# 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 2012 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 country. In order to do this, please read up on the following subjects:

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

### YOUR COUNTRY

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

- What type of government does your country have?
- What types of ideologies (political, religious, or other) influence your country's political environment?
- Which domestic issues might influence your country's foreign policy?
- What are some major events in your country's history? Why are they important?
- Which ethnicities, religions, and languages can be found in your country?
- Where is your country located and how does this geography affect its political relationships?
- Which countries share a border with your country?
- Which countries are considered allies of your country?
- Which countries are considered adversaries of your country?
- What are the characteristics of your country's economy?
- What is your country's gross domestic product (GDP)? How does this compare to other countries in the world?
- When did your country become a member of the UN?
- Does your country 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 country belong to any regional organizations such as the European Union (EU), the African Union (AU), or the Organization of American States (OAS)?
- Does your country 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 the DanMUN Scenario Briefing 2011.

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 country?
- What has your country 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 country?
- If your country is not directly involved with the issue, how can it become involved?
- How will your country shape the debate at the conference?
- What arguments will other countries likely make?
- How do the positions of other countries affect your country's position?
- Is there evidence or statistics that might help to support your country'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 countries 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 - 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

- Others include Non-governmental Organizations (particularly those accredited by the UN), country reports and data published by international or regional organizations such as the World Bank, WHO, OECD, APEC, etc. For general socio-economic data, the CIA World Factbook has served delegates in previous years in gaining a first overview of a particular Member States.
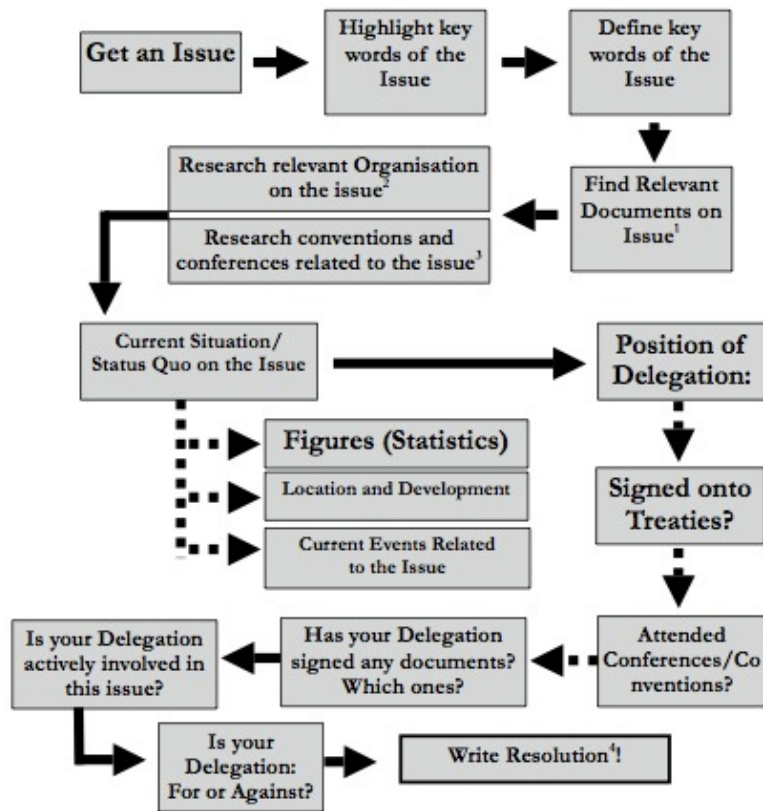
## PART 2. WRITE PREPARATORY TEXTS

It is advisable that your delegation *prepares texts about your country'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 Speech* <u>must</u> 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 countries perspectives becomes central in the negotiation.

### PRIVATE POSITION PAPER

We advise you to write this private position paper (or at least make notes) <u>before</u> 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 <u>encourage</u> you to communicate with each other before the conference starts.

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

- What are your country's current and historical bonds to DPRK and ROK and the other countries around the Korean Peninsula?
- What are your country's perspectives and positions on WMD such as nuclear weapons?

- What opinions and what priorities, does your country share with other delegations in the UNSC?
- From your country's perspective, what are the primary obstacles to be dealt with regards to DPRK and the continued nuclear weapons challenge?

## PUBLIC POSITION PAPER

In the public position paper, you can present your country's proposals for resolutions as best you can before the negotiations, and determine your country'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 country and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your country;
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue;
- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue;
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;
- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified;
- UN actions that your country supports or opposes;
- What your country believes should be done to address the issue;
- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position?

## OPENING SPEECH **(REQUIRED)**

Based on your research with regard to your country's position, our specific scenario, and the UN system, you <u>must</u> prepare an *Opening Speech* for the Security Council. Every country must read aloud their opening speech to the Council before the debate can start.
*This will take place on the morning of Thursday, October 18th.*

Please be aware that there are different tactics when it comes to delivering your opening speech. Some countries 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 countries 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 <u>DanMUN Rules of Procedures</u> will be distributed to the delegates before the conference and can also be found on our website.

**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 sessions ('Mock Sessions') 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. Prior to the conference a short session on how to make a resolution will be held ('Mock Session').

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 countries.

There are <u>three main</u> 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 and Operative sections then describe the current situation and 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.

There will be a short session held during the conference, on how to make a draft resolution ('Mock Session').

BRINGING A RESOLUTION TO THE FLOOR FOR DEBATE

A draft resolution must always gain the support of <u>five member states</u> 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 Header Heading is a mandatory part of resolutions. Though they don't 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. Perambulatory 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 digits, 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;

To view all UN Security Council Resolution, including both perambulatory clauses and operative you can visit the www.un.org/sc and click on a resolution


## 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 countries 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 countries 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. <u>There are two types of amendments:</u>

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 country 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.