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The United Nations Security Council



Model United Nations of the Russian Far East

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Welcoming letter from the Presiding Officers

Honorable delegates!



On the behalf of the President and the Vice-President of the Security Council, it is our greatest pleasure to meet you to the Regional MUNRFE Conference 2015! The fact that you have undertaken a decision to debate in the frames of the Security Council really means that you have already been brave enough to face and resolve all the obstacles that pose a severe threat to international peace and security. We highly respect your choice and express our hope that you will truly enjoy this great chance to take on the role of a Security Council delegate. Our primary advice for you is to be active, do not stay aside from the process of debates, think and analyze the current state of affairs and do not be afraid to propose new ideas. Remember, that during this Conference you transform from an ordinary student into an ambassador of your state. Never forget that you are here to discuss and elaborate the solutions for real world issues. Thus, your diplomatic and professional approach is essential to making the discussion productive and fruitful.

We hope that the experience of debating as delegates of the Security Council will serve as an amazing and unforgettable experience, contributing to your personal and professional development. We also hope that you will explore new ideas and develop your capacities to think outside the box determining solutions to today's most pressing issues.



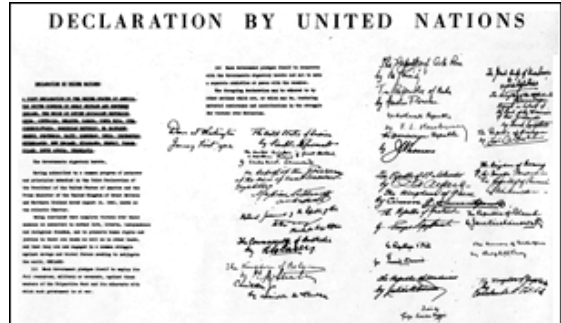
Good luck and enjoy the process!

*Elena Kiseleva and Olga Katina
President and Vice-President of the Security Council*

Background of the Security Council

1. HISTORY

The [United Nations Security Council](#) (UN SC) is a principal organ of the [United Nations](#) (UN) which, in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter, has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is one of the six main bodies of the UN.



Speaking of the United Nations, its appearance was due to a number of objective factors of the strategic, political and economic development of human society at the end of the second millennium.

On 1 January 1942, in Washington, was signed the [Declaration by the United Nations](#) (by 26 states - participants of the anti-Hitler coalition). Later, the name "United Nations" was officially used in the UN Charter. The [Charter of the United Nations](#) (UN Charter) established six principal organs of the Organization, including the Security Council.



and in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1990.

The Security Council held its first session on 17 January 1946 at Church House, Westminster, London. Since its first meeting, the Security Council has taken permanent residence at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City. It has also travelled to many cities, holding sessions in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 1972, in Panama City, Panama,

2. RESPONSIBILITIES AND POWERS

Established by the Charter of the United Nations in 1945, the Security Council holds “primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security” (Article 24). It is organized so as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at the United Nations Headquarters (UN HQ) constantly. The majority of the Council’s work concerns the resolution of ongoing conflicts and security crises in defined geographic areas.

However, during the last decade its agenda has steadily broadened to include more open topics.



Terrorism and non-proliferation have become prominent agenda items, as have attempts to define:

- security more broadly to include themes such as women and international peace and security;
- children and armed conflicts; responsibility to protect.

As one of the primary organs of the United Nations, the executive function of the Council has one unique feature – The Council’s resolutions are binding for all UN Member States (Article 25).

In accordance with the Security Council procedure, it also holds so-called “Security Council Priority,” meaning that the Security Council is an absolutely independent Body and while the Security Council is exercising, in respect to any dispute or situation, the functions assigned to it by the UN Charter, no Body shall make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests (Article 12; Procedural Rule 12; Security Council Procedural Rule 33).

The UN Security Council is responsible for the:

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

The UN Security Council is empowered to:

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

- undertake, if necessary, investigation and mediation; set principles for peaceful settlements of conflicts and declare cease-fire directives for the parties of the conflict (Chapter VI),

- call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable (Article 40),

- impose economic sanctions (in particular-embargoes) on: arms, diamonds, luxury goods and materials related to nuclear programs or ballistic missiles (Article 41),

- decide on any enforcement measures, which may lead to the establishment of peace and security in the conflict region, e.g. send the United Nations peace-keeping forces to help reduce tensions in troubled areas or keep opposing forces apart and create conditions of calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought (Article 42),

- appoint special representatives of the Secretary-General, or request the Secretary-General to do so,

- cooperate with any international organization or another body of the United Nations and to:

- authorize the collaborating party on any actions determined by a certain resolution (Article 48),

- recommend the General Assembly to expel a Member State which has violated the principles and/or the Charter of the UN (Article 6),



- establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions, such as the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda; committees responsible for monitoring trade sanctions; the Counter-Terrorism Committee; the 1540 Committee, the Peacebuilding Commission, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission and etc.(Article 29).

A State which is a member of the United Nations but at that moment does not have a seat in the Security Council may participate, without a vote, in its discussions when the Council considers that that country's interests are affected (Article 31). Both members of the United Nations and non-members, if they are parties to a dispute being considered by the Council, are invited to take part, without a vote, in the Council's discussions; the Council sets the conditions for participation of a non-member state (Article 32).



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

3. LEGAL FOUNDATIONS

[Charter of the United Nations](#), 1945 (Chapter V)

[Provisional Rules of Procedure](#), 1946 (The Council adopted its Provisional Rules of Procedure (S/96) in accordance with the Article 30 of the Charter, which stipulates that the Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure. The Provisional Rules of Procedure were modified on several occasions)

[Working Methods Handbook](#) (Handbook is designed both for insiders as well as the public at large. Security Council agenda, briefings, meetings, programme of work, membership, etc., as well as the articles of the UN Charter related to the work of the Security Council, its Provisional Rules of Procedure, and other documents. It also includes a glossary of terms.)

[Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council](#) (the website is an online version of the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council. The Repertoire, mandated by the General Assembly in 1952, is a constitutional and procedural guide to the proceedings of the Council since 1946).

4. INTERACTION WITH OTHER UN BODIES AND REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Security Council cooperates with other UN bodies, but the most active interaction is with the General Assembly and the International Court of Justice.



Speaking about the interaction between the Security Council and the General Assembly, it must be said that the position set forth in paragraph 1 of Art. 12 of the UN Charter excludes any relationship of subordination between these bodies: *"While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests."* Also in this issue we can include Article 11, paragraph 1 of Article 15, etc. The Security Council and General Assembly are treated as separate and independent bodies of the UN, which are sufficiently endowed with the necessary powers for successfully meeting the challenges of peace and development of friendly relations between nations.

At the same time, despite the conditions of Article 12 of the Charter, under the ["Uniting for Peace" resolution](#), adopted by the General Assembly in November 1950, the Assembly may take action if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of its permanent members, fails to act where there appears to be a threat to the international peace, a breach of the peace or an act of aggression. In this case the Assembly is empowered to consider the matter immediately with a view to making recommendations to members for collective measures, including, in the case of a breach of the peace or an act of aggression, the use of armed forces when necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Issues of interaction between the Security Council and the International Court of Justice are debatable, but Article 93 of the UN Charter says that "a state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council": Article 94 of the UN Charter says that "If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment."

The United Nations Security Council has been also increasingly cooperating with regional organizations and other actors and mechanisms provided for in Chapter VIII of the Charter. It has worked closely with the [Organization of American States](#) (OAS) in Haiti, the [European Union](#) (EU) in the Former Yugoslavia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the [Economic Community of West African States](#) (ECOWAS) in Liberia and Sierra Leone, and the [African Union](#) (AU) in Western Sahara, the Great Lakes region and Darfur, etc.

5. MEMBERSHIP

The Council is composed of 15 Members:

- Five permanent members (P5): China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- Ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly (with end of term date).

Angola	2016	H.E. Mr. Ismael A. Gaspar Martins
Chad	2015	H.E. Mr. Mahamat Zene Cherif
China	P5	H.E. Mr. Li Baodong
Chile	2015	H.E. Mr. Cristian Barros
Jordan	2015	H.E. Ms. Dina Kawar
France	P5	H.E. Mr. Gérard Araud
Lithuania	2015	H.E. Mr. Linas Linkevičius
Malaysia	2016	H.E. Mr. Datuk Hussein Haniff
New Zealand	2016	H.E. Mr. Jim McLay
Nigeria	2015	H.E. Mr. Kim Sook
Russian Federation	P5	H.E. Mr. Vitaly I. Churkin
Spain	2016	H.E. Mr. Román Oyarzun
Venezuela	2016	H.E. Mr. Rafael Darío Ramírez Carreño
UK	P5	H.E. Sir Mark Lyall Grant
USA	P5	H.E. Ms. Samantha Power

Non-Council Member States

Over 70 United Nations Member States have never been members of the Security Council. A State which is a member of the United Nations but not of the Security Council may participate, without a vote, in its discussions when the Council considers that the country's interests are affected. Both members and non-members of the United Nations, if they are parties to a dispute being considered by the Council, may be invited to take part, without a vote, in the Council's discussions; the Council sets the conditions for participation by a non-member State.

6. INTERESTING FACTS

1. In the 67-year history of the United Nations, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council have vetoed 59 attempts for UN membership.
2. Additionally, the permanent members have cast 43 vetoes during closed sessions of the Security Council to block nominees for the position of the UN Secretary-General.
3. First non-permanent members of the SC were Brazil, Mexico, Poland, Egypt, Netherlands and Australia (and non-permanent members were rotating three by three until 1966).
4. Only in 1966 did the SC expand the number of non-permanent seats to 10.
5. Liberia was the only country which served as a SC non-permanent Member State for one year (1961).
6. The first UN Peacekeeping mission was authorized by the SC in 1946, which is the longest mission of the UN – the United Nations Truce Supervision Operation (UNTSO) in Israel/Palestine,
7. Africa hosts the majority of UN peacekeeping missions (seven – Western Sahara, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire).
8. The most expensive current UN peacekeeping operation is the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) with its approved budget \$1,689,305,500 for the period of July 2011-June 2012.
9. The Belorussian and Ukrainian SSR were the only non-fully independent states that were members of the SC (they both got independence in 1991, but Ukraine was a UN member since 1945, Belorussia joined in 60s.).
10. The Security Council Chamber at the UN Headquarters in New York City is also known as the Norwegian Room. It was designed by the Norwegian architect Arnstein Arneberg, and was the specific gift of Norway to the United Nations. The mural painted by the Norwegian artist Per Krohg depicts a phoenix rising from its ashes, symbolizing the world reborn after World War II.
11. The Resolution of the UN Security Council on the humanitarian aspect of the international sanctions against Iraq has the number 666. It is said that all this is no coincidence.
12. The UN Secretary-General is elected by the Security Council, and then the selected candidate is proposed to the General Assembly. The most interesting fact is that the Assembly approves the person by acclamation, i.e. without elections, by various means of expression: applause, shouts, and phrases.

Agenda item #1. Situation in Iraq and Syria (ISIS)

The purpose of terrorism lies not just in the violent act itself. It is in producing terror. It sets out to inflame, to divide, to produce consequences which they then use to justify further terror.

- Tony Blair

1. INTRODUCTION

Information about terrorist acts which constantly inflict pain and suffering on people all over the world appears daily. Hardly a week goes by without an act of terrorism taking place somewhere in the world, indiscriminately affecting innocent people. During the recent decade, the ongoing instability in the Middle East has prompted a major shift in the paradigm of security threats in the region. Previously, the primary security threats were seen to be global decentralized jihadist terrorist organizations such as Al Qaeda. However, today's jihadist organizations have taken advantage of continued instability to found the largest terrorist organization in the world – the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), which also goes by the name of the 'Islamic State' or the 'Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant' (ISIL). Despite efforts to combat the instability, insecurity and violence generated by ISIS, the organization has been able to establish state-like structures in parts of both Iraq and Syria. While the United Nations and other international organizations, in cooperation with regional governments and civil society, have strived to improve the situation for more than two million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees in Iraq and Syria, improved international action is needed to provide efficient humanitarian assistance and to reinstall lasting peace and security in the region. In order to receive a profound understating of the crisis in Iraq and Syria, it is essential to analyze the factors that led to the instability in both states and which consequently created a basis for the spread of ISIS terrorists in the region.



2. BACKGROUND



Syria's turmoil started with the anti-government demonstrations against the regime of President Bashar Al-Assad in March of 2011, which eventually became a part of the Arab Spring, which is the revolutionary wave of protests, riots and civil wars in the Arab World that started in 2010. Pro-democracy protests began in the city of Deraa after the arrest and torture of some teenagers who painted revolutionary slogans on a school wall. The protests quickly escalated after the government's violent crackdown, and the number of protests multiplied throughout the country, fighting back against the regime. Six months later the

International Red Cross formally declared it a civil war. Violence escalated and rebel brigades were formed to battle government forces for control of cities, towns and the countryside. Fighting reached the capital, Damascus, and a second city, Aleppo, in 2012. By June 2013, the United Nations (UN) said 90,000 people had been killed in the conflict. However, by August 2014 that figure had more than doubled to 191,000.

Hundreds of people were killed in August 2013 after rockets filled with the nerve agent sarin were fired at several agricultural districts around Damascus. Western powers, outraged by the attack, said it could only have been carried out by Syria's government. The regime and its ally Russia blamed rebels. In turn, facing the prospect of United States military intervention, President Assad agreed to the complete removal or destruction of Syria's chemical weapons arsenal as part of a joint mission led by the UN and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The destruction of chemical agents and munitions was completed a year later.

More than 3 million people have fled Syria since the start of the conflict, most of them women and children. It is one of the largest refugee exoduses in recent history. A further 6.5 million people, 50% of them children, are believed to be internally displaced within Syria, bringing the total number forced to flee their homes to more than 9.5 million - half the country's population. An estimated 10.8 million are in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria, with 4.6 million living in areas under siege or hard to access. Throughout the conflict many foreign fighters have gotten involved in the war, most of them for religious reasons. One of those external forces was ISIS, with an aim to build an Islamic state in the region. ISIS soon started fighting almost every faction involved in Syria. What began as an example of a peaceful protest has grown into a full-fledged conflict spreading across the region, costing more than 100,000 lives, forcing over 2 million Syrians to flee their country, and displacing another 4.25 million within Syria itself.

In early June 2014, ISIS launched an offensive that resulted in taking Mosul, the second-largest city in Iraq. It took control of government buildings, including the regional headquarters of the central bank, and military bases stocked with US-provided arms, munitions and equipment. ISIS released thousands of prisoners from city jails, some of whom may potentially join their ranks. It claims to have transported large weapons caches and armored vehicles to Syria. Christian families had to flee Mosul, pushed by an ultimatum to Iraqi Christians living there: convert to Islam, pay a fine or face "death by the sword." ISIS threatened to take over Baghdad, which forced the Iraqi government to mobilize its forces. By June 23, ISIS established control of the Syrian border crossing.



ISIS's success in Iraq can be explained by several factors. Firstly, the overall turmoil in the country since the US-led invasion of 2003 has remained persistent. Bomb explosions and civil casualties has been the daily reality for the Iraqi people for years. According to the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, at least 7,818 civilians were killed in 2013, and 3,238 in 2012.

Secondly, the policy of alienating Sunnis exercised by the Iraqi Prime-Minister Nouri al-Maliki facilitated the split between Sunni and Shia in the country, which adds supporters to ISIS. Cities under the control of the terrorists are populated mainly by Sunnis. Thirdly, the rivalry between Iran and Saudi Arabia stimulates support for ISIS from the Gulf, since the group is fighting to overthrow the Iraqi Shia government with close ties to Tehran.

ISIS

Foundation

ISIS originated as a Sunni terrorist group in Iraq. The foundation of its ideological roots belongs to Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi, who established the organization in Iraq in 2004. Soon after, he pledged his allegiance to Al Qaeda's founder Osama bin Laden, and changed the name of his organization to 'Al Qaeda Organization in the Country of the Two Rivers.' Later, the organization became commonly known as 'Al Qaeda in Iraq.' After the death of al-Zarqawi in 2006, the leadership was taken over by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, and the organization became known as the 'Islamic State of Iraq.' In 2011, the fighters of the Islamic State of Iraq invaded Syria during the turmoil of the civil war along with another Al-Qaida-linked organization, Jabhat al-Nusra. The primary focus of the terrorists was the establishment of control over the oil and gas reserves of Syria. In April 2013 al-Baghdadi announced the merger of the Islamic State of Iraq and Jabhat al-Nusra into one organization. In February 2014, ISIS was expelled from the Al-Qaida global network and became a separate functioning organization.



Composition

ISIS actively uses media to recruit its members. The exact number of ISIS fighters is unknown and challenging to track. Apparently the organization comprises thousands of members throughout the world, and continues to grow. Despite the fact that ISIS is mostly spread in the Middle East, a significant part of it is represented by international fighters coming from all over the world. Besides, ISIS also recruits women, where media groups encourage them to play supportive roles within ISIS: providing first aid, cooking, nursing and sewing, to become "good wives of jihad." Children as young as six are also recruited or kidnapped and sent to military and religious training camps of the organization, where they practice beheading with dolls and are indoctrinated with the religious views of ISIS.

Values and goals

ISIS's ideology originates in the branch of modern Islam that aims to return to the early days of Islam, rejecting later developments in the religion which they believe corrupt its original spirit. It claims to represent Arab Sunnis and aims at establishing a 'Caliphate,' which constitutes the idea of an enormous Islamic state that encompasses all Muslims worldwide. However, ISIS is not counting Shia Muslims in that equation, but only Sunnis. ISIS's desire is to overthrow the

existing governments of unstable, heavily Muslim nations and to establish their own theocratic state in its place. However, many experts and the majority of Arabs claim that ISIS deforms Muslim values and has no right to call itself an Islamic group at all. Zaid Hamid, a Sunni Muslim defense analyst from Pakistan, says ISIS and related terrorist groups are not Sunnis, but heretics serving an anti-Islamic agenda.



Gender issues

ISIS is known for violence against women: kidnapping, rape and torture. There are numerous cases of sexual abuse and enslavement in ISIL-controlled areas of women and girls, predominantly from the minority Christian and Yazidi communities. However, surprisingly, there are women who voluntarily join ISIS. The organization has an all-female unit called the al-Khansaa' Brigade. The mission of the brigade is to “raise awareness among women, and arrest and punish women who do not follow the religion correctly.” Its members are volunteer women and wives of the fighters.

3. UN RESPONSE

Syria



On 3 August 2011 the Security Council (SC) first engaged the crisis with a Presidential Statement expressing its concern over the “deteriorating situation in Syria,” and added Syria to its regular monthly Middle East briefings on 25 August 2011. However, on 4 October 2011 both China and the Russian Federation vetoed a draft resolution that included language condemning “grave and systematic human rights violations” in Syria and warnings of possible sanctions should the

Syrian government fail to “immediately stop using force against civilians.” In January 2012, the Arab League and the SC began working together to facilitate a political transition in Syria. Within a week, former Secretary-General Kofi Annan was appointed as UN Special Envoy, and on 21 March 2012 the SC adopted a Presidential Statement supporting Annan’s Six-point mediation plan. April 2012 saw the adoption of two resolutions concerning Syria, one of which established the United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS), and the initial response to the six-point plan within Syria was viewed in a positive light. Unfortunately, any success or progress that might have been felt in April 2012 was gone by August that same year. In early July 2012 the Action Group for Syria – a group comprised of the Permanent Five (P5) Member States of the SC and several regional powers – adopted the *Geneva Communiqué*, a document intended to represent a comprehensive peace plan. Unfortunately, no notable progress from the *Communiqué* was registered. Around the same time the Secretary-General submitted a dismal

report on UNSMIS's findings, citing a failure to implement the six-point plan and an "upsurge in incitement and armed violence by the parties." On 19 July 2012 a draft resolution that endorsed the *Geneva Communiqué* but also invoked the Council's Chapter VII powers was vetoed by China and Russia. Finally, on 19 August, UNSMIS's mandate expired and was not renewed because the SC could not confirm "the cessation of the use of heavy weapons and a reduction in the level of violence by all sides sufficient to allow UNSMIS to implement its mandate," as the Council had stipulated. As the Council's effectiveness in addressing the political aspects of the conflict waned it has increasingly focused on the humanitarian dimensions of the situation and other possible solutions to the crisis.

Iraq

The Security Council has addressed the situation in Iraq and the spread of ISIS in many of its recent meetings and has adopted resolutions **2191** (2014) and **2192** (2014) on "The situation in the Middle East," and resolution **2195** (2014) on "International Peace and Security." In November 2014, the Council issued the **Presidential Statement S/PRST/2014/23**, emphasizing the threat of international terrorism posed by ISIS while UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon recently submitted reports **756** (2014), **774** (2014), **776** (2014), **784** (2014) and **840** (2014), briefing the Council on recent developments in Iraq and international actions against ISIS.

On 17 December 2014, a new Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center was inaugurated. One day after, on 18 December 2014, the UNHCR and the UNDP launched the 2015-2016 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, focusing on building resilience amongst refugee and host community populations, of particular importance for Iraq's Kurdistan region, which hosts more than 230,000 refugees from Syria. According to the plan, 426 million USD are needed in order to maintain a consistent level of assistance for Iraq throughout 2015. In December 2014, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), a humanitarian fund established by the UN General Assembly, donated 14.9 million USD to support IDPs in Iraq. According to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI), the funds will assist in responding to urgent needs for up to 200,000 people who have been displaced since September 2014. A number of specialized agencies and funds in the UN system, as well as external actors, have published reports on the situation in Iraq and introduced programs to improve it, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the United Nations Assistance Mission to Iraq (UNAMI) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).



The situation in Iraq and Syria continues to represent an enormous challenge to the Iraqi government, regional governments and organizations, the international community and especially the Iraqi and Syrian citizens. The humanitarian and human security situation for IDPs

and refugees becomes even more difficult due to the cold temperatures in the winter, and ISIS still presents one of the key challenges to international peace and security. The UN plays an important role in providing humanitarian aid and improving the situation for refugees, but strategies against ISIS are not being fully developed and coordinated by the SC. The Council has focused on condemning ISIS's actions and serves therefore as a ground for debate on possibilities on how to stop ISIS; however concrete proposals on mechanisms to counter the spread of ISIS and new means of cooperation between Member States and civil society should still be strengthened.

4. KEY DOCUMENTS

- 1) [UN SC Documents on Syria \(2012-2015\)](#)
- 2) [UN SC Documents on Iraq \(2012-2015\)](#)
- 3) [UN Secretary-General Reports to the SC](#)
- 4) [UN SC Resolution 2191 \(2014\) «Situation on the Middle East»](#)
- 5) [UN SC Resolution 2192 \(2014\) «Situation on the Middle East»](#)

5. QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- What were the key events and their causes that created a foundation for the spread of ISIS in Iraq and Syria?
- What ethnic groups are the most vulnerable in the conflict? How can they be protected?
- What policies and mechanisms could be considered to strengthen territorial integrity and enhance dialogue between national and local governments, as well as between the various groups?
- What actions should the SC undertake to assist involved States in strengthening their national defense against ISIS?

6. GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
AL QAEDA	A Sunni-Arab terrorist group that achieved pre-eminence following its success in carrying out the 9/11 attack in the USA and became a model for the conduct of terrorism throughout much of the world
AL-NUSRA FRONT	A branch of al-Qaeda operating in Syria and Lebanon, formed in 2012 during the Syrian Civil War
AL SHABAAB	A radical Islamic group with ties to the al-Qaeda network which is fighting to overthrow the Somalian government and create an Islamic state in the Horn of Africa
CALIPHATE	An Islamic state that is run by a caliph, who serves as both a religious and a political leader
HIJACKING	An illegal seizure of an aircraft, ship or vehicle is a long-established terrorist tactic
HUMAN SHIELDS	Noncombatants put at risk by terrorists who stay in their midst and challenge counter-terrorist forces to attack without imposing severe collateral damage on innocents
IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (IED)	A bomb typically placed at a roadside and designed with a directional blast feature and an explosive booster that allows it to penetrate the armor of a tank or personnel carrier, usually set off by a cell phone or radio signal sent by another readily accessible type of electronic equipment
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL)	The most expansive international policing organization in the world, with over 180 member nations that contribute funding, share information and other resources, and cooperate in the investigation of crimes and the apprehension of major criminals. INTERPOL maintains data on terrorist organizations and hosts conferences on the detection of terrorists and terrorist activities.
ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND THE LEVANT (ISIL) / ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA (ISIS) / ISLAMIC STATE	An Islamic extremist rebel group controlling territory in Iraq and Syria, with operations in Lebanon, Libya, the Sinai Peninsula of Egypt, and other areas of the Middle East, North Africa, West Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia; in 2014, proclaimed itself to be a worldwide caliphate with Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi being named its caliph.
JIHAD	An Arabic word meaning “to strive” or “to exhaust one’s effort”, where the former can mean preaching Islam and living virtuously in accordance with God’s commands, an internal, personal matter. But it can also apply to actual fighting to defend Muslims.
RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM	Deep adherence to the supremacy of faith over the secular and modern, when the two domains are in conflict
RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM	Faith-bound extremism characterized by greater intolerance to moderates, dissenters, and infidels than is common among fundamentalists. Like nonreligious extremists, religious extremists are inclined to resort to violence to rid the land of enemies.

SALAFISM	An extremist branch of Sunni Islam that combines fundamentalism with virulent intolerance and militancy
SHIA OR SHII	The Shiis eventually became a distinct Muslim branch, that is widely spread in Iran, partly in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Pakistan. Shiis believe the last imam is in hiding, and they await his return.
SOCIETY OF THE MUSLIM BROTHERS	A transnational Islamist organization which was founded in Egypt in 1928 by the Islamic scholar and schoolteacher Hassan al-Banna and began as a Pan-Islamic, religious, and social movement
STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM	Acts carried out by non-government groups with funding, arms, intelligence or other direct or indirect help from a government
SUNNI	Sunni Muslims believe that Islamic leadership is vested in the consensus of the community, not in religious and political authorities
WAHABBISM	A puritanical form of Islam that flourishes primarily in Saudi Arabia, which was named after Muhammad ibn al-Wahhab, an 18th-century Islamic reformer who wanted to return Islam to its beginnings by emphasizing a fundamentalist approach to the Qur'an
WAR ON TERRORISM	Political expression applied to the military and ideological conflict against what some architects describe as Islamic terrorism and Islamic militants

Agenda item #2. Strengthening United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

Peace is a fulltime job. It is protecting civilians, overseeing elections, and disarming ex-combatants. The UN has over 100,000 Peacekeepers on the ground, in places others cannot or will not go, doing things others cannot or will not do. Peace, like war, must be waged.

- George Clooney

1. INTRODUCTION

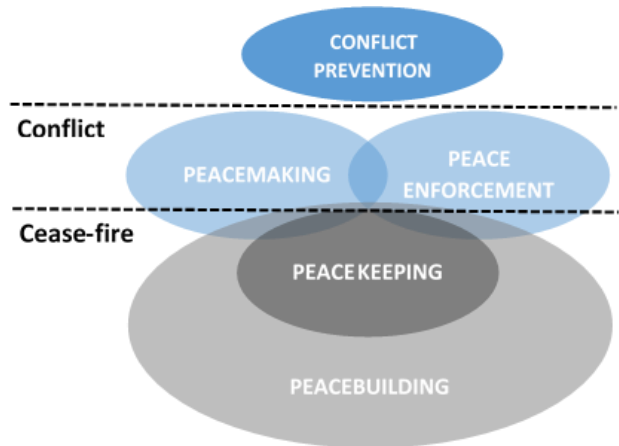
The United Nations Organization (UN) was established with a primary goal of maintaining international peace and security through taking “*effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace,*” as stated in [the Charter](#). However, since its inception, the world faced over 250 major armed conflicts, where more than 23 million people have been killed, tens of millions made homeless, and numerous injured. A bloody [civil war in Sri Lanka](#) (1983-2009) with an estimated 80 – 100 thousand people killed, the [Khmer Rouge regime](#) in Cambodia (1975-1979) responsible for the deaths of around 1.7 million, the [Rwandan genocide](#) of 1994 with a 800,000 death toll, and a few other cases of outrageous atrocity towards human beings nonplussed the international community and brought a flow of criticism towards the UN and its major security mechanisms.

Currently, the UN has a wide range of activities aimed at realizing its main purpose, including:

- conflict prevention and mediation,
- peacemaking,
- peace enforcement,
- peacekeeping, and
- peacebuilding.

While conflict prevention, or *preventive diplomacy*, refers to actions taken to prevent disputes from arising or from escalating into conflicts such as *preventive deployment* or *confidence-building measures (CBMs)*, the rest are measures applied when the armed conflict has already occurred, thus posing a major threat to global or regional peace and security.

Peacemaking includes procedures to address conflicts in progress and involves diplomatic actions to bring the parties of the conflict to a negotiated agreement. Upon the request of the UN Security Council (SC) or the General Assembly (GA) or at his own initiative, the Secretary-General can suggest “*good offices*” to facilitate the resolution of the conflict. Moreover, envoys, governments, groups of states or regional organizations can also be involved as mediators.





United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), 1 May 1973. UN Photo/Yutaka Nagata

Peace enforcement is applied only with the SC authorization and comprises of a variety of coercive measures. Its goal is to restore international peace and security in case the SC has determined the existence of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression. Regional organizations and agencies may also be attracted to enforcement action under the Council's authority.

Peacekeeping is a practice intended to preserve the peace in an area where fighting has ceased, but there is still a necessity to monitor the implementation of agreements achieved during peacemaking. This tool has

developed from the military model of observing *cease-fires* and the separation of forces after inter-state wars into a complex model embracing several elements – military, police and civilian.

Peacebuilding is a set of measures to decrease the possibility of the resumption of a conflict by strengthening national ability for conflict management, and to establish sustainable peace and development in the post-conflict area. It works in order to mitigate the internal structural causes of armed conflict. Peacebuilding measures address problems that influence the functioning of society and the state, and support the state in effective implementation of its functions.

The aforementioned mechanisms are rarely used separately, but more commonly as a complex of activities reinforcing each other. However, the UN ability to combine these measures efficiently is very often limited, causing serious failures in the international response to crises. The present agenda item discusses one of the most criticized and costly UN tool for maintaining international peace and security in terms of armed conflict – peacekeeping, and invokes a profound discourse of possible solutions to strengthening UN PKO in comprehensive manner.

Though more than 65 years have passed from the first UN peacekeeping operation (PKO), three basic principles have always been at the core of their implementation. Firstly, **the consent of the main parties** to the conflict is obligatory for the deployment of any UN PKO. It means their acceptance of a PKO mandated to support the political process of peacekeeping. Secondly, in order to maintain the consent and cooperation of involved nations, it is important to preserve **impartiality**, which should not be confused with neutrality or inactivity. UN PKO staff must fulfill their mandate by having no favor or prejudice to any party to the conflict, but also not neutral while executing their mandate. Finally, UN PKO's do not represent an instrument of enforcement, but it is obvious that they need to use force at the tactical level - in case of self-defense and protection of the mandate. Here the principle of **non-use of force except in self-defense** comes into force.

Besides these main principles, the UN PKO's shall adhere to such assets as legitimacy, credibility and promotion of national and local ownership. The SC having its primary

responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and binding nature of its decisions provides the PKO's mandate with the international **legitimacy** or popular acceptance of its authority. Wide participation of UN Member States in funding and personnel contribution also supports this necessary asset of the UN PKO's. Taking into account the hard conditions featuring hostility, violence, suffering, and degradation of statehood and society, it is significant to enhance the **credibility** of a UN PKO as a direct reflection of the international and local communities' belief in the mission's ability to achieve its mandate. Promotion of **national and local ownership** is crucial, since quite often the mission has to assume some functions that cannot be adequately fulfilled by state and local authorities torn by conflict. The weakened national institutions shall stay involved in the process of political transition and social and economic reconstruction, reinforcing the perceived legitimacy of the operation and support mandate implementation, as well as ensuring the sustainability of governing capacity when the PKO will be withdrawn.

Despite these commonly supported values set as a core of UN peacekeeping, UN PKO's have been frequently criticized for the prolongation of the crisis like in the case with the [UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus \(UNFICYP\)](#), usage of force in offensive operations (see Intervention Brigade of the [UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo - MONUSCO](#)), misconduct by the peacekeepers, high expenditures amounting to \$8.47 billion approved for the period from July 2014 to June 2015, severe fatalities among personnel currently totaling 3 326 people, and etc.

2. BACKGROUND

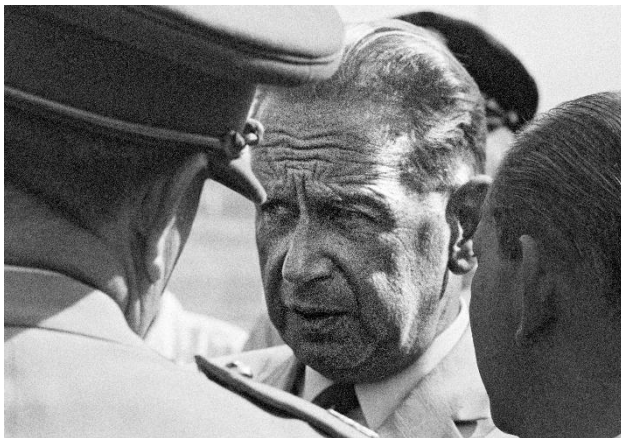
After World War II, the UN faced a large quantity of challenges on the way to the implementation of its purposes and principles. Within and between post-war societies it was urgent to create conditions for reconstruction and mitigation of the war's consequences, and to prevent further conflicts and armed confrontation. One of the early security test cases was the [Greek Civil War](#) (1946-1949), which resulted in the establishment of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB) by the [UN GA resolution 109 \(II\)](#) on 21 October 1947. UNSCOB was composed of observers from all SC Member States, except the Soviet Union and Poland, who abstained from participation, and had a responsibility to monitor the progress of peaceful resolution of the conflict and to provide support if requested by its parties. The other case was the [Indonesian National Revolution](#) (1945-1949), a war for independence from the Dutch Empire. After the next outbreak of hostilities, the UN SC adopted [resolution 67](#) (1949), which extended the mandate of the previously-launched Good Offices Committee and renamed it the United Nations Commission for Indonesia (UNCI), which focused on monitoring the peace process, observation of elections and guaranteeing freedom of assembly, speech and



UNSCOB in Action, 1 May 1949. UN Photo

publication. These events showed the international community a necessity to design an effective mechanism to address threats to the peace in a timely and considerate manner, employing both negotiations and tools of monitoring the implementation of the concluded agreements.

The initial peacekeeping was mainly restricted to maintaining cease-fires and stabilizing situations on the ground, and supplementing political efforts to resolve conflict by peaceful means. The deployed operations consisted of unarmed military observers and lightly armed troops responsible for monitoring, reporting and confidence building. The first UN PKO was established in 1948 when the SC, by its [resolution 50 \(1948\)](#), authorized the deployment of UN military observers within the framework of the [United Nations Truce Supervision Organization \(UNTSO\)](#) in the Middle East to address the hostilities in Palestine and tensions between Israel and the four neighboring Arab states (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria). The second mission of such kind was the [UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan \(UNMOGIP\)](#), approved by [resolution 91 \(1951\)](#) with an aim to supervise the truce in disputed Jammu and Kashmir. Both missions are still functioning in the designated areas involving around 350 and 100 personnel respectively. The earliest armed PKO, the [First UN Emergency Force \(UNEF I\)](#), was deployed by the decision of the first emergency special session of the GA to address the Suez Crisis, which occurred in 1956 due to the nationalization of the Suez Channel by Egypt that led to the intrusion of French, UK and Israeli forces in Egypt. The operation was withdrawn at the request of Egypt in 1967.



Dag Hammarskjöld arrived in Katanga (Republic of the Congo), 14 August 1960. UN Photo/HP

The first large-scale mission, involving over 20,000 military personnel during its most active years, was the [UN Operation in the Congo \(ONUC\)](#), launched by SC [resolution 143 \(1960\)](#) with a purpose to ensure the withdrawal of Belgian forces from the country, to assist its government in maintaining law and order and to provide technical assistance. The operation demonstrated the risks posed by attempts to bring stability to war-torn countries – 250 UN personnel tragically died while serving in that mission, including the second UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld (1953-1961).

In the 1960-1970s, the UN arranged several short-term missions in the Dominican Republic, West New Guinea and Yemen, and further started longer-term deployments in Cyprus, and the Middle East. In 1988, for its enormous contribution towards the realization of one of the fundamental purposes of the Organization, UN peacekeeping forces were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

With the end of the cold war, the strategic framework for UN peacekeeping changed from “*traditional*” missions dealing with generally observational tasks to complex “*multidimensional*” operations. The UN peacekeepers were given a responsibility to undertake an extensive variety of complex assignments. Only within a period of 1989-1994 the SC

authorized 20 new operations, increasing the amount of peacekeepers from 11,000 to 75,000. The operations of the mid-1990's in former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Somalia were established in the environments of an explicitly fragile peace or even in the absence of such. They fell under profound criticism as the personnel faced situations where parties to the conflict failed to comply with peace agreements, or where the peacekeepers themselves were not provided adequate resources or political support. Despite the fact that the reputation of UN peacekeeping was tarnished, with continuing crises spread over a number of countries and regions, the essential role of UN peacekeeping was soon emphatically reaffirmed. At the end of the 20th century, strengthening peacekeeping capacity to effectively manage and sustain field operations became an important goal for the relevant UN organs, offices and agencies. Moreover, in 1999 the UN had to serve as the administrator of both Kosovo in the former Yugoslavia and in East Timor. Consequently, the UNSC established a large and complex PKO in a number of African countries. A considerable part of these operations have now ended their mandates. As of 31 January 2015, there were more than 123,000 personnel in total serving in 16 peace operations led by the [UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations \(DPKO\)](#). Each year the numbers are slightly declining compared to the beginning of the century. However, the challenges faced by the UN are not diminishing; on the contrary, field missions and certain specialized capabilities are expected to be in specifically high demand in the upcoming years.

Since 1948, 69 peacekeeping operations have been launched under the auspices of the UN. Currently there are 16 PKO's and one special political mission – the [UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan \(UNAMA\)](#) – led by the DPKO.

3. UN RESPONSE



*Members of MONUSCO Force Intervention Brigade
Engage in Training Exercises, 17 July 2013.
UN Photo/ Sylvain Liechti*

civilian staff and UN volunteers. The approved budget of MONUSCO for the period of July 2014 – June 2015 is \$1,398,475,300.

Expenses on such a scale occur when the situation requires not only the establishment of relative stability, but conditions for post-conflict transition and sustainable peace. In these cases

multidimensional peacekeeping operations (also referred to as peace operations) take place with a set of tasks:

- assisting in implementing a comprehensive peace agreement;
- monitoring a ceasefire or cessation of hostilities to allow space for political negotiations and a peaceful settlement of disputes;
- providing a secure environment encouraging a return to normal civilian life;
- preventing the outbreak or spillover of conflict across borders;
- leading states or territories through a transition to stable government based on democratic principles, good governance and economic development; and
- managing territory for a transitional period, thereby carrying out all the functions that are normally the responsibility of a government.

Such operations often require the help of other UN entities, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).



Food distribution in Rafah, Gaza by the WFP, 31 March 1998. UN Photo/Evan Schneider

Besides, there is also a necessity to elaborate effective transition and exit strategies for UN PKO’s. They generally embrace development of clear, credible and achievable mandates, partnership between national authorities and the international community, coherence of actions of regional and subregional organizations, and early peacebuilding.

In order to address all these issues, over the last 20 years, the UN has introduced numerous fundamental reforms in the sphere of peacekeeping. The first attempt to reflect the emerging trends in a coherent policy document was [**An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peacekeeping**](#), a report issued by the UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on June 17, 1992. This report extended traditional peacekeeping to the extent including conflict prevention, peacemaking and post-conflict peacebuilding. One of the most progressive proposals was to establish so-called “peace enforcement units.” These units were planned to be “available on call” and consist of troops that would be “more heavily armed than peacekeeping forces”. However, this suggestion was never realized.



Boutros Boutros-Ghali Addresses Press Conference, 24 February 1994. UN Photo/Milton Grant

The distinction between peace enforcement and peacekeeping proposed by the Secretary-General was impossible to maintain when the UN forces were under attack, especially in the absence of the proposed “peace enforcement units.” Developments in Somalia, Rwanda and the former Yugoslav republics demonstrated the limitations of the general policy framework given in An Agenda for Peace.

After these events, Secretary-General Kofi Annan became an initiator of a comprehensive review of the UN peacekeeping policies and practices. For this purpose, he gathered a panel of eminent experts under the leadership of Lakhdar Brahimi. [Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations](#) (also known as the **Brahimi Report**) of March 2000, called for renewed political commitment on the part of Member States, institutional reform and increased financial support.

A principal part of peacekeeping - protection of civilians - was developed further in **SC resolutions [1265 \(1999\)](#), [1296 \(2000\)](#), [1674 \(2006\)](#), [1738 \(2006\)](#), [1894 \(2009\)](#)** that set up general principles and approaches to the protection of civilians in armed conflict. These principles were applied in provisions of country-specific peacekeeping mandates, which authorized the use of force by UN troops to protect civilian populations.

In 2008, the DPKO published a comprehensive description of contemporary peacekeeping doctrine entitled [“United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines”](#) (also known as “**Capstone Doctrine**”). The publication defines, in specific terms, what a peacekeeping mission can and cannot do, presenting an explanation of policies and practices of the UN missions. In July 2009, a consultation document [“A New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping”](#) was issued by Alain Le Roy, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and Susana Malcorra, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support.



Atul Khare (left) - New Head of UN Field Support, 3 March 2015. UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe



UN SC Discusses Post-conflict Peacebuilding, 14 January 2015. UN Photo/Loey Felipe

This document was important for generating discussion among the Member States on the issues of contemporary peacekeeping missions, particularly the protection of civilians. In 2006, the creation of the *Peacebuilding Commission* along with the *Peacebuilding Support Office* and the *Peacebuilding Fund* established a set of principles and practices guiding activities in the field. The role of peacekeepers in peace building was clarified as consisting of three elements: helping national authorities to identify priorities; enabling the efforts of others; and implementing directly a limited set of actions.

Serious changes were made in the organizational structure of the UN Peacekeeping.

Until 1992, PKO's were managed by the *Office for Special Political Affairs*, responsible for all other UN activities related to conflict prevention and management. One of the first actions of Boutros Boutros-Ghali was transforming the peacekeeping section into the DPKO, a separate department. The other political functions were entrusted to the new *Department of Political Affairs* (DPA).

In the post-Brahimi Report period, the concept of *integrated mission task forces (IMTF)* began to develop. These task forces were created to involve all relevant UN entities in planning and coordination of a peace operation. To improve ability of the UN to manage peace and security operations, and reduce unnecessary duplication, in 2007, Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon decided to divide the DPKO into two departments: the *Department of Peacekeeping Operations* and the *Department of Field Support* (DFS). The DPKO reserved responsibility for planning, directing and managing PKO's, as well as for providing political guidance to peacekeeping operations. The DFS became the service provider for all PKO and field offices managed by the DPA, looking after such areas as logistics, personnel, finance and communications. To fulfill its duties properly, the Department elaborated in 2010 the [Global Field Support Strategy](#) aimed at transforming "service delivery" to the field and adapting it to the requirements of PKO's.

4. KEY DOCUMENTS

- 1) [Charter of the United Nations \(1945\)](#)
- 2) [An Agenda for Peace \(A/47/277 - S/24111\)](#)
- 3) [Supplement to an Agenda for Peace \(A/50/60 - S/1995/1\)](#)
- 4) [Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations \(2000\)](#)
- 5) [Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations \(2003\)](#)
- 6) [2005 World Summit Outcome \(A/RES/60/1\)](#)
- 7) [United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines \(2008, DPKO\)](#)
- 8) [A New Partnership Agenda Charting A New Horizon For UN Peacekeeping \(2009, DPKO, DFS\)](#)
- 9) [Global Field Support Strategy. Report of the Secretary-General \(A/64/633\)](#)
- 10) [Policy Directive on Gender Equality in UN Peacekeeping Operations \(2010, DPKO, DFS\)](#)
- 11) [The New Horizon Initiative: Progress Report No.1 \(2010, DPKO, DFS\)](#)
- 12) [The New Horizon Initiative: Progress Report No.2 \(2011, DPKO, DFS\)](#)
- 13) [Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. Report of the Secretary-General \(A/65/741\)](#)
- 14) [Defense Sector Reform Policy \(2012, DPKO, DFS\)](#)
- 15) [Planning Toolkit \(2012, DPKO\)](#)
- 16) [Civil Affairs Handbook \(2012, DPKO, DFS\)](#)
- 17) [UN SC Resolutions on Peacekeeping \(2000-2014\)](#)
- 18) [UN SC Presidential Statements on Peacekeeping \(1992-2014\)](#)

5. QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- What region/s is/are the most vulnerable to armed conflicts and violence towards civilians? Why?
- Is there any difference between peace enforcement and peacekeeping? In what cases, in your opinion, the international community shall enforce parties of the conflict to peace?
- How the UN peacekeeping operations are approved? Do you think the existing mechanism is effective? Is it possible to reform it?
- What organizations, other than UN and its agencies, are also involved in peacekeeping? What are the differences between their peacekeeping strategies and UN strategies? How UN interacts with these organizations on the issue of peacekeeping?
- How the budget of a UN peacekeeping mission is formed? Does the current UN peacekeeping budget cover all needs of their mandate implementation? What can be done to lower the costs of peacekeeping operations?
- Does the UN peacekeeping need reform? Why? What is the main criticism of the UN peacekeeping? Does UN acknowledge this criticism?
- Have there ever been any successfully finished UN peacekeeping operations? If yes, why they were successful?
- What is the difference between defensive and offensive operations? Does the new type of the UN peacekeeping force – “intervention brigade” compromise the UN principle of impartiality?

6. GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
ARMISTICE	A cease-fire marking the permanent end of war
CEASE-FIRE	A temporary stoppage of war, which may also be undertaken as part of a larger negotiated settlement
CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES (CBMs)	Diverse arrangements - such as hotlines, people-to-people exchanges, and prior notifications of military exercises - that can help reduce tensions and promote good neighborly relations; designed to make the behavior of states more predictable by facilitating communication among them and establishing rules of behavior for their military forces
CONTINGENCY PLAN	A management tool used to ensure adequate arrangements are made when a crisis is expected
GOOD OFFICES	The authority and legitimacy afforded by one's moral stature or gained through one's position or function that allows one to perform beneficial acts for another. This authority and legitimacy allows individuals to act as third-party mediators in various types of disputes
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	Material or logistical assistance provided for humanitarian purposes, typically in response to humanitarian crises, with the primary objectives to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity
HUMANITARIAN SPACE	The ability of humanitarian agencies to work independently and impartially, without fear of attack in pursuit of the humanitarian imperative
HYBRID OPERATION	A peace operation involving the deployment of military, police or civilian personnel from two or more entities under a single structure
INTEGRATION	The process through which the UN system seeks to maximize its contribution towards countries emerging from conflict by engaging its different capabilities in a coherent and mutually supportive manner
INTEGRATED MISSION	A strategic partnership between a multi-dimensional UNPKO and the UN Country Team based on a shared vision among all UN actors as to the strategic objectives of the UN presence at country-level
MANDATE	The length of time and the governing principles under which such entities as UN peacekeeping forces, assistance missions or offices, representatives of the Secretary-General, or groups of experts have been authorized to perform tasks assigned by the SC
MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE	Under Articles 45, 46 and 47 of the UN Charter, the Military Staff Committee is to advise and assist the SC on all questions relating to the SC's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security.
MULTI-DIMENSIONAL UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS	UN PKO comprising a mix of military, police and civilian components working together to lay the foundations of a sustainable peace
PEACEBUILDING	Measures aimed at reducing the risk of resumption of a conflict, by strengthening national capacities for conflict management, and laying the foundations for sustainable peace
PEACE ENFORCEMENT	Coercive action undertaken with the authorization of the UN SC to maintain or restore international peace and security in situations where the SC has determined the existence of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression

PEACEKEEPING	Action undertaken to preserve peace, however fragile, where fighting has been halted and to assist in implementing agreements achieved by the peacemakers
PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT	The placement of military forces to deter violence at the interface or zone of potential conflict where tension is rising among parties
PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY	Diplomatic efforts to prevent disputes arising between parties from escalating into conflict
PEACEMAKING	Action to bring hostile parties to agreement
POLICE-CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES	Countries contributing police personnel to UN peacekeeping or assistance missions or offices.
ROBUST PEACEKEEPING	The use of force by a UN PKO at the tactical level, with the authorization of the SC, to defend its mandate against spoilers whose activities pose a threat to civilians or risk undermining the peace process
RULE OF LAW	A principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly circulated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards
SPOILERS	Individuals or groups that may profit from the spread or continuation of violence, or have an interest to interrupt a resolution of a conflict
TRADITIONAL UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS	UN PKO conducted with the consent of the parties to a conflict, usually States, in which “Blue Helmets” monitor a truce between sides while mediators seek a political solution to the conflict
TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION	A transitional authority established by the SC to assist a country during a government regime change or passage to independence
TROOP-CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES	Countries contributing troops to UN peacekeeping or assistance missions
UNITED NATIONS-LED PEACE OPERATION	A peace operation authorized by the UN SC and conducted under coordination of the UN Secretary-General

7. USEFUL LINKS AND FURTHER READING

UN Peacekeeping home page

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/>

UN Peace and Security page

<http://www.un.org/en/peace/>

UN Peace Operations web site

<http://www.unmissions.org/>

UN Department of Political Affairs

<http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa/>

UN Peacemaker home page

<http://peacemaker.un.org/>

UN Police Magazine

<https://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/police/magazine.shtml>

Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR)

http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/ddr/ddr_retrospective102010.pdf

Justice and Corrections Update, 2015

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/cljas/CLJASNewsletterFINALEN.pdf>

Security Sector Reform (SSR) Perspective, 2012

http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/ssr/ssr_perspective_2012.pdf

Security Council Report. Thematic Issues. Peacekeeping.

<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/peacekeeping/>

Peacekeeping operations: ICRC statement to the United Nations, 2014

<https://www.icrc.org/en/document/peacekeeping-operations-icrc-statement-united-nations-2014#.VQLTp5WJjIU>

Peacekeeping Reform on Global Policy Forum

<https://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/peacekeeping/peacekeeping-reform.html>

Louise Fréchette. UN Peacekeeping: 20 Years of Reform. CIGI Papers no. 2 — April 2012

<https://www.cigionline.org/publications/peacekeeping-reform>

Rebecca Usden & Hubertus Juergenliemk. History of UN Peacekeeping Factsheet. Global Governance Institute.

<http://www.globalgovernance.eu/index.php/publications/peace-security/270-ggi-factsheet-history-of-un-peacekeeping.html>

Max Boot. Paving the Road to Hell: The Failure of U.N. Peacekeeping. Foreign Affairs.

March/April 2000.

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/55875/max-boot/paving-the-road-to-hell-the-failure-of-un-peacekeeping>

James Verini. Should the United Nations Wage War to Keep Peace? March 27, 2014.

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2014/03/140327-congo-genocide-united-nations-peacekeepers-m23-kobler-intervention-brigade/>

Dag Hammarskjöld and the United Nations Peacekeeping. By Karl Bildt. UN Chronicle, №2 (2011)

http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/un_chronicle_carl_bildt_article.pdf

Requirements for Documents

1. POLICY PAPER

A Policy Paper should be prepared for one agenda item that delegate considers necessary to discuss (a resolution will be written for the other agenda item). Its main aim is to express the policy of the state one represents on the issue within the scope of the Council's competence. It helps to organize the research properly, underlining the most important facts and elaborating the arguments for defending the national interests of a state. The Policy Paper must be no longer than 2/3 of the standard A4 sheet in length.

It must consist of three paragraphs and contain the following:

The first paragraph

- Brief historical overview of the issue,
- The UN actions taken in the past on the issue,
- Explanation why the UN actions were not effective;

The second paragraph

- The current status of the issue,
- Current actions or resolutions by the UN;

The third paragraph

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

Format:

line spacing - 1.0,

paragraph spacing - 0.0,

indent - 0.0,

margins: top - 2, bottom - 1.5, left - 3, right - 1.5

alignment - justified,

Times New Roman, 12.

Heading:

NAME OF THE COUNTRY

SECURITY COUNCIL

NAME OF THE AGENDA ITEM

2. RESOLUTION

The final decisions of the Security Council are usually formed in Resolutions. It contains the position of the entire Council on the issue and its recommendations to the international community or to the UN system. The delegates have the right to choose whichever topic they wish for writing a Resolution, but cannot write it on the same agenda item that they write a

Policy Paper for. The length of the resolution is not limited, but should be of a reasonable size and sufficiently cover all relevant details.

The resolution usually includes four parts: heading, name, preamble and operative. You may find the format of **the heading** below. **The name of the Resolution** reflects the whole sense of it and may express the anticipated result of its implementation. It should be written in ALL CAPS and centered. For example:

THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY CAUSED BY TERRORIST
ACTS

The preamble phrases are the justifications for actions or recommendations given in an operative part of the document. They may include references to various documents and programs, especially the UN Charter. **The operative** clauses are the exact actions undertaken by the body (encouragement, recommendation, inquiry, demand, etc.) through the Resolution.

Format:

line spacing - 1.0,
paragraph spacing - 0.0,
indent – 1.25,
margins: top - 2, bottom – 1.5, left - 3, right – 1.5
alignment - justified,
Times New Roman, 12.

Heading:

SC/6/#Agenda Item/Res.1
Security Council
Regional MUNRFE Conference 2015
Name of the Country

The heading must be aligned to the left. It is followed by a double space.

3. BRIEF FACTS ON RESOLUTION WRITING

- The Resolution usually comprises of one sentence. It means that there is only one full stop (period) at the very end of it.
- There are commas after each preamble clause and semicolons separating operative clauses.
- All the preamble phrases are in italics and operative phrases are underlined.
- The body of the Resolution always starts with the name of the simulated organ in italics and comma after it. For the delegates of the Security Council it will be
The Security Council,
- In the Resolution we do not usually use acronyms like the UN or whatsoever, except for programs and organs which are usually named with their abbreviations.
- In the phrase Member States, both words should be capitalized if we mean the UN Member States.

- When we refer to or recall the resolutions of the UN GA, we write them in the following format: “Resolution # (Year)”, e.g. “**Resolution 381 (1875)**”.
- Usually SC Resolutions are ended with the traditional operative clause 23. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.
It means that the Council still intends to discuss and decide upon the issue.

4. PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

Sometimes, the UN SC passes its decisions in the format of the Presidential Statement (or Statement by the President of the Council). The Presidential Statement is a document which often does not contain any specific action to be undertaken by the Council, but it reflects the position of the Council on a particular act or event. Through the Presidential Statement, the Council can express its gratitude, concern, welcome, mourn or condemn something. Traditionally, Presidential Statements are written for the agenda items proposed to the Council by other UN bodies or non-SC member, and which does not require any urgent actions, or it is impossible for the Council to initiate any action concerning the issue. Also, Presidential Statements are used in order to respond to another body’s requests, inquiries, etc. The Presidential Statement usually does not have any size limitations, and it is written without a strict format requirements, except that it uses the same heading as in the Council’s Resolutions, and there is no sponsorship for the Presidential Statements. The Statement is to be signed by the President of the Security Council as a testimony to the fact, that the Statement represents the official policy and attitude of the Council concerning particular issue. If signed, there is no voting procedure conducted in order to pass the Presidential Statement.

5. PREAMBLE CLAUSES

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

6. OPERATIVE CLAUSES

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

7. POLICY PAPER SAMPLE

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SECURITY COUNCIL

NUCLEAR PROGRAM OF IRAN

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

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

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

8. RESOLUTION SAMPLE

SC/11/1/Res.1
Security Council
Regional MUNRFE Conference
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ELIMINATING THE VIOLENCE OF ESCALATING CONFLICT IN AFGHANISTAN

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Afghan Government and the international community to overcome the challenges in a coherent manner through the comprehensive framework provided by the UNAMA, particularly, Afghanistan Security Sector Reform

(SSR), aimed to increase defense capacity of Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan Ministry of Defense (AMD),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Declares that the mandate of the ISAF will be extended for a period of twelve months beyond 1 May, 2009, as defined in Resolution 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003);
2. Recognizes the need for further strengthening the ISAF and for meeting all its operational requirements, including equipment, personnel, informational, financial demands, and in this regard calls upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the ISAF, and to make contributions to the Trust Fund established pursuant to Resolution 1386 (2001);
3. Recommends the ISAF-contributing states to unite within 2 (two) months the commandments over their troops and units and to unite their operational staffs into the ISAF Joint Staff with the purpose of more coherent commandment and increasing operational capacity of the ISAF;
4. Suggests the ISAF Joint Staff to be allocated in Kabul contingent upon preliminary consultations with Afghan Government, and suggests this commandment to be led by NATO;
5. Urges the ISAF Joint Staff to report quarterly to the UN Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the ISAF mandate fulfilling;
6. Encourages the ISAF in this context, to design within three months the operational standards for all types of its units in the form of military instructions and unified reports, which are to be accepted by all the ISAF-contributing states and provided to these States;
7. Also encourages the ISAF and the UNAMA to train and empower the Afghan national security forces and to provide the Afghan Government with political support and advisory in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient and ethnically balanced Afghan national security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country;
8. Emphasizes the necessity to meet all the UNAMA's operational requirements, particularly personnel and financial capacity, and in this regard calls upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the UNAMA, and to make contributions to the Trust Fund established pursuant to the Resolution 1386 (2001);
9. Recommends the UNAMA to increase frequency of its reports to the Secretary-General up to once in a three months and recommends along with the information about the SSR progress achieved, to include in these reports the comprehensive information concerning financial expenditures on each of the SSR pillars and operational demands of the UNAMA;
10. Remains actively seized on the matter.

9. PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT SAMPLE

SC/11/1/PS1
Security Council
Regional MUNRFE Conference

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

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

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

The UN SC supports North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) initiative and reiterates that terrorists will not dictate membership into internationally accepted multilateral military treaties. Furthermore, the SC will support the efforts of States which have been the victims of these attacks and come to the aide of any nation's efforts to eliminate terrorism in this region. The UN SC also would like to urge the NATO to find the flexible variant of its expansion policy in order not to violate the interests of the UN Member States, as well as the NATO Member States, and not to provoke such an incendiary response. In this regard, the UN SC expresses its desire to prevent future terrorist attacks and calls on Member States to work towards ensuring their own internal stability with all available resources.

MUN Debates

1. SPEECH WRITING, QUESTIONING AND DEBATING TIPS

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

Tip 1: See the gist of things

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

Tip 2: Grab the attention of the audience

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

Tip 3: Be engaged

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

Tip 4: Never speak for the sake of speaking

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

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

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

Tip 6: Keep the question short and effective

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

Tip 7: Demonstrate your interest

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

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

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

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

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

Tip 10: Time is the biggest value in your work

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

2. SPECIFICS OF MUNRFE DEBATES

The debates over one exact agenda item are separated by 3 stages: general debates, substantive debates and voting bloc.

Usually, debates open with **Procedural Rule #3 “General Powers and Authority of the President” (SC-3)** raised by the President, then the roll call procedure, quorum and majority determination. During the roll call procedure, delegates one by one notify their status by raising their placards and saying “Present and voting.”

AR– Delegate of Argentina; AU – Delegate of Australia

PO: Good morning, distinguished delegates. Using my powers under the SC-3 I announce the debate open. The Council proceeds with a roll call. Argentina.

AR: The delegation of Argentina is present and voting.

PO: Australia.

AU: Australia is present and voting.

...

PO: United Kingdom.

UK: The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is present and voting.

PO: USA.

USA: Present and voting.

PO: Thank you, delegates. There are 15 delegations on the floor. According to the Article 27 of the UN Charter, decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

Attention: debates will not start if any member of P-5 is absent or there are less than 9 delegates present!

When the agenda debates begin, delegates are allowed to make any speeches under **the Procedural Rule #23 “Speeches” (SC-23)** or initiate informal debates under **SC-27** in order to discuss the Agenda of the Session, its order and etc.

As soon as the agenda for the Session and its order are determined, the delegates will be moved automatically to the *issue debates* (general debates on the first issue). This is to be announced by the President. General debates on issues during the simulation of the UN SC slightly differ from ones in other Bodies. The main difference that there is **no speakers list** here, thus delegates are allowed to speak any time they initiate SC-23. Moreover, delegates are not limited in time for their speeches, number of questions, comments, etc. But, of course, we would like to suggest you to use your time wisely and productively, because the Security Council is a Committee with actions undertaken, but not endless deliberations conducted. All the questions to the delegate’s speech should be asked by any Member of the Council also during the speech, initiated under SC-23, so there is **no point of inquiry** here.

When the delegates feel that they need to discuss the issue in more informal conditions, they may raise **the Procedural Rule #27 “Suspension of the meeting” (SC-27)** and move to a non-moderated caucus.

First of all, when the SC-27 is raised, the delegates vote for suspension itself. Afterwards, in case of its success, they make their time suggestions to the President and vote for them in the order of their appearance. The time proposal which gets the first affirmative majority will be realized. If none of the proposals gets an approval of the Council, the last proposed period of time shall be chosen automatically.

RF– Delegate of Russia; PAK – Delegate of Pakistan

PO: We are back in the general debates. Do I see any motions on the floor? Yes, Russia, what motion do you raise?

RF: SC-23, speech.

PO: You are granted.

RF: ...

PO: Are there any motions so far? Pakistan.

PAK: It is SC-27, we propose to suspend the meeting for non-moderated caucus.

PO: Honorable delegates, there is a proposal to suspend the meeting for caucus, are there any objections. There are, thus the Council votes. Those who are in favor, please, raise your placards and hold them high. With 9 affirmative votes this motion passes. I accept your time proposal, Pakistan.

PAK: 20 minutes.

PO: Any other time proposals? Russia?

RF: 3 minutes.

PO: It is out of order. USA?

USA: 30 minutes.

PO: UK?

UK: 60 minutes.

PO: Added. Now the Council votes for 20 minutes non-moderated caucus. First majority wins. Those in favor, raise your placards. 3 votes in favor - motion fails. Those who are in favor of 30 minutes for non-moderated caucus, raise your placards. Motion passes with 12 votes in favor. The meeting will be reconvened at 15:53.

Under SC-25, the delegates of the UN SC may raise only **Point of Order** on occasion, when procedure is violated by any delegate or the President. In opposition to other Committees any questions to the President and personal privileges are initiated without usage of any specific rule (by raising your placard and explaining your matter to the President).

During the general debates the delegates are expected to prepare a draft of the future resolution on the discussed issue. When the paper is ready it is submitted to the Presiding Officers for corrections and examination. In case there are some mistakes or inaccuracies, the Presiding Officers give the delegates time for revising.

If the President considers the document ready to pass to the substantive debates in the form of a draft resolution, the delegates need to submit it officially to the Council by raising **the Procedural Rule #11 “Resolutions**

and Amendments” (SC-11). When all the existing draft resolutions are submitted to the President, members may move to the substantive debates using **Procedural Rule #28 “Adjournment of Debate.”** In the substantive debate they may also use speeches and caucuses, but for the purpose of the discussion of draft resolutions.

FR– Delegate of France; ROK – Delegate of South Korea

PO: We are back in the general debates. Do I see any motions on the floor? Yes, France, what motion do you raise?

FR: Under SC-11 we would like to submit a draft resolution to the Council.

PO: The draft resolution #1 sponsored by France and Luxembourg is submitted. Are there any other draft resolutions waiting for submission? Yes, Republic of Korea.

ROK: We would also like to submit our draft resolution.

PO: The draft resolution #2 sponsored by South Korea and USA is submitted. Do I see any motions on the floor? USA?

USA: Under SC-28 USA moves to adjourn the general debates.

PO: There is a proposal to adjourn the general debates for substantive. Do I see any objections? Since no objections raised, we automatically move to substantive debates.

In the course of substantive debates, while getting acquainted to the draft resolutions of each other, the delegates may submit amendments to them. The sponsors of the draft resolutions may not amend the drafts they sponsor.

First of all, when the amendment is introduced by **the Procedural Rule #11 “Resolutions and Amendments” (SC-11)**, the President makes sure that everyone in the Council knows the contents of the amendment. Then the Presiding Officer asks whether the sponsors of the draft resolution support the corrections introduced. If every sponsor agrees to this amendment, it is called friendly and automatically changes the draft. If there are objections from the sponsors, the amendment is unfriendly and goes to the voting bloc after substantives.

PO: Do I see any motions on the floor? Yes, China, what motion do you raise?

PRC: Using SC-11, we would like to introduce an amendment to the draft resolution #2.

PO: Amendment 2.1 is submitted to the President. The substance of the amendment is to delete operative clauses # 12 and 15 out of the draft resolution #2. Honorable sponsors of this draft resolution, are you in favor of this amendment? USA?

USA: The amendment 2.1 is considered by sponsors as unfriendly.

PO: Thus the present amendment sponsored by China goes to the voting bloc.

After all the draft resolutions and amendments are discussed, the delegates shall move to the voting bloc. They use the same SC-28 “Adjournment of the debate”.

Being in the voting bloc, the delegates cannot pass any notes, speak to each other, leave the Council's auditorium, or raise speeches or caucuses.

Members may raise **Procedural Rule #25 "Point of Order" (SC-25)** in case they see a violation of conduct during voting. They may also withdraw themselves from the sponsorship list of the draft resolution before it is voted upon by using **Procedural Rule #14 "Withdrawal of Procedural Motions and Resolutions" (SC-14)**. Also the delegates may choose the method they will use to vote. Raising **Procedural Rule #21 "Method of Voting" (SC-21)** they can use Roll Call voting: the name of each member shall be called and the member shall respond with "yes," "no," "abstention," "yes with explanation," "no with explanation," "abstention with explanation" or "pass." Immediately prior to the commencement of the voting, the President shall read the proposal to be voted upon. The President may permit the members to explain their vote after voting. He may also limit the time allowed for explanations. The President shall not permit the sponsors of a draft resolution or amendment to explain their vote on their draft resolution or amendment. Besides, a quite useful rule during voting is **the Procedural Rule #16 "Division of Resolutions."** Delegates may move the parts of a resolution or amendment and they will be voted on separately. If the motion passes, then motions to specify the points of division are in order. If such indications were not made, the President shall assume that each operative clause shall be voted upon separately.

PO: Honorable delegates, now we are finally in the voting bloc. I remind you that you shall not speak to each other, pass notes, leave the room, and make any speeches or so. Do I see any motions so far? Russia?

RF: Under the Procedural Rule #21 we propose the roll call voting.

PO: The procedural matter of method of voting is not voted upon. We will vote by a roll call. Are there any other motions? Yes, UK.

UK: It is SC-16, division of the draft resolution #1.

PO: Honorable Council, there is a proposal to divide the draft resolution #1. Those who are in favor, raise your placards. With 10 votes in favor motion passes. I accept your proposals. UK?

UK: We propose to vote separately for operative clauses #15 and #21.

PO: Any other proposals for division? Pakistan?

PAK: We would like to vote upon the operative clauses #1-7 and #8-22 separately.

PO: Do I see any other proposals? None. Thus we will firstly vote for the proposal of the UK. Those who are in favor, raise your placards. Motion fails. Those who support the proposal of Pakistan, raise your placards. Motion fails. Therefore the Council will vote for each operative clause of the draft resolution #1 separately. Yes, France, what is your motion?

FR: It is SC-14, we would like to be withdrawn from the list of sponsors of the resolution #1.

PO: You are withdrawn.

When the last agenda item of the Session is resolved, or the Session is expired, **SC-27 "Adjournment of the meeting"** should be initiated by the delegates in order to close the Session. A full list of SC Procedural Rules can be found at the end of this issue book.

Security Council Rules of Procedure

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

The Definition of Terms:

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

SC-1 Appointment of the President

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

SC-2 Revolving Presidency

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

SC-3 General Powers and Authority of the President

The President, in addition to exercising the powers authorized elsewhere in these Rules, shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Council, direct its discussion, ensure the observance of these Rules and the Code of Conduct, accord the right to speak,

conduct voting and announce decisions. The President shall rule on points of order, and, subject to these Rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and over the maintenance of order. This includes the right to request the Secretary-General to remove from the Council any delegate who is in flagrant violation of the Governing Documents and/or of these Rules and/or of the Code of Conduct. If such violation is detected, it shall be subject to SC-31. During any meeting of the Council, the President may limit the time allowed to speakers, limit the number of times each representative may speak on the current item under discussion or suspend the meeting. Any such proposals are not debatable and not voted upon. The President, in the exercise of these functions, remains under the authority of the Council. A representative may appeal the ruling of the President, as provided for in SC-25.

SC-4 Invitation to the Council

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

SC-5 Statements by the Secretariat

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

SC-6 Proposals and Draft Resolutions by Non-Members

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

SC-7 Voting Rights

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

SC-8 Agenda

The Provisional Agenda for the Council shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and approved by the Council. The first item of the provisional agenda shall be the adoption of the agenda. Items on the Provisional Agenda may be deleted by the Council under SC-18. The Council may, make additions to the Agenda at any time during the meeting. All items

proposed for inclusion in the Agenda shall not be debated or voted upon and may be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, and if possible by basic documents or draft resolution.

SC-9 Order of Agenda Items

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

SC-10 Order of Resolutions

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

SC-11 Resolutions and Amendments

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

SC-12 Security Council Priority

While the Council is exercising, in respect to any dispute or situation, the functions assigned to it in the United Nations Charter, no Body shall make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests. Committees may discuss, but not vote upon, matters concerning the maintenance of international peace and security under the jurisdiction of the Council until the Council has voted on the issue. A suspension for more than twenty-four hours by the Council will be considered as its final action, allowing any Body to resume consideration of the question. A Committee may be deprived of the vote on the item for longer than 24hours only when the Council is actively debating that agenda item. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Council, shall notify the General Assembly, at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security of which the Council is seized. He/she shall also inform the General Assembly, and all other Bodies, immediately after the Council ceases to deal with such matters, of such fact. The one exception to this rule is provided for in the "Uniting for Peace" resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 3November, 1950. This resolution provides, among

other things, that if the Council, because of lack of unanimity of its permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace in a case where there appears to be a threat to peace, breach of the peace, or acts of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to make recommendations for collective measures to members, including the use of armed force when necessary to maintain international peace and security. If the General Assembly is not in session, an emergency session may be called by seven affirmative votes of any members of the Council or by the majority of the UN Member States.

SC-13 Decisions on Competence

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

SC-14 Withdrawal of Procedural Motions and Resolutions

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

SC-15 Reconsideration of Proposals

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Council so decides. This shall be considered a procedural matter and subject to SC-18. A motion to reconsider a proposal may be made only once for the same proposal. No reconsideration is in order during the Voting Bloc.

SC-16 Division of Resolutions

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

SC-17 Voting on Amendments

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

SC-18 Voting on Procedural Matters

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

SC-19 Voting on Substantive Matters

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

SC-20 Motions and Draft Resolutions

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

SC-21 Method of Voting

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

SC-22 Conduct During Voting

Immediately prior to the commencement of the voting, the President shall read the proposal to be voted upon. After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no member shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting (SC-25 Point of Order), or to withdraw sponsorship of a resolution that was amended, which has to be moved immediately after it was amended (SC-14 Withdrawal of Sponsorship). The President may permit the members to explain their vote after voting. The President may limit the time allowed to explanations. The President shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or amendment to explain their vote on their proposal or amendment, this rule includes sponsors of the resolution.

SC-23 Speeches

The President shall call upon representatives in the order in which they have signified their desire to speak. The President, if necessary, may call upon representatives in alphabetical order of the English names of the members, if the explicit agreement from the Secretary-General is granted.

SC-24 Right of Reply

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

SC-25 Point of Order

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

SC-26 Order of Procedural Motions

Subject to rule SC-25, the following procedural motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals before the meeting: 1. to suspend the meeting 2. to adjourn the meeting 3. postponement of debate 4. to introduce an amendment

SC-27 Suspension or Adjournment of Meeting

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

SC-28 Postponement and Adjournment of Debate

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

SC-29 Report of the Council

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

SC-30 Publicity of Meetings

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

SC-31 Credentials Committee

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

SC-32 Provisional Admission

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

SC-33 Call for Conference Meeting

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

SC-34 Call for Regional Blocs Meeting

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

SC-35 Call for Team Meetings

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