



FAR EASTERN MODEL UN 2018

DOCUMENT WRITING GUIDE

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VLADIVOSTOK

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TEAM DOCUMENTS

COUNTRY PROFILE

Country profile is a document providing comprehensive description of the represented country and its influence on the international affairs. It constitutes one coherent text which is comprised of six paragraphs. All parts outline features distinguishing the state from other nations.

Geography

- Geographical position: total area, borders, neighbors, etc.
- Landscape and climate
- Access to water resources (oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, etc.), fresh water
- Mineral resources, other natural resources
- Environmental policy

Political System

- Basic document (Constitution, etc.) and the main features of the state according to it
- Head of state
- How three branches of power are represented and elected/appointed
- Main political parties (if any)
- Process of decision making in foreign policy

Economy

- The main focus of economy, the main economic engine
- Basic economic indicators (GDP and GDP per capita, inflation and unemployment, currency) – latest information possible
- Development of various sectors of economy
- Foreign trade: main partners and commodities (export, import)
- Foreign investments: directions and partners

Military

- Key military officials
- Types (army, navy, air force, other)
- Size, strength, capacity, technical equipment
- Participation of the state in military conflicts, peacekeeping operations
- Membership in military alliances, collective security arrangements

Culture and Society

- Population: number, density, religious, age, gender and ethnic structure
- Migration processes and policies
- Arts, architecture and cultural heritage
- Traditions, holidays, rites and ceremonies
- Contemporary culture, mass-media

United Nations Policy

- Accession of state in the UN
- Membership in major organs (Security Council, ECOSOC, Human Rights Council, etc.)
- Nationals in the UN Secretariat
- Main spheres of activities within the UN and strategy

The order of paragraphs is not fixed, it is allowed to set any sequence you wish. All paragraphs as well as all sentences should have links between each other. It is also advised to write a brief introduction and ending in your country profile. They should introduce and conclude a main idea, or concept, based on ideology, objectives or doctrinal documents of the assigned country.

It is important to use figures and statistics in the profile since they help to illustrate the advantageous features of the state. However remember that all numbers shall be up to date and explained properly.

Country profile is usually 3-6 pages long.

Format

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

Country profile should be written in *double space format*. There is no space between paragraphs.

Name of the country profile is written as

The Country Profile for the People’s Republic of China

It is not in Capital letters but it is bold. There is no space between the name of the profile and the first paragraph. There is an INDENT in the beginning of each paragraph (1,25) The entire text should be JUSTIFIED (even on both margins).

Make sure you use *Times New Roman, 12*.

The Country Profile for the People's Republic of China

Between the azure sky of the Asia-Pacific and majestic land of the North China Plain the cradle of Asian civilization stretches far away flourishing in the blossoms of progress and strength. This unity of impetuous advancement and unshakeable stronghold of wisdom is named the People's Republic of China (PRC).

According to its basic document, the Constitution adopted on December 4, 1982, China is a socialist state. It is led by its people who exercise the whole power in the PRC through the National People's Congress (NPC).

The unicameral Congress represents the legislative branch in Chinese separation of powers system. One of the special features of the NPC is its composition of 2987 deputies, what makes it the largest parliament in the World. The deputies are elected for five-year terms via a multi-tiered representative electoral system. Being vested with a wide range of functions and rights the Congress is authorized to enact and amend basic laws, approve the plan for national development, elect the President along with the Vice-President of the country. The President is a head of state and since 1990 usually serves as the General-Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

The supreme leader is elected for 5 years and together with the State Council constitutes the executive branch of power in the PRC. Chaired by the Premier, State Council consists of 35 members and holds the responsibility for carrying out the principles and policies of the CPC and deals mainly with internal politics, diplomacy and finance. In its turn the observance of the laws and governmental policies is provided by the judicial branch of power in China. It is represented by the Supreme People's Court dealing with cases of the greatest importance for China and supervising the work of local courts. Still, the majority of disputes such as military, maritime and forestry are solved by the Special and Local People's Courts. The mission of the judicial system is to defend constitutional rights of the Chinese population, which accounts for more than 1.3 billion people, turning the People's Republic of China into the most inhabited country in the World.

As a country with multinational population, China is presented by 56 ethnic origins. However, 55 ethnic minorities are located in the north and northwest, while the representatives of the major Han ethnic group, which accounts for the 91% of the population, live mainly in the south and south-east in large cities as Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and Guangzhou, inhabited by over 17 million people each. Large cities and provinces are famous for its multilingualism, appeared of more than 50 local dialects, brought by different ethnic minorities. Despite that fact, 56 ethnic groups, united by one country, speak one official language – Putunhua or Mandarin language, one of the oldest in the World, created about 8 000 years B.C.

Preservation and promotion of Chinese language always was the priority for Chinese government, therefore 99.7% of population is literate in China. Aspiration for qualified versatile education is a traditional distinguishing feature of Chinese people, the majority of whom follows Confucianism – an ancient doctrine, created by great Chinese thinker and philosopher Confucius, whose thoughts about human culture and way of life are followed for more than 2 500 years by people all over the world. Besides encouragement of education, his doctrine is full of traditional religious dogmas. Chinese traditions, as well as religious believes, have deep historical roots. Ancient Chinese gave this World the great knowledge of calligraphy, art of writing, and perfect inventions for this purpose – inks, paper, and brushes. Forefathers of today's Chinese made significant discoveries such as compass, silk, fireworks and powder. In the 16th century, China was connected with the world by the Great Silk Road, and protected from conquerors of the north by the Great Chinese Wall – one of the Seven Wonders of the World, included in the World Heritage List.

Moreover, World Heritage List includes exceptional Chinese natural parks, unique for the diversity of flora and fauna. The flourishing of symbolic for the country endemic species such as pandas, golden monkeys and flora representatives as begonia and magnolia was conditioned by the favourable climate. It varies significantly from subarctic in the north and Inner Mongolia, to tropical in the south, which is determined by its geographical position and vast territory.

With the total area of 9,596,961 km² China is situated in the Eastern Asia and shares borders of 22,117 km with 14 countries, more than any other state, except Russia. While having so large land boundaries China has coastline of 14,500 km and is washed by the waters of Yellow, East China and South China Seas in the hilly Eastern part of the country with its magnificent valleys and fields. The rest of China is exceptional for its multifarious landscape. The two thirds of the territory are mountainous with deserts and high plateaus in the West where the world's tallest peak, the mountain Everest, is situated.

Thanks to such landscape the PRC is wealthy in different mineral resources, especially in coal, iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and many other minerals. Moreover, China possesses the world's largest hydropower potential, which is another significant natural gift.

The abundance of natural resources, combined with successful economic reforms made the People's Republic of China a leader in Asian region. Unique vision of economic development introduced by great Chinese politician - Deng Xiaoping - was based on idea of saving planned system elements together with slight decentralization of the economy, including the liberalization of non-governmental enterprises. The synergy between two systems was the main condition for "Chinese Economic Miracle", which boosted the economic development. Strong economic system not only allowed the country to successfully overcome the global financial crisis aftermath, but to become the second largest economy in the World by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which reached 11.44 US\$ trillion in the end of 2011. The economy of China is also recognized as one of the fastest growing and showed 9.2% of GDP growth, which is the highest indicator among the countries with comparable size of the economy in 2011.

High rates of economic growth are reflected in the low unemployment level that reached 6.1% by the end of 2011. At the same time the efficient monetary policy led to moderate inflation level of 5.5%. Growth of the economic indicators is mostly based on largest gross value of agricultural and industrial output of the country. Size and capacity of Chinese domestic production attracted the world largest trade partners such as: the United States, Japan and Germany. In 2011

the revenue from foreign trade reached 1.904\$ trillion that is 60.5% of total national income. The PRC primary imports electricity, oil and mineral fuels, metal ores, optical and medical equipment, while apparel, textiles, iron and steel is going for export. Wide economic relations and importance of Chinese economy allows directly influence global trade through the active participation in World Trade Organization and Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation. Besides the economic issues the PRC actively participates in resolving world's humanitarian, security, natural and development problems.

Standing at the origins of the United Nations (UN) China actively promotes its central role in international affairs and global management, participating in the activities of this organization directed to maintain peace and achieve international sustainable development. Recognized as the only legitimate representative of Chinese people by the UN General Assembly Resolution 2578, the PRC has a permanent seat in the UN Security Council (SC) since 25 October 1971. Guided by the principles of the UN Charter, the country vigorously contributes in promotion of peace and security all over the world, constantly donating over \$240 million per year to peacekeeping operations that makes China, a leading peacekeeper contributor among the five SC permanent members. Moreover, following the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, introduced by Zhou Enlai in 1953 the PRC widely spreads the values of global peaceful development. By the end of 2011, upon the Chinese initiative over 2,200 humanitarian, jobs training, educational and cultural projects in developing countries were built under the auspices of Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and the UN Institute for Training and Research. Besides, in September 2008, China announced at the UN High-Level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals that it will apply zero tariffs on 95% of exports from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Nowadays the PRC provides zero-tariff treatment to most imported goods from relevant LDCs. Hereby China endeavors to defend the interests of its rising compeers equally to its national values, fundamental for the cultural identity, public welfare, state security and territorial integrity.

Nowadays more than 2,285,000 men are ready to champion these values serving for the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), the largest active military manpower in the World. This immense might is divided into three inextricably interwoven branches, which are the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army is a terrestrial stronghold of the Chinese military strength. Purposed to protect the land of the third biggest state of the globe it holds 47,575 units of hardware including 7,500 tanks and 2,600 multiple launch rocket systems. Except for that, the Army has the greatest amount of towed artillery in the World, 25,000 items, overall making the land borders virtually invulnerable. In order to maintain state security on the 14,500 km of coastline the state marine forces possess 332 patrol crafts, 63 submarines and 1 aircraft carrier among the total 972 navy ships. Being the global leader by the number of mine warfare crafts and frigates owned the PRC is also famous for its high-developed naval aviation. The aviation forms an integral part with the country's Air Force, alongside with surface-to-air missile and antiaircraft artillery. In total there are 5 176 units with 632 helicopters ready to secure the peaceful sky above the heads of the Chinese people. Besides having various traditional arsenals, China is known as one of the five nuclear weapon states - parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Chinese nuclear potential is put under the responsibility of the Second Artillery Force. Generally composed of the strategic and conventional missiles, it strictly follows the policy of no-first-use of nuclear weapons.

In addition, seeking the objectives of combating illegal circulation of weapons, ammunition and explosives, the Chinese government is actively involved in multilateral cooperation within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. During its "Peace Mission 2007" the PLA took part in the joint military anti-terrorism exercise in Chelyabinsk, Russia, and shared its own experience in Xinjiang, Uyghur Autonomous Region of China.

Reliably following its vocation as a mentor of its friendly nations and neighbors China has never neglected the opportunity to learn and adopt new practices cognizing the unexplored. This

provides the rich soil and strong roots nourishing its paramount treasure, its magnificent flowers
– the Chinese people.

DOCUMENTS OF UN GA AND SC

POLICY PAPER

Policy Papers should be prepared for agenda item brought before the body. Their main aim is to state the policy of a country one represents on the issue within the scope of the body's competence. It helps to organize the research properly, underlining the most important facts and elaborating arguments for defending the national interests of a state. Policy Paper must be no longer than 2/3 of the standard A4 sheet in length.

It is divided into three paragraphs and contains the following:

The first paragraph

- Brief historical overview of the issue,
- The UN actions taken in the past, efforts of the simulated body,
- Actions of other relevant institutions;

The second paragraph

- The current state of affairs,
- Weaknesses of the existing measures,
- Problems to be solved;

The third paragraph

- Position of the represented country towards the issue,
- Justification for the country's policy on the issue and supporting arguments for the position,
- Solution that your country might propose to the issue. The proposed solution should be directed towards the issue at the international level and not towards the selected country's internal policy.

Each paragraph shall have no less than 9 lines and not more than 12 lines in length. Proportional compatibility of paragraphs is highly welcomed.

Format

Margins: top - 2, bottom – 1.5, left - 3, right – 1.5

Line spacing - 1.0, paragraph spacing - 0.0, indent - 0.0, alignment – justified

Times New Roman, 12

Heading:

e.g

NAME OF THE COUNTRY

LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NAME OF BODY

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

NAME OF THE AGENDA ITEM

FOOD SECURITY IN WEST AFRICA

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SECURITY COUNCIL

NUCLEAR PROGRAM OF IRAN

The International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) anxiety about peaceful nature of the Iran's nuclear program occurred in the early 2003, when the state announced intention to enrich uranium on its territory. The IAEA, the United Nations Security Council (UN SC) Permanent Members and Germany (P5+1) put their negotiation efforts towards Iran to stop the nuclear developments transcending its Safeguards Agreement with the Agency (1974) and Additional Protocol to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapon (NPT) signed by the country in 2003. In February 2006 the IAEA passed a resolution GOV/2006/14 reporting the issue to the United Nations Security Council (UN SC). Since 2006 the UN SC has imposed by Resolutions 1737, 1747, 1803 and 1929 four rounds of sanctions towards Iran. Nevertheless, in November 2012 the presiding board of Iranian Parliament expressed its willingness to reconvene the negotiations with P5+1, but reiterated also its indefeasible right to uranium enrichment.

According to its report, issued on 30 August 2012, the IAEA finds difficulty in concluding that all nuclear material in Iran is for peaceful purposes. The obstacle to further cooperation with the state is imposed by the fact that Iran still has not ratified the Additional Protocol. In its turn the country demands its nuclear file to be referred back to the IAEA from the UN SC. At the same time, what renders its claims impossible, contrary to the relevant UN SC resolutions, Iran has increased the amount of 5%-enriched uranium-235 (U-235) by 679 kg and 20%-enriched U-235 by 43.8 kg. Besides, the Agency is gravely concerned with the activities held within the Parchin military site, today its request for access to this location is still pending a favorable decision. The latest IAEA Resolution GOV/2012/50 adopted on 13 September 2012 urges Iran to immediately conclude and implement an agreement for resolving the issues of possible military dimensions of the country's nuclear program, again underscoring the necessity of transparency increase by Iran.

China reiterates its confidence that the relevant UN SC resolutions concerning the nuclear program of Iran should be implemented fully. Nevertheless we strictly oppose any new sanctions, use or threat of force towards Iran. China sees the primary solution of the conflict in restoration of mutual trust between the international community and Iran. Entirely supporting the Resolution GOV/2012/50, China proposes to enforce the intentions of Iran and P5+1 to open a new round of negotiations holding it in IAEA Office in Geneva in January 2013. China expects the agenda of this discussion to include the elaboration of an agreement between Iran and Agency aimed at the regulation of experts' examinations at the facilities not declared under the Iran's Safeguards Agreement. We believe that this approach will become a strong basis for further restoration of partnership between Iran and the IAEA.

RESOLUTION

The final decisions of the majority of UN organs simulated at the MUNRFE Conferences are usually expressed in **Resolutions**. They contain the position of the whole body on the issue and its recommendations to the international community or the UN system. The length of resolution is not limited, but should be of a reasonable size and sufficient for encompassing all important details.

The resolution usually includes four parts: heading, name, preamble and operative. The preamble phrases are the justifications for actions or recommendations given in an operative part of the document. They may include the references to various documents, programs, especially articles or chapters of the UN Charter. The operative paragraphs are the exact actions undertaken by the body (encouragement, recommendation, inquiry, demand, etc.) through the Resolution.

The Resolution usually comprises of one sentence. It means that there is only one full stop (period) in the very end of it.

- There are commas after each preamble clause and semicolons separating operative paragraphs.
- All the preamble phrases are in italics and operative phrases are underlined.
- In Resolution we do not usually use acronyms like the UN or whatsoever, except for programs and organs which are usually named with their abbreviations.
- In the phrase Member States both words should be capitalized if we mean the UN Member States.
- When we refer to or recall the resolutions of the UN GA, we write them in the following format: “Resolution # (Year)”, e.g. “Resolution 381 (1875)”.

The Resolution will be written by delegates at the Conference. Prewritten resolutions are not acceptable.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN SC

Sometimes, the UN SC passes its decisions in the format of **the Statement by the President (Presidential Statement)**. The Presidential Statement is the document which often does not 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 respond on another Bodies' requests, inquires, etc.

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

Format

Margins: top - 2, bottom – 1.5, left - 3, right – 1.5

Line spacing - 1.0, paragraph spacing - 0.0, indent – 1.25, alignment - justified,

Times New Roman, 12.

Heading:

e.g.

SC/#Session/#Agenda Item/PS#
Security Council
Name of Conference

SC/3/1/PS1
Security Council
Far Eastern Model UN 2018

Name example:

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON AL-QAEDA
TERRORIST ATTACKS IN UKRAINE AND GEORGIA

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE SITUATION
IN AFGHANISTAN

At the 7208th meeting of the Security Council, held on 25 June 2014, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the holding of the second round of the Afghan presidential election on 14 June and reiterates the importance of these historic elections to Afghanistan's transition and democratic development. It commends the participation and courage of the Afghan people to cast their ballot despite the threat and intimidation by the Taliban and other violent extremist and terrorist groups. It further commends the participation of Afghan women in the electoral process, and underlines the key role that they play in Afghan-led peace, democracy and stability.

"The Security Council notes positively the efforts of the Afghan people to prepare for and hold these elections, including security arrangements, and reiterates the important role of the Afghan electoral institutions, including the Independent Election Commission and the Independent Electoral Complaints Commission. It calls upon Afghan electoral institutions to uphold the highest standards of integrity throughout this important and historic process, and emphasizes that all efforts must be made to ensure the integrity, neutrality and transparency of the electoral process, including the detection and prevention of fraud.

"The Security Council calls on all stakeholders to engage with the electoral institutions and processes with patience and respect, refrain from any acts that incite imminent violence, civil disorder or lead to instability, and to channel complaints through the established institutional mechanisms in line with Afghanistan's electoral laws and constitution.

"The Security Council looks forward to the conclusion of the electoral process in accordance with the relevant laws and mandates of the electoral institutions and the orderly transition to a new administration and welcomes the ongoing support role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).

"The Security Council calls on all political entities to work together in accordance with the Afghan Constitution, with the aim of strengthening Afghanistan's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity in order to achieve a peaceful and prosperous future for all the people of Afghanistan.

"The Security Council condemns the actions of those who attempted to disrupt the elections, such as terrorist attacks against civilians, including election personnel and candidates, as well as attacks against election infrastructure. It condemns violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country.

"The Security Council recognizes the sacrifices of the Afghan people and Afghan National Security Forces during the election period, and reiterates that no terrorist act can reverse the path towards Afghan-led peace, democracy and stability."

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