Committee	ISCC
Int'l Civil Service Commission	ICSC
Int'l Court of Justice	ICJ
Int'l Criminal Court	ICC
Int'l Labour Organization	ILO
United Nations Crime and Justice Info. Network	UNCJIN

United Nations Information Centres	UNICs
United Nations Informational Service at Vienna	UNIS
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	UNITAR
United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	NICRI
United Nations Office at Geneva	UNOG
United Nations Office at Vienna	UNOV
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	UNRISD
United Nations Volunteers	UNV
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO
World Trade Organization	WTO

POPULATION

United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Int'l Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA
Int'l Telecommunication Union	ITU
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	UNITAR
World Meteorological Organization	WMO
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND EQUITY

Center for Int'l Crime Prevention	CICP
Commission for the status of Women	CSW
High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR
Int'l Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	ICTR
Int'l Criminal Tribunal Former Yugoslavia	ICTY
Int'l Labour Organization	ILO
Int'l Narcotics Control Board	INCB
Int'l Research and Training Institute for the Adv. of Women	INSTRAW
Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention	ODCCP
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	OCHA
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	DPKO
United Nations Development Fund for Women	UNIFEM
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Office of the	UNHCHR
United Nations Int'l Drug Control Programme	UNDCP
United Nations Office at Vienna	UNOV
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	UNRISD

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Int'l Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO
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Int'l Maritime Organization	IMO
Int'l Telecommunications Union	ITU
Office for Outer Space Affairs	OOSA
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO
Universal Postal Union	UPU
World Trade Organization	WTO

OPENING SPEECHES

I. CONTENT of your speech:

- A. Each sentence is like a sentence of your position paper... EXCEPT that the “pre-ambulatory” part of the sentence should be as short as possible.
- B. Try and utilise a statistic within the first sentence, to grab the audience’s attention—but make it brief, super interesting and make sure it is **NOT** a common statistic.
- C.
 1. There is no need to recall reports, conventions, resolutions, etc.
 2. You will need to preface each recommendation for the sake of your audience—but make this part of the sentence as short as you can! Be concise!
- D. **SAY YOUR COUNTRY NAME IN EVERY SINGLE SENTENCE**
- E. Each recommendation should be the BEST that you have
- F. Make sure to use **ACTION** words (like “recommends” instead of “supports”) in every sentence
- F. Use a program in every sentence! Look for programs with cool names or acronyms. The more memorable the name is, the more likely it is to catch your audience’s attention and stick with them after you sit down.
- G. Keep sentences as short as possible. This makes it easier for our audience to pay attention and follow your points. This can be tricky! It is important to include why the resolution will be effective and useful.
- H. Don’t overuse certain clauses (i.e. Don’t use “recommends” or “gravely concerned” in every sentence.)
- I. It’s important to specify full name’s for uncommon UN agencies, however most names that are relevant to your committee can be mentioned as acronyms.

II. FORMATTING your speech (for your own comfort during delivery):

- A. Use a big font size—I use 16-pt. font
- B. Use a bullet for each sentence that draws your eye.
- C. Try and deliver your speech without referring to it on your device or paper too often.

III. DELIVERING your speech:

- A. Delivery is just as important as content
- B. The speech should be well-rehearsed... this means nearly memorized!
- C. You should deliver the speech in a confident, loud voice

- D. **DO NOT** be monotone. Be passionate!
- E. Plant your feet hip-width apart and don't sway or shift weight
- F. Stand tall!
- G. Be aware of your hand gestures and filler words (try to minimize those!)
- H. It is very important to maintain good eye contact and address the entire committee.

IV. **GIVING** your opening speech at conference:

- A. The Executive Board will likely set an opening speech time limit of 60-90 seconds
- B. The opening speech is one of the most important parts of conference.
 1. It gives you the opportunity to talk to everyone at once. This is your big shot to be impressive! You need to sound super knowledgeable, passionate, and good to work with! This is a chance for you to sell your skills to your committee
 2. It is the **ONLY** speech of conference that you have a chance to prepare for:
 - i. The majority of speeches at conference will be given based off of a few scribbled notes you were able to jot down between the end of informal sessions and getting called on to speak in formal informal session.
 - ii. Since you get to prepare your speech ahead of time, there is absolutely **NO EXCUSE** for doing it poorly.

A sample opening speech has been attached below, with the the topics, “Integrating a Gender Perspective in the Planning and Implementation of Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration Processes,” “Improving women’s Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality,” and “Women’s Economic Empowerment in the Context of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis.”

- Thank you Honorable Chair and Fellow Delegates. The Gambia would like to set the agenda at _____, _____, _____.
- The Gambia believe women’s participation in peace negotiations to be key in building a sustainable peace, and supports Women Peacemakers Program-The African Desk, which trains and mentors women to participate in negotiations, as well as disseminates the work of other female peacemakers.
- Cognizant of the variety of needs in post-conflict communities, Gambia *strongly* endorses using *holistic* approaches such as Empowering Adolescents and Young Girls Affected by the War Through Reproductive Health Services, HIV/AIDS Prevention and Reintegration Opportunities, a partnership of the Sierra Leonean government and UN agencies to provide psychosocial support, literacy and vocational training, child care services, health education, and feeding programs for participants.

- Gambia is alarmed that women affected by conflicts are often excluded in DDR programs, and encourages DDR processes to include elements similar to Burundi's Female Former Child Soldier Reintegration that established residential centers that provided health, vocational, legal and counseling services.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Delegation from Kenya

Position Paper for the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)

The topics before the United Nations (UN) High-Level Political Forum are Building Partnerships to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Ending Abuse, Exploitation, Trafficking and All Forms of Violence against and Torture of Children. Kenya looks forward to collaborating with fellow Member States to achieve comprehensive and inclusive solutions on these important topics.

Building Partnerships to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Kenya notes that, according to The Partnering Initiative-UNDESA's report, *Maximizing the Impact of Partnerships for the SDGs* (2018), effective partnerships bring together diverse resources on behalf of shared objectives. Kenya recognizes that, according to the IMF's 2019 report, *Fiscal Policy and Development: Human, Social, and Physical Investment for the SDGs*, low-income developing countries need to increase, on average, their GDP by 15.4%, amounting to US \$520 billion annually, to achieve the SDGs, which highlights the need for additional partnerships. Kenya is alarmed that the *Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (IBES) estimates one in four species are at risk of extinction. Kenya acknowledges the role of partnerships in promoting anti-corruption transparency policies necessary to achieve SDG 16 Targets 5 and 6 focused on ensuring peace, justice, and economic stability.

Kenya recognizes that partnerships have expanded significantly since adoption of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and applauds UN-DESA's *SDG Partnerships Platform*, which facilitates information sharing and dissemination of best-practices concerning creating effective SDG-focused partnerships. Kenya, noting the success of the *Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology, and Innovation for the SDGs*, emphasizes the importance of utilizing ICTs to strengthen networks, interactions, and facilitation among relevant stakeholders. Kenya commends regional partnership initiatives, highlighting as a model the *Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge*, where Member States bordering the Indian Ocean collaborate on financing mechanisms, share technical support, and advocate for science-based decision-making regarding climate resilient development. Kenya notes that partnerships between Member States and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have increased disaster preparedness in low-income developing countries through the provision of low or no interest loans, a critical need in the face of accelerating climate change impacts. Kenya emphasizes the necessity of including marginalized persons in all political processes, including the building of partnerships, as highlighted by the UN Committee for Development Policy's (UN-CDP), *Leaving No One Behind* report, which lays out a three-pronged approach: examining disadvantages, empowering those at risk of being left behind, and enacting inclusive, far-sighted SDG policies.

To build partnerships to achieve the SDGs, Kenya suggests Member States within the HLPF focus on three major areas: ensuring transparent partnerships through data sharing and a dedication to ending corruption, easing the processes by which partnerships are developed, and involving marginalized persons in building partnerships. Kenya encourages Member States to develop initiatives such as the *Kenya Philanthropy Forum*, which promotes multi-stakeholder engagement in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to create harmonized, centralized philanthropic programs. Drawing attention to the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development's *Eastern and Southern Africa* program that offers participating Member States mapping and surveying services such as aerial photography to encourage smarter natural resources assessment and management, Kenya requests the United Nations Economic

Commission for Africa (UNECA) to expand funding to promote further collaborative participation by Member States. Kenya highlights as a model *Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data*, which serves as an invaluable convener, facilitator, and catalyst, building trust and encouraging collaboration among stakeholders to fill critical data gaps and ensure data is accessible and useable to end extreme poverty, address climate change, and pave a road to dignity for all by 2030. Kenya, emphasizing the need for Member States to incorporate PPPs in all SDG-related initiatives, suggests as a model its own *Advanced PPP Projects*, directed by Kenya's National Treasury, which establishes clear descriptions of ongoing projects to ensure a straightforward process for implementing partnerships and ensuring quick execution.

UN4MUN RULES OF PROCEDURE

GENERAL REMARKS

Rule 1—SCOPE:

The rules included in this guide are applicable to all committees. Each rule is self sufficient unless modified by the Secretariat, in which case the modification will be deemed from adopting before the session begins. No other rules of procedure would apply. If a situation arises that has not been addressed by the Rules of Procedure, the Committee Secretary will be the final authority to guide you on which rule to apply.

Rule 2—LANGUAGE:

English shall be the official and working language of the conference at all times.

Rule 3—DECORUM:

Delegates must conduct themselves as diplomats at all times and should show courtesy to other Delegates, the Secretariat, Executive Board, and conference staff. They must present themselves in formal business attire. The Chair will immediately call to order any Delegate who fails to comply with this rule. The Secretary-General may expel any Delegate for failing to adhere to this rule.

Rule 4—REPRESENTATION:

A member of the Committee is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. Each member will be represented by one or two delegates as given in the country matrix for each committee and will have one vote on each Committee.

Rule 5—PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS:

Representatives of accredited observers will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not sign or vote on draft resolutions or amendments. These representatives reserve the Right to Vote only procedural matters and not substantive matters.

Rule 6—ATTENDANCE:

At the beginning of each committee session, the Rapporteur will call on Member States and Non-Members in English alphabetical order to state their attendance. Members will reply 'present', with no distinction between 'present' and 'present and voting'.

Rule 7—QUORUM:

Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to open debate. One-fourth of the expected members of a committee shall be present for committee session to be opened. Regardless of the quorum, the Chair may open any meeting and commence with its proceedings at his/her discretion. A quorum is required to have a substantive vote, i.e. to vote on a resolution and/or amendment.

Rule 8—STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT:

The Secretary-General, Director-General, or any member of the Secretariat may at any time reserve the right to make either written or oral statements to the Committee.

Rule 9—GENERAL POWERS OF THE Executive Board

The Executive Board consists of the Chair, Vice-Chair, and Rapporteur. The specific responsibilities of the Executive Board members are as follows:

- * Chair—declares the opening and closing of each meeting of the committee; manages the committee proceedings and maintains order; makes recommendations, in collaboration with the Secretary, about the direction of debate and negotiations; provides substantive feedback on the work product of negotiations.

- * Vice-Chair—takes over management of the committee in the chair's absence; assists the Secretary and Chair in building consensus within the committee when appointed as Facilitator by the Chair; performs other duties as necessary.

- * Rapporteur—takes roll call; record votes; works collaboratively with the Secretary, Chair, and Vice-Chair to facilitate the work of the committee.

Rule 10—AGENDA:

The Secretariat shall communicate the agenda to the delegates before the conference.

Rule 11—REVISION OF THE AGENDA:

Additional items of important and urgent nature may be placed on the agenda during any regular session by the Secretary-General, who may do so at his/her discretion.

OPENING THE DEBATE

Rule 12—SETTING THE AGENDA:

The agenda is set far in advance of conference and is taken up automatically without the need for a motion. A 2-day conference will usually only have time to discuss a single agenda, if it is to be discussed and acted upon thoroughly. Crisis sessions at the UN can only take place in a Security Council, but in the event of a crisis or emergency in the Model UN, the Secretary-General may call upon a committee to table debate on the current topic area so that the other urgent matters can also be addressed. After a resolution has been addressed and voted upon, the committee will return to debate the tabled topic.

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 13—SPEAKERS LIST:

After the Agenda has been determined, the Speaker's List will be established for the purpose of formal debate (this is the opportunity for delegates to give opening speeches discussing their country's perspective on the agenda item.) If no motions are made, the default time will be set at 90 seconds.

MOTIONS

Rule 14—SUSPENSION OF MEETING—FORMAL INFORMAL:

A "formal informal" consultation is a mixture of both formal and informal debate. It occurs when the committee is not in an informal-informal session, and DOES NOT involve a motion. The Chair calls upon delegates as they raise their placards to address the committee for a specific amount of time (maximum time of 60 seconds).

Rule 15—SUSPENSION OF MEETING—INFORMAL INFORMAL:

An "informal informal" consultation is a temporary recess during which rules of procedure are suspended. During this time delegates can meet informally with each other and the committee staff to discuss draft resolutions and other issues. Such a motion will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote. In the case of multiple motions for suspension of the meeting of differing lengths, the Chair will rank the motions in descending order of length and the committee will vote accordingly. The first motion to pass will determine the length of the suspension. This is the state in which the committee will spend most of its time, negotiating to reach a consensus on the text. The maximum duration for an informal informal is 30 minutes with an extension being possible for half the previously specified time duration.

Rule 16—ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING:

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may motion for the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote. Any continued consideration of an item on the agenda will take place at another session. This motion can be used at the end of a session.

Rule 17—ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE:

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may propose the motion to adjourn the debate on the item under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak for the motion and two representatives may speak against, after which the proposal will be put to a vote. Adjournment of debate ends parts or all of the agenda item being discussed during the conference. This can be used to block action on specific draft resolutions and is known as a 'no-action motion.'

Rule 18—CLOSURE OF DEBATE:

A delegate may at any time motion for the closure of debate on the item under discussion. A delegate can motion for this after they feel that sufficient progress has been made on draft resolutions, and they are ready to be adopted by consensus, or to be forced to a vote. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to vote.

Rule 19—ORDER OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS:

The motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all other procedures or motions in the meeting:

- a—to suspend the meeting;
- b—to adjourn the meeting
- c—to adjourn debate on the item under discussion
- d—to close debate on the item under discussion

POINTS

Rule 20—POINT OF ORDER:

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a ‘point of order’ if the delegate believes that the Chair is not following the Rules of Procedure or is not being sufficiently active in ensuring that other representatives do so. The point of order shall be immediately ruled on by the Chair in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.

Rule 21— POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:

During a formal informal session a delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege to address issues that may hinder their participation on committee, including, for example, a situation in which the committee is excessively noisy. Such a point may not interrupt a speaker.

Rule 22— POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY:

During a formal informal session a delegate may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry in order to obtain a clarification about rules of procedure or the general functioning of the committee. Such a point may not interrupt a speaker.

Rule 23— POINT OF INFORMATION:

A point of information may be recognised after speeches given within the Speaker’s List.

- * A delegate post their speech may yield the time to:
 - to the Executive Board
 - to points of information (POIs)

The point allows delegates to ask questions regarding the contents of a speech, the points is addressed to the Executive Board and is answered through the Executive Board.

CHIT POLICY

In this MUN, substantive chits & chits via EB will not be allowed. Delegates may pass chits to one another but must attempt to minimise disruption. For the purposes of the committee's advancement, at the discretion of the EB, questions and POI may be barred for a specific time period.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Rule 24—DRAFT RESOLUTIONS:

Any Member State may submit a draft resolution to the Secretary for which no minimum percentage of support is required. However, since resolutions are sought to be adopted by consensus, it is advised that representatives build significant multilateral support before submitting a draft resolution. Ideally, only one draft resolution should be accepted by the Executive Board, which has been discussed and made acceptable to all delegates during informal consultations.

Rule 25—AMENDMENTS:

Amendments to a draft resolution shall be submitted formally in writing to the Secretary. When an amendment is moved to a draft resolution, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the committee shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended draft resolution shall then be considered or voted upon. A motion is considered an amendment if it merely adds to, deletes from, or revises part of the draft resolution. There is no distinction between friendly and unfriendly amendments, as consensus for amendments must be built during informal informals, and amendments by sponsors of the resolution are to be included without debate into the resolution text. Formal informals can also be used to discuss amendments.

Rule 26—DIVISION OF THE QUESTION:

A delegate can request division of the draft resolution, i.e. a separate vote on paragraphs or parts of the draft resolution, before the adoption of the whole text. This applies to parts of a paragraph, an entire paragraph, or several paragraphs. If the request is challenged, there will be a vote to decide whether the draft resolution can be divided such that the paragraph(s) can be voted on separately to the rest of the draft resolution. After two delegates each have spoken for and against the request, there will be a vote based on simple majority. If by majority, the request is passed, immediately after the voting the paragraph, the entire draft resolution will be considered. If all operative parts of the draft resolution have been rejected, the draft resolution shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole. This is usually considered an undiplomatically aggressive move, and is discouraged.

VOTING

Rule 27—VOTING ON DRAFT RESOLUTION:

It is assumed that draft resolutions will be adopted by consensus and therefore shall not require voting. However, in the event that the draft resolution cannot be accepted by consensus, the meeting will go into a vote. Decisions will be made by a simple majority of the members present and voting, except on important questions including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security. This applies to both draft resolutions and amendments. The meeting shall normally vote by a show of placards but any delegate may request a roll-call vote. The Chair may permit delegates to explain their vote either before or after the voting.

Rule 28—CONDUCT DURING VOTING:

After the President/Chairperson has announced the beginning of voting, no delegate shall interrupt the voting unless on a point of order in connection with the actual voting procedure. The President/Chairperson may permit members to explain their vote either before or after the voting. The time given for these explanations may be limited by the President/Chairperson. The President/Chairperson shall not permit the proposer of an amendment to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment.

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Committee: General Assembly Second
Topic: Foreign Direct Investment in Development
Sponsors: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Turkey, United Arab Emirates
Signatories: Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Benin, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d' Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Jordan, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Congo, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Yemen

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Guided by Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations, Article 55, Section (a) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to promote higher standards of living, employment opportunities, solutions of international economic, social, and health related problems, and international cultural and educational cooperation,

Calling upon all private investors to follow internationally adopted calls for proper conduct as outlined in the *United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment*, the *Monterrey Consensus*, and MDG 8,

Affirming the ten principles of the *Global Compact* launched by the UN Secretary General in 2000, and other corporate-ethics agreements' potential to encourage Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) that respects human rights, labor concerns, environmental concerns, and anti-corruption standards while eliminating double standards,

Endorsing the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Standards of Codes and Ethics* for countries seeking FDI along with the consideration of Transparency International's *Corruption Perception Index* to aid in developing good governance policies,

Noting that good governance measures such as transparency, accountability, predictability, and lack of corruption are necessary to attract investors, as outlined in *A/RES/61/229* and aware that privatization attracts FDI, as outlined in *A/RES/59/240*,

Recognizing the work that the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) has done to provide political risk insurance and guarantee the promotion of FDI through education and strategic analysis for developing countries, as indicated by the 885 guarantees already issued and \$17.4 billion already insured,

Noting with deep concern that the lack of infrastructural development, lack of knowledge about healthy foreign investment, and shortage of information for potential investors limits the abilities of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to attract foreign investment,

Realizing that FDI has the ability to boost a country's development by providing private foreign funding of vital infrastructure, greater employment opportunities for native citizens, legal economic use of natural resources, increased productivity and efficiency, and pecuniary spillovers which facilitate sustainable growth,

Alarmed that, according to the World Bank, international telecommunications bandwidth prices are 20 to 40 times higher in some developing regions than those in the developed world,

Reaffirming the conclusions of the *2005 World Summit Outcome*, which addresses the role of science and technology for development, specifically concerning information technology transfers and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), and *A/RES/58/200* which upholds the role of the technological diffusion in developing countries to strengthen their respective private sectors,

Concerned that, according to the International Energy Agency's (IEA) *World Energy Outlook*, electricity is significantly more available to the developed world than the developing world, limiting investment possibilities and technology,

Recalling the importance of FDI in building necessary infrastructure, especially the development of roads and rail,

Further noting the role the World Bank and regional banks play in providing developmental aid,

Recalling the World Bank's *Global Economic Prospects Report* that highlights a competitive market as the most beneficial market structure for developing pro-growth policies and best address the needs of the poor,

Acknowledging the importance of Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) and their role in licensing, registration, promotion and attraction of FDI,

Appalled that 1 in 10 people surveyed by Transparency International reported paying a bribe for some service in 2006, and emphasizing that bribery and corruption together make doing business unprofitable and unappealing to foreign investors,

Recognizing programs such as the *German Agro Action Office*, as examples of outward FDI successfully applying to small-medium enterprises (SMEs),

Bearing in mind the objective and principles of the *Brussels Declaration* and the *Programme of Action* for the LDCs to meet global goals of poverty eradication, sustainable economic growth and integration of the LDCs into the global economy,

1. *Suggests* that all developing countries, in compliance with A/RES/55/2, continue reform processes towards more predictability and transparency, providing assurances to private investors that they deal with reliable partners;
2. *Emphasizes* that all Member States should ratify and fully implement the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption* as a means of promoting transparency and good governance policies which many investors feel are necessary;
3. *Stresses* the importance of further trade barrier reductions, as the World Trade Organization has prioritized under various rounds of negotiations, to enable developing countries better access to world markets;
4. *Encourages* Member States to encourage local participation in Transnational Corporation (TNC) operation, through the inclusion of:

- a. Civil society and firm alignment through local stakeholder participation in the firm's decision making process;
 - b. The promotion of minority and ethnic inclusiveness in employment and hiring practices;
5. *Proposes that* Member States support the four core values outlined within the *Global Compact* in eliminating double standards and considering cultural and societal factors to create and maintain a sustainable FDI environment, such as:
 - a. Abolishing child labor, forced labor and employment discrimination;
 - b. Promoting environmental responsibility through the spread of environmental friendly technology;
 - c. Protecting internationally recognized human rights;
 - d. Combating bribery and extortion;
6. *Further encourages* Member States to strengthen PPPs, especially in telecommunication, energy, and other infrastructure related areas, while simultaneously strengthening the private sector for the purpose of creating more attractive destinations for FDI;
7. *Suggests that* the United Nations Convention on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) create an information sharing network to evaluate both quantitative and qualitative investment growth through mechanisms such as:
 - a. Issuing annual reports on investment progress to Member States, civil society, non-governmental organizations, and regional bodies, measured by:
 - i. Per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth;
 - ii. Employment rates;
 - iii. Inward and outward FDI flows;
 - iv. The number of foreign firms investing within the host state;
 - b. Establishing an annual *Comparative Quality Index* which qualitatively analyses UNCTAD's reports;
 - i. Issuing written reports to each Member State, civil society, non-governmental organizations and regional bodies;
 - ii. Verbalizing the overall effectiveness of FDI by state, region, and type of economy;

- iii. Indicating which investors are most effective in the realms of creating employment, diversifying the economy, establishing sustainable growth, and engaging in PPPs;
 - iv. Matching host countries to investors, providing the most efficient FDI environment;
8. *Further suggests* joint insurance partnerships between MIGA and regional insurance agencies such as the African Trade Insurance Agency (ATIA) to decrease risks of investment by spreading the costs of insurance over multiple bodies;
9. *Invites* Member States to work with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in creating yearly regional governance conferences, modeled after the African Governance Forum, to address good governance practices with goals of:
- a. Strengthening PPPs within the region;
 - b. Encouraging the exchange of business related information amongst all stakeholders;
 - c. Promoting anti-corruption practices and more transparent government actions and accounting;
 - d. Providing long term commitments to sustainable governance activities;
 - e. Introducing best practices and pro-private sector reforms as defined in the World Bank's *Doing Business 2006* report, such as:
 - i. Reforming licensing requirements;
 - ii. Allowing businesses more effective operation;
 - iii. Enhancing ease of registering businesses and property;
 - iv. Increasing access to credit information;
 - v. Improving shareholder access to information;
 - vi. Consolidating and clarifying tax collection agencies;
 - f. Encouraging LDCs to create or strengthen existing IPAs and collaborate with the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) in order to strengthen the private sector;
10. *Recommends* the use of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) created programs by regional bodies modeled after the International Telecommunications Union's (ITU) *Connect Africa*, bringing together heads of state and private investors to provide telecommunications links throughout the region with the goal of supporting affordable communication to enhance growth and attract investment;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations Information and Communication Technology Task Force (UNITC) in collaboration with UNCTAD to assist in the development and implementation of UNICT policies, and to promote technological transfers, which are beneficial to increasing FDI inflows;
12. *Further recommends* the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) set up an Foreign Direct Investment Facilitation Fund (FDIFF), administered by the Commission on Sustainable Development, to provide companies that assist in the development of LDCs with low-interest loans and grants, with the following suggestions of criteria:
 - a. All participating companies do so on a voluntary basis as a means of increasing investment opportunities based on the following principles:
 - i. FDIFF will give loans to companies based on the country's ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI); therefore, a company investing in a lower-ranked country will receive a larger loan;
 - ii. Rates will be assessed annually and apply to all future loans, all outstanding loans will be repaid according to the rate in which they were assessed;
 - iii. Development in social, environmental and governance improvement programs in conjunction with FDIFF;
 - iv. Other considerations and situations will be deferred to ECOSOC;
 - b. Companies shall invest portions of profits accrued through FDI in social spending, environmental protections, and good governance;
 - c. FDIFF shall be financed by developed countries, international financial institutions and civil society;
13. *Stresses* the importance of the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the *Monterrey Consensus* at all levels, and also stresses the importance of their full participation in the follow-up process, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the General Assembly, in particular the accreditation procedures and modalities of participation utilized at the International Conference on Financing for Development and in its preparatory process.