

Message from the Executive Board	2
Contact information:	2
Basic tips for first timers	2
Debate and research	2
Diplomacy a.k.a “lobbying”	3
Documentation	3
General tip	3
Foreign Policy basics	4
What is foreign policy?	4
What role must foreign policy play in your research?	4
Where do I look to find foreign policy?	4
How shall the EB analyse your understanding of foreign policy?	4
About the United Nations Commission on Status of Women (UNCSW)	5
What is UNCSW?	5
Documentation in CSW	6
Agreed conclusions	6
Draft resolutions	6
Agenda	6
Introduction to the agenda	6
Why this matters	6
Relevance to women	7
Defining poverty	7
Defining discrimination	7
What barriers keep women in poverty	8
Economic empowerment of women	9
What does this mean for poverty?	9
Historical context of the agenda	10
Case study 1: Iceland’s equal pay certification law	11
Case study 2: <i>De jure</i> rights vs <i>De facto</i> practice: India-Rwanda	12
Specific contentious rules	13
General note on use of artificial intelligence and electronic devices	13
Regarding this guide and evidence	13
Hierarchy of evidence	14
Plagiarism and machine-generated content	14
Personal pronouns	14
Cheat-sheet on ROP	15
Motions	15
Setting the agenda	15
Establishing a GSL	15
Moderated caucuses	15
Unmoderated caucuses	15
Extension to informal debate	15

Introduction of documentation	15
Voting on introduced document(s)	15
Points	15
Point of personal privilege	15
Point of parliamentary inquiry	16
Point of information	16
Point of order	16
Yields	16
Yield to points of information	16
Yield to another delegate	16
Yield to the executive board	16

Message from the Executive Board

Greetings, dear delegates.

This is a **concise** guide designed with the purpose of providing you a **basic** understanding of the agenda and the conduct of the simulation. Note that the perusal of this guide's content will be **insufficient** if you wish to enjoy a healthy and competitive debate. Use the information you find between these pages as **just an accompaniment** to your research efforts.

We shall be available to clarify any and all of your doubts before the conference. However, we would suggest you consider querying us as an option to be exercised as a **last resort**, not your first move.

Regards,

Executive Board,

United Nations Commission on the Status of Women

Contact information:

M. R. Vishwavasu Aprameya, Co-Chairperson

E-mail: recoverymahabala@gmail.com

Ansh Bansal, Co-Chairperson

E-mail: officialanshbansal@gmail.com

Vatsal, Co-Vice-chairperson

E-mail: seshammasura@gmail.com

Shauranshu, Co-Vice-chairperson

E-mail: shauranshudas@gmail.com

Basic tips for first timers

Debate and research

One of the first questions all first time delegates have with regards to MUNs is - ***how do we prepare for the debate?***

Fun fact: In MUNs, the process of preparing for the debate is termed 'research'.

Contrary to popular belief, **one does not have to know everything about one's own allotted country** nor does one need to know about the country's specific capacities in terms of territory, finance, ranking in major indices relating to various issues and aspects etcetera. What **one does have to know is about their country's current government's stance on the given issue and the history and context within which such stance has been developed** - or in fancier terms, the **foreign policy of one's country**. A detailed explanation of what foreign policy is and how it can be identified can be found in the section relating to foreign policy in this guide.

Once you know and understand your country's foreign policy, you can then try to find literature, legal, and scholarly material that **helps justify and advance the country's foreign policy stance**.

For example, if you are allotted India and the agenda of the committee is India and Pakistan's border dispute, you must try to find material that will justify India's claim that Kashmir belongs to India - the stance that the Indian government takes on the issue. With the same aforementioned example, let us look at what the *ideal search terms for finding such research material will be in your preferred search engine*: 'India Pakistan border Indian legal claims pdf'.

You can change the search query according to the relevance of the results but in 99% of the cases, you can find the results you are looking for using the search query construction technique illustrated above. The term 'pdf' was included in the query because that brings up research papers and scholarly studies in the search results which are much more comprehensive and reliable than regular news sites, blogs, and video results.

For guidance on **which sources will be treated as more reliable in comparison to others**, please refer to the sub-section on **hierarchy of evidence** in the section 'Specific contentious rules' within this guide.

Diplomacy a.k.a "lobbying"

In MUNs, you learn how to work with individuals from different backgrounds and diverse ideas in order to build consensus and find lasting solutions to real world problems. This process is called 'diplomacy' in the real world and 'lobbying' in MUNs.

As the delegate of a country in a United Nations body, you must find a way to convince the other delegates in your committee to work towards solutions that benefit both of you. In case there are differences in two countries' foreign policies, as a diplomat, you must work to find a way past the differences and build a consensus; such a consensus might require a compromise, concession, or conciliation.

Documentation

At the end of most MUN simulations, the delegates are expected to work together and create formal documents that encapsulate the gist of proceedings over the course of past days and provide solutions to the issues discussed. To make such a document, you must familiarise yourself with the syntax, structure, and purpose of those documents.

You shall find in the 'About the [Name of the Committee]' section a sub-section dedicated to explaining in brief what forms of documentation can be allowed in the committee and their purpose. Once you know that, just head over to <https://digitallibrary.un.org> and search for a sample of those documents to familiarise yourself with their syntax and structure.

General tip

We know all this may seem daunting at first but trust us - it is very simple and easy. All that you need to do is leave your fears and anxieties at home and give your best with the utmost aplomb you can muster.

Foreign Policy basics

What is foreign policy?

Foreign policy, in simple terms, is what your country aims to achieve with regards to the issue at hand or in general with its relations with other countries.

What role must foreign policy play in your research?

Understanding the foreign policy of your country must be a checkbox that you tick off at the very beginning of your research.

Your foreign policy should dictate everything from the arguments you make, the reasoning you give for making those arguments, and the actions you take in the Council.

Where do I look to find foreign policy?

Most of the time, foreign policy is not explicitly stated. It must be inferred from the actions and statements issued by the country.

Pro tip: start reading the meeting records from previous meetings of ECOSOC (or any other UN body where your country might have spoken on the issue). If such records are unavailable, look for statements from your country's Foreign Ministry (or equivalent like Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs etcetera) and top leadership (PM, Pres., Secretary of State, Defense Minister).

How shall the EB analyse your understanding of foreign policy?

This Executive Board shall focus on *foreign policy representation* rather than *foreign policy advancement*. To those that do not know the difference between the two, a proper explanation will be provided on the first day of the conference.

About the United Nations Commission on Status of Women (UNCSW)

What is UNCSW?

The UNCSW is a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) that was created to be exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality, the rights and the empowerment of women.

It was established by ECOSOC resolution 11(II) but had its mandate expanded by ECOSOC resolution 1996/6 (see p. 20). The expanded mandate made it responsible for reviewing the progress and problems in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and in mainstreaming a gender perspective in UN activities.

The outcomes and recommendations of each session are forwarded to ECOSOC for follow-up.

Further reading

1. Brief introduction to UNCSW
2. About the UNCSW
3. Dag Hammarskjöld Library research guide on UNCSW
4. Short history of UNCSW report

Documentation in CSW

There are a few types of documents that UNCSW can produce at the end of its meetings or sessions. But the most used and useful forms of documents that UNCSW can adopt are:

Agreed conclusions

Agreed conclusions are recommendations on the priority themes that members of the UNCSW arrive at through negotiations during the session. They contain an analysis of the priority theme and a set of concrete recommendations for governments, intergovernmental bodies, other institutions, civil society actors, and other relevant stakeholders.

Their passage requires unanimity.

Here is a sample.

Draft resolutions

Draft resolutions are formal documents that contain binding decisions in a written format that the UNCSW requests its parent organ ECOSOC to adopt. Their adoption requires a simple majority of members present and voting.

Here is a sample.

Further reading

1. Outcomes of UNCSW
 2. Dag Hammarskjöld Library research guide on UNCSW
-

Agenda: Eradicating poverty through the economic empowerment of women

Introduction to the agenda

Poverty is not gender neutral. In our world, women make up the majority of the world's poor, largely because they face unequal access to education, land, credit, and formal employment. This agenda focuses on empowerment rather than relief, meaning the goal is to give women the tools and rights to earn and control their own income, instead of offering short term aid that leaves the underlying barriers in place.

Why This Matters

The eradication of poverty sits at the intersection of two UNCSW priorities, economic justice and structural

gender equality. This agenda asks delegates to treat poverty not simply as a resource gap, but as a rights issue. Far too many women remain poor in part because laws, social norms, and institutions restrict what they can own, earn, and decide, which means genuine solutions require both economic tools and legal or social reform.

Relevance to Women

Poverty is not experienced equally by everyone. For women, poverty is often reinforced by discrimination that limits their ability to earn, own, inherit, and control economic resources. Women may face unequal access to financial services, land and property, while also carrying a disproportionate share of unpaid care and household work. These barriers can create a cycle in which discrimination reduces women's economic opportunities, and poverty makes it harder for them to overcome those disadvantages. In 2024, the global extreme poverty rate was 9.8% for women, compared with 9.1% for men. Therefore, eradicating poverty among women cannot be achieved by addressing income alone. It requires removing the social, economic, and legal barriers that prevent women from participating equally in economic life.

Defining Poverty

For decades, the World Bank measured poverty almost exclusively as an income question. A person was considered “poor” or “not poor” depending on whether they fell below a fixed international poverty line, expressed in dollars a day. This line has been revised over time as living costs shift. National poverty lines among low income countries actually range from around \$1.50 to \$5 per day, and the global line itself has moved from \$2.15 to \$3 a day in the most recent update, a change that alone added 125 million more people to the extreme poverty count than the previous threshold had captured. This shows how much a single number can shape the entire picture of how much poverty exists in the world.

The World Bank has since moved toward a fuller picture of what poverty actually means. Today, it assigns the world's economies to four income groups: low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income, updated annually based on Gross National Income per capita. Alongside this, it has built a Multidimensional Poverty Measure, which goes beyond income entirely.

This measure combines six indicators, namely consumption or income, educational attainment, educational enrollment, drinking water, sanitation, and electricity, mapped onto three dimensions of wellbeing: monetary, education, and basic infrastructure. In simple terms, a household could technically clear the income line and still be considered poor if it lacks clean water, sanitation, or a child in school.

Defining discrimination

CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) defines discrimination as follows:

“Discrimination against women” shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field”

In plain English, this means that the Convention defines discrimination against women as any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of sex that has the effect *or* purpose of harming or reversing women's human rights and freedoms in any aspect of their lives.

Further reading

1. data.unwomen.org

What Barriers Keep Women in Poverty?

Women can remain trapped in poverty because several social, economic and legal barriers limit their ability to earn an income, build assets and make financial decisions. These barriers often reinforce one another, meaning that overcoming one obstacle may not be enough if others remain in place. Some of the most important barriers include:

I. Education, Employment and Unpaid Work

Unequal access to education can leave girls and women without the skills needed to compete for stable, well paid work, and even when women do enter the workforce, they can face discrimination in hiring, promotion and pay, contributing to a global gap where women earn approximately 77 cents for every dollar earned by men. This is compounded by unpaid care work, such as childcare and household labour, which is disproportionately carried out by women and limits the time available for education or paid employment. In 2023, approximately 708 million women worldwide were outside the labour force because of care responsibilities, compared with 40 million men.

II. Assets, Informal Work and Legal Barriers

Economic independence also depends on the ability to own and control assets, not just earn income, yet women can face legal or social barriers to owning land, inheriting property, or accessing loans and financial services. According to the FAO, women represent about 15 percent of agricultural landholders globally despite making up close to half of all farmers world wide.

Many women are also concentrated in informal and insecure work, such as domestic or home-based labour, which often lacks formal contracts or social protection, making sudden loss of income more likely. These gaps are often rooted in discriminatory laws and social norms that restrict women's economic choices, and even where laws guarantee equal rights, implementation can remain weak. The World Bank's 2026 Women, Business and the Law report found that laws supporting women's economic opportunities are only about half enforced globally on average.

Sources

1. UN Women, FAQs: Economic Empowerment
<https://www.unwomen.org/en/articles/faqs/faqs-economic-empowerment>
2. UN Women, How can gender equality reduce poverty?
<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/explainer/2024/02/how-can-gender-equality-reduce-poverty>
3. ILO, Unpaid care work prevents 708 million women from participating in the labour market
<https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/unpaid-care-work-prevents-708-million-women-participating-labour-market>
4. ILO, Engendering informality statistics: gaps and opportunities

5. World Bank, Women, Business and the Law 2026
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2026/02/24/women-s-economic-opportunity-laws-only-half-enforced-globally>
-

Economic Empowerment of Women

UN Women describes economic empowerment as involving women's equal rights and access to, ownership of and control over resources, assets, income and time, as well as the ability to exercise agency and power.

Economic empowerment means enabling women to participate in the economy on equal terms, have access to economic resources and opportunities, and have the power to make decisions about them.

In the context of this agenda, it means giving women the ability to earn an income, access decent employment, own and control assets, use financial services, and make decisions about how their income and resources are used. It also means removing the social, legal and economic barriers that prevent women from doing so.

What does this mean for poverty?

Economic empowerment can help women move out of poverty and build real financial security. But the interesting part isn't just that women earning money helps, it's that who controls that money can change the outcome significantly.

Across more than 40 studies since 2013, a clear pattern shows up again and again. When women, rather than men, control household income, that same rupee, cedi, or dollar tends to get spent differently. It buys more school books, more vegetables, more doctor visits. A 2024 review spanning 78 studies across 35 countries backs this up at scale, using methods like randomized trials that support real causal conclusions. And in India, when a legal reform gave unmarried women stronger inheritance rights, researchers didn't just see women earn more, they saw children grow taller and healthier as a result. A trial in Burkina Faso found the same thing, where when women gained more say over resources, not just more resources, child malnutrition dropped.

Therefore, under this agenda, economic empowerment should not be understood as simply increasing the number of women who work, but should be interpreted as the means of creating the conditions in which women can access economic opportunities, benefit fairly from them, control the resources they gain, and make meaningful economic decisions.

Sources

1. CGIAR/IFPRI, Women's control over income and household spending decisions: A rapid review — <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/items/aae96127-73ad-4e5b-ac82-31e40340b3f7>
 2. Does women's economic empowerment promote human development in low and middle income countries? A meta-analysis, World Development — <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X24000585>
 3. Hossain, M.S. & Nikolov, P., Entitled to Property: Inheritance Laws, Female Bargaining Power, and Child Health in India, European Journal of Development Research (2025) — https://orb.binghamton.edu/economics_fac/11/
-

Historical Context of the Agenda

The First World Conference on Women (1975): The conference established three core objectives for what would become the UN Decade for Women (1976–1985): achieving full gender equality and eliminating discrimination, integrating women fully into development processes, and increasing women's contributions to world peace

The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), drafted by the CSW in 1979.

The Fourth World Conference on Women (1995): The conference produced the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, widely considered the key global policy framework for women's empowerment, covering 12 critical areas of concern including education, health, violence against women, and economic participation. Poverty was named as the first of these twelve areas, and the Platform specifically called for reforming macroeconomic policy, revising discriminatory laws, expanding women's access to credit, and improving research on the feminization of poverty.

[Read the full Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#)

The Millennium Development Goals (2000–2015) set poverty eradication as a universal development goal and named gender equality as a key means of achieving it, before being replaced by the Sustainable Development Goals.

CSW46 (2002) :

The 46th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women had the priority theme of "Eradicating poverty, including through the empowerment of women throughout their life cycle, in a globalizing world". It defined empowerment as "the process by which women take control over their lives, acquiring the ability to make strategic choices." It's the session where UNCSW first produced a dedicated agreed-conclusions document on essentially your exact agenda title, twenty-two years before CSW68 revisited nearly the same theme in 2024. This session passed many documents including resolutions and an agreed conclusions document.

[CSW46 Agreed Conclusions](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (2015) : After 2015 as the MDGs were unable to be achieved, The UN set their sights upon new development goals to be achieved by 2030. The relevant ones to this agenda are SDG 1 and SDG 5 more specifically

SDG 1- "No Poverty," aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030.

1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

1.4: By 2030, ensure all men and women, particularly the poor and vulnerable have equal rights to economic resources, including access to basic services, ownership and control over land and property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance.

SDG 5- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls worldwide, addressing discrimination, violence, and unequal opportunities.

5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through public services, infrastructure, social protection policy, and promotion of shared household responsibility.

5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources: ownership/control of land and property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

CSW68 (2024) : The 68th session of the UNCSW had the priority theme "Accelerating the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective." which is once again extremely closely tied to the agenda at hand. The Secretary-General reported that 10.3% of women live in extreme poverty globally, and progress toward ending poverty needs to be 26 times faster to meet the SDG 2030 target.

[CSW68 Agreed Conclusions](#)

Case study 1: Iceland's Equal Pay Certification Law

For decades, Iceland had equal pay legislation, yet the gender pay gap persisted, largely because the burden of proving discrimination sat entirely with the employee, a costly and difficult process for an individual to pursue. In 2018, Iceland's Equal Pay Certification law changed this. Companies with 25 or more employees must now undergo an external audit every three years, proving their pay system does not discriminate, with daily fines for non compliance. The employer now has to prove pay equity, rather than the employee having to prove its absence.

The results are worth presenting. Iceland's adjusted pay gap sat around 4.5 percent when the law was introduced, and more recent reporting puts the overall gap closer to 9 percent, showing that the gap did not close entirely under this policy.

The remaining gap points to what the law was not designed to address. A pay audit catches direct discrimination, meaning two people in the same role, with the same seniority and performance, being paid differently based on gender. It does not address occupational segregation, where women are concentrated in lower paid sectors like education and healthcare while men are more represented in higher paid sectors like finance and technology, or the unequal distribution of unpaid care work, which is linked to reduced hours or career breaks that affect lifetime earnings. These factors sit outside a single company's payroll system, so internal auditing alone does not address them.

Sources

1. OHCHR, Iceland leads the way on closing gender pay gap
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2018/01/iceland-leads-way-closing-gender-pay-gap-un-experts-say>
 2. Trusaic, Iceland Gender Pay Gap Reporting
<https://trusaic.com/resources/global-pay-transparency-center/iceland/>
-

Case Study 2: De Jure rights vs De Facto practice — India-Rwanda

In India, the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act of 2005 granted daughters coparcenary rights, meaning they gained the same legal claim to ancestral property as sons "by birth," correcting a provision that had denied them this status since the original 1956 Act. On paper, this made India's roughly 84 percent Hindu population subject to gender-equal inheritance law. In practice, research from states including Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh has documented a widespread informal practice, sometimes called "*Haq Tyag*," where daughters are asked to sign release deeds relinquishing their legal share of ancestral property in favor of their brothers, often justified as a way to preserve family relationships or as compensation for dowry given at marriage. Even where women do formally inherit land, studies have found that decision making power and physical possession typically remains with male relatives, meaning legal ownership does not always translate into real control.

Rwanda tells a similar story from a different legal starting point. Where India's law reformed an existing but unequal inheritance framework, Rwanda's 2005 Organic Land Law and 2013 Land Law created inheritance and ownership rights for women that had not existed at all under the prior patrilineal system, alongside a 2007 Land Tenure Regularization Program that registered roughly 99 percent of individually held land by 2013. Despite this, research on rural Rwanda has found that customary law continues to affect inheritance in practice, and women are often pressured to relinquish land claims to brothers in a pattern that closely mirrors India's. Rwandan women also face a second layer of pressure that is less prominent in the Indian case: land accessed through marriage is often controlled in practice by husbands even where wives are legal co-owners, meaning women can be squeezed between brothers over inheritance and husbands over marital property at the same time.

Sources

1. Naturaljustice.org, Indian Women's Rights to Property: Implementation of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 —
<https://naturaljustice.org/indian-womens-rights-to-property-implementation-of-the-hindu-succession-amendment-act-2005/>
2. India Legal, Lack of Substantial Equality: Critical Analysis of Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 —
<https://indialegallive.com/laws-research-indepth/lack-of-substantial-equality-critical-analysis-of-hindu-succession-amendment-act-2005/>
3. Landesa, What is Preventing Women from Inheriting Land? A Study of the Implementation of the HSAA 2005 in Three States in India —
<https://www.landesia.org/resources/what-is-preventing-women-from-inheriting-land-a-study-of-the-implementation-of-the-hindu-succession-amendment-act-2005-in-three-states-in-india/>
4. World Bank, Environmental and Gender Impacts of Land Tenure Regularization in Africa: Pilot Evidence from Rwanda —
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/7c657d3f-fdb1-570a-b749-a364b6c5f214>
5. Rwanda's Organic Land Law N° 08/2005 / current Land Law N° 43/2013 —
https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/1401753/1930_1497428246_int-cedaw-css-rwa-26607-e.pdf

Questions To Ponder Upon

1. How should the Commission balance the responsibility of states for poverty eradication, consistent with the framework established in the CSW46 Agreed Conclusions?
 2. How should the Commission address the unpaid care and domestic work burden that keeps millions of women outside the labour force?
 3. What measures should the Commission recommend to close the gender pay gap and improve conditions for women concentrated in informal or insecure employment?
 4. How should gender-responsive budgeting and gender-disaggregated poverty data collection be strengthened at the national level, and what role should international bodies play in supporting this?
 5. What role should microfinance, savings schemes, and access to formal financial services play in women's economic empowerment, and how should risks of over-indebtedness or limited effectiveness be addressed?
 6. What child care policies should the Commission recommend, and how should these be made feasible across different economic contexts and income levels?
 7. How should the Commission ensure that poverty-eradication and empowerment measures reach women facing compounding disadvantage ; such as those in the informal economy, rural areas, or regions with the sharpest gender poverty gaps (e.g. MENAAP, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa)?
-

Specific contentious rules

This section covers the Executive Board's views on some of the contentious rules that usually create confusion, conflict, and consternation when not explicitly stated in advance. The judgement and scoring during the MUN will be based on the views expressed here.

General note on use of artificial intelligence and electronic devices

The Presidency shall not entertain any use of artificial intelligence in any aspect of performance of the simulation. Towards this end, we shall not allow the use of any electronic devices within the Council during formal meetings.

Regarding this guide and evidence

Just because a resource has been mentioned in the background guide, ***does not mean that it can surely be used as evidence to support your argument in the Council.*** Why? Because:

Eclectic nature of the resources:

The guide has resources of a wide variety. Some of the resources could be opinion-based articles, some may be from sources sympathetic to one party in the conflict, some could be outdated (we will try our best to not share such resources but we cannot control for things such as emergence of new facts post guide publication).

Foreign policy commitments:

To explain this point, we'll be using an example. Pakistan claims Kashmir is legally theirs. India claims, contrary to Pakistan, that Kashmir is theirs. Both sides, many-a-times, use the same evidence to argue their case but still derive completely different conclusions. In such cases, the Executive Board cannot accept the claims of one country while rejecting the claims of the other when both of those claims are backed by acceptable and equivalent evidence.

Hierarchy of evidence

Evidence can be presented from a wide variety of sources but not all sources are treated as equal. Here's the hierarchy in which evidence is categorised:

Tier 1: Includes: any publication, statement, resolution, or document released by any of the United Nations' official organs or committees; any publication, statement, or document released by a UN member state in its own capacity.

The evidence falling in this tier is considered most reliable during the simulation.

Tier 2: Includes: any news article published by any official media source that is owned and controlled by a UN member state. E.g.: Xinhua News (China), Prasar Bharti (India), BBC (United Kingdom) etcetera.

The evidence falling in this tier is considered sufficiently reliable in case no other evidence from any Tier 1 source is available on that particular fact, event, or situation.

Tier 3: Includes: any publication from news sources of international repute such as Reuters, The New York Times, Agence-France Presse, etcetera.

The evidence falling under this tier is considered the least reliable for the purposes of this simulation. Yet, if no better source is available in a certain scenario, it may be considered.

Plagiarism and machine-generated content

Any and all drafts submitted to be published as outcome documents for the Council shall be checked for plagiarism and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Due to the nature of UN legal writing, a 20% plagiarism rate will be tolerated. But plagiarism of any higher rate will render the draft outcome document inadmissible.

If the draft outcome document is a draft resolution, only the operative clauses will be checked for plagiarism.

No use of AI shall be tolerated. Even if we detect rates of AI use as low as 5%, we shall reject the submitted document outright.

Personal pronouns

This particular Executive Board does not care very much about whether a delegate uses personal pronouns to refer to herself/himself. As long as the language employed by the delegate is diplomatic in both tone and content, we will not mind the usage of personal pronouns.

Cheat-sheet on ROP

For the purpose of making the simulation easier to the procedurally-unacquainted, the following ROP cheat-sheet is being made available.

Motions

Setting the agenda

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to set the agenda as _____.

Establishing a GSL

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to establish the general speakers' list with an individual speaker's time of __.

Moderated caucuses

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to suspend formal debate and move into a moderated caucus on the topic _____ for a total time period of __ minutes with individual speaker's time being __.

Unmoderated caucuses

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to suspend formal debate and move into an unmoderated caucus for a total time period of __ minutes.

Extension to informal debate

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to extend the current moderated/unmoderated caucus by _____ minutes.

Introduction of documentation

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to introduce draft resolution/press statement/Presidential statement [number].

Voting on introduced document(s)

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to table formal debate and move into voting on [document name].

Points

Point of personal privilege

Personal inconvenience e.g. inaudibility of some part of the speech of another delegate
CAN interrupt an active speaker

Point of parliamentary inquiry

Used to clarify doubts on the rules of procedure
CANNOT interrupt a speaker

Point of information

Used to ask questions to other delegates on their speeches
CANNOT interrupt an active speaker

Point of order

Used to point out inaccuracies in procedure and if allowed, even on factual inaccuracies within the speeches of other delegates
CANNOT interrupt an active speaker

Yields

Yield to points of information

Yielding the remaining time to other delegates so that they can question you on the speech you made.

Yield to another delegate

Yielding remaining time to some specific delegate to let her/him make her/his speech.

Yield to the executive board

Yielding the remaining time to the EB. Such yielded time is deemed elapsed by the EB but not always. Such time's usage is upto the discretion of the EB.
