

## II Regional MUNRFE Session

### Requirements to the format of documents

As far as the terms of preparation for this Conference are fairly limited, the delegates have 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 **30<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto: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\_IAEA\_PP\_2.doc. In case of individual registration, you just send your one Policy Paper. 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](mailto:savenkov_doc@mail.ru).

### Policy Paper Requirements

Each delegate of the II RC 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

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:** code/number of Session/number of agenda item/number of resolution

A means General Assembly and its Committees, SC means Security Council, GOV means Board of Governors; 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 (Second Committee or Security Council or IAEA Board of Governors)

**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 official name of your Committee: *The General Assembly* for Second Committee or *The Security Council* or *The Board of Governors* (*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

Each preamble clause starts *italicized* (we use MUNRFE style, not MUNFW one)

Each operative clause starts underlined

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.