

Regional MUNRFE Conference 2015

The United Nations General Assembly



Model United Nations of the Russian Far East

Blagoveshchensk, Russian Federation

2-5 MAY 2015

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WELCOMING LETTERS

Some people may say that we live in a world full of difficulties, but I personally would like to paraphrase and add a couple of words to this thought — we live in a world full of challenges, which make us stronger and more prepared for our future life.



Honorable delegates, I hope that you are full of bright ideas in your minds and wish to change our world for the best. I consider the announced agenda items very important as they cover specific problems, which can influence stability both in a good or a bad way.

The Model United Nations of the Russian Far East conference is a platform for the young generation to express its thoughts and propose innovative ideas upon the ongoing processes in the world. Such events give you an opportunity to develop different sides of your personality. Thus, use this unique chance to challenge yourself, check your limits and climb a new mountain.

Looking forward to see you during the conference!

Alexander Yugai, President of the UN General Assembly

Honorable participants of the Regional MUNRFE Conference 2015! It is an honor for me to welcome you at the biggest committee of the United Nations Organization. Due to the fact that it is the first time for me to chair a committee, I have great expectations from this conference.

In one old and not very famous song there were such words - "It's time to spread the word, let the voice be heard". For many years, the walls of the General Assembly hall together with the world community attentively heard many words of leaders from all over the world. So if you want to experience the same feelings and be heard, you should mix slyness, professionalism and all your courage with knowledge, as well as to try all the ways and approaches to achieve good results.

During the debates I wish you to be relaxed, keep your breath and make the debates in the manner that you deserve. Remember, it is hard to jump over yourself, but to realize where the delimitation line between you and your attitude about yourself is you should merely try to make that jump.



Vladislav Ulanov, Vice-President of the UN General Assembly

I. COMMITTEE BACKGROUND

The United Nations General Assembly (GA) occupies a central position as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nations (UN).

The GA was established in 1945 under *the Charter* of the United Nations as a forum for multilateral negotiations. Moreover, every UN Member State is represented in the GA. On the 14th of July 2011 the Republic of South Sudan joined the Organization, thus becoming the 193rd and most recent Member State of the UN. Besides ordinary members of the GA, observers also can be present during its sessions: these can be non-member states, entities and international organizations.

It also plays a significant role in the process of standard-setting and the codification of international law. The Assembly meets in regular session intensively from September to December each year, and thereafter as required.

According to *the Charter* of the United Nations, the General Assembly may:

- consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation;
- discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it;
- discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of *the Charter* or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;
- initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational and health fields;
- make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among nations;
- receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs;
- consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States;
- elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General.

Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a **two-thirds majority** of the General Assembly. Decisions on other questions are made by **simple majority**. Each country has **one equal vote**.

The GA diffuses its great volume of work into six directions of six main Committees, which are:

- ✓ **First Committee**, which deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime;
- ✓ **Second Committee**, which relates to issues of economic growth and development such as macroeconomic policy questions, finances for development, sustainable development, human

settlements, poverty eradication, globalization and interdependence, and information and communication technologies for development;

- ✓ **Third Committee**, which discusses the advancement of women, protection of children, indigenous issues, treatment of refugees, promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination. The Committee also addresses crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control;
- ✓ **Fourth Committee**, which is the Special Political and Decolonization Committee for decolonization, Palestinian refugees and human rights, peacekeeping, mine action, outer space, public information, atomic radiation and University for Peace;
- ✓ **Fifth Committee**, which deals with the subjects concerning administrative regulation of the General Assembly functioning and budgetary issues;
- ✓ **Sixth Committee**, which is the primary forum for the consideration of legal questions in the General Assembly. All of the UN Member States are entitled to representation on the Sixth Committee as one of the main committees of the General Assembly.

General Assembly interactions with other UN Bodies and related organizations have different character – either patronized or joint. The GA can appeal to those organizations and bodies standing under it in the hierarchy system. For example, the Human Rights Council was established under a GA decision in *resolution 60/251*, so it is a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly.

Subsidiary Bodies

- Main Committees
- Commissions
- Boards
- Councils and Panel
- Working Groups and other.

Advisory Subsidiary Body

- United Nations Peacebuilding Commission

Programs and Funds

- International Trade Centre (ITC)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
- United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

Research and Training Institutes

- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

Other UN Entities

- International Computing Centre (ICC)
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)
- United Nations University (UNU)
- UN Women

Related Organizations (non-subsidiary relationship)

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- Preparatory Commission for the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

While the Assembly is empowered to make recommendations to Member States on international issues within its competence, it has, nonetheless, initiated actions – political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal – which have affected the lives of millions of people throughout the world. That is the intangible but valuable contribution of the General Assembly to make the world better.

II. AGENDA №1. COUNTERING RADICALIZATION THROUGH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The world has experienced many acts and events relating to the radicalization process or events that cause radicalization. On the 3rd of February 2015, a number of clashes broke out in the streets of Amman, Lebanon. People gathered outside to call upon the government to respond to the provocative execution of their imprisoned compatriot by terrorists of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). As a result, the authority of Lebanon decided to enhance its participation in the anti-terror campaign against ISIS. In August 1963, supporters of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in the United States of America performed a Civil Rights march in Washington to draw the attention of the US government to the discrimination and other problems of African-Americans. As a result, the cancellation of segregation policies in the USA came about.

What does unite all abovementioned events? It is the strife of the individuals to resolve the ongoing problems as a last resort. The examples illustrate different types of radical behavior. Particularly, such behaviors lead the government and society to take the side of those who promote the unpopular approach for the sake of a decisive outcome. In the first example people's attitude may be characterized as radical since they expressed their dissatisfaction with counter-terrorist policy of the Government by urging it for sharply reaction. So, the Lebanese authority executed two terrorist captured earlier in response to provocation of ISIS. The last example clearly illustrates how the consolidated minority forced the authority of the county to change the discriminative policy, in order to prevent riots among the black and sacrifice the traditions of the masses.

ISSUES OF THE DEFINITION

Due to the absence of a wide-spread and officially approved definition, the term "radicalization" can be defined by several characteristics deriving from practices, research studies and national legislation, which at the same time may not apply to every case of radicalism. Radicalization can be used as a reference to people:

- who merely hold extreme views, but do not implement them;
- who respond in an ideological way to oppressive circumstances;
- who support radical or violent action.

Radicalization and extremism are two complex phenomena that in the context of terrorism and counter-terrorism are likely to be confused with each other. Radical attitudes may generate a violent extremism followed by terrorism, but it is not the rule. According to Alex Schmid's research "[*Radicalisation, De-Radicalisation, Counter-Radicalisation*](#)", any display of radicalism is unpredictable and may overgrow into a terrorist act, as well as give positive changes in the social life of the whole society. Understanding the differences between extremism, radicalism, and terrorism is important for the sake of countering radicalization in its negative form. The distinction serves not only for understanding the causes of harmful activity carried out by extremist groups, but also for developing more comprehensive implementation of counter measures against it through economic and social development.

The next description of radicalization was stated in the report "[Radicalisation Processes Leading to Acts of Terrorism](#)", prepared by the European Commission's Expert Group on Violent Radicalization: "radicalization is [mainly] a context-bound phenomenon [...]. Global, sociological and political drivers matter as much as ideological and psychological ones." For instance, the driver of the Great Socialist Revolution of 1917 was Marxist ideology, which consolidated a broad range of workers and peasants. Generally, there is no unique definition of radicalization that will be suitable for every single country in the world. Moreover, the UN deems it preferable to reserve the right to determine the definition of radicalization according to its essence in different states.

FACTORS THAT LAUNCH AND FOSTER THE PROCESS OF RADICALIZATION

Different researchers and research groups, namely, specialists from the [Institute for Safety, Security and Crisis Management](#) of the Netherlands, distribute the causal factors fostering the spread of radicalism on the **external**, **social** and **individual** levels.

The external level factors:

- *Political causes*, for example, are poor integration of the Muslim community in Western societies, their weak inclusion into active participation in a public domain and promotion of counter-terrorism ideas in Islamic countries;
- *Economic causes* are expressed in economic deprivation and poverty, which in their turn, are highly influential for the individual consciousness, thus, indirectly foster radicalization at the individual level;
- *Social causes* are simply expressed in discrimination of the minorities by their cultural and religious belonging. Due to global integration it is related to interethnic and intercultural conflicts.

The social level factors:

- *Identification with a social group* that obviously predicts the behavior of an individual;
- *Network dynamics* that shape the behavior of radicals;
- *Role of the internet*, which enhances opinion formation;
- *Role of prison*, the place where identification is based on the feature of collective marginalization;
- *Relative deprivation* that can trigger violent collective actions.

The individual level factors:

- *Psychological characteristics* of radicals and terrorists show that both are extraordinary. However, no significant research has proven radicals to have a specific psychological profile;
- *Personal experience*, both cognitive and emotional, always goes hand in hand with one another in the reason of decision making. Thus, can persuade an individual to radical ideas.
- Specialists also emphasize that as every person has their own motives of being engaged with radical groups, so *rationality* is a significant factor, which drives a person to the radicals.

THE UN RESPONSE

In the last decade, the UN has made significant steps towards combating terrorism, promoting human rights, developing ideas upon the role of women in armed conflicts, and eradicating illiteracy and extreme poverty. In 1969 the GA mentioned in the preamble of the [Declaration on Social Progress and](#)

Development "that international peace and security on the one hand and social progress and economic development on the other are closely interdependent [...]". Among agendas on the matters of social and economic development, the most relevant prospected achievement is the reaching of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The ones laid out in the Millennium Declaration of 2000, however, were hindered by the global economic crisis. Thus, a plan of further implementation was reviewed for the post-2015 period. The new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) still is setting, but by the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) Member States agreed upon basic principles of SDGs.

Nevertheless, as the GA is empowered to initiate recommendations for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in social and economic fields, in accordance with Article 13 of the *UN Charter*, it adopted numerous conventions and covenants dedicated to social and economic matters. Most of them have already become basic documents in the human rights sphere, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that declares that each person has the right to live without fear of harm, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which became a guidance for the improvement of economic and living conditions worldwide. In its turn, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is designed to contribute to the rejection of the factors which are promoting the development of dangerous attitudes in society, such as xenophobia and racial discrimination. Additionally, in 2014 the GA adopted *resolution 68/127*, which condemns the actions of extremist and terrorist groups and encourages Member States to protect populations and promote development.

The other committees and subsidiary bodies of the UN paid attention to the matters of the agenda, as far as their mandates allow them. The **Counter-Terrorism Committee**, established by the **United Nations Security Council** (UNSC), pursuant to *resolution 1373* (2001) with the expansion of its mandate by *resolution 1566* (2004), works to foster the ability of states to prevent terrorist acts both within their borders and across regions. The UNSC itself defined "terrorism" in the aforementioned *resolution 1373*, as:

"Criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public...or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act".

This definition was incorporated into domestic criminal legislation by many countries. Also, in the *resolution 1325* (2000), Member States were encouraged to incorporate women into active roles pertaining to peace, security and peacebuilding. In 2014, as the threat of ISIS's violent acts became constant, the UNSC adopted *resolution 2170* (2014), which condemned violence carried out by terrorist organizations such as Al Nusrah and Al-Qaeda, and any financial support for the terrorist organizations. The peacebuilding missions of the UN, implementing its role of conflict prevention, faces extremism as a spoiler for affirmative conflict resolution. For example, it is illustrated by the experience of the **United Nations Operation in Somalia II** (UNOSOMII). The mission faced opposition from civilians during the operation against the Aidid'd militia, the head of the rebels in Somali.

Another principal organ of the UN system, the **Economic and Social Council**, directly and through its specialized agencies ensures peace and stability in the world through economic and social development. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa (ESCWA) and the Economic and Social

Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) are those specialized regional agencies, which are responsible for the economic and social development in the regions.

A significant contribution has been made by the **Commission for Social Development (CfSD)**, which *apriori* is involved in the elaboration process of decisions on the issues of women's rights, eradication of poverty and extreme hunger and youth problems.

CURRENT STATUS

Social development

Concerning social reasons and origins of radicalization, there is a problem of youth involvement in civil society, as stated in the [report of the Commission for Social Development of 2014](#). The problem relates to the young representatives of migrants in European countries, youths in least developed countries and those who are engaged in the terrorist activities. For example, one of the key elements of the Arab Spring, especially in Tunisia and Egypt, was the lack of employment opportunities for youths. Events of the Arab Spring became a witness to how radical views in society may harm the stability of the region, crush territorial integrity and lead to anarchy. Also, according to the ["Report on the fifty-second session"](#) presented by the CfSD, the participation of youths in decision-making processes at all levels is highly important.

The role of women is an important aspect of social development towards countering radicalization. Dr. Kathleen Kuehnast, in her report ["Engaging and Educating Women and Girls in the Prevention of Violent Conflict and Violent Extremism,"](#) outlined that women, as mothers, effectively notice changes of behavior in families, groups and communities. Incorporation of women into decision-making processes reinforces the benefits for communities and opens new directions for further development. At the same time, traditionalist society is not ready for widening or even just granting equal rights for women. The clearest example of such rejection is the status of women in the United Arab Emirates, but it is opposed by developments made in Pakistan where women have a minimum number of seats in parliament.

It is important to highlight separately that both categories above - youths and women - are the most vulnerable individuals to the propaganda of terrorists. Thus, according to research prepared by Kyrgyzstan's Non-Governmental Organization "Ajalzat," "often those Muslim women, who are widows or single women with children, living in poverty, join the terrorists to overcome their neediness and poorness". The Muslim youths, who were born in multicultural secular states, are at a high risk of converting to radical extremism and terrorist beliefs due to lasting cultural isolation.

Economic development

Economic problems are the most serious circumstances which radicalize the attitudes of people. Unemployment and the decrease of purchasing capacities, which result in poverty, make people to march in demonstrations.

"The growth of unemployment among the educated often creates a class of 'frustrated achievers' who may end up becoming radicalized militants looking for a political cause to hang on to",

- O. Taspinar

"Fighting Radicalism, not "Terrorism"

On the regional level, the International Labour Organization implements the *Territorial Youth Employment Pact*, — an exchange program between countries, for the purpose of development through inter-regional cooperation. Fighting unemployment might easily lead to the de-radicalization of marginalized masses. Problems of the Least Developed Countries remain unresolved. One of the principles, which were formulated at the *Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries*, proclaims that eradication of poverty and respect for all human rights would contribute towards ensuring global stability and prosperity in a sustainable manner.

CONCLUSION

During the session, discussions can cover the reasons of terrorism and violent extremism. However, it should not confuse the delegate's understanding of the essence and meaning of following terms: radicalization, extremism and terrorism. Extremism and terrorism are not forms of radicalization, but the stages which radicals walk through; in other words, every terrorist is radical, but, not every radical is a terrorist. In the context of the term “counter-radicalization,” the term "extremism" usually applies to violent extremism, the direction for radicalization development.

"A fundamental problem in analyzing complex issues of radicalization and extremism is our lack of a clear understanding of the relationship between ideology and behavior. There is often a rather naïve assumption that political attitudes and beliefs translate readily into behavior, just as there is an often unchallenged assumption that social and economic disadvantage provide the motivating conditions for that translation to emerge. People do hold extreme views and people are socially disadvantaged, but the causal relationship is often ideologically asserted rather than being evidence based" - Max Taylor, *"Conflict Resolution and Counter-Radicalization: Where do we go from here?"*.

USEFUL LINKS

- www.un.org/millenniumgoals/
- www.transnationalterrorism.eu/tekst/publications/WP4%20Del%207.pdf
- <http://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/identifying-radicals-the-four-types-of-youth-attracted-to-extremism-1.2192009>
- www.usnews.com/news/articles/2015/01/07/collaboration-can-combat-radicalization-in-muslim-youths
- currentanalyst.com/index.php/conflictsregional/165-drivers-of-youth-radicalization-in-east-africa

USEFUL DOCUMENTS

- Charter of the United Nations;
- Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
- Universal Declaration on Human Rights;
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- Declaration on Social Progress and Development;
- United Nations Millennium Declaration.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. What is the difference between terms radical ideology and radical behavior?
2. What makes people tend toward a radical attitude?
3. Which measures and actions included in counter-terrorism strategy are deemed ineffective or show irrelevance?
4. What is the role of socio-economic developments in the sphere of peace and security maintenance?
5. What are the main tendencies of radicalism development in different regions of the world?
6. What regional organization(s) may firmly assist the UN in socio-economic development in countering terrorism?
7. How does the experience of UN peacebuilding missions and Member States help to improve response to radicalization?

III. AGENDA №2. HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MIGRANT SMUGGLING

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: BACKGROUND

The internationally-recognized definition of human trafficking is set forth in Article 3 of [the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children](#). According to it, the term is defined as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.”

Exploitation here is understood as the usage of a person in the sphere of prostitution and other actions related to sexual harassment, forced labor or services, servitude, slavery and related practices and the removal of organs. Further, it may transform into one of three forms of trafficking:

- **Sex trafficking**, which may include exploiting the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation such as pornography, sexually-oriented performances and sex tourism;
- **Trafficking for non-commercial sex purposes**, which may include early marriage, forced or servile marriage, arranged marriage, compensation marriage, transactional marriage, temporary marriage or marriage for childbearing;
- **Labour trafficking**, which may include domestic servitude, sweatshop or agricultural or construction labor, or enforced enrollment in an armed force.

An important fact is that women and children are the most vulnerable groups that are subjected to the aforementioned forms of exploitation. [The Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) and [The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#), both adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, stipulate that state parties should undertake all appropriate national, international, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children and women for any purpose or in any form.

Consequently, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) distinguishes three constituent components of human trafficking: process\act, means and purpose.

The process\act means the processes in which the illegal act is executed, in particular — recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons.

The means particularly implies the ways human trafficking is implemented — threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim.

The purpose is the exact reasons, which explain the circumstances of trafficking in persons — exploitation, which includes exploiting the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices and the harvesting of organs.

In other words, each of the three groups answers a certain question: What is done? — the process\act; How is it done? — the means; Why is it done? — the purpose.

Trafficked people may be transported by individuals or organized criminal groups over internal or international routes, thus, human trafficking may be implemented in another or within a certain state. The full possible scope of such crime application is given in Article 3, Paragraph 2 of [the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime](#) (the Organized Crime Convention).

FACTORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

In order to eradicate trafficking in persons we should understand the factors which lead people to commit such illegal actions. Reduction of citizens' vulnerability and crime prevention arrangements are valid approaches to fight and prevent human trafficking. Each state has its own peculiarities and differences in frames of legislation and policy responses towards the issue, but *basic crime prevention principles are developed and stated in the Organized Crime Convention*. The main reason that makes human trafficking

a magnetic source of income for criminals is the vulnerability of people caused by economic, social, cultural, legal and political factors:

Economic factors-- Poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunities are some of the root causes of human trafficking. Economic vulnerability may also include unemployment and lack of access to opportunities, which make people want to migrate in search of better conditions.

Social factors-- Maintenance of social equality within the state borders is a complicated task. It prevents the most vulnerable groups such as disabled, elders, children and women from enjoying their rights. Undeveloped social security derives from complex factors, including gender, ethnicity and the low status of groups within societies. This involves discrimination in education, employment practices, access to legal and medical services, information and social welfare. Trafficked persons face considerable obstacles upon their return home, not the least of which can be the attitudes and biases within their own communities.

Cultural factors-- Cultural practices are sensitive to context and therefore must be considered with special caution so as to avoid generalization. For example, cultural practices such as arranged, early or forced marriages, and other practices such as temporary marriages, marriages by catalogue or mail-order brides and other forms of sexual exploitation, can all contribute to trafficking in persons. Further, in many societies, cultural norms affect the manner in which women are treated, making gender-based discrimination a contributing factor to women's vulnerability to trafficking. In addition, women from certain societies who are trafficked into prostitution find it more difficult to reintegrate into their families and communities after being freed from exploitation. Many trafficked women may also have contracted HIV/AIDS or other sexually transmitted diseases.

Legal factors-- Such factors are manifested in the lack of access to the criminal justice system, which occurs either because the trafficked person is a foreigner or lacks access to legal representation, or the system itself does not offer an appropriate remedy. In addition, insecurity may be fostered by the double witness rule or the corroborative evidence rule, as a result of which trafficked persons are not accepted and heard in court. Corruption exacerbates the insecurity.

Political factors-- Political instability, war and conflict may contribute to trafficking in persons. This is particularly the case in transitional societies where civil unrest, loss of national identity and political instability may create a favorable environment for trafficking in persons and organized crime in general. In such cases, the disruption of traditional community life, along with its protective framework, and the resulting displacement of persons make people extremely vulnerable to exploitation.

CHILD TRAFFICKING

The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that more than 1.2 million boys and girls under 18 years old are involved in forced labour as the result of child trafficking. Girls are affected disproportionately, and are trafficked in particular for commercial sexual exploitation and child domestic labour. Boys are believed to be trafficked in particular for work in agriculture, plantations, mining and armed conflicts.

Child trafficking is a combination or series of events that may take place in the child's home community, at transit points and at final destinations. The recruitment and movement may appear voluntary initially but then take on aspects of coercion by a third person or a group. The relocation may be across borders or within a country. Exploitation may occur at the beginning, middle or end of the trafficking process or indeed at several points. Those who contribute to it with the intent to exploit – recruiters, intermediaries, document providers, transporters, corrupt officials, service providers and employers – are traffickers, even when they take part only in a small fragment of the whole process.

For many years, trafficking was thought of in the narrow sense of kidnapping, abduction and selling of children. Experience gained from numerous projects to combat child trafficking carried out by the ILO and other organizations has demonstrated that the issue is considerably more complex and has multiple causes, risk factors and manifestations. Poverty usually plays a principal role, but poverty alone does not

explain why certain poor families fall victim to trafficking and others not. There are often a number of risk factors at source, transit and destination points that, if combined, make children more likely to be trafficked.

Additional risk factors include, for example, parent illiteracy, illness or death of one of the main family breadwinners, unemployment, early school drop-out of the concerned children, absence of workplace inspection or policing, and a specific demand for child labour. Effective solutions to stop trafficking include recognizing which risk factors are present in a given situation and finding ways to minimize them. Without addressing these, child trafficking is likely to continue.

Child trafficking is difficult to stop because of its clandestine and dynamic nature. Those who engage in it may operate independently or in networks, following trafficking routes that change to evade law enforcement. Sometimes corrupt law enforcement officials facilitate trafficking or may be involved themselves. Trafficked children frequently find themselves shifted from one form of work into another depending on the will of the traffickers.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is a complex and multifaceted crime; it involves a variety of related phenomena, which must also be addressed in order to effectively prevent trafficking. Those phenomena include many other crimes, such as participation in an organized criminal group, smuggling of migrants, obstruction of justice, corruption, money-laundering, child sex tourism and child pornography, document fraud and sexual offences.

A comprehensive framework of prevention therefore requires that the laws pertaining to those phenomena reflect a similar commitment to eradicating human trafficking. Trafficking often involves exploitation of labor, which can be dangerous to individual and public health, thus, laws governing and related subjects are relevant. Child protection laws are also key components in alleviating the factors that may make children particularly vulnerable to trafficking. Prevention is also well served when laws governing marriage and birth registration are well drafted and enforced.

Legislators should review existing codes through the prism of an effort to combat trafficking in a multidisciplinary way and spearhead a movement towards amending any legislation that may be in contradiction with the spirit of anti-trafficking initiatives. At a minimum, the following laws should be reviewed for harmonization with anti-trafficking policies:

- Labour laws and codes, including laws governing domestic service;
- Immigration laws, including document fraud;
- Laws addressing organized crime and sexual offences;
- Money-laundering laws;
- Public corruption laws;
- Birth registration;
- Marriage registration;
- Child protection laws:
 - Laws against child sex tourism;
 - Laws against child pornography.
- Equal opportunity laws;
- Laws relating to health, especially HIV/AIDS;
- Enhancing the role of civil society.

Expanding criminal liability in many of these related laws is an integral part of any comprehensive legal approach to combating trafficking. Some of these laws are related to enacting protections and safety nets that serve to alleviate vulnerabilities to trafficking. Other laws should be tied to trafficking in persons, as they govern crimes that may affect the safety or well-being of victims of trafficking.

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

In order to enhance the efficiency of international cooperation mechanisms, legislators should focus on the establishment of jurisdiction, including on an extraterritorial basis, extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation and information exchange. With respect to international cooperation in criminal matters, extradition and mutual legal assistance, the *principle of dual criminality* – that the offence for which extradition is sought is punishable under the domestic law of both states – makes it essential for states to criminalize trafficking in persons.

Extradition is the official process, by which one nation or state requests and obtains from another nation or state the surrender of a suspected or convicted criminal. Trafficking in persons must be recognized as an extraditable offence in any existing extradition treaty.

By providing each other with **mutual legal assistance**, countries of origin, transit points and destinations enable themselves to take effective action to ensure that traffickers are investigated and prosecuted, and the victims protected and assisted, for better opposition to trafficking in persons.

Strengthening of states' border control and monitoring in order to prevent illegal entering and leaving of a certain state is vital. The broad territory of some states does not allow them to control them directly, thus, cooperation of governments in frames of this issue is indispensable. The framework can be different and it is up to states to decide what mechanisms are better to use, whether they are connected with human resources or with modern technologies as unmanned drones.

Exchange of information upon the failures and successes in combating trafficking in persons is another direction which improves the current situation. Past experience is one of the most important tools of human trafficking eradication that can direct the authorities and organizations to a right path. Information currently is one of the most powerful weapons in the world, which can bring it to peace or chaos.

Countries of origin and destination should adopt **agreements and programs** addressing the factors that make people, especially women and children, vulnerable to being trafficked, including poverty, lack of education and the absence of equal opportunities.

CURRENT STATUS

According to [the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014](#) victims of 152 citizenships have been identified in 124 countries all over the world. About 49% of these victims are women and 33% - children, of whom 12% are boys and 21% are girls. Moreover, 64% of those who commit the crime are citizens of countries where the crime is committed. Generally, 72% of traffickers are men and 28% - women.



As a result, there is almost no place in the world that is not subjected to human trafficking. The UNODC identified about 510 flows of the crime, and this is only the official data reported by authorities. Actually, the true number of such flows is much higher and is concealed from the view.

Transregional trafficking flows are mainly detected in the rich countries of the Middle East, Western Europe and North America. These flows often involve victims from the ‘global south’; mainly East and South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Statistics show a correlation between the affluence (GDP) of the destination country and the share of victims trafficked there from other regions. Richer countries attract victims from a variety of origins, including from other continents, whereas less affluent countries are mainly affected by domestic or subregional trafficking flows.

But most trafficking flows are **intra-regional**, meaning that the origin and the destination of the trafficked victim are within the same region. For this reason, it is difficult to identify major global trafficking hubs. Victims tend to be trafficked from poor countries to more affluent ones, relative to the origin country, within the same region.

More than 90% of countries among those covered by UNODC criminalize trafficking in persons. Many countries have passed new or updated legislation since the entry into force of the *United Nations Protocol against Trafficking in Persons* in 2003. Although this legislative progress is remarkable, much work remains. Nine countries still lack legislation altogether, whereas 18 others have partial legislation that covers only some victims or certain forms of exploitation. Some of these countries are large and densely populated, which means that more than 2 billion people lack the full protection of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

Since UNODC started to collect information on the age profile of detected trafficking victims, the share of children among the detected victims has been increasing. Globally, **children now comprise nearly one third of all detected trafficking victims**. Out of every three child victims, two are girls and one is a boy. The global figure obscures significant regional differences. In some areas, child trafficking is the major trafficking related concern. In Africa and the Middle East, for example, children comprise a majority of the detected victims. In Europe and Central Asia, however, children are vastly outnumbered by adults, mainly women.

In spite of the **legislative progress**, there are still very few convictions for trafficking in persons. Only 4 in 10 countries reported having 10 or more yearly convictions, with nearly 15 % having no convictions at all. The global picture of the criminal justice response has remained largely stable in recent years. Fewer countries are reporting increases in the numbers of convictions which remain very low. This may reflect the difficulties of the criminal justice systems to appropriately respond to trafficking in persons.

MIGRANT SMUGGLING: BACKGROUND

In the Article 3 of [*the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air \(Smuggling of Migrants Protocol\)*](#) adopted by the GA in November 2000 there is given an explanation of the term “migrant smuggling.” It is defined as “procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.”

Migrant smuggling is a complex, ever-changing crime that takes different forms in different parts of the world. The criminals who smuggle migrants operate with varied levels of organization. There are not only mafia-like, hierarchically structured organized criminal groups but also more loosely connected networks of criminals, all playing their own particular part at various points in the smuggling process. The varied level of organization and *modus operandi* of organized criminal groups that may be involved make it difficult to dismantle them.

Smuggling of migrants can jeopardize the lives and safety of migrants, while generating enormous profits for the criminals involved and fuelling corruption and organized crime in countries of origin, transit and

destination. Migrant smuggling is therefore a multifaceted transnational crime requiring a multifaceted transnational response.

Criminal activities of smugglers undermine the capacity of States to safeguard their own sovereignty and combat crime and corruption both within and across their borders. Where States respond to migrant smuggling by tightening their immigration policies, the result may be reduced opportunities for regular migration and increased demand for smuggling services to circumvent increasingly strict immigration regimes. This can simultaneously hamper the ability of States to fulfill their domestic and international obligations to protect their citizens at home and abroad and other people within their jurisdiction.

However, unless these organized criminal groups are dismantled at all points throughout the trafficking process, they will continue to operate, adapting their methods to overcome the challenges posed by police operations at specific points along the smuggling route, often at the expense of the safety of the smuggled migrants.

FACTORS OF MIGRANT SMUGGLING

- **Underestimating of the problem**

The general public as well as government officials in some countries do not accept the threat of the issue; thus, they do not undertake the necessary measures to tackle the problem. Moreover, smuggling in some states is considered to not be a criminal activity that poses serious risk to the social stability, but as a legitimate service, which helps people to escape poverty, political instability and natural disasters. A lot of people do not know the real impact of this crime and do not understand the reasons that make a person to embark on a risky journey.

- **Lack of data and research**

Not all states accept the definition of migrant smuggling that is stated in the beginning of this topic. Moreover, the understanding of the problem and its interpretation differs from state to state. This negatively affects the data and research conducted by the experts. Furthermore, migrant smuggling as the result is usually confused with human trafficking and other related crimes. In many cases the focus is concentrated on migrants, not on those who actually prepare and commit the illegal activity. The lack of reliable, systematically-collected data makes it difficult to determine the magnitude of migrant smuggling on a national, regional and global scale. Additionally, the information about the routes of illegal migration is not enough to control the situation under control.

- **Lack of legislation**

Not all UN Member States ratified *the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* and its protocols. Most of the State Parties to the document have already criminalized migrant smuggling in their legislation while those out of the Convention are facing inadequate capacities to address the issue.

- **Weak criminal justice systems**

Combating migrant smuggling requires the professional skills of police, customs officers, immigration and border control officials and coastguard personnel, as well as of forensic experts, prosecutors and judges. In many countries, the overall capability to detect potential migrant smuggling situations is inadequate to effectively combat the smuggling of migrants at the border and to support criminal investigations and prosecutions of the organized criminal groups behind migrant smuggling. The criminal justice response to smuggling of migrants in most countries is significantly hampered by limited technical resources, equipment, knowledge, expertise and training to properly investigate and prosecute transnational crimes, including migrant smuggling.

- **Inadequate policies and planning**

Only a limited number of governments have developed specialized policies against migrant smuggling, set up inter-agency cooperation mechanisms, established units to counter migrant smuggling or

specifically trained prosecutors and judges. Law enforcement efforts to counter migrant smuggling, where they exist, are often limited to border controls that are not embedded in a wider policy framework.

- **Inadequate protection and support**

Weak criminal justice systems prevents smuggled migrant from enjoying their rights that are gravely undermined. Authorities in countries of transit or destination often return smuggled migrants to their country of nationality or permanent residence or even abandon them in a country where they have no status, without due consideration for appropriate return processes and without respect for their human rights or entitlements to protection.

- **Limited international cooperation**

National efforts to counter the smuggling of migrants are often undermined by the lack of effective bilateral and multilateral mechanisms for the sharing of information and the coordination of operational activities among law enforcement agencies, border control authorities and other relevant actors. Researches show that migrant smugglers are highly organized, as either formally structured hierarchical groups or informal networks that come together as the need arises. Thus, the national and bilateral responses to migrant smuggling often have the effect of merely displacing smuggling routes to other countries. This, in turn, can lead to an increase in demand for smuggling services to circumvent visa regimes and border controls, often at increased risk to the safety of smuggled migrants.

ARRANGEMENTS TO COMBAT MIGRANT SMUGGLING

Human rights-based arrangements--Every person in the world possesses inalienable rights, which are stated in such documents as [*the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*](#), [*the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*](#), [*the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*](#), [*the Convention on the Rights of the Child*](#), [*the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*](#), [*the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*](#) and the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol that is the leading document upon the issue. Notably, these documents protect the rights of migrants, but the officials should look after the appropriate mechanisms of implementation.

Non-discriminatory arrangements--According to the international human rights standards, smuggled migrants should not be unlawfully accused and discriminated against. Unfortunately, nowadays, as the reality shows, these are only empty words and in individual cases smuggled people are fairly treated. Nevertheless, discrimination is not a way that can assist in countering the smuggling of people. Only by fair, lawful and cooperative means will the problem be improved.

Gender- and age-sensitive arrangements--Authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination should address specific vulnerabilities of men, women and children who fall into the hands of smugglers in all responses to migrant smuggling. A gender-sensitive arrangement empowers people to assist the criminal justice process, and makes protection and assistance measures more effective in accordance with internationally recognized principles. There are serious gaps in protection for migrant children in all regions of the world. All actions undertaken in relation to children should be guided by applicable human rights standards and, in particular, the principles of protection and respect for children's rights as set out in the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*.

Holistic arrangements--A complex of international and multifaceted crime requires a response with comprehensive, international and holistic arrangements. **The Global Commission on International Migration** made several recommendations with respect to the related issue of irregular migration, including ensuring that border control policies form part of a long-term approach addressing the socioeconomic, governance and human rights deficits that prompt people to leave their own country.

Coordinated arrangements--At the regional and international levels, and with all relevant stakeholders, noting the specific role of non-governmental organizations, the coordination of efforts among the states should be strengthened. Not only affected countries must combat the problem of migrant smuggling but

all other states should contribute to the way out of the issue. Thus, the response is required to be coordinated among several countries and organizations.

PREVENTION OF MIGRANT SMUGGLING BY SEA

Under the article 8, paragraph 7, of the *Smuggling of Migrants Protocol*, a State party that has reasonable grounds to suspect that a vessel is engaged in the smuggling of migrants by sea and is without nationality or may be assimilated to a vessel without nationality may board and search the vessel. If evidence confirming the suspicion is found, the State party may take appropriate measures in accordance with relevant domestic and international law.

Similarly, under the international law of the sea, a State may take action against a foreign vessel engaged in the smuggling of migrants by sea. A coastal State can take action within its territorial sea against such a vessel.

The UN *Convention on the Law of the Sea* includes the general principle of international law that ships have the nationality of the State whose flag they are entitled to fly. Ships are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the flag State on the high seas, save for in exceptional cases provided for in treaties and under the Convention. The flag State has a duty to exercise its jurisdiction and control over administrative, technical and social matters over ships flying its flag.

BORDER CONTROL

States have a duty and responsibility to control their borders so as to prevent migrant smuggling. The key challenge for States in regulating their borders is to do so in a way that is compliant with the Organized Crime Convention and its supplementary Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, as well as being efficient, effective, fair and consistent with other international standards, including those concerning human rights, refugee and humanitarian protection.

In designing and implementing border protection measures, the realities of migration must be taken into consideration. Where people have no choice but to leave a place, strong border controls can have no deterrent impact but will only make it more difficult for them to move, possibly fuelling demand for smuggling services to circumvent border controls in ways that may risk lives and safety.

States should consider procedures including pre-screening of arriving persons and pre-reporting by carriers of passengers and use of modern technology including biometrics. Training of border officials in migrant smuggling should also seek to raise awareness and build capacity in respect of national and international law requirements in border control, as well as obligations to protect and assist smuggled migrants.

As the issues involved in achieving compliance with international standards in border control are complex, it is likely that States will need to consider the development of tools to facilitate implementation, such as codes of conduct, standard operating procedures and specialized training for border officials.

The sum of these considerations underlines the need for border control measures not to be assessed, designed and revised purely on the basis of their impact on preventing, discouraging or conversely increasing migrant smuggling, but also to be measured in terms of the human cost of such measures.

CURRENT STATUS

Statistics on the smuggling of migrants remain very patchy and there is not even any consensus about rough estimations. The number of people smuggled into the European Union has been estimated on the basis of the assumption that out of every three illegal migrants, one is caught and two reach their destinations. This situation clearly proves the aforementioned fact about inadequate data and research upon the issue.

Nevertheless, generally, about 215 million people are involved in international migration that is approximately 3.1% of the world's population. According to the International Organization for Migration data the industry of migrant smuggling is estimated to be worth \$35 billion. The most popular countries for migration are the USA, Russia, Germany, France, Saudi Arabia and Canada.

The United Nations has estimated that globally there are approximately 30 to 40 million irregular or smuggled migrants, a number that amounts to between 15 and 20% of all international migrants. About 1.9–3.8 million are estimated to be in the European Union, and some 10.3 million in the United States. Around 30-40% of all migration flows in Asia are estimated to take place through irregular channels. Indeed, some commentators estimate that “well over” 50% of all migrants in Asia and Latin America are in an irregular situation.

Currently, different international associations are trying to collect reliable data upon the migrant smuggling question. These are:

- Commission of the European Communities;
- Global Forum on Migration and Development;
- The European Parliament;
- The European Economic and Social Committee;
- International Organization for Migration;
- Southern Africa Migration Group.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TERMS HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MIGRANT SMUGGLING

The biggest mistake that ordinary people make is that they usually mix up the terms “human trafficking” and “migrant smuggling,” as they both are about law infringement and violation of human rights. According to the UNODC there are several principal differences between two terms.

The main argument is that a person in “human trafficking” is deprived of his freedom and is controlled by criminals. Usually a trafficked person is used for gratuitous forced labor, involuntary servitude, slavery, prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, or as a source of organs for material benefit. At the same time a person in “migrant smuggling” has used a service of smugglers by his own intention in order to enter another state's territory; therefore, smugglers in nature do not deprive people of their rights but still undertake illegal actions for a financial purpose.

Additionally, human trafficking can be organized either within or outside of a certain state while migrant smuggling implies passage from one state to another.

Of course the definitions of terms are not perfect as severe exceptions are possible. The most widespread can be explained in the next example: a person has no ability to get into another state and decided to ask smugglers for help, so he paid a large sum of money for their service, and in a destination state these smugglers forced him to work for them. This situation shows the transition of one illegal activity to another.

Generally, the interactions between a person and smuggler end right after the moment when a client is transported to the destination state. The interactions of a trafficked person and a criminal are conducted on a regular basis, so one is subjected to a will of another.

In conclusion, generally, relations of people in the context of migrant smuggling resemble partner agreements, in which both sides fulfill certain conditions. Compared to this, relations of people in the context of human trafficking are absolutely unequal and are reminiscent of the centuries-old slavery system.

USEFUL LINKS

- http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=%20A/RES/66/128
- http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/TIP_module8_Ebook.pdf
- <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>
- <http://www.doj.state.wi.us/sites/default/files/ocvs/vawa/human-trafficking-handbook.pdf>
- http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UN_Handbook_engl_core_low.pdf
- <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/smuggling-of-migrants.html?ref=menuaside>
- http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/08-58296_tool_9-1.pdf
- <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/index.html>
- http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2010/05/26/000334955_20100526042942/Rendered/PDF/546830BRI0SDN01C10Human0Trafficking.pdf
- https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/1976/01/19760103%2009-57%20PM/Ch_IV_03.pdf
- <http://www.ohchr.org/documents/professionalinterest/ccpr.pdf>
- <http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/>

USEFUL DOCUMENTS

- The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- The ILO Convention No. 182 (1999) on the Worst Forms of Child Labour;
- The ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour;
- The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Smuggling of Migrants Protocol);
- The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
- The Roadmap for Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016;
- The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime;
- The UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

Why should the terms *human trafficking* and *migrant smuggling* not be confused?

What is similar between these terms?

What makes human trafficking and migrant smuggling “gold mines” for criminals?

What successes and failures were made by the international community, the UN and the states in tackling the issues?

What categories of population are the most vulnerable for these crimes? Why? How can the international community and states assist\protect them?

What programs aimed at the struggle against human trafficking and migrant smuggling are currently implemented? Are they effective? What are their results?

What are the obstacles towards eradication of the aforementioned crimes? What is done to overcome them?

Is there any purpose for creating new agreements and programs? Why yes\no?

Are there any other issues that can be affected by the aforementioned ones?

How can migrant smuggling affect the states of origin and destination?

GLOSSARY

- Human trafficking — the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.
- Labor Trafficking — using force, fraud or coercion to recruit, harbor, transport, obtain or employ a person for labor or services in involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.
- Coercion — any threat of serious harm or physical restraint against a person; any scheme intended to make a person believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm or physical restraint against any person; the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.
- Debt Bondage — a person pledges his or her personal service or the services of a person under his or her control as security for debt, and the value of the service is not applied to satisfy the debt or if the duration and nature of the service is not properly limited or defined.
- Involuntary Servitude — a person is made to believe that he or she or another person will be seriously harmed, physically restrained or subjected to abuse of the legal process if he or she does not remain in servitude.
- Migrant smuggling — procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.
- Migrant:
 - person who is outside the territory of the state of which they are nationals or citizens, and are in the territory of another state;
 - person is do not enjoy the legal recognition of rights, which is inherent in the granting by the host state of the status of refugee, permanent resident or a similar status;
 - person is do not enjoy legal protection of their fundamental rights by virtue of diplomatic agreements, particular visas or other agreements.
- Smuggled person — regardless of whether he or she is a migrant or an asylum seeker, a smuggled person is one who travels voluntarily but illegally to another country with the assistance of a third party.

GENERAL ADVICE

First of all, before the session, delegates should know the current status on the issues, at least within the state that they represent, how they deal with the problem, and whether they have any successes or failures. During the session the delegates are supposed to share the aforementioned information about the issues and collectively analyze it.

Please, don't forget about the powers that the General Assembly has (look at page №4). **Take note** that the Secretariat is not in favor of proposals related to the creation of new organs, documents, pacts, agreements, groups of scientists and experts as well as discussions about the ineffectiveness of "some of them," if they are not well elaborated and if there are no clear arguments why they should be adopted and organized. It will be better if the delegates focus on particular reasons of the problems and understand successes and failures of the previous approaches to find the way out of the issues.

Pay attention to the paragraph "**Questions to consider,**" as it was made for your convenience, in order to help you think over the many details of the agenda items.

Agenda №1. According to the name of the agenda item, delegates are to consider possible ways of countering radicalization in frames of economic and social development. That means that the delegates should organize their work around the aforementioned spheres and determine pros and cons of the actions which were implemented and are going to be implemented. Moreover, delegates are not supposed to spend a lot of time discussing the definition of the term "radicalization." Please, remember that the term can be understood not only in a negative manner.

It is important to take into consideration the goals that the UN has, in order not to violate its basic principles. We recommend you to pay attention to the experience of peacebuilding operations of the UN in countering terrorism and extremism. Follow the norms of International Law if you are going to recommend particular measures. Agenda

Agenda №2. All the main definitions that can be necessary for the delegates were stated in the paragraph "**Glossary.**" It is crucially important for every representative to understand the issue in frames of their country, which governmental (non-governmental) structures are working with the issues and how effective they are in fulfilling their mission. Do not create new documents and organs, but use the experience of those that already exist and have experience in these spheres. Consider positive experience of border control on the ground, sea and air.

Read about organized crime; decide how it is connected with the agenda items and what impact it has. Keep in mind the differences in domestic laws of UN Member States, in order to avoid misunderstanding and probable dissensions.

V. PROCEDURAL RULES

The Definition of Terms:

1. For the purpose of these Rules, the term "Chair" shall indicate the presiding officer of a Body (e.g. the President of the General Assembly);
2. The term "Vice-Chairs" shall indicate the Chair's flanking officer(s);
3. The term "Body" shall be defined as any assembly or meeting of MUNRFE;
4. The capital letter "P," the first part of the numeric rules designation, stands for "procedure" (not to be confused with "procedural motion").
5. The statement "two speakers in favor and two speakers against" (2F/2A) means that there may be up to two speakers in favor of a motion, normally including the proposer, and up to two speakers opposed to the motion, but there is not a requirement that there must be two speakers in favor or two in opposition.

P-1 Appointment of Officers

The Secretary-General shall appoint a Chair and one or several Vice-Chairs for each Committee. These Officers shall not vote. Chairs shall indicate to the Body the manner in which they wish to be addressed (President, Chairman, Chairwomen, Chairperson). The Chair may delegate any portion of his duties to one of his Vice-Chairs whenever he deems it necessary.

P-2 Absence of Officers

If the Chair finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, he shall appoint one of his Vice-Chairs to take his place. Acting as the Chair, the Vice-Chair shall have the same powers and duties as the Chair.

P-3 General Powers of the Chair

Subject to these Rules and the Governing Documents, the Chair shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Body, and the maintenance of order at its meetings; this includes the right to request the Secretary-General to remove from the Committee 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 P-31. In addition to other functions listed elsewhere in these Rules, the Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct its discussion, ensure the observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak and the right to put questions, and announce decisions. In the course of discussion of an agenda item, the Chair may impose the following procedural motions:

1. The limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers,
2. The limitation of the number of times that each representative may speak on any matter under consideration,
3. The closure of the speakers list,
4. The suspension of the meeting, (P-27)
5. The postponement of the agenda item under discussion, (P-28)
6. The adjournment of debate on the item under discussion, (P-30)
7. The closure of the agenda item under discussion. (P-29)

Other procedural motions may be proposed by the Chair according to normal procedure. Subject to rule P-25, the Chair shall rule on points of order. The Chair, in exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the Body. His rulings may be appealed (P-25 Appeal) with the exception of rulings on P-24 and P-6.

P-4 Election and Duties of Rapporteur

After the conclusion of their business, all Committees, and any other Body that chooses to, shall give a report of their work and findings to the General Assembly (Note: if the General Assembly is not in the Session, the Secretary-General shall designate another Body to conduct the Plenary Session). This report, and any other presented to the General Assembly upon its request, shall be presented by a Rapporteur. A Rapporteur shall be elected by secret ballot prior to the Plenary Session. The Chair shall initiate prior to the Plenary Session an initial secret ballot which shall serve as the nominating procedure. The two delegates receiving the highest number of votes shall be the nominees. A second secret ballot shall be taken immediately to elect one of the nominees to the position of Rapporteur by a majority vote. In case of a tie there shall be a runoff conducted until one of the candidates receives a majority. The election of the Rapporteur is not debatable. The election of the Rapporteur may not be reconsidered unless an irregularity in voting is discovered by the Chair. The duties of the Rapporteur shall be to present to the Secretary-General the order of the resolutions of the Rapporteur's Committee for the Plenary Session and the list of speakers for each resolution, subject to rule P-37 (Selection of Speakers to Plenary Session). The Rapporteur orally presents the Committee Report to the Plenary Session. The Rapporteur may either represent his country, thereby retaining his right to vote in his Committee, or designate another member of his delegation to take the Rapporteur's place in Committee to represent his country. If, during the Plenary Sessions of the General Assembly, the Chairperson or the Assembly, by a majority vote, decides to request information about the conclusions reached by a Body, the Rapporteur of that Body will be invited to speak before the Assembly on the matter. This report may be given precedence over all other business, subject to rule P-26 (Order of Procedural Motions). The Chairperson of the General Assembly, at his discretion (P-3), may allow the Rapporteur to answer questions from members of the Assembly.

P-5 Statements by the Secretariat

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

P-6 Quorum

At least one third of the members credentialed to a Body shall constitute a quorum. The Chair shall determine if a quorum is present. A quorum must be established for business to be conducted and for any matter to be put to a vote. If a representative doubts the presence of a quorum or majority, he may ask the Chair for a ruling under P-25.

P-7 Voting Rights

Each Member State of the MUNRFE shall have one vote in every Body to which that State has been credentialed as a voting member. These credentials shall be made by the Secretary-General only. No member or delegate may cast the vote of another member.

P-8 Agenda*Approval of the Agenda*

At the opening of each Session, the provisional agenda shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval. If there is no objection to the approval of the agenda, the Chair may declare the agenda adopted.

Deletion of Agenda Items

If there are any objections to the adoption of an agenda item, that item shall be subject to a separate vote. Debate shall be limited to two speakers in favor of and two speakers against deletion. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speakers. A two-thirds majority is required to delete the item from the agenda. After all objections have been dealt with in this manner, the Body shall vote on the adoption of the agenda as a whole, or the Chair may, with the consent of the Body, declare the agenda adopted. A simple majority is required to adopt the agenda.

P-9 Additional and Supplementary Items

Supplementary items are items added to the agenda prior to its adoption. Additional items are those items placed on the agenda after its adoption. Any member or Body of MUNRFE or the Secretary-General may, prior to the approval of the agenda during the regular Plenary Session, request the inclusion of supplementary items on the Provisional Agenda. Proposers of additional and supplementary items must (if it is possible) supply the explanatory

memorandum and any basic documents or draft resolutions along with the proposed item to the Secretary-General for duplication and distribution to all members. These items shall be placed on the agenda if the approving Body so decides by a majority of the members present and voting. Debate shall be limited to two speakers for, including the proposer of the motion, and two speakers against immediately prior to the vote on each item. The Chair may limit the time for debate. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed during the Session after the agenda has been approved, may be placed on the agenda if the Body so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. Debate shall be limited to two speakers for inclusion of the additional item, including the proposer of the motion, and two speakers against. Debate shall be followed by an immediate vote. The Chair may limit time for debate. Requests for the inclusion of additional items shall be submitted to the Secretary-General or the Chair accompanied by such means in order to give evidence of the “important and urgent character” of the item.

P-10 Order of Business, Reordering of Agenda Items

Each Body shall normally consider items in their order on the agenda. After the approval of the agenda and prior to the General Debate, proposals for reordering the agenda items shall be voted on in the order in which they are proposed. Once voting on the reordering of proposals has begun, no new proposals shall be accepted. The first proposal to receive a majority vote shall be the order of consideration. If none receives a majority vote, the Secretariat's order shall stand. Proposals to reorder agenda items are not debatable. Once the agenda has been adopted, an item of urgent and important character may be placed immediately before the Body (P-9 Additional Items). Upon completion of consideration of the urgent item, the Body shall resume its business from the point at which the new item was introduced. Upon the conclusion of consideration of any agenda item, the Body shall consider that item highest on the agenda for which a report is then available or not necessary. The General Assembly shall consider the items on the agenda which have been allocated to the main committees by means of Committee reports, which may contain recommendations for Assembly action in resolution form. These reports shall be presented by a Rapporteur (P-4 Election and Duties of Rapporteur). The order of the reports by Committees shall be:

The First Committee,

The Second Committee,

The Third Committee,

The Fourth Committee,

The Fifth Committee,

The Sixth Committee.

All Reports of other Bodies shall be heard after the Sixth Committee's Report in the order designated by the Secretary-General (Bodies, which are not otherwise required to report to the General Assembly, are encouraged to do so, using a Rapporteur. Requests to report to the General Assembly shall be submitted by the Chair of the reporting Body to the Chair of the General Assembly, prior to the closing Plenary).

P-11 Resolutions and Amendments

Proposals in the form of resolutions, while initiated by individual members or groups, are basic statements of the Body's policy. A motion is considered an amendment if it adds to, deletes from, or revises part of a proposal. Amendments which merely are a negative to alter the intent of a proposal shall not be considered as amendments and are not admissible. Preamble clauses may not be amended. Amendments to amendments are not allowed. Sponsors may not amend their own proposals. Motions under P-10, P-16 and P-27 are not amendable. Resolutions and amendments shall be submitted in writing to the Chair who shall circulate copies to all delegations. Debate on resolutions and amendments should not commence before copies of all resolutions and amendments applicable have been made available to all member states; however, at his discretion, the Chair may permit debate with

resolutions and amendments not previously circulated. If two or more resolutions relate to the same agenda item, the Body shall consider them in the order determined by the Secretariat unless it decides otherwise. Proposals to reorder are in order after the conclusion of the Substantive Debate on the topic and before voting on any of the resolutions has begun. Proposals for reordering the resolutions shall be voted on in the order they are proposed. Once voting on these reordering proposals has begun, no new proposals shall be allowed. The first proposal to receive a majority vote shall be the voting order. If none receives a majority vote, the Secretariat's order shall stand. After commencing to vote, the Body may decide whether to vote on the next resolution. A Vote to Not Vote (decision not to vote) on a resolution requires a simple majority. Decisions whether to vote or not to vote on resolutions must be made for each resolution individually.

P-12 Discussion of Committee Reports

The General Assembly has the following four options regarding the Committee Reports. Any of these motions are in order after the Rapporteur's report. If one is proposed and fails, any of the remaining three are then in order. If the second and third options fail also, the remaining option is automatically adopted by the Assembly.

1. A representative may move to discuss the Committee Report with debate limited to five minutes for and against each resolution (refer to P-37, Selection of Speakers to Plenary Session). This motion is not debatable, and shall be voted on immediately. A simple majority is required to pass this motion. If the motion passes, the Chair shall call upon speakers according to the list presented by the Rapporteur of each Committee, alternating between those speakers in favor and those against the resolution. The resolutions shall be presented in the order selected by the committee (P-36 Order of Presentation). There is no provision for members of the Assembly to speak on the substance of the resolutions. After the presentation, the resolutions will be voted upon immediately.
2. A representative may move to vote on each resolution in the Committee Report individually, without debate on either the report or the resolutions. This motion is not debatable and requires a simple majority to pass.
3. A representative may move to vote on all resolutions collectively, thereby adopting or disregarding all resolutions in the Committee Report in one vote. This motion is debatable, and requires two speakers for the motion, including the proposer, and two speakers against the motion. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speak. After debate, the motion shall be voted on immediately, and takes a two-thirds majority to pass.
4. A representative may move merely to take note of the Committee Reports. This option precludes voting on all of the resolutions. This motion is debatable with two speakers in favor of the motion, including the proposer, and two speakers against. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speakers. After debate, this motion shall be voted on immediately. It requires a two-thirds majority to pass.

Resolutions represent the decision of the General Assembly only when the Assembly has adopted them by the required majority.

P-13 Decisions on Competence

This motion is in order any time after the beginning of the Substantive Debate. This motion does not pertain to agenda items. It should concern itself only with the jurisdiction of the Body to act on the issue discussed in the motion in question. Subject to rule P-26 (Order of Procedural Motions), any motion calling for a decision on the competence of a Body 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. A two-thirds majority is required. Decisions on competence are debatable and take a two-thirds majority to pass. Debate shall be limited to two speakers for the motion, including the proposer, and two against. The Chair may limit the time allotted to speakers. Motions on competence shall be limited to items not allocated to other Bodies.

P-14 Introduction, Sponsorship and Withdrawal of Proposals

Proposals shall be defined as:

1. Procedural motions,

2. Procedural amendments,
3. Resolutions,
4. Substantive amendments.

A proposal may be made by any member of the Body. Procedural motions and procedural amendments are introduced orally, discussed, and voted upon without written presentation. However, the Chair may require that a procedural motion or procedural amendment be submitted in writing and circulated to all representatives before the motion may be discussed or voted upon. Procedural motions or amendments may be withdrawn at any time prior to voting on it has commenced. Resolutions shall be submitted before the end of the General Debate on the agenda item and amendments shall be submitted before the end of the Substantive Debate on the agenda item. An amendment to a resolution shall also be introduced verbally by the amendment's proposer during the Substantive Debate. Resolutions and amendments are considered formally introduced upon being accepted and numbered by the Chair. No additional amendments shall be allowed after the speakers list has been exhausted and/or closed. Any member may sponsor a resolution. A member may ask to be added to the list of sponsors of an existing resolution. Sponsorship of a resolution, or withdrawal of sponsorship of a resolution, will be allowed only up to the time at which the Substantive Debate is concluded on the item. However, sponsors may withdraw their sponsorship of a resolution prior to voting on it, if their resolution has been amended. This does not apply in the event of a friendly amendment. If sponsorship of a proposal has been withdrawn, and no member wishes to sponsor said proposal, the whole proposal shall be considered withdrawn. If a proposal has been sponsored by two or more Member States, all sponsors must agree to withdraw sponsorship for the proposal to be considered withdrawn. Once a resolution has been passed by a Body, the Body itself becomes the sponsor of the resolution.

P-15 Reconsideration of Proposals

When a proposal has been adopted, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Body, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion for reconsideration shall be accorded to two speakers in favor, including the proposer of the motion, and two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to vote immediately. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speakers. A motion to reconsider a proposal may be made only once for the same proposal. No reconsideration is allowed during the Voting Bloc.

P-16 Division of Resolutions

A motion for division is in order only immediately prior to voting on the substantive proposal or substantive proposal as amended during the Voting Bloc. A representative may move that parts of a resolution shall be voted on separately. If objection is made to the motion for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division may be accorded to two speakers for the motion, including the proposer, and two speakers against. The Chair may limit the time for speeches. A two-thirds majority is required to carry the motion; voting shall commence immediately after debate. If motion passes, then motions to specify the points of division are in order. If such indications were not made, the Chair shall assume that each operative clause 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 simple majority vote shall be the voting order. If none receives a majority vote, each operative clause shall be voted on separately. Motions for division may concern the operative parts of a substantive proposal only. The smallest unit of division shall be an entire operative clause. Amendments themselves may not be divided. Only those resolutions originating in the Body may be divided. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal which subsequently are approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the resolution have been rejected, the resolution shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

P-17 Voting on Amendments

If an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. If there are no objections to the amendment by the sponsor(s) of the proposal, the sponsor(s) may declare the amendment a friendly amendment,

and the proposal shall stand as amended. If at least one sponsor of the proposal is against the amendment, this amendment is to be considered as unfriendly and shall be put on vote and take a simple majority to pass. If there is more than one amendment to a proposal, the amendments shall be voted on in the order numbered by the Secretariat. Ordinarily, the Body 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. After all motions for amendments of a proposal have been dealt with in this fashion, the Body shall vote on the proposal as amended.

P-18 Voting Majority Required

All substantive decisions shall be made by a simple majority of members present and voting. All procedural motions shall require a simple majority to pass, except where specifically stated otherwise. Abstentions for procedural motions are not allowed.

P-19 Members Present and Voting

For the purpose of these Rules, the phrase “Members present and voting” shall apply to members casting an affirmative or negative vote upon a substantive motion. Members who abstain from voting on a substantial motion will be considered as not voting on that motion.

P-20 Equally Divided Vote

If a vote is equally divided on matters other than election, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

P-21 Method of Voting, Roll Call Vote

All Bodies shall normally vote by a show of placards. The Chair may obtain approval of a procedural motion by statements which permit approval without a formal vote, i.e., “hearing no objections,” “with your consent.” 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, beginning with either the member whose name is drawn by lot by the Chair or the member which English name is first in alphabetical order. The name of each member shall be called in any roll call vote, and the member shall respond with “yes,” “no,” “abstention,” or “pass.” Only one “pass” will be allowed per delegate per vote, while abstention is considered as out of order after “pass”. The result of the voting shall be inserted in the record or protocol in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members. A member may explain his/her vote. The Chair may limit the time allotted to speakers. The Chair 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 proposal. Request for roll call vote shall not be debated or voted upon.

P-22 Conduct During Voting

Immediately prior to the commencement of the voting, the Chair shall read the proposal to be voted upon. After the Chair 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 (P-25 Point of Order), or to withdraw sponsorship of a resolution that was amended, which has to be moved immediately after it was amended (P-14 Withdrawal of Sponsorship).

P-23 Speeches and Comments

During discussion of each agenda item, the normal conduct of business shall include a period of speeches for the General Debate on the item, as well as a period for speeches for the Substantive Debate regarding the introduced draft resolutions and amendments. The Chair shall call upon speakers in the order in which they have signified their desire to speak. No representative may address the Body without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or if the representative has exceeded his allotted time. No delegate may interrupt a speaker except on a point of order. Such a point shall pertain to the delegate's right to speak. Short comments and speeches may be allowed only on the previous speech and at the discretion of the Chair. The Chair shall set the time limits for speeches, short speeches and comments (P-3 General Powers of the Chair). When time allotted to a speaker is limited, a representative may yield a portion of his time to another. This yielded time must be utilized at the time it is yielded. There is no limitation to the number of speeches a delegate can give unless the list has been closed; however, their name cannot appear on the list more than once at any given time, subject to P-3.

P-24 Right of Reply

The right of reply is a privilege granted by the Chair, not a right assumed by a delegate. At his discretion, the Chair may accord the right to reply to any delegate, 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. Granting of the right of reply shall not be debated or be put to a vote.

P-25 Points of Parliamentary Procedure

Any delegate rising under P-25 must state specifically to which point he is rising.

Point of Information

If a representative wishes to obtain a clarification of procedure or a statement of the question before the Body, the representative may address a point of information to the Chair who shall answer it without delay.

Point of Inquiry

During debate, a representative may wish to ask a question to another representative. Such a question shall be addressed to the Chair and shall be germane to the delegate's previous speech on the floor. The delegate to whom the question is directed then may decide whether he wishes to answer the question now, respond to it in writing, or refuse to accept the question. If the representative wishes to accept the question, he shall direct his answer to the Chair. At no point may a delegate address another delegate directly. The Chair may rule whether the question is germane.

Point of Personal Privilege

If a representative wishes to raise a question or make a request relating to the organization of the meeting, the comfort of its members, or the conduct of its members and officers, he may rise to a point of personal privilege. The Chair may then take such action as he deems necessary. A representative may neither interrupt a speaker during formal debate to raise to a point of personal privilege, nor may he speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Point of Order

During the discussion of any matter, if a representative believes that the Body is proceeding in a manner contrary to that specified in these Rules or/and in the Code of Conduct, he shall rise to a point of order immediately, which shall be recognized by the Chair without delay. The Chair shall rule on that point of order immediately in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and the Code of Conduct. A point of order, raised at any time, shall refer to the matter at hand at the time only. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Appeal

A representative may appeal against a ruling of the Chair. The appeal shall be put to a vote immediately, and the Chair's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting. Exceptions: rulings under P-6 and P-24 are not subject to appeal. The decision of the Chair on whether or not a motion is dilatory may be overruled by a simple majority.

Dilatory

Only the Chair may rule that a motion is dilatory in nature. A dilatory motion shall be defined as any motion which seeks to obstruct or thwart the will of the Body, or to obstruct or thwart the progress of the meeting. The ruling by the Chair that a motion is dilatory means that the motion is considered not in order at this time. This ruling is subject to appeal by the simple majority.

P-26 Order of Procedural Motions

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

1. to suspend the meeting (P-27),
2. to adjourn the meeting (P-27),

3. postponement of debate (P-28),
4. adjournment of debate (P-30),
5. closure of agenda item (P-29).

P-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 and require a simple majority to pass. 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 Body is in suspension. When the meeting has reconvened, the business of the meeting shall continue from the point at which it was suspended. Adjournment of the meeting is defined as meaning that all business of the Body contained in the agenda has been completed, and would only be moved at the last meeting of the Body.

P-28 Postponement of Debate

Postponement of debate in the meeting of any Body may occur only in reference to that Body's agenda items. If debate is postponed, the Body shall move on to the item with the next highest priority in the order of business. A motion calling for postponement of debate shall state the time at which debate on the agenda item shall continue, otherwise the Chair shall assume the period for postponement as the time for consideration of the next agenda item. After the proposed time for postponement expires or the next agenda item is exhausted, the Body is to continue its business from the point at which it was postponed. Debate on this motion shall be limited to two representatives in favor and two against the motion; requiring a simple majority vote to adopt the motion. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speakers.

P-29 Closure of Agenda Item

At any time, a representative may move for the closure of the agenda item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on closure of the item shall be accorded two speakers in favor of the motion, including the proposer, and two speakers against, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. This motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speakers. Subject to P-15, no further action on the agenda item may be taken after closure of the agenda item has been adopted. In the case that an agenda item has been closed (P-29) and at a later time a P-15, a reconsideration of that closure passes, the effect is to return to the General Debate on the reopened agenda item.

P-30 Adjournment of Debate

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of debate on the item under discussion. Two representatives may speak in favor of the motion, including the proposer, and two against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote. The Chair may limit the time allowed to speakers under this rule. In order to adjourn debate, a two-thirds majority vote is needed. If the General Debate is adjourned, the next item of business shall be the Substantive Debate on the same item. Before moving to the Substantive Debate the Chair shall ask for all remaining draft resolutions to be introduced, while at least one draft resolution is to be introduced for adjournment. If the Substantive Debate is adjourned, the Chair shall immediately ask for all remaining amendments. The next order of business shall be voting on the resolutions and amendments on the same item during the Voting Bloc. After all voting procedures have been conducted under the agenda item, the item is considered as closed subject to P-29, thus moving the Body to the next agenda item discussion under P-3.

P-31 Credentials Committee

A Credentials Committee shall be appointed during each session. It shall consist of nine members representing diverse regional and ideological blocs appointed by the Secretary-General. 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 Chair 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 Chair, in turn, shall inform the Body and submit the challenge report to the Secretary-General for his or her consideration. In case the challenge report meets all the requirements according to P-31, including the substance of the violation and its proof, the Secretary-General shall submit the challenge report to the Credentials Committee. Otherwise, the Secretary-General shall refuse the credentials report providing an explanation of his decision to the Body. 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. The Chair 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 Chair 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 in accordance with P-32.

P-32 Provisional Admission

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

P-33 Security Council Priority

While the Security 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 Security Council so requests. Committees may discuss, but not vote upon, matters concerning the maintenance of international peace and security under the jurisdiction of the Security Council until the Security Council has voted on the issue. A suspension for more than twenty-four hours by the Security 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 Security Council is actively debating that agenda item. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security of which the Security Council is seized. He shall also inform the General Assembly, and all other Bodies, immediately after the Security 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 Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of its permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace in a case where there appears to be a threat to peace, breach of the peace, or acts of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to make recommendations for collective measures to members, including the use of armed force when necessary to maintain international peace and security. If the General Assembly is not in session, an emergency session may be called by nine affirmative votes of any members of the Security Council or by the majority of the UN Member States.

P-34 Rights of Observer Nations

Any Non-Member State or Organization may be invited to assume Observer Nation status by the Secretary-General. Any Observer Nation may observe the workings of any Body of the MUNRFE, at the discretion of the Secretary-General. Observer Nations shall be limited to rising under P-24 and P-25 (Point of Order) only, unless "invited to participate" in the debate (P-38).

P-35 Invitation to Silent Prayer or Meditation

Immediately after the opening of the first Plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final Plenary meeting of each Session of the General Assembly, the Chair shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

P-36 Order of Plenary Business

Each Committee may determine the order in which resolutions on an agenda item shall be presented in Plenary Session. This is done at the last Committee meeting, provided more than one resolution has been passed on any agenda item discussed by the Committee. The Rapporteur shall transmit this information to the Secretary-General as soon as it is available, who shall pass the information on to the Chair of the General Assembly.

P-37 Selection of Speakers to Plenary Session

Each Body which is submitting a final report on its work to the General Assembly shall determine a speakers list for each resolution to be debated in the Plenary Session. The Rapporteur shall pass the list to the Secretary-General, who will make it available to the Chair of the General Assembly. If the General Assembly decides to discuss the Committee Report, under the provisions of P-12, option 1, debate in Plenary Session will be limited to five-minutes allocated to speakers for the resolution and five minutes allocated to the speakers against the resolution. This time shall be equally divided among the speakers on each side. These five minute blocks will be awarded to speakers for and against each resolution individually.

P-38 Invitation to Participate

An Observer Nation may be invited to participate in debate in any Body by the decision of this Body. This motion may be debated by the proposer and one speaker in favor, and two speakers against. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. Once invited, the Observer Nation shall be limited to rise under P-23, P-24, P-25 (all six points) only, and does not acquire the right to vote. If the Secretary-General deems necessary, he may grant the invited Observer Nation the right to vote on procedural matters only. No Observer Nation may cast a substantive vote.

P-39 Publicity of Meetings

Unless a Body decides otherwise, it shall meet in public. Any motion calling to conduct the meeting of a Body in private shall be immediately put on vote and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. During a private meeting of a Body only Secretariat officers are allowed to be present, beside its representatives.

P-40 Call for Conference Meeting

If the question demanding the awareness of all delegates on the Conference is raised, any delegate of a Body may call for Conference meeting. This motion requires two-thirds majority to pass and shall be approved by the Secretary-General.

P-41 Call for Regional Blocs Meeting

If delegates believe that discussion of the issue in the regional bloc will foster the decision-making process in the Committee or discussion requires clarification of regional blocs' positions, this motion may be raised. Any such motion requires two-thirds majority to pass and shall be approved by the Secretary-General.

P-42 Call for Team Meetings

If delegates 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 requires two-thirds majority to pass and shall be approved by the Secretary-General.

Rule	Motion	A/P*	Vote	Speaker	Short Description
P-1	Appointment of Officers	A			The Secretary-General shall appoint the Secretariat officers
P-2	Absence of Officers	P			In Chair's absence the Vice-Chair assumes the duties of the Chair
P-3	General Powers of the Chair	P/A			The Chair performs his general functions under this rule
P-4	Election and Duties of Rapporteur	A	1/2		Secret ballot nomination and elections, reports to GA (P-37)
P-5	Statements by the Secretariat	A			The Secretary-General/Secretariat officers may address the Committee at any time
P-6	Quorum	P			Majority of credentialed members to conduct business/vote determined by the Chair
P-7	Voting Rights	P			One vote in each committee admitted by the SG; One vote per country
P-8	Agenda	A	1/2		Vote only if objection; 2F/2A and 2/3 vote to delete item
P-9	Additional and Supplementary Items	A	2/3	2F/2A	Supplementary-before approval, additional-after. Accompanied by materials; 2/3 vote after adoption
P-10	Order/Reorder of Agenda Items	A	1/2		First proposal to receive a majority; If no majority Secretariat order stands
P-11	Resolutions and Amendments	P/A			Submitted to the Chair in writing; Reorder after Substantive Debate
P-12	Discussion of Committee Reports	A			Closing Plenary only. If three options fail to pass, the last option is selected
	Option 1		1/2		Approve resolutions separately with debate, 5 min for and against each
	Option 2		1/2		Approve resolutions separately without debate
	Option 3		2/3	2F/2A	Approve resolutions collectively without debate
	Option 4		2/3	2F/2A	Take note of the Committee Report
P-13	Decisions on Competence	A	2/3	2F/2A	Not for agenda items; Jurisdiction of Body to act on the issue in question
P-14	Introduction, Sponsorship & Withdrawal of Proposals	A			Res. In before end of General; Amend. In. & sponsorship changes before end of Substantive
P-15	Reconsideration of Proposals	A	2/3	2F/2A	Once per proposal, any proposal adopted. No reconsideration in Voting Bloc
P-16	Division of Resolutions	A	2/3	2F/2A	Immediately prior to voting on a proposal; Operative clauses only; then vote as constructed
P-17	Voting on Amendments	A	1/2		If no objection by sponsor(s), then friendly; otherwise voted upon in Voting Bloc
P-18	Voting Majority Required	P			Substantive proposals need majority, Procedural motions need majority unless otherwise slated
P-19	Members Present and Voting	P			Applies to yes/no votes; abstentions are not counted in voting members' total
P-20	Equally Divided Vote	P			If vote is equally divided, the proposal is rejected, except elections
P-21	Method of Voting, Roll Call Vote	A			The Chair may adopt "without objection"; request roll call vote
P-22	Conduct During Voting	P			During voting only P-25 point of order & P-14 after amendment may interrupt
P-23	Speeches and Comments	A			Must be recognized by the Chair; time may be limited (P-3) and yielded
P-24	Right of Reply	A			Response to extraordinary insult to national or personal dignity. Discretion of the Chair
P-25	Points of Parliamentary Procedures	A			Points of Information, Inquiry, Personal Privilege, Order, Appeal, Dilatory
P-26	Order of Procedural Motions	P			Priority: P-27 (suspend), P-27 (final closing), P-28 , P-30, P-29
P-27	Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting	A	1/2		Suspend for specified period of" time; Adjournment at the last meeting of the Body
P-28	Postponement of Debate	A	1/2	2F/2A	Delays debate on agenda item for specified time. Moves to next agenda item
P-29	Closure of Agenda	A	2/3	2F/2A	Ends all action on agenda item, unless reconsidered
P-30	Adjournment of Debate	A	2/3	2F/2A	Moves to next order of business; General>Substantive>Voting Bloc
P-31	Credentials Committee	A			Must be submitted to the Chair in writing, offering proof;
P-32	Provisional Admission	P			Challenged delegation retains the same rights until examination is complete
P-33	Security Council Priority	P			Debate is permitted; no voting on items under SC discussion
P-34	Rights of Observer Nations	P			Observer Nations are limited to P-24 & P-25 (Order), unless "invited to participate"
P-35	Invitation to Silent Prayer/Meditation	A			Immediately after opening the first Plenary, or before closing of the Final Plenary
P-36	Order of Plenary Business	A			Each Body determines order of presentation of resolutions to the Closing Plenary
P-37	Selection of Speakers to Plenary Session	A	1/2		A Body may determine speakers for each resolution for Plenary Session
P-38	Invitation to Participate	A	1/2	2F/2A	Observer Nation may be "invited to participate". Once invited it shall be limited to P-23, P-24, P-25 (all six points) only

P-39	Publicity of Meetings	A	2/3		Unless it decides otherwise, a Body shall meet in public
P-40	Call for Conference Meeting	A	2/3+SG		A Body may call for Conference Meeting. Approval of the SG is required
P-41	Call for Regional Blocs Meeting	A	2/3+SG		A Body may call for Regional Blocs Meeting. Approval of the SG is required
P-42	Call for Team Meetings	A	2/3+SG		A Body may call for Team Meetings. Approval of the SG is required

A – active

P – passive

REQUIREMENTS TO THE FORMAT OF DOCUMENTS

POLICY PAPER

A written policy statement is **REQUIRED** of all states and observer delegations participating in Regional MUNRFE Conference 2015. A policy paper should be prepared by each delegate for each agenda item that will be discussed. The statements are to be based upon the knowledge that the delegation has acquired of its country and of the agenda items.

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, it is supposed to foster clearer, more concise and directed committee discussions.

The policy statement must be 2/3 of sheet in length. It must consist of three paragraphs and contain the following:

The first paragraph

- a. Background of the main elements of the problem or concern (e.g. brief historical overview of the issue);
- b. UN action taken in the past on the issue;
- c. Can include, if appropriate, positions on the issue of major blocs or groups of nations.

The second paragraph

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

The third paragraph

- a. Main reasons that support your country's point of view or position on the issue, or the strongest reasons favouring opposition and strongest points of rebuttal;
- b. 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** (even on both margins).

Make sure you use Times New Roman, 12

TAKE A NOTE:

- While writing your Position Paper, do not use overly-complicated words and expressions; make it clear and concise. Make sure that your suggestions are described in detail and the position is comprehensively expressed.
- The language used must be professional (no slang, no low-colloquial, no repeating).
- Use linking words as they will make your document more integral and easy to understand. Subordinate all document to one motive, main idea and lead it during writing whole PP.
- Copy paste in all its forms is **PROHIBITED!** Use your own words, try to work with your own efforts, elaborate something new.

RESOLUTION

A resolution is a formal statement of opinion or recommendation to be presented to the appropriate organ of MUNRFE for adoption. Armed with a full understanding of its country's stand on an issue, a delegation can draft a suitable resolution on the issue. A resolution must be directly concerned with the agenda item and must accurately represent the position and national policy of its sponsors.

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 Assembly policy 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 a resolution is not limited, but should be of a reasonable size and sufficient for encompassing all important details. The resolution should be divided into two parts: preambular and operative.

The preambular phrases are the justifications for action. They denote Charter authorization for action, past resolution precedents, and statements about the particular problem. All actions taken in the resolution should be deducible from or supported by the preambular phrases.

The policy portion of the resolution is composed of operative paragraphs. Each of these starts with a verb. Taken as a whole, the operatives should deal thoroughly with one complete idea and should be arranged in logical progression. They should not be a collection of unrelated thoughts or statements on a broad topic. Instead, the resolution should deal as completely as possible with a given aspect of a topic. In doing

so, more states can become involved in the resolution process, the quality of the resolutions will improve, and the overall treatment of a topic will be more detailed and specific.

Delegations are required to submit one high quality draft resolution on one agenda item prior to conference. Additionally, delegates are urged to draft a resolution on each of the other agenda items before conference. All drafts should reflect the positions of and ideal outcomes desired by the countries represented. At the conference however, it is stressed that these resolutions should not be expected to be submitted to the Chairperson in their draft form or unchanged. They should rather be seen as starting points for discussion and negotiation with other countries during caucus sessions. It is expected that delegates, while striving to role play their countries accurately, should strive to combine the best parts of several draft resolutions. The result should be the creation of a more comprehensive resolution on which there is greater consensus.

Resolution Format

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

The heading of the resolution looks like this:

First:

A/3/1/Res.1 (“A” means General Assembly), 5 – number of session (in our case it is 5), 1 – number of agenda item, Res.1 – number of a resolution.

No space

Second: Committee name

No space

Third: you just write Regional MUNRFE Conference 2015

No space

Forth: full name of the country you represent

Then **DOUBLE** space

Name of the resolution **CENTERED** and in **CAPITAL LETTERS**,

Then **SINGLE** space and you write the phrase: The General Assembly,

Then **SINGLE** space and first preamble clause starts.

Also keep in mind that there is a single space between the clauses, and double space between preamble and operative clause.

The entire text should be **JUSTIFIED** (even on both margins).

Make sure you use Times New Roman, 12

Guidelines on Documents Submission:

1. While submitting documents to the Secretariat please check the format according to the standard. Keep in mind that the format is a part of documents evaluation.

2. While sending please name the documents as the following:

– Policy papers - Country_Committee_PP_Number of agenda item, for example, China_GA_PP_1;

– Resolutions - Country_Committee_Res_Number of agenda item, for example China_GA_Res_2

Please use official short names of the states.

3. The procedure of submission is the following: one person from each team - advisor or delegate, gathers all the documents of the team together and sends it to the Secretary General (secretary-general@gmail.com) before the announced deadline.

4. The documents submitted even 0.01 second after the stated deadlines will be subjected to a score deduction.

SAMPLE DOCUMENTS

POLICY PAPER

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMBATING ILLICIT TRADE IN SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

One of the main human dignity violators that had taken more than 400,000 human lives annually and one of the core hindrances on the way to radiant future had become arms illicit trade. On international arena this topic firstly was raised in 1996 during the 50th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) First Committee and added to the resolution 50/70, which considered small arms control as important as nuclear non-proliferation. In order to find the solution to the problem from the 9th till the 20th July 2001 the UN Headquarters in New York hosted the Conference on the Illicit Traffic in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in All Its Aspects where the countries adopted the Programme of Action. The document consisted of measures, from educational programs about firearms peril to demolition of redundant SALW that should be undertaken by State Parties in national, regional and global levels.

These measures and in particular the absence of universal agreement on arms regulation have led to the adoption by the UNGA of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) on the 2nd April 2013 which is one of the most significant documents that regulates international trade in conventional arms, building confidence among states and eradicating human suffering. Nevertheless the pact hasn't come into force as the indispensable number of Member States that should ratify it is not reached yet. The main obstacles preventing countries from ratifying this document are concerns about negative influence on the domestic arms regulation and the violation of proprietary information right. In addition, the treaty doesn't have penalty mechanism for the case of its transgressing by the State Party. Besides, the lack of information about illegal weapons traffic, deepened roots and lengthy tentacles of illicit arms trade problem complicate already fragile situation in the world.

Basing itself on intention to eradicate illicit SALW trade, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) proposes UN Member States to implement the disarmament policy inside the countries through developing special studies in schools that will acquaint young people with the danger of firearms. Firstly, Germany considers the ATT ratification as the way to improve the legal international arms trade, thus, undermining the illegal activities. Article 20 of this treaty presupposes the adoption of amendments on the Conference of States Parties in case if the statements that don't correspond to the policy of the country will be raised. Secondly, the FRG considers investigation of domestic status upon illicit arms trade as effective measure to reveal the states with the highest rate of illegally acquired weapons, enabling nations to focus their activities on decreasing these indicators inside the country. Only joint work of the UN Member States will improve the current situation and ensure the world free from illegal SALW trade.

RESOLUTION

A/5/1/Res.1

General Assembly

Regional MUNRFE Conference 2015

The United States of America

INCREASING TRANSPARENCY OF THE STATE'S MILITARY EXPENDITURES

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the increase of the states' military expenditures as an indirect threat to international peace and security,

Recalling its resolutions 53/72 of 4 December 1998, 54/43 of 1 December 1999, 56/14 of 29 November 2001, 58/28 of 8 December 2003, 60/44 of 8 December 2005 and 62/13 of 8 January 2008, which established framework for collecting objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures,

Also recalling its resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, endorsing the United Nations (UN) Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures (UNSIRME), and its resolutions 48/62 of 16 December 1993, 49/66 of 15 December 1994, 51/38 of 10 December 1996 and 52/32 of 9 December 1997, calling upon all Member States to participate in UNSIRME,

Recalling further its resolution 47/54 B of 9 December 1992, introducing the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters and inviting Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information regarding their implementation,

Noting the role of the UNSIRME as an important instrument to enhance transparency in military matters,

Noting also that the further existence and operation of the United Nations' system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures is considered to develop with a trend to changing structure of the states' military expenditures,

Supporting fully views and ideas, expressed by Member States to the Secretary-General, on increasing the transparency of military expenditures and reduction of the world military budget, particularly, on ways and means to implement the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters, including strengthening and broadening participation in the standardized reporting system and reassessing the structure of the reportable military expenditures,

Underlining the clause 5(d) of the General Assembly's resolution 62/13 of 8 January 2008, concerning consultations between the UN and relevant international bodies on the ascertainment of

requirements for adjusting the current United Nations' system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with a view to encouraging wider participation,

Underlining also the clause 5(e) of the General Assembly's resolution 62/13 of 8 January 2008 concerning possibilities for enhancing contribution of international and regional reporting systems,

Appreciating highly the role of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's independent researches and reports in the process of increasing transparency of the states' military expenditures,

Bearing in mind the successful experience of strong cooperation and collaborative actions of the UN and various international and national organizations, and recognizing the usefulness of such experience, that can be projected to the cooperation of the United Nations and the SIPRI, as well as other relevant structures and bodies,

Taking into account the current unstable international economic situation, influenced by global financial crisis,

1. Calls upon Member States to report to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available, using the reporting instrument as recommended in the resolution 35/142 B;

2. Encourages relevant international bodies and regional organizations to promote transparency of military expenditures and to enhance cooperation and integration among reporting systems, taking into account the particular characteristics of each region, and to consider the possibility of an exchange of information with the UN;

3. Expresses its satisfaction with the SIPRI's military expenditures observing system and suggests the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute to be the main non-United Nations organization to observe the states' military expenditures;

4. Declares to create United Nations - Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Agreement on Cooperation and Development, aimed to determine the frames of cooperation and enhance collaborative efforts between UN and SIPRI;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General, within all available resources to promote cooperation between relevant international bodies and organization, with a view to ascertaining requirements for adjusting the present instrument, to encouraging wider participation, and to making recommendations, based on the outcome of the cooperation taking into account the views of Member States, on necessary changes to the content and structure of the standardized reporting system;

6. Considers necessary to review and change the existing United Nations Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures in order to increase states' active military budgets transparency;

7. Suggests amending the content of the state's reportable military budgets, assigned in UNSIRME, by stating as following:

- (a) operation, mobilization and maintenance expenditures;
- (b) military research and development expenditures;
- (c) military aid expenditures;
- (d) procurement expenditures;
- (e) weapon tests and military trainings expenditures;

8. Encourages all Member States to express to the Secretary-General directly their views on necessary changes to the content and structure of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures;

9. Calls upon Member States, that in the context of unstable economic situation, the reduction of military budgets of the Member States should have soft and gradual nature;

10. Invites Member States to submit additional reports to the Secretary-General on the military expenditures, in the case of changing their content or structure;

11. Welcomes expanded annual reports on the states' military expenditures, including indirect military expenditures, which are not stated in the clause 7 of this Resolution;

12. Welcomes further initiatives on the issue.

PREAMBULAR CLAUSES

Acknowledging	Guided
Acknowledging with deep gratitude	Having considered
Affirming	Having examined
Alarmed and concerned	Having heard
Appreciating (highly)	Having received
Aware	Looking forward
Basing itself	Mindful
Bearing in mind	Noting
Also bearing in mind	Noting also
Believing	Noting with appreciation/with satisfaction
Calling attention	Noting with concern/with gratitude
Cognizant	Paying tribute
Commending	Profoundly concerned
Concerned	Reaffirming
Conscious	Recalling further
Considering	Recognizing
Continuing to take the view	Reconfirming
Convinced	Re-emphasizing
Deeply alarmed	Regretting
Deeply appreciative	Reiterating its appreciation
Deeply concerned	Reiterating its dismay/its conviction
Desirous	Seriously concerned
Determined	Solemnly declares/proclaims
Dismayed	Stressing
Distressed	Stressing its desire
Encouraged	Strongly emphasizes
Expressing concern	(Strongly) Supporting
Expressing its appreciation	Supporting fully
Expressing its mounting concern	Taking into account
Expressing its regret	Taking into consideration
Expressing its particular concern	Taking note (also/with satisfaction)
Expressing its satisfaction	Underlining
Expressing its support	Welcoming (also)
Firmly convinced	Wishing
Gravely concerned	

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Accepts with deep appreciation	Express its profound concern at and unequivocal condemnation
Acknowledges with deep appreciation	Expresses its satisfaction
Adopts	Expresses its desirability
Affirms	Fully support
Affirms its confidence	Highly appreciates
Again express its special alarm	Invites
Again urges	Insists on
Agrees	Notes
Also welcomes	Notes with appreciation/with satisfaction
Appeals	Notes with interest
Appoints	Once again urges
Appreciates deeply	Places on special record
Approves	Proclaims
Authorizes	Reaffirms
Calls for	Reaffirming its deep concern
Calls upon	Recalls
Calls once more upon	Recommends
Categorically condemns	Rejects
Commends	Reiterates
Commends and encourages	Reiterates its appeal/firm support
Concurs	Reminds
Condemns	Renews its appeal/its invitation
Congratulates	Renews its request
Considers	(Further) requests
Decides	Shares the concern
Declares (its firm opposition/its solidarity)	Stresses
Demands	Also stresses
Demands once more	Strongly condemns
Denounces	Suggests
Deplores	Supports
Determines	Takes note
Drawing attention	Takes note with appreciation
Draws the attention	Takes note with satisfaction
Emphasizes	Thanks
Emphasizing	Underlines
Encourages	Urgently appeals
Endorses	Urges
Expresses concern/its appreciation	Welcomes
Expresses its conviction	Welcomes further
Expresses its full support	Welcomes also
Expresses its gratitude	