

ISSUE BOOK

Security
Council

IV
Regional
Conference

TAMING THE WAVES
OF ASIA PACIFIC:

Curbing Disasters,
Catching the Opportunities

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WELCOMING LETTER FROM PRESIDENTS

Honorable delegates,

As you all know, according to the United Nations Charter, the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security is given to the Security Council. In frames of the IV Regional MUNRFE Conference you are granted an opportunity and honour to represent your respected States in this Committee. Being professional diplomats working in frames of the most powerful principal organ of the United Nations, the delegates of the Security Council have to be able to respond to any arising conflict immediately, while no delay can be allowed, when it comes to the people's lives and peace in the world. That is why for this Session we have chosen a crisis agenda.

Situation in Asia and the Pacific today can be called a delicate balance, as on the one hand we can see the prerequisites to constant stabilization, while on the other, the atmosphere in the region periodically gets heated and the international society faces the clear possibility of conflicts' escalation. Based on the main threats in the region, including the unsolved political discrepancies and territorial disputes, the crises, introduced to the Council's consideration, will undoubtedly become a challenge for all the delegates. In this regard we would like to wish you all possible success in searching for the best ways and developing common comprehensive mechanisms to overcome all the obstacles, uphold and consolidate the fragile peaceful balance in the Asia-Pacific region.

Respectfully,

Anna Ivanova

IV Regional MUNRFE Session Security Council President

Alexander Druzhinin

IV Regional MUNRFE Session Security Council Vice-President

SECURITY COUNCIL BACKGROUND, RESPONSIBILITIES AND POWERS

“The United Nations remains our most important global actor. These days we are continuously reminded of the enormous responsibility of the Security Council to uphold international peace and stability.”

-Ylva Anna Maria Lindb, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden

Established by the Charter of the United Nations in 1945, the Security Council holds “primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security” (Article 24 of the UN Charter). It is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at United Nations Headquarters constantly. The majority of the Council’s work concerns the resolution of ongoing conflicts and security crises in defined geographic areas. However, during the last decade its agenda has steadily broadened to include more open topics. Terrorism and non-proliferation have become prominent agenda items, as have attempts to define security more broadly to include themes such as women and international peace and security; children and armed conflicts; responsibility to protect.

The Security Council constitutes along with the other main organs of UN system the core of United Nations. In accordance with Article 7 of the UN Charter the Security Council is recognized to be one of six “principal organs of the United Nations”. Its composition consists of 15 Member States, with 5 of them called “permanent” and 10 more “non-permanent”. Non-permanent members of the Council are elected by the UN General Assembly for a two-year term, basing on the principles of states’ equitable geographical representation and their contribution for the maintenance of international peace and security. While the Council does not include all the UN Member States, Article 25 stipulates that “The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council” meaning that all Council’s resolutions are obligatory for implementing.

In accordance with the Security Council procedure, it also holds so-called “Security Council Priority”, meaning, that while the Security Council is exercising, in respect to any dispute or situation, the functions assigned to it in the UN Charter, no Body shall make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests (Article 12). The one exception to this rule is provided for in the “Uniting for Peace” resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 3 November, 1950 (A/RES/377 A). This resolution provides, among other things, that if the Council, because of lack of unanimity of its permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace in a case where there appears to be a threat to peace, breach of the peace, or acts of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to make recommendations for collective measures to members, including

the use of armed force when necessary to maintain international peace and security. If the General Assembly is not in session, an emergency session may be called by nine affirmative votes of any members of the Council or by the majority of the UN Member States.

The UN Security Council is responsible for the:

- maintenance of international peace and security (Article 24),
- recommendation of candidates for the office of the UN Secretary-General (Article 97),
- consideration of new Member States for the admission by the General Assembly (Article 4),

The UN Security Council is empowered to:

- determine the existence of any threat to the peace, break of the peace, or act of aggression (Article 39),
 - undertake, if necessary, investigation and mediation; set principles for peaceful settlements of conflicts, declare cease-fire directives for the parties of the conflict (Chapter VI),
 - call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable (Article 40),
 - impose economic sanctions (in particular - embargoes) on: arms, diamonds, luxury goods, and materials related to nuclear programs or ballistic missiles (Article 41),
 - decide on any enforcement measures, which may lead to the establishment of peace and security in the conflict region, e.g. send the United Nations peacekeeping forces to help reduce tensions in troubled areas or keep opposing forces apart and create conditions of calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought (Article 42),
 - appoint special representatives of the Secretary-General, or request the Secretary-General to do so,
 - cooperate with any international organization or another body of the United Nations and to authorize the collaborating party on any actions determined by the certain resolution (Article 48),
 - recommend the General Assembly expel a Member State which has violated the principles and/or the Charter of the UN (Article 6),
 - establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions, such as the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda; committees responsible for monitoring trade sanctions; the Counter-Terrorism Committee; the 1540 Committee, the Peacebuilding Commission, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission and etc. (Article 29).

A State which is a Member of the United Nations but at that moment does not have a seat in the Security Council may participate, without a vote, in its discussions when the Council considers that that country's interests are affected (Article 31). Both Members of the United Nations and Non-

Members, if they are parties to a dispute being considered by the Council, are invited to take part, without a vote, in the Council's discussions; the Council sets the conditions for participation of a Non-Member State (Article 32).

The Council passes formal decisions in the format of resolutions numbered sequentially from Resolution 1, passed in 1946, to Resolutions numbered above 2000 today. However for each MUN Session the numeration of the Council resolutions starts from 1. **Procedural matters are decided by nine affirmative votes, while substantive questions require the affirmative vote of nine members, with no permanent member voting against (Article 27).** This so-called “great powers unanimity” or “veto” power means that each permanent member may prevent the passage of any resolution regardless of the votes of other members of the Council.

In carrying out its responsibilities and duties, the Security Council relies on staff of the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA)¹, headed by the Under-Secretary-General (USG) for Political Affairs – one of the most prestigious and powerful Secretariat positions. Within the DPA, a special entity is designated to satisfy the needs of the Council’s members and related and subsidiary bodies in substantive and secretariat support – the Security Council Affairs Division (SCAD)², which does not undertake any specific decisions but provides the Council with guidance and advises as necessary, including all procedural matters.

¹ *UN Department of Political Affairs* is a key UN instrument for prevention and resolving deadly conflicts around the world. Its range of responsibilities is unbelievably wide, starting from political analysis and electoral assistance to peacemaking, peacebuilding and conflict prevention. DPA leads 13 current UN Political and Peacebuilding Missions, with one of them directed by the DPKO. Furthermore, the Department provides support to various UN investigative and fact-finding bodies and guides traveling envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General bringing to bear his “good offices” for the resolution of conflicts or the implementation of other UN mandates. The USG for Political Affairs, also referred as UN political chief, Mr. Jeffrey Feltman of USA, is a member of Secretary-General’s Policy Committee and chairs the Executive Committee on Peace and Security. More info about UN DPA is available here <http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa/>

² *UN DPA Security Council Affairs Division* assists the Council on a permanent basis with general, substantive and logistical support to its members and subsidiary bodies, including its numerous sanctions committees. Its trainings and support are especially indispensable bearing in mind changing composition of the Council and the principle of rotating presidency. The Division is headed by its Director, Movses Abelian from Armenia. More information about SCAD is available here http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa/main/issues/security_council_affairs

SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Member State	Permanent representative
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	María Cristina Perceval
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	Gary Quinlan
REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN	Agshin Mehdiyev
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	Li Baodong
FRENCH REPUBLIC	Gérard Araud
REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA	Gert Rosenthal
GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG	Sylvie Lucas
KINGDOM OF MOROCCO	Mohammed Loulichki
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN	Masood Khan
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Kim Sook
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Vitaly Churkin
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA	Eugène-Richard Gasana
TOGOLESE REPUBLIC	Kodjo Menan
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Sir Mark Lyall Grant
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Susan Rice

GENERAL PREPARATION BLOCK

Crisis Agenda

The IV Regional MUNRFE Session offers delegates **“crisis agenda” focused on the region of Asia and the Pacific only**. The Secretariat suggests 5 different agenda items for the Council, which will be included in the Agenda of the Council. At the Session, delegates are to make their priorities among these 5 items according to their national policies, specifics of the issues and its urgency. Moreover, **all the proceedings of the Council will be held in frames of the region of Asia and the Pacific**, meaning that **all crisis simulations** conducted by the Secretariat will be **focused on this region**, but not necessarily on the 5 issues proposed by in this Issue Book. This rule will be strictly observed by the Secretariat.

The SC may, in urgent circumstances, make additions to the Agenda at any time during the meeting. Any member of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, or the General Assembly as a body may request the inclusion of an item. Such a request should be made in the form of a letter addressed to the President of the SC. Such a request shall be numbered, duplicated and distributed by the Secretariat. Objections to the inclusion of an item may be submitted in written form for duplication and distribution. All items proposed for inclusion in the Agenda shall be, if possible, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and by basic documents or draft resolutions.

Important note: for the IV Regional MUNRFE Session SC procedural rule number 8 (SC-8) is subject to the jurisdiction of the Secretariat. Proposals and motions made under SC-8, if contradict the general requirements of the Session, will be ruled out by the President. Such rulings at the IV Regional MUNRFE Session are not subject to appeal by the delegates, unless stated by the Board of the Conference. **Delegates will be allowed to initiate SC-8 only in case of crisis simulations conducted by the Secretariat.**

During the preparation process for the Conference, delegates are to submit one Policy Paper and one Resolution to the Secretariat, while its agenda items shall be different. **In frames of “crisis agenda”, delegates are free to choose any relevant agenda items** for document-writing, which meet **certain requirements**:

1. agenda items lie in the peace and security sphere and meet the mandate of the Security Council;
2. agenda items belong to the region of Asia and the Pacific.

Remember, that the **choice of agenda items** shall be well-grounded, reflect the policy of the assigned country and **will be considered by the Secretariat during evaluation of documents**.

Specifics of debate process

In conditions of crisis agenda, the process of debates has its own uniqueness. Logically, the simulation of the UN SC work can be divided into two parts: agenda debates and issue debates.

Usually, debates start with opening rule SC-3 by the President, roll call procedure, quorum and majority determination. Attention: debates will not start if any member of P-5 is absent or there are less than 9 delegates present. However, in urgent circumstances the President may permit informal consultations without adoption of any decisions with less than 9 delegates present and voting.

After the roll call procedure the President is to announce the list of agenda items, drafted by the Secretary-General. The Council, in turn, may determine the order of agenda items according to its own priorities. It is determined by vote on the variants, proposed by the delegates under SC-9. The principle of “first majority wins” works during this type of voting. If no majority was received, the Secretariat order shall stand. After that, the delegates will be moved automatically to the issue debates (general debate on the first issue). This is to be announced by the President.

General debate on issue during the simulation of the UN SC slightly differs from ones in other bodies. The main difference that there is no speakers list here, thus delegates are allowed to speak anytime they initiate SC-23. Also, delegates are not limited in time for their speeches, number of questions, comments, etc. All the questions to the delegate’s speech should be asked by any member of the Council also during the speech, initiated under SC-23, so there is no any “SC-25 – point of inquiry” here. Under SC-25 the delegate of the UN SC may raise only Point of Order in occasion, when procedure is violated by any delegate or the President. In opposition to other Committees any questions to the President and personal privileges are initiated without usage of any specific rule.

Due to the fact that the work of the UN SC is very rapid, and suddenly, the situation, when it is necessary to change agenda, may appear, there is a special procedure for it. In order to add the agenda item to the list delegates should initiate SC-8 and the issue proposed will stand in the bottom of the list. *Please, remember that SC-8 is subject to moderation by the President at the IV Regional MUNRFE Session.* Then, reorder of the agenda (SC-9) is needed and this topic should be placed on the 2nd position right under the present one. Finally, under SC-28 (postponement of the debate), delegates will be moved to this issue; leaving the present one on the stage they have initiated SC-28. This motion requires simple majority voting and the President may allow speeches of 2 speakers in favor and 2 against procedure.

When the last agenda item of the Session is resolved, or Session is expired, the SC-27 adjournment of the meeting should be initiated by the delegates in order to close the Session.

Brief guidelines for preparation process

The problem of choosing the agenda items to debate and prepare the documents on remains one of the most difficult-to-resolve for the prospective delegates of the Security Council. The numerous ongoing conflicts, which are escalating from time to time in a very complicated region of Asia and the Pacific, constitute a great pool of potential agenda items of the Session. There are different approaches to choose the issues for your research and debates, but there is one unifying feature of all of them – you should cover as many conflicts as possible.

Before describing the process of designing your agenda items for the Conferences, we would like to stress the attention of the delegates on a few very important peculiarities of the Security Council Agenda:

1. The Security Council usually discusses only urgent, rapidly growing conflicts, which can be characterized as the situations of breach of peace, open violence or clashes. Please, consider such issues primarily, rather than deep and long problems of international peace and security, such as terrorism and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Though during the last decades, the agenda of the UN SC steadily broadened, including more open topics like children in armed conflicts, we would like to encourage prospective delegates to concentrate on more urgent and hot issues.

2. All agenda items of the Security Council are usually entitled as “Situation in...”, please, avoid long and difficult constructions in the name of your topics. Make it simple and clear.

Usually, the process of Agenda designing requires the delegate to research on the issues that the UN Security Council had actually discussed during the last 2-3years, to find out what issues were on the Agenda more frequently and also to research those crises that were not discussed in the UN.

Generally, the steps for making your choice are the following:

1. Read carefully the present Issue Book and the description of suggested agenda items especially.

2. Research on other crises and conflicts in Asia and the Pacific both discussed and ignored by the UN Security Council.

3. Make the comprehensive research on your State policy and interests, especially concerning Security Council questions. Identify, whether suggested agenda items follow your national priorities or not. If not – choose several conflicts that constitute a live interest and that are relevant (will be relevant) by the moment of the Session. Make sure that those issues comply with the jurisdiction and competence of the Council and correspond with you country’s policy.

4. Analyze successes and failures in solving these selected issues, taking into account not only the Council’s approaches, but all the parties involved.

5. Finally, basing on the peculiarities of your State's interests and the amount of information available, pick those two that will become your primary topics for document-writing. If even one of these topics is not from suggested agenda items, do not forget that at the Conference, except for crisis simulations, you will have to debate only in frames of those 5 issues prepared by the Secretariat.

Never left those topics that you did not include into your final list ignored! Keep updated on them, as they probably might occur on the Agenda due to the choice of other delegates.

While you will be researching, we strongly encourage you to use only relevant and official sources of information, because all your speeches and proposals should not contradict both internal and external policy of your respective States. Still, do not ignore analytics and reports, presented by international experts and professors – it might help you to get a deeper insight of the problem. Furthermore, we would encourage the delegates to visit the United Nations official web-site and download the verbatim records of Security Council meetings³. This very simple advice can help a delegate in two ways: the first way is that it assists much in making your own speech to be professional and the second way is that speech analysis of the politicians that represent your country can help in better understanding of your position towards the agenda item. Also you may study the speeches on related Agenda of the respective Presidents, Ministers of Foreign Affairs (in the UK this position is also titled as Foreign Secretary and in the USA it is Secretary of State), UN Senior Staff (Secretary-General, Under-Secretaries-General, Assistant Secretaries-General, Special Representatives of the Secretary-General) and other high officials that are competent to represent the country in international relations. Moreover, do not forget to study resolutions and other official decisions made not only by the UN Security Council, but other international and national entities also.

It is very important to be aware about positions of members of regional, religious, trade or military blocks that your State is a member of. Logically, in terms of the Council's decision-making process, influence of military blocks has the precedence all over other blocks. Furthermore, you may take a huge advantage by noting the positions of your opponents beforehand. E.g. if your State is a member of a big military block, you should know what your allies think about the problem on Agenda; but obviously you are to predict what your key opponents would do in order to defend their interests.

Finally, we remind you that except for UN SC Subsidiary Bodies, there are also other international entities and specialized agencies, which are actively involved in the SC activities and deserve your close attention:

1. UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA),

³ <http://www.un.org/en/sc/meetings/records/2013.shtml>

2. UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)⁴,
3. UN Department of Field Support (DFS)⁵,
4. UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)⁶,
5. UN Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)⁷,
5. UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG/CAAC)⁸,
6. UN Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide⁹,
7. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)¹⁰.

⁴ <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/about/dpko/>

⁵ <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/about/dfs/>

⁶ <http://www.un.org/disarmament/> - UN Secretariat branch to deal with long-term issues of disarmament and non-proliferation

⁷ Regional branch of the UNODA for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, and to coordinate the implementation of regional activities in Asia and the Pacific <http://www.unrcpd.org.np/index.php>

⁸ <http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/>

⁹ <http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/> - Special Adviser of the UN Secretary-General, who assists in protection of populations from genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes and crimes against humanity

¹⁰ *International Atomic Energy Agency* – is an independent international organization related to the United Nations system under the special agreement. The IAEA is a world's “Atoms for Peace” organization. The Statute, approved in October, 1956, outlines the three pillars of the Agency's work - nuclear verification and security, safety and technology transfer. The Agency is headed by the Director General and his six deputies and has two main governing bodies – the 35-member Board of Governors and the General Conference of IAEA Member States. The IAEA Secretariat is headquartered in Vienna, Austria. As of November 2012, the IAEA has 158 Member States. Official IAEA web site <http://www.iaea.org/>

CRISIS SIMULATION PECULARITIES

It is usually in a practice of MUNRFE Secretariat to elaborate challenges for the delegates. It is being done in order to make the debates more interesting, unpredictable, as well as to challenge the delegates in their professionalism, diplomatic skills and knowledge. Throughout its history, MUNRFE has worked out its own approach in fostering the debate process.

Such kind of approach is called “the Crisis simulation”, or simply referred as Crisis. Crisis is artificially invented situation in any part of the globe with any number of actors involved. It could concern any sphere from human security to world economy. It could be even an extraordinary event, which has not happened before, e.g. unleashing the Third World War or pandemic of unknown virus.

The history of crises has been started from the III International MUNRFE Conference when crisis affected the SC only. On the IV International MUNRFE Session there was the first crisis simulation for the entire Conference. Later on, the idea was elaborated further and implemented as historical crisis simulation, which thrown all delegates in the past as it was done during the VIII International MUNRFE Session. Also, the practices of joint sessions were introduced bringing together three Committees for discussing urgent Crises that affected the spheres of work of these Committees during IX International MUNRFE Session. Moreover, during the X International MUNRFE Session the futuristic Crises was prepared by the Secretariat, which resulted in the simulation of Caribbean Crises in the future and which led to the emergency session of the General Assembly uniting all the committees in one debate process.

Essentially, there are several crucial points for you to know, delegates. Always remember that any *crisis* is the highest priority ever and **must be solved as fast as it possible** (especially within the SC, when international peace and security together with human lives depend on your respond). Reluctance or ignoring will be considered as lacking professionalism along with accountability (the only possible reason for ignoring may be no compliance with jurisdiction of your Committee). Furthermore, all the information given you by Secretariat is the most official and relevant ever. Delegates may not doubt received news. In order you to understand what to do with crisis there is a small sample for you:

UN News Center

27 of December 2010

Piracy off the coast of Somalia have resulted a French ship “Bonsoir” hijacked in Aden Gulf with 7 sailors killed and 5 injured. The exact number of terrorists is unknown. The ship was transporting chemical wastes. Terrorists have laid down their demands: 1000 million USA dollars in 48hours. In addition to killing 23 hostages, pirates threaten with blowing the vessel and chemical contamination. Basing on ecologists’ estimation this will cause a great

ecocatastrophe with its affection on the 25% of southern hemisphere. World community is shocked; people all over the world are in expectation of the UN response.

Basing on this small, but quite informative message, you have to act. First of all, you need to formulate your point of view as a delegate, basing on your national policy. In order to do it, you may ask yourself the following questions:

- What is the root of the problem? What spheres does it affect?
- How many actors are involved and who are they? How many actors can be engaged in future?
- What is the possible reaction of other states, international organizations, regional blocs etc.? What are their interests and proposals?
- What would be the possible reaction and actions of my State, if such situation occurs in reality?

The main sense of any crisis is to see the real performance of delegates. It is possible to research on your preferred agenda items over a week, or a month, or even a year, but only abrupt changes, adversity could identify a really strong delegate. Test of your knowledge, your state policy awareness, professionalism, and risk-taking abilities is possible only in this kind of situation, while delegates were not specially prepared. Crisis simulation is the perfect opportunity to reveal your natural instinct along with knowledge and experience .It is a hard work and hard fight. Try to prepare yourself for everything you are able to. Remember, your personal contribution as a delegate in resolving crises is a key for your high evaluation.

Finally, the Secretariat highlights the fact, that **at the IV Regional MUNRFE Session all crisis simulations will be conducted in frames of the region of Asia and the Pacific only.**

FAQS AND PROCEDURAL CLICHÉS

Question: I have returned to the session from lunch on time and I am 100% ready to debate, but honorable President does not let the Council to reconvene the Session. What is wrong?

Answer: There are two possible variants of such a decision of the President: there are either less than 9 delegates present after the lunch time (no quorum), or one (or more) of the P-5 delegates is absent. In some occasions the President can let the Council to raise procedural motions but all substantives will be ignored.

Q: I had raised my placard while another delegate was speaking to the Body. When he had finished his speech, I was not recognized by the President, but the delegate of Uganda was. What have I done wrong?

A: Traditionally in the Security Council the motions are recognized in the order of their appearance, after the permission of the President for making motions is granted. This rule makes the debates more interesting and rapid. Furthermore, in the real UN SC representatives use their privilege to speak wisely – e.g. if one delegate put the substantive question to another, all other delegates will politely allow another delegate to answer the question. So, except for right of reply and point of order, point of personal privilege and point of information from the President, delegates are not allowed to raise their placards until the President asks for. But, the President, if necessary, may call upon representatives in alphabetical order of the English names of the members, if the explicit agreement from the Secretary-General is granted. Only in this case delegates, in order to signify their desire to make a motion, are allowed to stand their placards any time during the debates.

Q: I have introduced a new agenda item using SC-8, but in a couple of minutes another delegate introduced an item which duplicates the one I have introduced previously. Is there a chance to exclude that agenda item from the list?

A: Yes. You need to raise SC-8 and announce that your delegation moves to exclude the specific item. This motion will be recognized as a procedural matter and shall be voted upon.

Q: I have an urgent need to leave the room for a minute, but the President responds that my motion is incorrect. Is not it a right to initiate SC-25 Point of Personal Privilege in such a case?

A: In accordance with Security Council Procedural Rules there is no “SC-25 Point of Personal Privilege”, as SC-25 stands only for the “Point of Order.” You need just raise your placard and say “Point of Personal Privilege” when you are recognized (without pronouncing “SC-25”) and you will be granted.

Q: I need extra information about the procedure from the President, what motion should I initiate?

A: Like in the case with Point of Personal Privilege, “SC-25 Point of Information to the President” simply does not exist. You need to raise your placard and say “Point of Information”, when you are recognized the President will respond immediately.

Q: I have noticed that another delegate violated the dignity of my State in his speech. Despite everyone noticed that, the President did not react. How can I receive a right to speak immediately in order to defend my State?

A: Unfortunately, delegates are not allowed to raise SC-24 Right of Reply. But you can try to raise either Point of Information (more “soft” variant) or SC-25 Point of Order (more “serious” variant) and ask the President why he did not give you the right to speak, but do not forget that it is only in the President’s competence whether to grant the right of reply or not. Moreover, under SC-25 you may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Q: In his/her speech, the delegate asked me a question. Do I have a privileged right to speak under SC-23 after he/she finishes his/her speech, if other delegates also raised their placards?

A: No. Though you were addressed a question, the motions are to be recognized in order of their appearance. If you were not the first to raise your placard, another delegate will be recognized.

Q: The caucus is almost over, but I feel that the Council needs more time to discuss the issue informally. Is it in order to prolong the caucus without returning all delegates to their seats?

A: No. SC-27 requires voting procedure with 9 affirmative votes, in case if objection occurred. Even if you initiate SC-27, being in the caucus, the President will have to ask for objections, thus all the delegates will have to occupy their seats.

Q: I was really busy finishing my resolution, and while I was doing it, the Council voted for moving to the Substantive Debates. Is there a possibility for me to introduce my resolution?

A: Yes. You need to raise SC-15 Reconsideration of Proposals, and you will be allowed to explain the situation to the Council. Encourage the Council to move back to the General Debates in your speech and hopefully, you will be able to introduce your resolution. SC-15 is recognized as procedural motion and the Council will vote upon your proposal. You can also use this motion in other situations, when you need to encourage the Council to reconsider other motions (e.g. SC-28 Postponement of the Debates). Unfortunately, there is no possibility to initiate SC-15 during the Voting Bloc.

Q: The Committee is ready to discuss a draft resolution and we need to move forward to the Substantive Debates, but the President does not recognize SC-30 Moving to the Next Order of Business. What is wrong?

A: Unlike in usual Committees, the Security Council uses SC Procedural Rules and you need to use SC-28 Adjournment of Debate for this purpose.

Q: We have received crisis news and in order to work effectively we need to introduce a new agenda item. What is the correct way to do it?

A: You need to use the following chain of SC-rules: SC-8 Agenda (to add a new agenda item), SC-9 Order of Agenda Items (to reorder the items and place newly introduced one right after the present one), SC-28 Postponement of the Debates (to leave the present agenda item unresolved for a definite time or until the resolution on the more urgent issue is adopted and move to the General Debates on the more urgent one).

Q: One of the delegates raised SC-16 Division of Resolutions during the Voting Bloc. Does this mean that moving under SC-21 Method of Voting is out of order?

A: No, you may use SC-21 during the Voting Bloc prior to voting on the resolution. With the resolution divided, the voting will be conducted separately for the clauses, specified by the delegate, initiated SC-16, and the rest of the resolution in alphabetical order of the States' names. Though SC-21 requires no voting and it will surely pass, in the described case, the voting may take a lot of time, so think twice before you initiate roll call voting on a divided resolution.

Q: It happened so, that all the delegates sponsored the resolution, but before going to the Voting Bloc, I have noticed a mistake in the text and we need to amend the resolution before voting. Is it possible for the Council to amend the resolution in this case?

A: No. Sponsors are not allowed to initiate any amendments, thus you have no opportunity to correct the mistake being a sponsor. The way out for you is to be excluded from the sponsors list (using SC-14) and then you may pass friendly/unfriendly amendment (SC-11). After that, you may add your State to the sponsorship list again.

Q: During the voting on the resolution I have responded "yes, with explanation". My vote was count correctly, but the President did not allow me to explain my vote. What happened?

A: According to SC-22 Conduct During Voting, the President may permit the members to explain their vote after voting. Exceptions to this rule are proposers of a proposal put on vote, including sponsors of a resolution.

Q: We have 3 resolutions to vote on, but I strongly believe my resolution shall be put on vote first. Is there a possibility for me to do so?

A: Yes. You need to raise SC-10 Order of Resolutions during the Voting Bloc and suggest to the Council your variant of order of resolutions. Your motion will be considered as a procedural matter and put on vote. SC-10 is in order if more than 1 resolution is on the vote.

Q: I have an amendment to pass and I am not the sponsor of the resolution. Could you explain the procedure of making an amendment?

A: All amendments are in order only in the Substantive Debates. First of all, you need to write your amendment, than using SC-11 “Introducing an amendment” you need to formally introduce your amendment to the Council. When the President will recognize your amendment and will enumerate it, that means your amendment is introduced. Then, the President will ask the sponsors of the resolution whether they consider this amendment friendly or unfriendly. If no objections received from the sponsors – your amendment is friendly and is to be automatically included in the resolution. And if there is at least one objection – all the Council will vote upon your amendment during the Voting Bloc, subject to SC-19. Remember, preamble clauses of a resolution are not subject to any amendments.

Q: During the Voting Bloc I initiated SC-23, which was failed by the honorable President. What was wrong?

A: During the Voting Bloc delegates are limited to five SC-rules only: SC-10, SC-14, SC-16, SC-21 and SC-25. Moreover, delegates are not allowed to leave their seats, talk to each other, pass any notes and etc. Once a delegate leaves the room; he/she will not be able to return during the Voting Bloc. According to SC-22, after the President has announced the beginning of voting, no member shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting (SC-25 Point of Order), or to withdraw sponsorship of a resolution that was amended, which has to be moved immediately after it was amended (SC-14 Withdrawal of Sponsorship).

Q: It happened so, that 7 delegates abstained during the substantive vote, and other 8 delegates voted in favor, including all permanent members of the Council. Does it mean that according to P-19 Members President and Voting, delegates who abstain from voting on the motion are to be considered as not voting on this motion, the motion passes?

A: No. P-rules are completely out of order in the Security Council. According to SC-19, all substantive matters of the Council are to be decided only by nine affirmative votes including concurring votes of P-5. Abstention of a permanent member is not regarded as a veto. Still, you need to have no less than nine votes in favor in order to pass any resolution or amendment.

Q: When I came to the Council room, my yesterday's seat was occupied by another delegate. What happened?

A: Delegates of the Security Council are seated in alphabetical order of their English names. But, the beginning of this alphabetical circle may be changed at the discretion of the President. Still, the alphabetical order shall be preserved anyway.

Q: We have received crisis news. After short deliberations in the Council, I felt the necessity to discuss it with my teammates from other Committees. What should I do?

A: You need to raise SC-35 Call for Team Meetings. This motion requires nine affirmative votes including concurring votes of permanent members. If the motion passes, the President of the Council will notify the Secretary-General, who will give his decision whether to conduct the procedure of Team Meetings or not.

Q: The Council has sent its request for an Advisory Opinion to the International Court of Justice which is currently on the Session, concerning a very urgent issue and we are still waiting for ICJ respond. The Council has no opportunity to continue its work without that legal clarification. Do we have a chance to obtain legal information by other means?

A: If the ICJ is currently on the Session, you may initiate SC-4 Invitation to the Council and propose to the delegates to invite the Secretariat officer, capable in legal clarifications, e.g. the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs or the Registrar of the International Court of Justice. This motion requires a simple majority vote to pass. In turn, the President of the Council will do his best in order to execute the desire of the Council.

Q: In the SC Procedural Rules Table all SC-rules are divided into Active and Passive. Could you explain the difference?

A: If the rule is passive, it means that this rule works all the time and there is no need to initiate it, e.g. SC-18 and SC-19 – the Council constantly needs either just nine affirmative votes for procedural matters as provided in SC-18 or nine affirmative votes with no permanent member voting against for substantive matter as provided in SC-19. Active procedural rules are to be initiated by the delegates or the President in order to come in force, e.g. you need to use SC-11 in order resolution or amendment to be formally introduced for the Council. Sometimes, procedural rules are simultaneously active and passive. That means one part of a rule works all the time and another shall be initiated, e.g. SC-3—the President has general authority and powers without any special initiation, but at his discretion he/she may limit the time allowed to speakers.

SPEECH WRITING, QUESTIONING AND DEBATING TIPS

The realities of the Security Council make delegates to compose and present a lot of speeches during the session, as well as to prepare challenging questions in a second. In some cases you need to answer very fast, so you don't have time to think your words over. The following speech writing, questioning and debate tips will help you create great speeches very fast, to perform on the floor like you're a top professional debater and to make the session highly effective and enjoyable for yourself and your colleagues.

Tip 1: See the gist of things

Basically each delegate can say a thousand of words in the speech. The hardest task is to choose, how many of them do really matter. Use the method of key-wording: write down the words you've unconsciously paid attention to and address them in your next speech. This will help you to remember each argument and not to forget anything while speaking in response.

Tip 2: Grab the attention of the audience

Psychologists proved that people listen to a speaker for 12 seconds in order to determine, is this speech important for them or not, and to decide on further listening. Prepare a few universal attention grabbers (quotations, statistics, and historical facts), which will help you to keep the delegates on the track of your speech till the very end. Use them each time you're going to present a big speech.

Tip 3: Be engaged

The Security Council is supposed to be the hottest Committee at the session, because it discusses the most urgent and challenging issues. Still, it is not always so. Keep this in your mind while speaking. Make your speech emotional and you will make the work of Committee productive, interesting and hot. Pursue delegates to make decisions, motions and participate in each part of discussion.

Tip 4: Never speak for the sake of speaking

Sometimes it may seem that you've not raised a single motion for hours, and you start trying to keep your placard raised, even if it's not necessary. This is the worst mistake of the delegate. Never ask for the sake of asking. Speak only if you have something to tell to the Committee, don't try to simulate the activeness.

Tip 5: Question the idea, but not the delegate's credentials

It is highly valuable, when the delegate keeps and shows his/her professionalism in any occasion. Ask thoughtful questions, listen to the answer to your and others' questions, explain his/her position if you disagree with the proposal. Never question the credentials of the delegate, but try to question the very idea of his/her proposals and words.

Tip 6: Keep the question short and effective

There's not any time limit for speech in the Security Council. Still, if you want to ask a question, use your speech to ask it, but not to impress everyone with your deep knowledge of the issue. If you really want to hear an answer, try to keep your question within 15 second or so.

Tip 7: Demonstrate your interest

There are only 15 members in the Security Council. It means that you will surely communicate with each of 14 other delegations during the session. Thus, I'd advise you to personalize your approach to the delegates. Ask them for their opinion on some points of discussion. Consider these opinions as the most valuable and important things, because they constitute the future base of the Council's resolution.

Tip 8: Never say "I don't know"

"I don't know" is not a universal phrase to avoid the work. It is the indicator of the level of delegate's knowledge, passion and professionalism. Never say "I don't know". Even if you don't possess necessary information, or you really don't know the answer for the question you were addressed, try to find a different way to cope with it.

Tip 9: Don't let the session to drain your stamina

Work hard till the very end of the last minute of the session. Never waste your energy for the things which will not contribute to the result. Be patient, strong and keep your stamina, because finally, there can be a situation, when you will stay the only person to make the Committee work. Don't forget that leadership is an all-time thing.

Tip 10: Time is the biggest value in your work

Don't waste your time for useless things. You are the delegate of the Security Council, and thousands (or even millions) of lives depend on your decision, which is to be not only effective, but fast and effective.

LIST OF SUGGESTED AGENDA ITEMS

1. NON-PROLIFERATION/DPRK
2. SITUATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR
3. SITUATION IN THE SOUTH PHILIPPINES
4. SITUATION IN MYANMAR
5. MILITARY TENSIONS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

AGENDA ITEM 1: NON-PROLIFERATION/DPRK

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK) nuclear program is being an important issue to be discussed in the Security Council. The United Nations addressed to this problem in 2003 for the first time, but nuclear program history goes back in 1950s. In 1974, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea joined the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), same year the DPRK claims producing nuclear weapons. The DPRK signed and ratified Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1989. In 1992 the IAEA started its official inspections on DPRK nuclear facilities with some of those seemed suspicious to international experts. On March 12, 1993 the DPRK stopped obeying the IAEA standards, and, as a result, it quitted this organization on July, 13 1993. The Six-Parties, which included the DPRK itself, China, Japan, Russia, South Korea and the United States, started discussing the DPRK's nuclear program in 2003. After several intensive rounds the DPRK refused to negotiate, withdrew from the NPT and successfully launched nuclear ballistic long-range missiles.

As a reaction to planned U.S.- South Korea joint naval and air exercise right by the Demilitarized Zone, February 12th, 2013 the Central Telegraph Agency of Korea (DPRK's state-controlled media) "congratulated the People of Free Korea" with the underground nuclear test. The UN Security Council reacted by the unanimous adoption of resolution 2094 (2013) toughening the sanctions imposed on the state.. On March 13th DPRK unilaterally denounced the Armistice Agreement of 1953, which automatically means abandoning non-aggression obligations. Furthermore, on March 30th, 2013 DPRK issued a warning that it is going to act with ROK according to the "laws of the war", thus cutting the emergency communication channel with the South and suspending entering checkpoints on the border with ROK.

The international community, especially Six Party Talks member-states, has expressed their grave concern at recent developments of the problem. The U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry paid special visits to Beijing, Seoul and Tokyo to meet with respective state leaders and foreign ministers of China, South Korea and Japan. Secretary Kerry clearly stated the official position of the U.S. on the matter: "And as a result of that discussion, to underscore our joint commitment to the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful manner." The State Councilor of China Mr. Yang Jiechi remarked that "China is firmly committed to upholding peace and stability and advancing the denuclearization process on the peninsula. We maintain that the issue should be handled and resolved peacefully through dialogue and consultation." Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Yun-Byung se stated: "Regarding security, Korea and the U.S. have already very concrete strategies being implemented. And so regarding the deterrence, I believe that it will be quite effective regarding North Korea's WMDs. And we are moving in that direction." Though, Minister Yun hasn't mentioned exact "strategies" are to be implemented in future.

Useful links

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=69&Body=democratic+people&Body1=Korea>

http://topics.nytimes.com/top/news/international/countriesandterritories/northkorea/nuclear_program/index.html

http://www.nti.org/media/pdfs/dprk_1.pdf? =1340062449

AGENDA ITEM 2: SITUATUIN IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

In August 1947 after the liberation from British rule, India and Pakistan became separate and independent nations formally divided along sectarian lines. But there were also 562 princely states which, according to the Indian Independence Act 1947, got a right to choose whether to join India or Pakistan or remain independent. Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir refused to associate his kingdom with any of the states, but eventually had to merge with India during the Indo-Pakistani war of 1947 when, intending to conquer the Muslim-majority state, Pakistani tribals reached the outskirts of Srinagar. The agreement which ceded Jammu and Kashmir to India was signed by the Maharaja in exchange for military support and the promise of a referendum on independence, which has never been held.

In 1949 under the supervision of the United Nations (UN) the parties signed the Karachi agreement, which established a ceasefire and drew a line between the states. The ceasefire line gave Pakistan one-third of the territory, including the province called Azad Jammu and Kashmir, which got more freedom and the Northern Areas which were put under the dictatorship of the government. In its turn India according to the agreement received two-thirds of the dispute territory: Jammu, Ladakh and the Kashmir Valley. In January 1948, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted Resolution 39 (1948), establishing the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) to investigate and mediate the dispute. Later following the recommendation of UNCIP, the UN Secretary-General appointed the Military Adviser to support the Commission on military aspects and provided for a group of military observers which formed the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). On 30 March 1951, following the termination of UNCIP, the Security Council, by its resolution 91 (1951) prolonged the mandate of UNMOGIP with the functions of observing the ceasefire, investigating any complaints of its violations and submitting the results of investigation to each party and the Secretary-General. In 1972, under the terms of the Simla agreement, the ceasefire line was renamed into the Line of Control. Being not terminated by the UNSC the mission of UNMOGIP has been maintained with those same arrangements since then.



Nowadays, after the 66 years of conflict, it still remains unsolved and constitutes a threat for peace and security in the whole South Asia region. Jammu and Kashmir are divided and claimed by both nations, Pakistan still controls the northern and western one-third of the territory, while India

has control of the southern area. The experts see few options of conflict solving but all of them still have their weak points, which make them almost impossible to realize. The first variant is accepting the status quo and the Line of Control as the official borders of the states. But Pakistan is not ready to give India the Muslim Kashmir valley, moreover, this option does not take into account the moving for independence in Kashmir, which over the years is becoming stronger. The other way of possible solution includes providing independence to either the whole Kashmir or its part and the Valley. Though the majority of the region's inhabitants stand for the independence of Jammu and Kashmir, the disputing states will hardly agree for such solution as it would endanger the general integrity of their countries. The third option is the one suggested in the 1960s, which implies the division of the region along the line of the River Chenab. India would be left with approximately 3,000 square miles of territory out of 84,000 square miles. This solution would require the voluntary agreement of India to give up territory which it wants to retain and mean a victory of Pakistan in the long-lasting dispute, what is obviously hardly suitable for India.

Tensions between India and Pakistan increased after a series of nuclear tests in mid 1998, as the states sought to demonstrate military parity. For now both rivals possess nuclear weapon and remain in the state of arms race. Pakistan, with an estimated 90 to 120 warheads, is now believed to be churning out more plutonium than any other country on the planet. According to the estimates, Pakistan is now on its way to overcome the UK on the position of the world's 5th largest nuclear power. Moreover, the situation is complicated by the fact that Pakistan is highly involved in the terrorists' activities. The state continues to face the brunt of the Islamist extremism and terrorism that it has long produced and exported. According to partial data compiled by the South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP), during 2012 the country recorded a total of at least 6,211 terrorism-related fatalities. All this takes place against the background of the state standing on the brink of collapse with the large swaths of the country staying literally beyond the control of the central government.

Useful links

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/south_asia/03/kashmir_future/html/

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/south_asia/2002/kashmir_flashpoint/default.stm

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmogip/index.shtml>

AGENDA ITEM 3: SITUATION IN THE SOUTH PHILIPPINES

History of the Mindanao Conflict

CONFLICT IN THE SOUTH PHILIPPINES



Mindanao is a large island at the southern end of the Philippine archipelago, lying close to Indonesia and Malaysia, with a current population of more than 20 million people. The island is inhabited by numerous ethnic groups, including the dominating communities of *Moro*, *Bajao*, *Visayan*, *Lumad* and *Latino Zamboangueno*. The *Moro people* are a population of indigenous Philippine Muslims, accounting the largest non-Christian group in the whole country, and comprising about 5% of the total Philippine population. Their struggle for self-determination dates back to 1565. In the 16th century the

Spanish colonialists converted the majority of the inhabitants to Catholicism, but never succeeded in getting Mindanao under their control. In the beginning of the 20th century American settlers subdued the whole Philippine archipelago, but did not manage to integrate the *Moro people* into the established political and social order.

The situation in the country was relatively stable for a period after independence in 1946, but with the increased flow of Christian settlers to Mindanao in the late 1960s, the conflict inflamed on a higher scale. The resettlement was actively promoted by the central Manila government of President *Ferdinand Marcos*, and finally led to the state of grave disparity on the island with a Christian majority overall and the Muslim majority areas concentrated in the central and southwestern regions: Region IX - *Western Mindanao*, Region XII — *Central Mindanao*, and the *Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao*, or ARMM.

The Muslim secessionist movement aimed at forming a separate Islamic State, *Bangsamoro*, began in 1969 with the *Moro National Liberation Front* (MNLF), followed further by the *Moro Islamic Liberation Front* (MILF). The cause for the ongoing conflict was the so called “*Jabidab Massacre*”, which took place in 1968 with the 68 Filipino Muslim military trainees murdered by soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Consequently, in 1969-1976 the MNLF waged a war on the Philippine government. In 1976 the parties of the conflict undertook the attempt of a ceasefire by the *Tripoli Agreement*. The document provided that Mindanao would remain a part of the Philippines but the 13 of its provinces would be under the autonomous government for the *Bangsamoro People*. Unfortunately, the agreement was violated and almost ignored by the Government and the violence continued. In the beginning of her term, the newly elected President *Corazon Aquino* arranged in 1986 a meeting with the MNLF chairman *Nur Misuari* in Sulu, opening a long round of negotiations between the Government and the opposition group. As a result, in 1989, the ARMM was created

under *Republic Act No. 6734*. In September 1996 the Philippine Government and MNLF signed a final peace agreement stipulating that the ARMM would have a legislative assembly, executive council, special regional security forces, and an economic and financial system. Under President *Fidel V. Ramos* (1992-1998) the negotiations were still in the process, but with the inauguration of *Joseph Estrada* the peace talks were suspended and an “all-out war” against the MILF was declared. By July 2000, the main headquarters of MILF, *Camp Abubakar*, got overrun by government forces. In response, the former MNLF chief and ARMM Governor *Nur Misuari* urged his supporters to attack governmental institutions in order to prevent the holding of the ARMM elections. In 2002 the resumed formal peace talks in Malaysia resulted in two agreements: the *Implementing Guidelines on the Humanitarian, Rehabilitation and Development Aspects of the 2001 Tripoli Agreement on Peace*, and the *joint communiqué creating the Ad Hoc Joint Action Group (AHJAG) of the GRP and MILF to run after terrorists and criminals in central Mindanao*. But again the diplomatic attempts were halted by then President Arroyo and a new war was declared against the MILF. After that a period of successes and failures of peace establishment followed. In August 2011 the current President Aquino met with MILF chair Al Haj Murad Ibrahim in Tokyo, Japan. However, at least 30 soldiers were killed in several provinces surrounding the Moro Gulf, and the MILF was blamed for violating a ceasefire.

The pact signed on 15 October 2012 between the MILF and the Philippine government was recognized as a breakthrough in resolving the long-standing conflict but still is believed to be far from a final peace. The obstacles ahead are huge. As of early November 2012, the *Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre* estimated that over 272,000 people have been displaced in Mindanao since January 2012. Nearly two-thirds of these displacements, or 164,228, have been conflict-related.

Useful links

<http://www.peacebuildingdata.org/sites/m/pdf/WB->

[WFP CentralMindanaoSurvey KeyFindings.pdf](http://www.peacebuildingdata.org/sites/m/pdf/WB-CentralMindanaoSurveyKeyFindings.pdf)

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/asia/south-east-](http://www.crisisgroup.org/~/media/Files/asia/south-east-)

[asia/philippines/152_counterinsurgency_vs_counter_terrorism_in_mindanao.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/asia/south-east-asia/philippines/152_counterinsurgency_vs_counter_terrorism_in_mindanao.pdf)

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/asia/south-east-asia/philippines/240-the-philippines-breakthrough-in-mindanao.pdf>

<http://www.wfp.org/content/conflict-and-displacement>

<http://www.mindanews.com/>

AGENDA ITEM 4: SITUATION IN MYANMAR

“Prejudice and violence against members of ethnic and religious minorities run the risk of dividing the country in its commendable national reconciliation efforts, undermine national solidarity, and upset prospects of peace-building”

- Navanethem Pillay, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

For more than years, since 1948, the Government of Burma (later Myanmar) has battled diverse ethnic insurgencies. These ethnic minority insurgent groups have sought to gain greater autonomy, or in some cases, independence from the dominant ethnic Burman majority. The Government justifies its security measures as necessary to maintain order and national unity. However, most major insurgent groups have reached individual accommodations which provide varying levels of stability and autonomy from central government control. In 1989 the Government began a policy of seeking cease-fire agreements with most ethnic insurgent groups along the borders. The Government reinforces its firm military rule with a pervasive security apparatus led by the military intelligence organization, the Directorate of Defense Services Intelligence (DDSI). Control is buttressed by arbitrary restrictions on citizens' contacts with foreigners, surveillance of government employees and private citizens, harassment of political activists, intimidation, arrest, detention, and physical abuse. The authorities continue to regard the Muslim and Christian religious minorities with suspicion. Moreover, there is a concentration of Christians among some of the ethnic minorities against whom the army has fought for decades. Religious publications, like secular ones, remained subject to control and censorship. Those residents unable to meet the restrictive provisions of the citizenship law, such as ethnic Chinese, Arakanese, Muslims, and others must obtain prior permission to travel. In regions controlled by insurgent groups such as the Shan state, or in areas controlled by groups that have negotiated cease-fires with the Government such as the Wa territory, there are credible reports that these groups engaged in narcotics production and trafficking. In combat zones or in areas controlled by ethnic minorities, the insurgents subjected civilians to forced labor. Antigovernment insurgent groups were also responsible for violence, including deploying land mines and conducting ambushes that caused both civilian and military deaths. The insurgents committed retaliatory killings, rapes, and other atrocities against civilians. Karen National Union troops reportedly are led by child soldiers. In 2009, the regime began pressuring ceasefire groups to join a Border Guard Force (BGF)--an integrated unit of Burma Army and ceasefire group soldiers, with Burma Army soldiers occupying the key positions; no major ceasefire group has agreed to these demands. In June 2009 the Burma Army and its affiliate, the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army, launched an attack against the Karen National Union. In August 2009 the Burma Army defeated the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army, an ethnic Kokang group, in an offensive in which thousands of people fled to China and the Burma Army

destroyed a weapons and narcotics processing facility in the Kokang region. In the wake of the November 2010 elections, the Burma Army launched a series of attacks against armed ethnic groups in Karen and Shan States. In June 2011, fighting broke out between the Burmese Army and the Kachin Independence Army in northern Burma's Kachin State with clashes continuing as of August 2011. Currently, the active military clashes are over, however, particular political and civil management issues still arise, thus contributing to disorder in country.

Useful links

<http://www.un.int/wcm/content/site/myanmar/pid/2669>

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/crisiswatch/crisiswatch-database.aspx?CountryIDs=%7b7E12FB4D-6C23-449D-AF08-550AD5FD2F2E%7d>

<http://www.burmalibrary.org/show.php?cat=15>

<http://www.peri.umass.edu/fileadmin/pdf/Myanmar.pdf>

AGENDA ITEM 5: MILITARY TENSIONS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

Brief introduction

The three million square kilometers South China Sea is “the maritime heart” of Southeast Asia. For the region of Asia and the Pacific, the South China Sea has always been considered as a major “flashpoint”, the significance of these islands is taken on due to the presence of rich natural resources such as oil, hydrocarbon, manganese nodules and fish, as well as their strategic location being the world’s second



busiest international sea lane in South East Asia. The basis of the South China Sea dispute is a series of complex, legal, technical and geographic components. Nevertheless, the issues involving territory and sovereignty are the most pervasive security problems facing the region. Therefore, sovereignty over parts of these waters for several decades has been claimed by big players of the region, in particular, the People’s Republic of China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Indonesia. China claims the Spratly and the Paracel islands as well as the surrounding waters and has attempted to prevent the other claimants, whether Vietnam, the Philippines or Malaysia, from developing the oil and gas potential of their own claim zones. All claimants except Brunei maintain some form of presence in the water area. Vietnam reportedly has stationed troops on 21 islands, the Philippines on 8, China on 6, Malaysia on 3 and Taiwan on 1. Non-claimants most immediate distress involves the question of the freedom of navigation through this important sea lane linking Middle East, South Pacific, Southeast and Northeast Asian and the North American markets and resources. Since the nature of this dispute is considered to be political, a number of diplomatic efforts for peaceful settlement have been undertaken.

The UN mediation

The dispute in the South China Sea is a rare issue of the discussion in the United Nations (UN) due to the fact that mainly the attempts to resolve it were made in terms of multilateral diplomacy, bilateral negotiations and mediation of the regional arrangements. Nonetheless, the legal framework is still comprised of the UN documents, which should be examined properly in the process of preparation. These include:

Geneva Convention on Continental Shelf (1958),

Geneva Convention on Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone (1958),

ICJ Judgments of the Fisheries case (1951),

ICJ Judgments of the North Sea case (1969),
ICJ Judgments of Greenland and Jan Mayen case (1993),
ICJ Judgments of the Ligitan and Sepadan case (2003),
UN Resolution A/Res/59/24,
and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).

Moreover, recently, the UN Secretary General, H.E. Ban Ki-moon, made a rare intervention in the deepening South China Sea dispute, urging an “amicable” settlement but offering assistance if need be. Before that, one of the conflict’s parties, the Philippines launched an unprecedented move to force China to a UN arbitration panel over the legality of its nine-dash line - the basis for Beijing's claim to virtually the entire South China Sea. The core of the case filed by the Philippines is that a number of islands claimed by China are not islands at all. According to Manila’s argument, they are the “rocks”—the quotation marks are in the original legal filing. Not being islands, they cannot give China a 12-nautical mile territorial claim to the waters around the alleged islands. The arbitration of this dispute involves a panel of five judges, one appointed by each of the rival claimants, with the remaining three being agreed upon jointly.

Current state of affairs

Unfortunately, even though there is a progress in mediation between some of the parties, still the issue remains to impose the threat to security in the region. In March 2013 Vietnam has accused a Chinese vessel of firing a flare on a Vietnamese fishing boat that set its cabin alight in the disputed South China Sea. According to Vietnam, the fishing boat was near the Paracel islands when an unidentified Chinese vessel chased it and fired the flare, the government said in a statement issued late Monday. Hanoi demanded that China punish those responsible and pay reparations to the fishermen whose boat was damaged. Being highly concerned with the recent developments, in April 2013 ASEAN (Association of the Southeast Nations) Secretary-general Le Luong Minh at his meeting with President of Indonesia asked for his mediation to address the South China Sea territorial dispute. For the foreseeable future, the South China Sea will be both a hot-spot and continuous challenge for the region and the whole international community, involving almost all the biggest global and regional actors and evolving the unrest in the area strategically significant for all the Asia and the Pacific.

Useful links

http://www.iho-ohi.net/iho_pubs/standard/S-23/S23_1953.pdf

<http://www.scmp.com/comment/insight-opinion/article/1138003/legal-route-resolve-south-china-sea-dispute-political>

http://www.un.org/depts/los/nippon/uniff_programme_home/fellows_pages/fellows_papers/nguyen_0506_vietnam.pdf

<http://www.cfr.org/east-asia/armed-clash-south-china-sea/p27883>

<http://www.nbr.org/publications/element.aspx?id=522>

<http://www.nbr.org/research/activity.aspx?id=151>

DOCUMENT PREPARATION BLOCK

General information on documents

All delegates of the Security Council should submit 1 Policy Paper prior the Session. The delegates are also supposed to submit 1 Resolution on the agenda item different from the topic of their Policy Paper. In frames of the Committee's Crisis Agenda requirements, delegates are free of choice of any topic for both documents.

The deadline for both documents is **27 April 2013, 16:59 (MSK)**, e-mail for submission is ivrc.board@gmail.com. The name format is the following:

“Country_SC_PP_#Agenda item.doc” for Policy Paper, e.g. “*Burkina-Faso_SC_PP_1.doc*”

“Country_SC_Res_#Agenda item.doc” for Resolution, e.g. “*Burkina-Faso_SC_Res_2.doc*”

Please, take into account that in case you are late with your documents sending, you will not have a chance to get high scores for them. Anyway, if you are eventually late with the deadlines, it does not mean that you must not send your documents at all.

Please, contact us if you have any questions:

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Policy Paper Requirements

A Policy Paper should be prepared by each delegate for the item that delegate considers necessary to discuss. The issue for policy paper can be formed basing on the delegate's choice, but according to certain requirements stated in General Preparation Block. The written statements serve several functions for the delegation preparing for the Conference. First, it provides an important exercise in the concise expression of national policy views. Second, it provides an important guide post in the preparation efforts. Third, it will provide a policy reference file in each Committee during the Conference Session. Fourth, hopefully it will foster clearer, more concise and directed Committee discussions. The Policy Paper must be **2/3 of the “international A4” sheet in length.**

It must consist of three paragraphs and contain the following:

The first paragraph

- Background of the main elements of the problem or concern (e.g. brief historical overview of the issue)
- UN action taken in the past on the issue

The second paragraph

- Provide the current status of the issue,
- Current action or resolutions by the UN (i.e. current or last session of UN);

The third paragraph

- Main reasons that support your country's point of view or position on the issue, o strongest reasons favoring opposition and strongest points of rebuttal,
- Solution or resolution your country might propose to the issue. The proposed solution should be directed toward the issue at the international level and not toward the selected country's internal policy.

Policy Paper Format:

Margins: Up -2 cm, Down – 1,5 cm, Left – 3 cm, Right- 1,5 cm.

When you are writing the **heading** of the document: first you write the **name of the country**, then single space, **name of the committee**, then single space, **agenda item**, then double space and the first paragraph starts. The heading of the Policy Paper is all in Capital Letters, there is **no indent** in the beginning of each paragraph. There is a single space between each paragraph; the entire text should be justified (on both margins). Make sure you use Times New Roman, 12, single-spaced.

Policy Paper Sample

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SECURITY COUNCIL

SITUATION IN SYRIA

During the last 20 months the conflict between the Governmental forces and opposition groups in Syria overgrew in the ongoing military clashes that, according to the Human Rights Council Commission of Inquiry report of 16 August 2012, cost over 30,000 lives of the Syrian people. The was raised in the United Nations Security Council (UN SC) in 2011, and on 14 April 2012 the Resolution 2042 authorizing the deployment of 30 military observers to Syria was adopted. Further in a week, the Resolution 2043 established the UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS). However, bringing no significant change to the situation its mandate expired on 19 August 2012. The posterior attempts of the new Joint United Nations–League of Arab States Special Envoy to Syria, Lakhdar Brahimi, and Syrian government to achieve ceasefire failed due to the incessant terrorist attacks in Damascus and Aleppo and piecemeal actions of the National Coalition of the Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces (SNCROF).

Despite the mediation efforts of the Joint Envoy and the strong intentions of the UN to restore peace, the clashes across the state continue. The latest violation of the Syrian-Israeli ceasefire on 17-18 November 2012 demonstrates the increasing involvement of neighboring countries to the military conflict. Turkey's recognition of the SNCROF as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people together with its request to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to deploy NATO missiles on its territory considerably aggravate the tensions between governments. Moreover, as stated by identical letters from Syria to the UN SC, numerous terrorist groups from neighboring countries commit attacks against Syrian civilians causing dozens of casualties as shown by the latest events of 1 December 2012 in al-Ghasola district. The situation aggravates with the unfolded humanitarian crisis raising the number of refugees registered in neighboring countries above 430,000, according to the report of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The People's Republic of China believes that any external military interference will jeopardize security diffusing the social unrest throughout the region. We consider that a diplomatic solution and phased approach should be sought. Firstly, distinguishing carefully the organized opposition groups from terrorists, the complete ceasefire should be achieved on a region-by-region basis. Secondly, China is fully convinced that a roadmap for Syrian political transition should be elaborated by the Syrian government and SNCROF with the assistance of Mr. Brahimi and other relevant international actors. Finally, we expect the UN Member States to address the humanitarian crisis by strengthening support to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' Syria Regional Response. China believes that implementation of these steps is vital for stabilizing the overall situation and will definitely lead to legitimate political transition in the country.

Resolution Requirements

The Security Council's decisions usually come in the form of Resolutions.

A resolution is a formal statement of opinion or recommendation to be presented to the appropriate organ of MUNRFE for adoption. Armed with a full understanding of its country's stand on an issue, a delegation can draft a suitable resolution on the issue. The item for resolution as well as for Policy Papers depends on delegates' choice, but according to the Conference requirements.

Resolutions are the basic decisions or statements of the constituent units of the United Nations. While drafted by individual states or groups thereof, they declare the official policy for the particular organ or body. While resolutions have a standard format, they may serve different purposes. Most resolutions state or reaffirm policy of the body on a particular item. Some resolutions include an entire treaty, declaration, or convention, making it available for state accession. Some resolutions may give directions, requests, or suggestions to other UN bodies, other international bodies, or specific funds and programs. They may condemn the actions of a state, urge collective action, and, in the case of the Security Council, require compulsory compliance.

The length of resolution is not limited but should be of a reasonable size and sufficient for encompassing all important details.

The resolution is divided into two parts: preamble and operative. The preamble phrases are the justifications for action. They denote Charter authorization for action, past resolution precedents, and statements about the particular problem. They are similar to the given in a logic proof. All actions taken in the resolution should be deductible from or supported by the preamble phrases. The policy portion of the resolution is composed of operative paragraphs. Each of these starts with a verb.

Taken as a whole, the operatives should deal thoroughly with one complete idea and should be arranged in logical progression. They should not be a collection of unrelated thoughts or statements on a broad topic. Instead, the resolution should deal as completely as possible with a given aspect of a topic. In doing so, more states can become involved in the resolution process, the quality of the resolutions will improve, and the overall treatment of a topic will be more detailed and specific.

Delegations are required to submit one high quality draft resolution on one agenda item prior to Conference. Additionally, delegates are encouraged to draft resolutions on each of the other agenda items they deem necessary to discuss before Conference. All drafts should reflect the positions of ideal outcomes desired by the countries represented. At the Conference however, it is stressed that these resolutions should not be expected to be submitted to the President in their draft form or unchanged. They should rather, be seen as starting points for discussion and negotiation with other countries during caucus sessions. It is expected that delegates, while striving

to role play their countries accurately, should strive to combine the best parts of several draft resolutions. The result should be the creation of a more comprehensive resolution on which there is greater consensus.

Resolution Format

Margins: Up -2 cm, Down – 1,5 cm, Left – 3 cm, Right- 1,5 cm.

The **heading** of the resolution looks like this:

First line: SC/4/1/Res.1; SC means Security Council; 4 – number of Session (in our case it is always 4 since this is the IV Regional MUNRFE Session), 1 – number of agenda item, Res.1 – number of a resolution.

No space

Second: Committee name – Security Council

No space

Third: you just write IV Regional MUNRFE Session

No space

Forth: name of the country you represent (also referred as sponsorship list)

Then **double** space

Name of the resolution centered and in capital letters

Then **single** space and you write the phrase: *The Security Council, (italicized, with 1.25 centimeters indent at the beginning and coma afterwards)*

Then **single** space and first preamble clause starts

There is a **single** space between the clauses, and **double** space between preamble and operative clause.

The entire text should be **justified** (on both margins), there is a 1.25 centimeters **indent** at the beginning of all preamble and operative clauses.

Make sure you use **Times New Roman, 12, single-spaced.**

Resolution Sample

SC/4/3/Res.1
Security Council
IV Regional MUNRFE Session
The People's Republic of China

RESPONSE TO THE INCREASING THREAT IMPOSED BY SITUATION IN NORTHERN MALI TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The Security Council,

Recalling its Resolutions 2056, 2071 (2012), its Presidential Statements of 26 March 2012 (S/PRST/2012/7), 4 April 2012 (S/PRST/2012/9) as well as its press statements on Mali and the Sahel of 22 March 2012, 9 April 2012, 18 June 2012, 10 August 2012 and 21 September 2012,

Recalling also all its relevant Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, on Children in armed conflicts and on Protection of civilians in armed conflicts,

Referring to its Resolution 2033 (2012) aimed at strengthening the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations, particularly the African Union, in maintaining international peace and security,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali,

Strongly emphasizing its categorical rejection of any statements regarding the self-proclaimed independence of Northern Mali made by the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) and the Ansar Dine Islamist group,

Remaining deeply concerned with the severely aggravating humanitarian situation and increasing insecurity in the Sahel region complicated by the illicit arms trafficking within and outside the region, along with the belligerent actions of armed rebel and terrorist groups present on the territory of Northern Mali,

Deeply alarmed by the continuing violation of human rights, the flagrant violence against women and children, killings, hostage-taking, pillaging, theft, destruction of cultural and religious sites and recruitment of child soldiers committed in the Malian regions of Gao, Tombouctou, Kidal and Mopti, by armed extremist groups,

Expressing concern about the ineffectiveness of the Security and Armed Forces of Mali in their attempts to restore the State's sovereignty territorial integrity and eliminate the terrorist and other criminal networks, particularly related to Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and its affiliated groups holding their activities in the north of the country,

Commending the decision of the Foreign Affairs Council of the European Union on 19 November 2012 to present to the European Commission a crisis management concept for a military training mission in Mali, and *looking forward* to its approval on 10 December 2012,

Welcoming the Conclusions of the Support and Follow-up Group on Mali, which marked the necessity of Mali to reengage in multilateral diplomatic efforts and the need to review the existing plans of assistance to the country, reached at the meeting held by the African Union in consultation with the United Nations and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in Bamako on 19 October 2012,

Taking note of the African Union Peace and Security Council communiqué dated 13 November 2012 requesting the authorization of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) deployment under the Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and extension of the required support to the Malian defense and security forces through the establishment of a dedicated Trust Fund,

Reiterating its appreciation to the efforts of the African Union and the ECOWAS on resolving the crisis in Mali, as well as the significant role played by other regional and international organizations, neighboring states and countries of the region,

Having examined the Report of the United Nations Secretary-General on the situation in Mali submitted pursuant to the Resolution 2071 (2012),

Determining that the situation in Mali constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the sufficient progress made by the Malian Government of National Unity and Interim President of the state, Dioncounda Traore, in addressing the institutional crisis caused by the forcible seizure of power by the members of the Armed Forces of Mali on 22 March 2012;

2. Reiterates its previous urgencies to the Transitional authorities in Mali to facilitate the implementation of its main transitional objectives, in particular, the restoration of the State authority over the regions of Gao, Toumbouctou, Kidal and Mopti and the organization of free, fair and transparent elections in the first quarter of 2013 pursuant to the Resolution 2059 (2012);

3. Welcomes also the appointment of Mr. Romano Prodi as the United Nations Special Envoy on the Sahel being grateful to his diplomatic efforts on the elimination of the crisis in the region and anticipating the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel in the early 2013;

4. Commends and encourages the mediation efforts of the president of Burkina Faso, Mr. Blaise Compaore, and notes with appreciation the successful establishment of negotiation process between the Malian Government of National Unity, Islamist Ansar Dine and the Tuareg Azawad National Liberation Movement (MNLA) on 4 December 2012 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso;

5. Notes with satisfaction the results of the Ouagadougou talks, particularly the joint statement of Ansar Dine and the MNLA proclaiming their respect for national unity and territorial integrity of Mali, and rejection of any form of extremism and terrorism;

6. Urges the Malian rebel groups not associated with Ansar Dine and MNLA to refrain from any relations to terrorist organizations, namely AQIM and its affiliated groups, deny terrorism and extremism as instruments of political struggle;

7. Strongly condemns the outrageous violation of human rights, cruel executions, floggings and stoning committed under the extremely strict interpretation of Sharia law, sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment of minors into the armed ranks in the regions out of the Malian authority, and therefore demands all groups in the north of Mali cease all abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide military and security planners to assist ECOWAS and the African Union, in close consultation with the countries of the Sahel region, namely Mali, Algeria, Mauritania and Niger, and all other stakeholders and international organizations in order to synchronize the plan of the AFISMA deployment with regional and international plans for counter-terrorism, border control and combating criminal networks;

9. Invites the African Union, ECOWAS and other interested parties to participate in a special meeting with the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1373 (2001) concerning Counter-Terrorism seeking the aim of improving the proposed plan of the Support Mission in Mali in line with the reality of threat imposed by the terrorists active presence in the region;

10. Requests also the Secretary-General to submit, within forty days after the adoption of this Resolution, a written report on the implementation of the present Resolution, including assistance provided under paragraph 8, and detailed assessment of the AFISMA deployment plan improvement consistent with the paragraphs 8 and 9 above;

11. Declares its readiness, upon the successful implementation of the measures prescribed in the paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 above, to answer the request of the African Union Peace and Security Council to authorize the deployment of the AFISMA and extend the needed support to the Security and Armed Forces of Mali with the establishment of a Trust Fund;

12. Welcomes the initiative of the Foreign Affairs Council of the European Union to mobilize funds from the African Peace Facility for the operation in Mali,

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Presidential Statement Requirements

Sometimes, the UN SC passes its decisions in the format of Presidential Statements (or Statements by the President of the Council).

The Presidential Statement is the document which often doesn't contain any specific action to be undertaken by the Council, but it reflects the position of the Council on the particular act of event. Through the Presidential Statement, the Council can express its gratitude, concern, welcome, mourn or condemn something. Traditionally, Presidential Statements are written for the agenda items proposed to the Council by another UN bodies or non-SC member, and which does not require any urgent actions, or it is impossible for the Council to initiate any action concerning the issue, also Presidential Statements are used in order to reflect on another bodies' requests, inquires, etc. Presidential Statement usually does not have any size limitations, and it is written without strict format requirements, except that it uses the same heading as in the Councils' Resolutions, and there is no sponsorship for the Presidential Statements.

The Statement is to be signed by the President of the Security Council as a testimony to the fact, that the Statement represents the official policy and attitude of the Council concerning particular issue. If signed, there is **no voting procedure** conducted in order to pass the Presidential Statement.

Presidential Statement Sample

SC/4/1/PS 1
Security Council
IV Regional MUNRFE Session

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON AL-QAEDA TERRORIST ATTACKS IN UKRAINE AND GEORGIA

The United Nations Security Council mourns the loss of life at the hands of Al-Qaeda terrorists in Ukraine and categorically condemns this attack as well as the attempt to detonate explosives in Georgia perpetrated this 18 of April 2009.

The United Nations SC strongly encourages states of the Russian Federation, Georgia and Ukraine to launch a full investigation into the root of these attacks as well as to seek out the perpetrators and bring them before the national or international judicial body having jurisdiction in this case.

The UN SC supports NATO initiative and reiterates that terrorists will not dictate membership into internationally accepted multilateral military treaties. Furthermore, the SC will support the efforts of states which have been the victims of these attacks and come to the aide of any nation's efforts to eliminate terrorism in this region.

The UN SC also would like to urge the NATO to find the flexible variant of its expansion policy in order not to violate the interests of the UN Member States, as well as NATO Member States, and not to provoke such an incendiary response. In this regard, the UN SC expresses its desire to prevent future terrorist attacks and calls on Member States to work towards ensuring their own internal stability with all available resources.

Preamble\operative clauses approved for use

Preamble clauses

Acknowledging (with deep gratitude)	Having considered
Affirming	Having decided
Alarmed	Having examined
Alarmed in particular	Having heard,
Anxious	Having listened to
Appreciating	Having received
Appreciating highly	Having regard for
Aware	Having reviewed
Basing itself	Having in mind
Bearing in mind	Having regard
Being convinced	Looking forward
Believing	Mindful
Calling attention to	Noting
Cognizant of	Noting further
Commending	Noting with appreciation
Concerned	Noting with gratitude
Concurring	Noting with interest
Confident	Noting with satisfaction
Conscious	Noting with serious concern
Considering	Paying tribute
Continuing to take the view	Profoundly concerned
Convinced	Reaffirming
Deeply alarmed	Reaffirming its commitment
Deeply appreciative	Realizing
Deeply concerned,	Recalling
Deeply conscious,	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Re-emphasizing
Deeply disturbed	Referring
Deploring	Regretting
Desirous	Reiterating
Determined	Reiterating its appreciation
Dismayed	Reiterating its concern
Distressed	Reiterating its conviction
Emphasizing	Reiterating its regret
Encouraged	Remaining deeply concerned
Endorsing	Resolved
Expressing its appreciation	Seriously concerned
Expressing concern	Solemnly declaring
Expressing conviction,	Stressing
Expressing deep appreciation	Strongly emphasizing, supporting, etc.
Expressing sympathy	Taking into account
Expressing the hope	Taking into consideration
Expressing the urgent need	Taking note
Firmly convinced	Taking note with appreciation
Further recognizing	Taking note with interest
Further supporting	Taking note with concern
Further welcoming	Thanking
Gravely concerned	Underlining
Grieved	Welcoming
Guided by	Wishing

Operative clauses

Acknowledges	Notes in particular
Acknowledges with great appreciation	Notes with appreciation, satisfaction, etc.
Adopts	Once again calls upon
Affirms	Once again encourages
Affirms its confidence	Once again urges
Agrees	Places on special record
Also concurs, encourages, notes, requests, welcomes, etc.	Proclaims
Appeals to	Profoundly deploras
Applauds	Reaffirms
Appoints	Reaffirms emphatically
Appreciates	Reaffirms its conviction, its request, its full support, etc.
Approves	Recognizes
Authorizes	Recognizes and encourages
Calls for	Recognizes with deep concern
Calls upon	Recommends
Categorically condemns	Reconfirms
Commends	Re-emphasizes
Commends and encourages	Regrets
Concurs	Reiterates
Condemns	Reiterates its call, its invitation, its previous appeals, etc.
Condemns in particular	Rejects
Confirms	Reminds
Congratulates	Renews its appeal, its invitation, its request, etc.
Considers	Requests
Continues to support strongly	Shares the concern
Decides	Solemnly declares
Declares	Stresses
Declares its firm opposition	Strongly condemns
Demands	Suggests
Denounces	Supports
Deploras	Takes note
Designates	Takes note with appreciation, interest, regret, satisfaction, etc.
Determines	Underlines
Directs	Underscores
Draws attention to	Urgently appeals, encourages, etc.
Draws the attention of	Urges
Emphasizes	Welcomes
Encourages	Welcomes with satisfaction
Endorses	
Expresses its concern, determination, gratitude, support, thanks, etc.	
Expresses the belief, the hope, the need, etc.	
Highlights	
Highly appreciates	
Insists	
Instructs	
Invites	
Looks forward to	
Notes	

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

1. In the 67-year history of the United Nations, the five permanent Members of the UN Security Council have vetoed 59 attempts for UN membership,
2. Additionally, the permanent Members have cast 43 vetoes during closed sessions of the Security Council to block nominees for the position of the UN Secretary-General,
3. First non-permanent Members of the SC were Brazil, Mexico, Poland, Egypt, Netherlands and Australia (and non-permanent Members were rotating three by three until 1966),
4. Only in 1966 the SC expanded the number of non-permanent seats to 10,
5. Liberia was the only country, which served as the SC non-permanent Member State for one year (1961),
6. The first UN Peacekeeping mission was authorized by the SC in 1946, which is the longest mission of the UN – the United Nations Truce Supervision Operation (UNTSO) in Israel/Palestine,
7. Africa hosts the majority of the UN peacekeeping missions (seven – Western Sahara, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire),
8. The most expensive current UN peacekeeping operation is African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) with its approved budget \$1,689,305,500 for the period of July 2011-June 2012,
9. Belorussian and Ukrainian SSR were the only non-fully independent States that were Members to the SC (they both got independence in 1991, but Ukraine was the UN Member since 1945, Belorussia joined in 60s.),
10. The Security Council Chamber at the UN Headquarters in New York City is also known as the Norwegian Room. It was designed by the Norwegian architect Arnstein Arneberg, and was the specific gift of Norway to the United Nations. The mural painted by the Norwegian artist Per Krohg depicts a phoenix rising from its ashes, symbolize the world reborn after World War II. In the blue and gold silk tapes try on the wall sand in the draperies of the window cover looking the East River appear the anchor of faith, the wheat stems of hope, and the heart of charity.

RELATED LINKS AND RESEARCH SOURCES

<http://www.un.org/en/sc/> - UN Security Council website,

<http://www.un.org/en/documents/> - Official UN Documents Archive. Delegates may find useful to download and use meetings stenography and protocols, agendas, resolutions, diplomats' speeches, etc.,

<http://www.un.org/news/> - the most official news recourse ever – the UN News Center,

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/index.asp> - the UN Department on Peacekeeping operations,

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/specpk.htm> - the UN Research Guide on conflicts resolving and peacekeeping operations,

<http://www.crisisgroup.org> – international organization working to prevent conflict worldwide. Contains a lot of information concerning history, development and resolving of the conflicts,

<http://threatswatch.org/gcw> - official Global Crisis Watch news portal concerning international peace and security,

<http://www.nato.int> – official NATO website,

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/> - website of Carnegie Fund's Department on International Peace and Security,

<http://www.ipcs.org/> - Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies (research institute in New Delhi),

<http://www.alertnet.org/> - news portal on international conflicts, with ability for RSS subscription,

<http://www.genocidewatch.org/> - International organization, watching genocide worldwide,

<http://www.sipri.org/> - Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.