

Preparation Guide



DanMUN
Danish Model United Nations

Preparation guide for the Security Council

INTRODUCTION

THIS DOCUMENT IS MEANT TO SERVE AS INSPIRATION, AND IS A GUIDE FOR THE PROCESS OF PREPARING YOURSELF FOR THE 2013 DANMUN CONFERENCE. TO BE WELL PREPARED REQUIRES A FAIR AMOUNT OF TIME AND WORK. IN ORDER TO NOT WASTE TIME IN THE PROCESS, THIS GUIDE PRESENTS MANY SUGGESTIONS FOR HOW TO BEST PREPARE.

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PART 1. RESEARCH

Research is the most important component to a well-prepared Model UN Conference. Your research should be focused on making a realistic representation of your assigned Member State. In order to do this, please read up on the following subjects:

- Member State
- The scenario background
- Both the historical and present position of your Member State with regard to the scenario
- The United Nations

MEMBER STATE

In order to make an accurate representation of your Member State, you should be able to answer the following questions:

- What type of government does your Member State have?
- What types of ideologies (political, religious, or other) influence your Member State's political environment?
- Which domestic issues might influence your Member State's foreign policy?
- What are some major events in your Member State's history? Why are they important?
- Which ethnicities, religions, and languages can be found in your Member State?
- Where is your Member State located and how does this geography affect its political relationships?
- Which Member States share a border with your Member State?
- Which Member States are considered allies of your Member State?
- Which Member States are considered adversaries of your Member State?
- What are the characteristics of your Member State's economy?
- What is your Member State's gross domestic product (GDP)? How does this compare to other Member States in the world?
- When did your Member State become a member of the UN?
- Does your Member State belong to any intergovernmental organizations outside the UN system, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?
- Does your Member State belong to any regional organizations such as the European Union (EU), the African Union (AU), or the Organization of American States (OAS)?
- Does your Member State belong to any trade organizations or agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)?

THE SCENARIO BACKGROUND

The next step in the preparation process is to become familiar with the basics of this year's conference scenario. See further information in the DanMUN Scenario Briefing 2013.

Examine the background for the issues involved by answering the following questions:

- What are the main characteristics of the issue? How does it affect your Member State?
- What has your Member State done to support/combat the issue?
- What are the various positions in the debate?
- Which aspects of the issue are the most important to your Member State?
- If your Member State is not directly involved with the issue, how can it become involved?
- How will your Member State shape the debate at the conference?

- What arguments will other Member States likely make?
- How do the positions of other Member States affect your Member State's position?
- Is there evidence or statistics that might help to support your Member State's position?

THE UN-SYSTEM

Even though we will only be simulating the Security Council, you should look into the ideas and structure behind the UN, as a better understanding of this will definitely help during the week. Some relevant question may be:

- What are the important elements of the UN Charter?
- What are the main bodies of the UN and what are they mandated to do?
- How are the UN's bodies and agencies organized?
- Which Member States serve on the body or agency you are simulating?
- How does the body or agency you are simulating operate?
- What are the most recent UN actions on your issue?
- Why did past UN actions succeed or fail?
- What conferences and meetings have been held with regard to your issue?
- What have UN officials said about your issue?

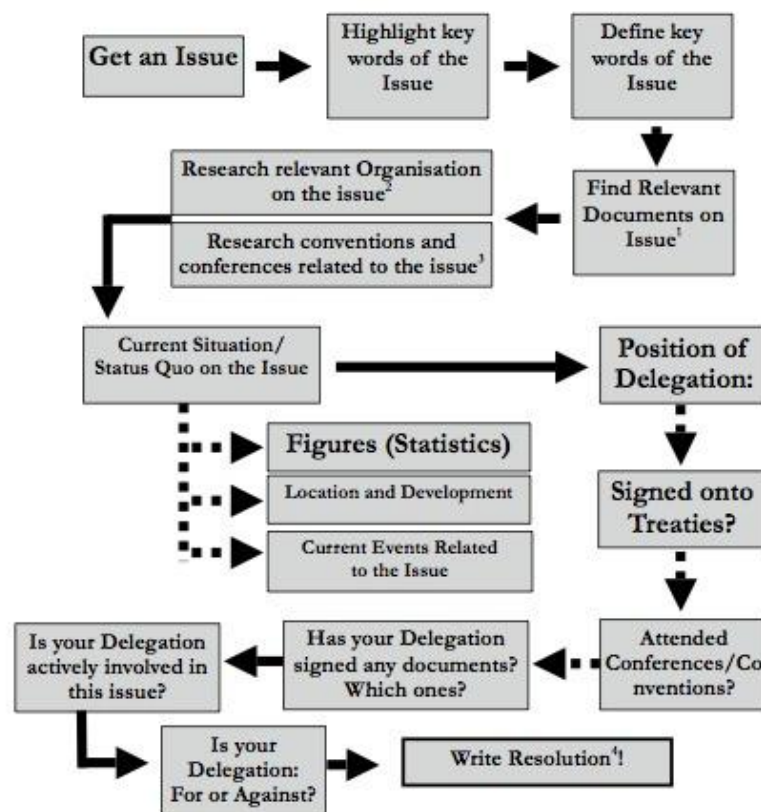
RESEARCH LINKS

- www.un.org
- www.thimun.org
- <http://www.thimun.org/research>
- www.un.org/Overview/missions/htm
- www.unfoundation.org
- www.cnn.com
- www.bcc.co.uk
- www.embassyworld.com
- www.unsystem.org
- <http://unbisnet.un.org>¹

For general socio-economic data, the CIA World Factbook has served delegates in previous years in gaining a first overview of a particular Member State.

¹ United Nations Bibliographic Information System – It includes landmark UN documents, resolutions of UN bodies, meeting and voting records or press releases. It provides a research guide to get acquainted with the UN documentation system; it allows delegates to research by organ or by main issues.

HOW TO RESEARCH AN ISSUE



PART 2. WRITE PREPARATORY TEXTS

It is advisable that your delegation *prepares texts about your Member State's position on the issue*. It might be useful to distinguish between a *private position* and a *public position* towards the issue. Thereby, you have a sheet containing basic positions to keep for yourselves as well as have a position paper you can share with your negotiation partners at the conference. You can re-use some of the private parts in your public position paper and vice versa, but be very careful not to reveal too much information to the other delegations.

Additionally, an *Opening and Closing Speech* must be prepared before the beginning of the simulation. Your delegation together with all the other delegations will be invited to make an Opening Speech at the beginning of the conference to present your positions to the council. This is an important step in presenting your perspectives and to encourage that your Member States perspectives becomes central in the negotiation.

PRIVATE POSITION PAPER

We advise you to write this private position paper (or at least make notes) before your arrival to the Conference. In order for you to coordinate with your delegation on these topics, you have been given the email address of your co-delegates and we encourage you to communicate with each other before the conference starts.

In your private position paper, you could answer the following questions:

- What opinions and what priorities, does your Member State share with other delegations in the UNSC?

- From your Member State's perspective, what are the primary obstacles to be dealt with in regards to the Syrian conflict?

PUBLIC POSITION PAPER

In the public position paper, you can present your Member State's proposals for resolutions as best you can before the negotiations, and determine your Member State's main objectives for the negotiations. This will be very helpful during proceedings. Your public position paper may entail some or all of the following points (without revealing too much of your tactical approach to the other delegations):

- A brief introduction to your Member State and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your Member State;
- Your Member State's policies with respect to the issue and your Member State's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your Member State's leaders about the issue;
- Statistics to back up your Member State's position on the issue;
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;
- Conventions and resolutions that your Member State has signed or ratified;
- UN actions that your Member State supports or opposes;
- What your Member State believes should be done to address the issue;
- What your Member State would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and
- How the positions of other Member States affect your Member State's position?

OPENING AND CLOSING SPEECH (REQUIRED)

Based on your research with regard to your Member State's position, our specific scenario, and the UN system, you must prepare an *Opening Speech* for the Security Council. Every Member State must read aloud their opening speech to the Council before the debate can start.

This will take place on the morning of Thursday, October 17th.

Please be aware that there are different tactics when it comes to delivering your opening speech. Some Member States prefer to say absolutely nothing about their position on the given subject. Instead, they may assemble many fancy words together in a speech that *sounds* nice, but in reality holds no substance. Other Member States may come forward with a stronger and more concise speech that is right to the point. They will make their opening statement robust and full of demands, and thereby hope to intimidate the still undecided members of the Council. With this in mind please make sure you choose the appropriate speech format for your delegation.

PART 3. STUDY THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

In order to participate in the Security Council debates, you must become acquainted with the Rules of Procedures of The Security Council. The DanMUN Rules of Procedures will be distributed to the delegates before the conference.

NOTE: The rules can be quite comprehensive, and there is no need to memorize them prior to the conference. Simply read the rules a couple of times to obtain a basic understanding of them. There will short 'Mock Sessions' of the UNSC held in the beginning of the conference to allow everyone to become more acquainted with these rules.

PART 4. STUDY THE STRUCTURE OF A RESOLUTION

The structure of a UN resolution is also very important, but please do not preoccupy yourself with mastering this before the conference. It is far better to spend the majority of your preparation time on the research and writing of your position papers and the opening speech. However, please keep in mind that putting together a resolution is one of the key goals of the conference, so knowledge in this area is indeed useful. A template will be available for you prior to the simulation starts.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

Draft resolutions are all resolutions that have not yet been voted on. Hence, ‘*Draft Resolution*’ is the correct way to refer to a resolution, which has been introduced to the floor of the council cf. the procedure above. The delegates write draft resolutions alone or in collaboration with other delegations.

There are three main parts to a draft resolution: *the Heading*, *the Preamble*, and *the Operative section*. The Heading describes main subject of the resolution is the body making the statement (e.g. the Security Council). The Preamble section describes the current situation and the Operative section describes the actions that the committee will take. The substantive sentences of the resolution are, thus, referred to as *Preamble Clauses* and *Operative Clauses*, respectively. The Heading shows the committee and topic, along with the resolution number. It also lists the draft resolution’s sponsors and signatories (see example below).

Note: Each draft resolution is one long sentence with sections separated by commas and semicolons.

BRINGING A RESOLUTION TO THE FLOOR FOR DEBATE

A draft resolution must always gain the support of five member states in the committee *before* the sponsors (the delegation, who drafts the resolution) may submit it to the Secretariat’s staff. A staff member will read the draft resolution to ensure that it is relevant and in the proper format. The Secretariat will, subsequently, obtain the approval from the Presidency, and following both the approval of the Secretariat and the Presidency, it will be assigned a number and can thereafter be referred to in formal UNSC debate.

Note: A delegate must make a motion to introduce the draft resolution (See ‘Rules of Procedure’).

THE HEADER OF THE RESOLUTION

The Heading is a mandatory part of resolutions. Though they do not contribute to the actual content of a resolution, they address which committee (e.g. the Security Council); state the issue being resolved (E.g. Somalia), the submitter of the resolution, and those who’ve co-submitted the resolution (signatories e.g. India, Germany, Lebanon).

FORUM: GA1 (Disarmament and International Security)

QUESTION OF: Nuclear Disarmament of DPR Korea

SUBMITTED BY: Japan

CO-SUBMITTED BY: The United Kingdom, the Republic of France, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of India, the Netherlands, the Italian Republic, Canada, the Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Commonwealth of Australia, the Federative Republic of Brazil

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic, while also highlighting past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a 'preamble clause' and ends with a comma. Preambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- Mention of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

Sample Resolution- Preamble Clauses

Recalling previous relevant United Nations resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), and, in particular, resolution 1737, which illustrates the active involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as an authority force in the situation,

Recognizing the need of action as per implementation by the IAEA and the Organisation on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),

Fully alarmed that DPR Korea has not signed onto the treaty created by the coalition of the Six Party Talks regarding possession of Nuclear Weaponry and Missiles,

Expressing the concern of how DPR Korea plans to launch Satellites tests into the air zone of many neighboring nations,

Further recognizing how DPR Korea has withdrawn from the terms of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NNPT)

Noting with Concern how states that pose a threat to international peace and security are referred to as Rogue States,

Further recalling the numerous Six-Party Peace Talks between the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America,

Congratulating nations such as the Republic of Korea and the United States of America for their negotiations in the Six-Party Peace Talks,

Emphasizing the importance that DPR Korea respond to the other security and humanitarian alarms regarding their respective society,

Noting the need for peace and stability in DPR Korea,

Affirming the production and delivery of unauthorized Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Weapons create a threat to international peace and security,

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Operative Clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. Each Operative Clause begins with a verb (called an “operative phrase”) and ends with a semicolon. They are the main segment of a resolution, as they comprise the recommended solutions and operations. They represent the specific actions that all submitters intend to carry out for resolving the matter. The clauses have to be numbered with Arabic numerals, sub-clauses with small letters of the alphabet and further detailed lists with Roman numbers. The beginning of each operative clause is indicated in italics with one action plan.

Sample – Operative Clauses

Articulating the great concern at the launch of ballistic missiles by DPR Korea,

Regarding that the launches are a violation of Article VII of the United Nations Charter,

- 1) *Urges* the use of IAEA and the OPCW in regard to:
 - a) *Monitoring* the Chemical Weaponry of DPR Korea,
 - b) *Observing* the use of Nuclear Power by DPR Korea,
 - c) *Examining* the Satellites in regard to security and danger;
- 2) *Calls for* DPR Korea to terminate all Nuclear and Airborne Missile Activity by a set date, under the decision of the Six Party Talks, with the observance of the IAEA and the Security Council;
- 3) *Invites* the Security Council and the Six Party Talks members to discuss the nuclear status of DPR Korea;
- 4) *Asks* for the government of DPR Korea to:
 - a) Allow the IAEA to:
 - i) *Monitor* the disarming of all nuclear reactors,
 - ii) *Control* the termination of all nuclear activity in regard to the agreements of the Six-Party Talks,
 - iii) *Report back* to the Security Council and the Six-Party Talks of the progress of DPR Korea in their nuclear disarmament,
 - b) Allow the United Nations to repossess all relevant:
 - i) *Documents*,
 - ii) *Nuclear warheads*,
 - iii) *Other Nuclear appliances* and,
 - iv) *Technology*, which will be returned to DPR Korea once they have come to terms of both the NNPT and the Six-Party Talks and are able to ensure the maintenance of world security if they are to possess Nuclear Weaponry;

You can find all UNSC resolutions at - www.un.org/sc

SPONSORS AND SIGNATORIES

Sponsors of a draft resolution are the principal authors of the document and must all agree with its substance. Consequently, it is expected that these delegations will show support and eventually vote for the resolution, when it might be put to a vote. Although it is possible to have only one sponsor, this rarely occurs at the UN, due to the encouragement of consensus as Member States must work together to create widely agreeable language in order for the draft resolution to pass. Sponsors control a draft resolution, and as such, only the sponsors can approve immediate changes. In case such amendments are relevant they are referred to as ‘friendly amendments’ as they are introduced by the *Sponsoring delegations*.

Signatories are Member States that may or may not agree with the substance of the draft resolution, but nevertheless still wish to see it debated so that they can propose amendments.

Note: Five committee members must be either sponsors or signatories to a draft resolution in order for it to be accepted.

AMENDMENTS

Approved draft resolutions are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that adds, deletes, or revises an operative clause in a draft resolution. The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change certain sections. There are two types of amendments:

- 1) A *friendly amendment* is a change to the draft resolution that all sponsors agree with. After the amendment is signed by all of the draft resolution's sponsors and approved by the committee director or president, it will be automatically incorporated into the resolution.
- 2) An *unfriendly amendment* is a change that some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors *do not* support, and must be subject to a *separate vote* within the Security Council. The author(s) of the amendment will need to obtain 5 signatories in order to introduce it.

Note: Specific procedures of precedence are built into the Rules of Procedure. Thus, prior to voting on the draft resolution, the committee votes on all unfriendly amendments.

Ultimately, resolutions passed by a committee represent a great deal of debate and compromise. They are the tangible results of hours, if not days, of the Model UN debate. As a result, it is important to become familiar with the resolution process and practice drafting resolutions using the proper structure and wording.

Having introduced the formal practices that delegations have to respect and perform accordingly, the following section 5 contains information about the more informal elements and procedures of the conference, which is at least as important to be aware of.

PART 5. LOBBYING PROCEDURE

Lobbying procedure is probably the most important yet baffling part of the conference. It is the stage of the discussion when delegates are to collaborate and prepare resolutions to be submitted. Before the start of the formal conference you informally try to gain the interest and support of other delegates for their draft resolution.

FORMING ALLIES

Forming Allies is very essential in the lobbying process. Allies need to be identified for support to a potential draft resolution. This is a process which mostly takes place outside the formal session of the Security Council. With your allies, you will be able to strengthen your resolutions by merging several perspectives, making the resolution stronger and more likely to succeed in debate. Compromises are thus essential. Sometimes a delegate might abandon his/her own resolution in favor of another, better one.

These groups of allies form the basis for discussion and you should expect your resolutions to be merged with others as long as national interests and security are not undermined. You should create resolutions that are representative of the policies of specific interest groups and that make realistic recommendations for actions to be taken in dealing with the issues.

This is the time when you will try to obtain sufficient co-submitters to register your resolution. Generally, time spent on lobbying usually results in a stronger resolution.

It is very central that you take *pro-active* approach to present and discuss your proposals. Therefore, you need a well-researched and well-written policy statement and well-defined positions to argue and support your resolution. Lobbying serves as a stepping-stone prior to the actual conference.

You should always keep in mind that *cooperation* between delegates is the key in lobbying procedure. The spirit of achieving together and coming to consensus cannot be overstressed. One Member State itself will by no means be able to exercise its mandate and power efficiently in solving important international matters. However, a single voice from international community calling for active actions can change the world. And this is why lobbying procedure is essential. As a member of international community, delegates should strive to achieve common goals.