

Model United Nations of the Russian Far East

III Regional
MUNRFE
Conference

ISSUE BOOK



SECURITY COUNCIL



Marching into the Future:
Marching into the Future:
Financial, Military and Atomic Security
Financial, Military and Atomic Security

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WELCOMING LETTER

Honorable delegates,

Thank you for choosing one of the most challenging committees simulated within MUNRFE. Historically its appearance is associated with the assurance of the security, stability and peace for the whole mankind. In our conferences this committee is associated with political and military issues, but for us, the President and Vice-President, the simulation of UN Security Council is a creative effort that is targeted at the development and improvement of the real diplomacy skills of its delegates.

This committee shows the model of real political games, where parties have quite various interests (sometimes opposite ones) but anyway, they have to come to consensus, which is the golden middle between their national policies. Another significant feature of this committee is that its resolutions are usually adopted by unanimous decision or rejected by veto vote or votes of permanent(s). Thanks to that fact the delegates will obtain the unforgettable experience of hot debates, where every phrase directed against your State should be repelled, by every word you pronounce should be weighed.

This Issue Book is addressed to the delegates of UN Security Council and is aimed to assist them in preparation. For your convenience it is divided onto several logical parts. It contains general description of the committee, its history as well as its primary responsibilities and functions under UN Charter. The further part contains the explanation of agenda items. The next block is devoted to the recommendations for preparation with specification on document writing. It was also decided to include into this document the explanation of SC crisis peculiarities. The last blocks include rules of procedures, and samples of the documents for writing.

May you have the hottest debates you have ever had and good luck in preparation!

Sincerely yours,

II Regional MUNRFE Session Security Council President and Vice-President

Sergey Gubchenko, Catherine Vognerubova

SECURITY COUNCIL BACKGROUND

*“The structure of world peace cannot be the work of one man, or one party or one nation...
It must be a peace, which rests on the cooperative effort of the whole world.”*

-Franklin Delano Roosevelt

The results of World War II deeply shocked the mankind. Nations came to understanding that the mere victory in that war does not provide a guarantee that there would be no other World War. To that ends, the United Nations Security Council was established in 1945. The first lines of Preamble of UN Charter proclaims as follows: “we the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind...” And indeed, one of the main purposes for the establishment of the United Nations Organization (hereinafter referred to as UN) and Security Council as a body thereto was to unite and make all efforts to avoid the threat of yet another war.

The UN 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”. Drafting history of the UN Charter proves the significance of the historical choice made by States who established UN. All founders of the UN unanimously agreed under Article 25 of the Charter “to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council.” It was also decided that the UN SC should not consist of all Member States. That allowed the members to take a speedy decision in case of emergency. Nowadays this Committee consists of 15 members and 5 of them are permanent. They are the Russian Federation, French Republic, United States of America, United Kingdom and Peoples Republic of China. Those permanent members are provided with the veto power and under the Charter any decision is adopted only in case of “affirmative vote” in favor of that decision “of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members”. The non-permanent members of SC are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Portugal, Brazil, India, South Africa, Colombia, Lebanon, Gabon and Nigeria. These members are elected by the General Assembly every two years according to its contribution to maintaining of international peace and security and equitable geographical representation.

Being a body with “primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security” the Council is empowered to:

- determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression (Article 39),

- 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),
- undertake, if necessary, investigation and mediation, set principles for peaceful settlements of conflicts,
- 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,
- send the United Nations peace-keeping 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,
- decide on any enforcement measures, which may lead to the establishment of peace and security in the conflict region,
- recommend the General Assembly expel the Member State, which has violated the principles and Charter of the UN,
- establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions (e.g. the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda; eleven committees responsible for monitoring trade sanctions; the Counter-Terrorism Committee; the 1540 Committee, the Peacebuilding Commission and the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission).

The UN SC may also acting under Chapter VII Article 42 of UN Charter “take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.” In its ordinary meaning this Article allows to use the force by UN Member upon SC authorization against aggressors, States and other entities whose actions represent threat to peace and security both on regional and global level.

DESCRIPTION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL AGENDA

For the purpose of SC simulation the agenda is fixed and subject to no alteration. It is as follows:

1. Situation in Darfur
2. Situation in Iran

1. Situation in Darfur

“I am totally shocked at what is happening in Darfur...This is ethnic cleansing, this is the world’s greatest humanitarian crisis, and I don’t know why the world isn’t doing more about it.”

Mukesh Kapila, Former United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan

Since the 13th century Darfur has been inhabited by African and Arabian tribes and both of them profess Islam. In 21st century Darfur has become a region of tensions and constant bloodshed as a result of interethnic conflict between central government and rebel groups of local Negroid population. The open military activities started from attacks by the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) against government targets in 2003. As a response the forces titled as Janjaweed started the oppressions against Negroid population by burning the entire villages and displacing the local population. Military conflict in Darfur resulted in massive flow of refugees. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees confirmed that more than 30 000 people left for neighboring Chad due to the conflict. In 2004 the figure of displaced people dramatically increased up to 130 000.

Since 2004 the UN and non-UN institutions undertook active operations for the settlement of the existing situation. For instance, the African Union together with the European Union had sent their observers to monitor the cease-fire agreement concluded between opposing parties of the conflict. At the same time the UN Member States attempted to resolve the conflict via negotiations that took place in Abudja, Nigeria. Even though the meeting assembled SLA and JEM, under the aegis of the African Union, it was in vain as long as the negotiation process gave no results. At that period UN Security Council adopted the resolution that demanded Sudanese government to cooperate more actively with African Union in conflict settlement. Approximately 80 observers and 300 armed forces staff remarked the deterioration of the conflict. The Sudanese Government claimed the UN Members actions to be interference into domestic affairs of Sudan.

Constant violation of cease-fire regime was also associated with attacks on peacekeeping forces deployed on the territory of Sudan. The further deterioration of the conflict resulted in an increased demand of peacekeepers and in 2007 UN Security Council under its Resolution 1768

supported the establishment of 26 000 military contingent titled as the United Nations African Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). The International Criminal Court issued warrants for Janjaweed militia leader and Sudan officials with charges in war crimes. By that moment the situation in Darfur was recognized as the second largest humanitarian catastrophe. In accordance with the information provided by UN more than 2.7 million people have fled their homes and now live in camps near Darfur's main towns. Other 200,000 people were displaced and flew to neighboring Chad. The amount of casualties was estimated to 300,000 people that mostly died of military actions, hunger and disease.

In February 2009 the fighting forces concluded new cease-fire agreement in Qatar. Next year the conflict came to the phase of recession. The recent development of the situation showed the significant changes of the overall situation. The military actions were limited to minor raids as UN officials commended. From the 9th to 15th of January 2011 a referendum was conducted among the population of the Southern Sudan. That referendum was held in accordance with Naivasha Agreement of 2005 between the Khartoum central government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army. On the 7th of February 2011 the results of the referendum were officially published by the referendum commission. 98.83% of voting population supported the independence of Southern Sudan. In July 2011 a new State is expected to be established.

The process of disintegration of a State is usually accompanied by constant clashes between its breaking away parts with a participation of rebel groups. Taking into account the history of Yugoslavia disintegration and East Timor cessation it is hard to predict the outcome of the Sudanese territory separation. The key issue of the UN Security Council for this agenda item is a development of the security strategy for the implementation of a peaceful secession of Southern Sudan from its parent State.

For the further studying read the following sources:

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/docs.asp?Topic=Sudan&Type=Resolution>

<http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1591/index.shtml>

<http://www.trust.org/alertnet/crisis-centre/crisis/darfur-conflict>

<http://www.fas.org/man/crs/RS21862.pdf>

<http://www.amnestyusa.org/darfur/darfur-history/page.do?id=1351103>

<http://www.sudantribune.com/Sudan-says-referendum-in-Darfur-is,38161>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Sudanese_independence_referendum,_2011

2. Situation in Iran

“The Iranian government intends to use the nuclear program for peaceful purposes, but must convince international public opinion of that.”

-Shirin Ebadi, Nobel Prize winner

Since the creation of an atomic bomb the possibility of a nuclear war was evident for the international community. Having witnessed the destructive power of this weapon, the humanity realized once and for all that the possession of this weapon should be strictly limited, while development and modernization prohibited at all. To that end several initiatives were undertaken by UN Members States. As a result of negotiations within and beyond the UN such instrument as the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapon (NPT) has been in effect since the 5th of March, 1970. This multilateral Treaty clearly established the safeguard regime that allows the entire mankind to enjoy peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Particularly, the Treaty establishes a strict division of Parties thereto into nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States. Besides, it creates a bilateral obligation, on the one hand for nuclear-weapon States “not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons” and on the other hand for non-nuclear-weapon States “not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices” and “not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”. At the same time the Contracting Parties are entitled with “inalienable right ... to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes”.

The radioactive materials used in nuclear reactors strictly for “peaceful purposes” can be enriched for the production of an atomic bomb. Consequently, the right to use the energy of atom for peaceful ends leaves to non-nuclear-weapon States the opportunity to abuse the NPT. To avoid the arising problem, the NPT provision obliged non-nuclear-weapon Parties to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to implement inspections of the territories under Member States jurisdiction. On 24 September 2005 the IAEA Board of Governors issued its resolution GOV/2005/77 that recognized “concealment of Iran’s nuclear activities” and prejudiced the peaceful purposes of Iran’s nuclear problem. This resolution also found the Iran’s “breaches of its obligations” under “NPT Safeguards Agreement”. Discussion of this issue within the Security Council led to the adoption of Resolutions that imposed sanctions against Iran. The latest UN Security Council Resolution 1929 adopted on 9 July 2010 reaffirmed the imposed sanctions to enforce Iran’s compliance with its obligations under NPT. The adopted measures included:

- Prohibition for Iran to participate in any activities related to ballistic missiles;

- A ban on supply of military vehicles, aircraft or warships and missiles or missile systems and related materiel to Iran;
- A ban on training, financing or assistance related to such arms and materiel and restraint over the sale of other arms and material to Iran;
- A travel ban on individuals listed in the annexes of the resolution, with exceptions decided by the Committee established in Resolution 1737;
- The freezing of funds and assets of the Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution and Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines.

In spite of all resolutions issued by the UN Security Council and the IAEA Board of Governors, the Islamic Republic of Iran is still considered not to comply with the law of its obligations. One of the latest IAEA reports, presented on 25 February 2011 by Director General Yukiya Amano, confirmed that “Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations” and that it is “not providing the necessary cooperation to enable the Agency to provide credible assurance about the absence of undeclared nuclear material”. The Foreign Minister of Iran Ali Akbar Salehi responded to this report immediately by claiming that the report “lacks real basis”. The issue of Iranian nuclear program has been one of the main tensions in international relations concerning peaceful use of atom. The Security Council has to implement revision of its sanctions regime and undertake all necessary measures to ensure that:

- 1) Iran’s nuclear program is being implemented for strictly peaceful means;
- 2) Iran’s conduct is in accordance with obligations arising from NPT;
- 3) Iran cooperates in a good faith with IAEA officials and its inspections.

For the further research related to this agenda item we propose the delegates to visit the following web-sites:

<http://www.fas.org/nuke/control/npt/>

http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Board/2011/Arabic/gov2011-7_ar.pdf

http://www.parstimes.com/history/un_resolutions.html

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

<http://www.payvand.com/news/03/oct/1015.html>

<http://www.payvand.com/news/03/oct/1022.html>

GENERAL PREPARATION BLOCK

*“When I am abroad, I always make it a rule never to criticize or attack the government of my own country.
I make up for lost time when I come home”*

-Winston Churchill

During preparation for the debates in the Security Council the delegates have first of all to examine the position of the States they represent. Generally speaking, the UN SC is a political body and consequently it adopts political decisions. The speeches and proposals of the delegates may not contradict both internal and external policy of their respective State. In order to see how the real speech of politicians looks like, we would encourage the delegates to visit the United Nations official web-site and download the verbatim records of Security Council meetings. 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) and other high officials that are competent to represent the country in international relations. The knowledge of the country's position makes the delegate to be more adequate in questions of giving the proposals and voting for the resolution.

Also we would like you to remember the fact the UN Security Council is a political body whose delegates are high level politicians. Each of them is an accredited representative of his or her country and at the same time he or she is literally the face of this country. Thus, before taking a floor, please, remember what Mr. Churchill had never done “when he was abroad”.

Having examined the position of the country as well as the overall agenda items the delegate has to develop his own approach toward each of them. The solution that is usually referred in MUNRFE to as “proposal” should be a detailed sequence of actions that are expected to settle the dispute, conflict or suspend military activities on the territories under consideration of the UN Security Council. Throughout the MUNRFE history no delegate was praised for the proposal “to cooperate, collaborate and somehow mutually assist each other”. The last sentence of this Issue Book is especially connected with UN SC under whose aegis is prevention of armed conflicts, wars and etc. The debates in UN SC will be in accordance with SC procedural rules. They are a little different from previous simulations of SC. The procedural rules with their description are included into this Issue Book.

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. Due to the fact that the provisional agenda is determined by the Secretariat and subject to no alteration, the delegates are not in charge of creation of their own agenda list. But, the Council may, under to SC-9 (Order of Agenda Items) reorder the Agenda.

General Debates on issue during the simulation of UN SC slightly differ 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. (except SC-3 conducted by the President) 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 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 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. 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've initiated SC-28. This motion requires simple majority voting (9 votes in the UN SC). SC-8 (adding the agenda) does not require any voting procedure and agendas, announced under this rule are listed in the order of their appearance. In occasion, when the delegate supposes the particular issue to be out of agenda list, he/she may move under the same SC-8 in order to exclude it from the list. SC-8 (deletion of agenda) requires nine affirmative votes of any SC members.

When the last agenda 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.

CRISIS SIMULATION PECULIARITIES

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 debates process.

Such kind of approach is called “the Crisis simulation”, or simply referred to Crisis. Crisis is synthetically 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. In the other words the Crisis is an unfavorable event or situation for the particular State, group of States or the entire international community that is to be resolved by the delegates.

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 whole 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. Usually crisis situations turn MUNRFE Conferences into unforgettable and challenging journey that shows how thoroughly the delegates understand their agenda and the work of their Committees.

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.

The first thing that delegates have to do is to make decision on the competence of the Committee, i.e. they have to decide on whether or not the Committee they debate at has jurisdiction or the right to resolve the issue. For instance, here is a real reaction of the President of International Court of Justice to the March of 2011 earthquake and tsunami in Japan:

“Before we start our judicial proceedings today, I would first like to express, on behalf of the Court, our deepest sympathy to the Japanese people who have had to face the devastating impact of last week’s earthquake and subsequent tsunami. It is with particular sorrow that I have seen the images of utter destruction caused in my homeland by this natural calamity and learnt of the appalling loss of life – with over 20,000 fatalities and missing people. It is a cruel and shocking death toll. The Court extends its heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims,

and to the people and Government of Japan. We place our sincere hope in the success of the recovery efforts and the resilience of the Japanese people in finding a way to overcome this terrifying ordeal. I would like to invite you to stand and observe a minute's silence in memory of the many earthquake victims."

And indeed, the International Court of Justice as a supreme judicial body of UN may not resolve the issues of natural disasters as far as its competence is limited by rendering judicial decisions on legal disputes. All that the President of the Court was competent to do was to declare the minute of silence. The SC, being a primary body responsible for maintenance of peace and security may not, for instance, resolve problems of education in Africa as well as in any other region of the world.

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 nuclear wastes. Terrorists have laid down their demands: 1000 million USA dollars in 48 hours. In addition to killing 23 hostages, pirates threaten with blowing the vessel and nuclear contamination. Basing on ecologists' estimation this will cause a great ecocatastrophe with its affection on the half of southern hemisphere. World community is shocked; people all over the world are in expectation of the UN response."

Due to this is small, but quite informative message, you have to act. First of all, you need to formulate you point of view as a delegate, basing on your national policy. In order to do this, you may ask yourself some 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 able 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.

For the purposes of the II Regional MUNRFE Session the Crisis simulations for the Security Council will be interconnected with agenda items that is to say all of them will be related to African and Middle East regions and touching almost the same spheres as either situation in Iran or Darfur does.

DOCUMENTS PREPARATION BLOCK

As far as the terms of preparation for this Conference are fairly limited, the delegate of UN SC has to choose one agenda item and write only one Policy Paper for it. No resolution should be written. The deadline for submission of all three Policy Papers per each team is the 30th of April, 2011, 23:59 (GMT +09:00). A leader of a team sends all the documents of his/her teammates in one archive to savenkov_doc@mail.ru. The archive should be named by the capitalized name of your country, e.g. UGANDA.rar or FRANCE.rar. Each document should be named as follows: Country Name_Committee_Document Name_Number Of Issue.doc, e.g. Peru_SC_PP_1.doc, or UK_SC_Res_3.doc. Please save documents as .doc but not .docx

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: savenkov_doc@mail.ru.

Policy Paper Requirements

Each delegate of the UN SC is required to submit one written policy statement in the form of Policy Paper. 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

VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRADE EMBARGO

While the predominant part of the United Nations (UN) discourse and practice on sanctions followed the objective to reduce their collateral effects on civilians, the criticism of the Security Council (SC) arms trade embargoes was directed to their insufficient implementation and enforcement on the ground, particularly in Africa. In April 2000, the SC established an informal working group to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of the UN sanctions. In a parallel with the actions of the SC, the Bonn-Berlin Process on Arms Embargoes was initiated in 1999-2000 with the support of the UN Secretariat. The Expert Working Group on Improving the Effectiveness of Arms Embargoes "on the Ground" within the Process stressed the necessity to ensure that states near the target of the sanction were capable of implementing the embargo.

As the recommendations of both working groups are not institutionalized, the operating Sanctions Committees established by the SC to observe the arms trade embargos in African countries report the lack of national coordination mechanisms to improve the effectiveness of the sanctions regimes. The reports take note of the states that neighbor, or are in proximate distance from, the target of sanction as having a critical role to play in the successful implementation of arms embargoes. However, in most cases these states lack sophisticated detection systems and have insufficient legislation and personnel to adequately monitor their points of entry or ensure that their territory is not being encroached by those violating the embargo. The variation in the legislative and technical capacity of African states remains a fundamental weakness within the existing UN embargo system in the region.

The People's Republic of China (PRC) believes that in order to improve the effectiveness of arms trade embargoes in Africa, the SC should consider the establishment of regional offices, mandated by the UN in cooperation with the African Union or relevant sub-regional organizations. The offices will be located in countries proximate to the target of sanction and assist them in the implementation of embargo, monitor the process of implementation, and report any violations to the SC and relevant Sanctions Committees. The PRC is convinced that an adequate package of assistance and embargo monitoring should be developed on the basis of preliminary need assessment. Operating for the period of sanction's duration, the assistance offices will enhance national implementation of arms trade embargo and, by these means, eliminate the gaps within the UN embargo system in Africa.

Resolutions 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 the 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 policy papers depends on delegates' choice.

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 the 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.

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/2/1/Res.1

SC means Security Council; 2 – number of session (in our case it is always 2 since this is the II 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 II 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 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/2/1/Res.1
Security Council
II Regional MUNRFE Session
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ELIMINATING THE VIOLENCE OF ESCALATING CONFLICT IN AFGHANISTAN

The Security Council,

Recalling its Resolutions 1368 (2001), 1373 (2001) and 1386 (2001), which established the International Security Assistance Forces in Afghanistan (ISAF) under commandment and leadership of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to assist the Afghanistan authorities to maintain security in the country and to create a secure environment for the United Nations (UN) and Afghanistan Government cooperation,

Referring to its Resolutions 1401 (2002), 1662 (2006), which endorsed the framework and mandate of the UN actions in Afghanistan through UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), and recalling also its resolution 1746 (2007), which expanded UNAMA's mandate, particularly expanded UNAMA's presence in the provinces, through regional and provincial offices, which caused a significant shift and deepened the cooperation between the UN and Afghanistan Government.

Stressing the central role of the UN in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan, in particular a comprehensive approach and coherence in the objectives of the UNAMA and ISAF, and *underlining* the need for further sustained mutual support and coordination, as well, as cooperation with Afghanistan Government,

Emphasizing its continued support to the Government and people of Afghanistan in the efforts to rebuild the country and strengthen the foundations of sustainable peace and constitutional democracy by means of assistance to the international community, to vigorously lead the fight against corruption, terrorism and violence in Afghanistan,

Recognizing the multifaceted and interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, particularly escalating Taliban activity, terroristic attacks, broad political struggles and permanent civil war,

Reaffirming sustainable progress on security, governance and development being closely interconnected and mutually reinforcing,

Further recognizing that the responsibility for providing security, law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghanistan authorities and welcoming the cooperation of the Afghanistan Government with the ISAF,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Afghanistan Government and the international community to overcome the challenges in a coherent manner through the comprehensive framework provided by the UNAMA, particularly, Afghanistan Security Sector Reform (SSR), aimed to increase defense capacity of Afghanistan National Army (ANA) and Afghanistan Ministry of Defense (AMD),

Noting with appreciation the effectiveness of the SSR mechanism, particularly, the reform roadmap for ANA and AMD, multi-sectored donor support scheme and the five-pillar scheme of the SSR, which are the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration of Ex-combatants (led by Japan); Military Reform (led by the United States); Police Reform (led by Germany); Judicial Reform (led by Italy); and Counter-Narcotics (led by the United Kingdom),

Expressing concern over the effectiveness of UNAMA's operations and stressing the lack of the financial and personnel contribution, provided to UNAMA which impedes the SSR implementation,

Appreciating highly the contribution of the ISAF to SSR, particularly regular joint ANA-ISAF military trainings, aimed to restore the capacity of ANA for defending Afghanistan,

Stressing the importance of increasing, in a comprehensive framework, set by SSR, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the Afghanistan Security Sector,

Reiterating its concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the increased violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida, illegally armed groups, criminals and those involved in the narcotics trade, and the increasingly strong links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including children, national security forces and international military and civilian personnel,

Emphasizing that the system of independent commandment for ISAF troops, provided by ISAF-contributing states to their troops, hampers the peacekeeping process in the region and impedes the implementation of ISAF operations,

Underlining in this regard, the absence of united operational standards and military instructions and reports of ISAF sub-units and troops,

Alarmed that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security due to constant clashes between ISAF troops and Taliban movement, increased terror imposed by Taliban, civilians victims, and incapability of Afghanistan Government to cope with the situation,

Determined to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of ISAF, in close consultations and coordination with the Afghanistan Government,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Acting for these reasons under Chapter VII of the Charter of the UN, which states that "UN SC shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of peace, or act of the aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter of the UN, to maintain or to restore international peace and security",

1. Declares that the mandate of the ISAF will be extended for a period of twelve months beyond 1 May, 2009, as defined in Resolution 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003);

2. Recognizes the need for further strengthening ISAF and for meeting all its operational requirements, including equipment, personnel, informational, financial demands, and

in this regard calls upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to ISAF, and to make contributions to the Trust Fund established pursuant to Resolution 1386 (2001);

3. Recommends the ISAF-contributing states to unite within 2 (two) months the commandments over their troops and units and to unite their operational staffs into the ISAF Joint Staff with the purpose of more coherent commandment and increasing operational capacity of ISAF;

3. Suggests the ISAF Joint Staff to be allocated in Kabul contingent upon preliminary consultations with Afghanistan Government, and suggests this commandment to be led by NATO;

4. Urges ISAF Joint Staff to report quarterly to the UN Secretary-General on the progress achieved in ISAF mandate fulfilling;

5. Encourages ISAF in this context, to design within 3 (three) months the operational standards for all types of its units in the form of military instructions and unified reports, which are to be accepted by all ISAF-contributing states and provided to these States and Secretary-General as well;

6. Also encourages ISAF and UNAMA to train and empower the Afghanistan national security forces and to provide the Afghanistan Government with political support and advisory in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient and ethnically balanced Afghanistan national security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country;

7. Emphasizes the necessity to meet all UNAMA's operational requirements, particularly personnel and financial capacity, and in this regard calls upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to UNAMA, and to make contributions to the Trust Fund established pursuant to Resolution 1386 (2001);

8. Recommends UNAMA to increase frequency of its reports to the Secretary-General up to once in a 3 (three) months and recommends along with the information about the SSR progress achieved, to include in these reports the comprehensive information concerning financial expenditures on each of the SSR pillars and operational demands of UNAMA;

9. Remains actively seized on the matter.

Presidential Statement Requirements

Sometimes, 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, or Chairperson, 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/2/1/PS/1
Security Council
II 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	Insists
Acknowledges with great appreciation	Instructs
Adopts	Invites
Affirms	Looks forward to
Affirms its confidence	Notes
Agrees	Notes in particular
Also concurs, encourages, notes, requests, welcomes, etc.	Notes with appreciation, satisfaction, etc.
Appeals to	Once again calls upon
Applauds	Once again encourages
Appoints	Once again urges
Appreciates	Places on special record
Approves	Proclaims
Authorizes	Profoundly deplores
Calls for	Reaffirms
Calls upon	Reaffirms emphatically
Categorically condemns	Reaffirms its conviction, its request, its full support, etc.
Commends	Recognizes
Commends and encourages	Recognizes and encourages
Concurs	Recognizes with deep concern
Condemns	Recommends
Condemns in particular	Reconfirms
Confirms	Re-emphasizes
Congratulates	Regrets
Considers	Reiterates
Continues to support strongly	Reiterates its call, its invitation, its previous appeals, etc.
Decides	Rejects
Declares	Reminds
Declares its firm opposition	Renews its appeal, its invitation, its request, etc.
Demands	Requests
Denounces	Shares the concern
Deplores	Solemnly declares
Designates	Stresses
Determines	Strongly condemns
Directs	Suggests
Draws attention to	Supports
Draws the attention of	Takes note
Emphasizes	Takes note with appreciation, interest, regret, satisfaction, etc.
Encourages	Underlines
Endorses	Underscores
Expresses its concern, determination, gratitude, support, thanks, etc.	Urgently appeals, encourages, etc.
Expresses the belief, the hope, the need, etc.	Urges
Highlights	Welcomes
Highly appreciates	Welcomes with satisfaction

UN SECURITY COUNCIL PROCEDURAL RULES

These Rules of Procedure shall be used for the Security Council only.

The Definition of Terms:

1. For the purpose of the Rules, the term “President” shall indicate the presiding Secretariat officer of the Security Council; this term is equal to the term “Chair”;
2. The term “Vice-President” shall indicate the President’s flanking Secretariat officer;
3. The term “Council” shall be defined as the Security Council;
4. The capital letters “SC”, the first part of the numeric rules designation, stand for “Security Council”;
5. The term “member” or “representative” shall indicate the delegate credentialed to the Council.

SC-1 Appointment of the President

The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs shall be appointed as the President of the Council by the Secretary-General, shall chair the meeting through the adoption of the agenda (subject to SC-2), and may act as the Rapporteur for the Council before other Bodies of the MUNRFE. The President may conduct secret ballot among delegates in order to elect the Rapporteur for the Council. If the Secretary-General deems necessary, he may appoint one Vice-President of the Council. The President may any time designate any portion of his duties to his Vice-President, if the President deems so necessary. If the President finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, he shall designate the Vice-President to take his place. The Vice-President acting as the President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

SC-2 Revolving Presidency

After the adoption of the agenda, if the Council decides to have a rotating Presidency, it shall be held in turn by the Member States of the Council in the English alphabetical order of their names, commencing with the member nation drawn at random by the Under-Secretary-General. The rotation cycle shall be repeated as necessary. The President shall retain full voting and debating privileges. The term for each presidency shall be determined by the Under-Secretary-General. The rotating President may withdraw if he feels participation in the debate on an item will interfere with the exercise of his duties.

SC-3 General Powers and Authority of the President

The President, in addition to exercising the powers authorized elsewhere in these Rules, shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Council, direct its discussion, ensure the observance of these Rules and the Code of Conduct, accord the right to speak, conduct voting and announce decisions. The President shall rule on points of order, and, subject to these Rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and over the maintenance of order. This includes the right to request the Secretary-General to remove from the Council any delegate who is in flagrant violation of the Governing Documents and/or of these Rules and/or of the Code of Conduct. If such violation is detected, it shall be subject to SC-31. During any meeting of the Council, the President may limit the time allowed to speakers, limit the number of times each representative may speak on the current item under discussion or suspend the meeting. Any such proposals are not debatable and not voted upon. The President, in the exercise of these functions,

remains under the authority of the Council. A representative may appeal the ruling of the President, as provided for in SC-25.

SC-4 Invitation to the Council

Any Member State of the MUNRFE which is not a member of the Council may, as the result of a decision of the Council, be invited to participate, without a vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Council, when the Council or a member brings a matter to the attention of the Council. Any such motion is subject to SC-18. The Council may, if it deems necessary, invite Secretariat officers or any other people whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

SC-5 Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General, or an officer of the Secretariat designated as his/her representative, at any time, may make either oral or written statements to anybody concerning any question under consideration by it.

SC-6 Proposals and Draft Resolutions by Non-Members

Any Member State of the MUNRFE invited in accordance with SC-4 to participate in the discussions of the Council may submit proposals and draft resolutions. These proposals and draft resolutions may be put to a vote only at the request of a member of the Council. These proposals and amendments shall be voted on in accordance with normal procedure under SC-19.

SC-7 Voting Rights

Each Member State of the Council shall have one vote. No representative or delegate may cast the vote of another member.

SC-8 Agenda

The Provisional Agenda for the Council shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and approved by the Council. The first item of the provisional agenda shall be the adoption of the agenda. Items on the provisional agenda may be deleted by the Council under SC-18. The Council may, make additions to the agenda at any time during the meeting. All items proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall not be debated or voted upon and may be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, and if possible by basic documents or draft resolution.

SC-9 Order of Agenda Items

The Council, taking into account the number of items on its agenda, the number of resolutions submitted for each item, and the amount of time allocated for meetings, shall adopt its own priorities. Unless the Council decides otherwise, agenda items will be considered in the order listed on the agenda. Any such motion shall be considered a procedural matter and subject to SC-18.

SC-10 Order of Resolutions

If two or more resolutions relate to the same agenda item, the Council shall vote on the resolutions in the order in which they have been numbered by the President. However, the order determined by President may be changed, if the Council so decides under SC-18. The Council may, after each vote on a resolution, decide whether to vote or not on the next resolution. A "vote not to vote" (decision not to vote) on a resolution shall be considered a procedural matter and subject to

SC-18. Decisions whether to vote or not to vote on resolutions must be made for each resolution individually.

SC-11 Resolutions and Amendments

Resolutions and amendments shall be introduced in writing and handed to the President, who shall circulate copies to the representatives of the Council. The President may permit the discussion and consideration of amendments and proposals not previously circulated. If there are no objections from sponsor(s) the amendment submitted shall be considered as friendly and not voted upon, otherwise this amendment is to be considered as unfriendly and shall be subject to SC-19.

SC-12 Security Council Priority

While the Council is exercising, in respect to any dispute or situation, the functions assigned to it in the United Nations Charter, no Body shall make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests. Committees may discuss, but not vote upon, matters concerning the maintenance of international peace and security under the jurisdiction of the Council until the Council has voted on the issue. A suspension for more than twenty-four hours by the Council will be considered as its final action, allowing any Body to resume consideration of the question. A Committee may be deprived of the vote on the item for longer than 24 hours only when the Council is actively debating that agenda item. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security of which the Council is seized. He shall also inform the General Assembly, and all other Bodies, immediately after the Council ceases to deal with such matters, of such fact. 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. 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 seven affirmative votes of any members of the Council or by the majority of the UN Member States.

SC-13 Decisions on Competence

Subject to rule SC-26 (Order of Procedural Motions), any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Council to discuss or to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question. Any such motion shall be considered a procedural matter and subject to SC-18.

SC-14 Withdrawal of Procedural Motions and Resolutions

A procedural motion or amendment may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion or resolution has not been amended. A motion or resolution which has been withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.

SC-15 Reconsideration of Proposals

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Council so decides. This shall be considered a procedural matter and subject to

SC-18. A motion to reconsider a proposal may be made only once for the same proposal. No reconsideration is in order during the Voting Bloc.

SC-16 Division of Resolutions

A representative may move that parts of a resolution or amendment shall be voted on separately. If objection is made to the motion for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon without specifications about particular operative clauses. If motion passes, then motions to specify the points of division are in order. If such indications were not made, the President shall assume that each operative paragraph shall be voted upon separately. Motions to specify the points of division shall be voted on in the order they are proposed. Once voting on these proposals has begun, no new motions for division shall be allowed. The first proposal to receive a majority vote shall be the voting order. If none receives a majority vote, the entire proposal to divide the resolution fails. The decision of the Council on particular division shall be considered a procedural matter and subject to SC-18. After all motions for division have been considered, those parts of the resolution which remain shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative clauses of the resolution or amendment have been rejected, the resolution or amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

SC-17 Voting on Amendments

If two or more amendments to a draft resolution are proposed, the President shall rule on which order they are to be voted on. Ordinarily, the Council shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed from the original proposal, until all amendments have been voted on. However, where the adoption of one amendment automatically implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to a vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

SC-18 Voting on Procedural Matters

Decisions of the Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

SC-19 Voting on Substantive Matters

Decisions of the Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring vote of the permanent members. A party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

SC-20 Motions and Draft Resolutions

It shall not be necessary for any motion or draft resolution proposed by a representative on the Council to be seconded before being put to a vote.

SC-21 Method of Voting

The Council shall normally vote by a show of placards, but any representative may request a roll call vote. The roll call vote shall be taken in the alphabetical order of the English names of the members. The name of each member shall be called in any roll call vote, and the member shall respond with "yes", "no", "abstention", "yes with explanation", "no with explanation", "abstention with explanation" or "pass." Only one pass will be allowed per delegate per vote. The result of the voting shall be inserted in the record or protocol in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members. Request for roll call vote shall not be debated or voted upon.

SC-22 Conduct During Voting

Immediately prior to the commencement of the voting, the President shall read the proposal to be voted upon. 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). The President may permit the members to explain their vote after voting. The President may limit the time allowed to explanations. The President shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or amendment to explain their vote on their proposal or amendment, this rule includes sponsors of the resolution.

SC-23 Speeches

The President shall call upon representatives in the order in which they have signified their desire to speak. 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.

SC-24 Right of Reply

At his discretion, the President may accord the right to reply to any member, if a preceding speech has contained extraordinary comment bearing directly on the national or personal dignity of the delegate concerned, and shall limit the time accorded for reply. This decision may not overruled by the Council.

SC-25 Point of Order

If a member raises a point of order, the President shall rule on the point immediately and the ruling shall stand unless overruled by the Council. This shall be considered a procedural matter and subject to SC-18. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

SC-26 Order of Procedural Motions

Subject to rule SC-25, the following procedural motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals before the meeting:

1. to suspend the meeting
2. to adjourn the meeting
3. postponement of debate
4. to introduce an amendment

SC-27 Suspension or Adjournment of Meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move for the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated, but shall be immediately put to the vote. Any motion to suspend the meeting shall specify the time period for which the meeting shall be suspended. No official business may take place while the Council is in suspension. When the meeting has reconvened, the business of the meeting shall continue from the point at which it was suspended. Suspension of the meeting is to be considered a procedural matter and subject to SC-18. Adjournment of the meeting is defined as meaning that all business of the Council contained in the agenda has been completed, and would only be moved at the last meeting of the body. Any motion to adjourn the meeting shall be considered a substantive matter and subject to SC-19.

SC-28 Postponement and Adjournment of Debate

During the discussion of any item in the Council, a representative may move for the postponement or adjournment of debate on the item under discussion. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers. A motion calling for postponement of debate shall state the time at which debate on the agenda item shall continued. Adjournment of debate stands for moving to the next order of business from General Debate to Substantive Debate and from Substantive Debate to Voting Bloc. Any motion to postpone or adjourn debate shall be considered a procedural matter and subject to SC-18.

SC-29 Report of the Council

The Council shall submit to the General Assembly a report of its work during the Session whenever it considers it appropriate. Matters concerning elections, membership, and fiscal appropriations for Council action must be referred to the General Assembly for final disposition. The Council may refer other decisions to the General Assembly for consideration.

SC-30 Publicity of Meetings

Unless it decides otherwise, the Council shall meet in public. Any motion calling to conduct the meeting of the Council in private shall be subject to SC-19. Any Voting Bloc of the Council shall be conducted in private. During a private meeting of the Council only Secretariat officers and people specially requested by the Council are allowed to be present, beside representatives of the Council.

SC-31 Credentials Committee

A Credentials Committee shall be appointed prior to the beginning of each session. It shall consist of nine members representing diverse regional and ideological blocs appointed by the Secretary-General. The Credentials Committee may examine the credentials of any delegation whose credentials have been challenged and report its findings to the Secretary-General without delay. Then, in a timely manner, the Secretary-General shall decide on action regarding the recommendation of the Credentials Committee. A representative may challenge another representative's credentials, if there is a major discrepancy between the latter's vote on a proposal, and the Member State's actual policy on that item, according to that Member State's policy statement. A motion to challenge credentials is in order at any time after a discrepancy has been detected and has to be submitted to the President in writing, explaining the discrepancy and offering proof of the violation, and bearing the signature of both the representative of the challenger's State and the representative of the challenged State. The President, in turn, will inform the Council and the Secretary-General of the challenge, and will submit the challenge report to the Credentials Committee. The President may challenge another representative's credentials, if there is a flagrant violation of the Governing Documents and/or of these Rules and/or of the Code of Conduct detected. In this regard the President shall report about his findings to the Secretary-General without delay, who shall submit the challenge report to the Credentials Committee. Once a delegate's credentials have been challenged, his whole delegation's credentials will be considered challenged and all delegates of that Member State will be seated provisionally in accordance with SC-32 (Provisional Admission).

SC-32 Provisional Admission

Any delegation, whose credentials have been challenged (SC-31), shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as before the challenge, until the Credentials Committee has reported in accordance with SC-31 and the Secretary-General has given its decision.

SC-33 Call for Conference Meeting

If the question demanding the awareness of all delegates on the Conference is raised, the Council may call for Conference meeting. This motion is subject to SC-19 and shall be approved by the Secretary-General.

SC-34 Call for Regional Blocs Meeting

If members of the Council believe that discussion of the issue in the regional bloc will foster the decision-making process in the Council or discussion requires clarification of regional blocs' positions, this motion may be raised. Any such motion is subject to SC-19 and shall be approved by the Secretary-General.

SC-35 Call for Team Meetings

If representatives of the Council consider necessary to meet with representatives of their delegations from different Committees or the whole delegation before making the decision on the issue, this motion may be raised. Any such motion is subject to SC-19 and shall be approved by the Secretary-General.

SECURITY COUNCIL PROCEDURAL RULES TABLE

Rule	Definition	A/P	P/S	Voting	Short description
SC-1	Appointment of the President	A	P	-	SG appoints the President (USG for political affairs) and the Vice-President of the Council
SC-2	Revolving Presidency	A	P	9	The Council will have Rotating Presidency (in alphabetical order), the time is determined by the USG
SC-3	General Powers of the President	P/A	P/S	-	Never used by delegates. President performs his general functions under this rule
SC-4	Invitation to Council	A	P	9, -	The Council may invite a non-member to participate without a substantive vote; the Council may invite any person if deems necessary
SC-5	Statements by the Secretariat	A	P	-	Never used by delegates. SG or other Secretariat officers make statements to the Council
SC-6	Proposals and Draft Resolutions by Non-Members	A	S	9+v	Non-Member to SC may submit proposals and draft resolutions. They're voted only if it is so requested by any SC member.
SC-7	Voting Rights	P	S	-	Each member of the SC has one vote
SC-8	Agenda	A	P	-, 9	Agenda items are added without vote, deletion requires voting
SC-9	Order of Agenda Items	A	P	9	Order of agenda items is determined by the first majority votes
SC-10	Order of Resolutions	A	P	9	If more than 1 resolution is on the vote, the order of their voting can be changed
SC-11	Resolutions and Amendments	A	P/S	-, 9+v	If the amendment submitted as friendly, it is not voted, if not, it's voted as a substantive motion
SC-12	Security Council Priority	P	P	-	Raised by the delegate in the case if anyone makes the recommendations to the Council, which were not requested
SC-13	Decisions on Competence	A	P	9	Is used if the current agenda is not of the Council's competence
SC-14	Withdrawal of Procedural Motions and Resolutions	A	P	-	A procedural motion or amendment may be withdrawn by its proposer anytime before the voting
SC-15	Reconsideration of Proposals	A	P	9	Used in order to reconsider adopted motions. Never used during the Voting Bloc
SC-16	Division of Resolutions	A	P	9	The operative clauses of the resolution or amendment may be voted separately
SC-17	Voting on Amendments	P/A	P	-	The President shall rule on which order amendments are to be voted on
SC-18	Voting on Procedural Matters	P	P	9	Procedural matter requires affirmative vote of nine members.
SC-19	Voting on Substantive Matters	P	S	9+v	All other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring vote of the permanent members.
SC-20	Motions and Draft Resolutions	P	P	-	No necessity for any motion or draft resolution to be seconded
SC-21	Method of Voting	A	P	-	Initiates a roll-call method of voting
SC-22	Conduct During Voting	P	P	-	No member shall interrupt the voting procedure except SC-25 and SC-14, the President may permit delegates to explain their vote
SC-23	Speeches	A	P	-	Delegates speak in order of the SC-23 appearance
SC-24	Right of Reply	A	P	-	Only the President may allow the delegate to speak, if a preceding speech has contained violation of the dignity of the delegate
SC-25	Points of Order	A	P	9	If the SC procedure is violated, the President shall reconsider and restore the procedure correctly
SC-26	Order of Procedural Motions	P	P	9	Suspension, adjournment of the meeting, postponement of debate and introducing the amendment have precedence over all other proposals
SC-27	Suspension or Adjournment of Meeting	A	P/S	9, 9+v	Suspension of the meeting requires 9 votes, adjournment requires non-negative votes of P-5
SC-28	Postponement or Adjournment of Debate	A	P	9	Postponement stands for moving to the next agenda item, adjournment is used in order to move to the next order of business
SC-29	Report of the Council	A	P	9	The Council shall adopt the report and submit it to the General Assembly
SC-30	Publicity of Meetings	P/A	P/S	-, 9+v	Unless it decides otherwise, the Council shall meet in public. Voting Bloc shall be always conducted in private
SC-31	Credentials Committee	A	P	-	A representative may challenge another representative's credentials and submit this motion to the President in writing
SC-32	Provisional Admission	P	P	-	Any delegation, whose credentials have been challenged, shall be seated provisionally with the same rights until the Credentials Committee and the SG has given his decision
SC-33	Call for Conference Meeting	A	S	9+v+SG	The Council may call for Conference Meeting. Approval of the SG is required
SC-34	Call for Regional Blocs Meeting	A	S	9+v+SG	The Council may call for Regional Blocs Meetings. Approval of the SG is required
SC-35	Call for Team Meetings	A	S	9+v+SG	The Council may call for Team Meetings. Approval of the SG is required