

NMUN • LATIN AMERICA

QUITO, ECUADOR 2010

## Security Council



NATIONAL MODEL  
UNITED NATIONS

10 – 17 January 2010

## BACKGROUND GUIDE 2010





**NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS – TATIN AMERICA 2010**  
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Dear Delegates,

We want to welcome you all to the National Model United Nations, Latin America. As you all know, this is the first year on which such a simulation will be held in this continent. This gives the conference an additional element that provides us with more enthusiasm in order to make of it a unique experience for us and for all our delegates. For all these reasons, we are completely proud to be serving you as Director and Assistant Director for the Security Council.

During the next months, you are welcome and encouraged to contact us if you have any doubt or concern related either to the topics or the simulation. Your director of the Security Council is David Toscano. He is currently studying at Universidad San Francisco de Quito, finishing his two majors in Law and International Relations respectively. The position of Assistant Director in the Security Council is Jennifer Contreras who majored in Journalism with an emphasis in Photojournalism at the University of La Verne in California. We both have a long United Nations experience and are willing to provide any assistance you need.

For this year event, the topics of the Security Council are:

- 1) Non-Proliferation and Iran
- 2) Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

For the Security Council, the control of International Peace and Security will be always the main concern. Definitely, the discussion of high politics such as proliferation and armed conflicts are delicate issues that can threaten the world order. Delegates should focus on the importance of these topics, having always the priorities of the states that they represent into account. For this committee, delegates should also have a long understanding of the *United Nations Charter*, identifying the different scenarios where the Security Council can act under its functions and powers.

The main purpose of this background guide is to provide you the necessary knowledge for starting your research. The content of the topics we present constitute a general perspective of the SC concerning each issue. Since every member state has a different and singular view of the facts and problems, delegates should conjugate the general information with the interest of the delegations they are going to represent. Additionally, delegates have to be aware of the necessity of updating the information of their research because the reality of the topics is constantly changing.

For the development of the simulation, every delegation has to submit a position paper. These documents have to be due on December 15, 2009. Please be aware of all the requirements presented in this guide by the General Director of the conference.

Without anything else to add, we welcome you again to the Security Council. We are definitely sure that you are going to face different challenges during the simulation and that they are going to be faced with hard work and patience. Be confident on the fact that by the end of the conference you will have the satisfaction of having succeeded after months of preparation.

Sincerely yours,

David Toscano A.  
Director  
sec.council.la@nmun.org

Jennifer Contreras  
Assistant Director

## Message from the Director-General Regarding Position Papers for the 2010 NMUN Conference

At the NMUN Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in a respective committee has some impact on the way a position paper should be written. Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. *The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism.* The NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim recreation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion.

The following format specifications are **required** for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
- Length must **not** exceed one double-sided page (two single-sided pages is **not** acceptable)
- Font **must** be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. **A file of the position paper** (.doc or .pdf) **for each assigned committee** should be sent to the committee email address listed in the Background Guide.
2. Each delegation should also send **one set of all position papers** to the e-mail designated for their venue: [position.papers.la@nmun.org](mailto:position.papers.la@nmun.org). This set will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments.
- 3.

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than **December 15, 2009**.

**PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: AU\_Namibia\_University of Caprivi)**

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff uses the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate.

Your patience and cooperation in strictly adhering to the above guidelines will make this process more efficient and is greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the Conference staff, though as we do not operate out of a central office or location your consideration for time zone differences is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,  
Lauren Judy  
*Director-General*  
[dirgen.la@nmun.org](mailto:dirgen.la@nmun.org)

## Sample Position Paper

The following position paper is designed to be a sample of the standard format that an NMUN position paper should follow. While delegates are encouraged to use the front and back of a single page in order to fully address all topics before the committee, please remember that only a maximum of one double-sided page (or two pages total in an electronic file) will be accepted. Only the first double-sided page of any submissions (or two pages of an electronic file) will be considered for awards.

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*Delegation from*  
Canada

*Represented by*  
(Name of College)

### *Position Paper for General Assembly Plenary*

The topics before the General Assembly Plenary are: Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict; the Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy; and the Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa. Canada is dedicated to collaborative multilateral approaches to ensuring protection and promotion of human security and advancement of sustainable development.

#### **I. Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict**

Canada endorses the Kimberly Process in promoting accountability, transparency, and effective governmental regulation of trade in rough diamonds. We believe the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an essential international regulatory mechanism and encourage all Member States to contribute to market accountability by seeking membership, participation, and compliance with its mandate. Canada urges Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2007 Kimberley Process Communiqué to strengthen government oversight of rough diamond trading and manufacturing by developing domestic legal frameworks similar to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We call upon participating States to act in accordance with the KPCS's comprehensive and credible systems of peer review to monitor the continued implementation of the Kimberley Process and ensure full transparency and self-examination of domestic diamond industries. We draw attention to our domestic programs for diamond regulation including Implementing the Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act and urge Member States to consider these programs in developing the type of domestic regulatory frameworks called for in A/RES/55/56. We recommend Member States implement the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and, in cooperation with established diamond industries, increase controls for record keeping, spot checks of trading companies, physical inspections of imports and exports, and maintenance of verifiable records of rough diamond inventories. Pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and in conjunction with S/RES/1346, we support renewed targeted sanctions on Côte d'Ivoire, initiated under Paragraph 1 of S/RES/1782, and recommend the Security Council use targeted sanctions and embargos to offset illicit exploitation of diamond trading. Canada recognizes the crucial role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the review of rough diamond control measures developed through the Kimberly Process and encourages States to include NGOs, such as Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada, in the review processes called for in A/RES/58/290. We urge Member States to act in accordance with A/RES/60/182 to optimize the beneficial development impact of artisanal and alluvial diamond miners by establishing a coordinating mechanism for financial and technical assistance through the Working Group of the Kimberly Process of Artisanal Alluvial Producers. Canada calls upon States and NGOs to provide basic educational material regarding diamond valuation and market prices for artisanal diggers, as recommended by the Diamond Development Initiative. Canada will continue to adhere to the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and is dedicated to ensuring accountability, transparency, and effective regulation of the rough diamond trade through the utilization of voluntary peer review systems and the promotion of increased measures of internal control within all diamond producing States.

#### **II. The Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy**

Canada is dedicated to integrating alternative energy sources into climate change frameworks by diversifying the energy market while improving competitiveness in a sustainable economy, as exemplified through our Turning Corners Report and Project Green climate strategies. We view the international commitment to the promotion of

alternative sources of energy called for in the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Control (UNFCCC) as a catalyst to sustainable development and emission reduction. Canada fulfills its obligations to Article 4 of the UNFCCC by continuing to provide development assistance through the Climate Change Development Fund and calls upon Member States to commit substantial financial and technical investment toward the transfer of sustainable energy technologies and clean energy mechanisms to developing States. We emphasize the need for Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2005 Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference to strengthen domestic policy frameworks to promote clean energy technologies. Canada views dissemination of technology information called for in the 2007 Group of Eight Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy Declaration as a vital step in energy diversification from conventional energy generation. We call upon Member States to integrate clean electricity from renewable sources into their domestic energy sector by employing investment campaigns similar to our \$1.48 billion initiative ecoENERGY for Renewable Power. Canada encourages States to develop domestic policies of energy efficiency, utilizing regulatory and financing frameworks to accelerate the deployment of clean low-emitting technologies. We call upon Member States to provide knowledge-based advisory services for expanding access to energy in order to fulfill their commitments to Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Canada emphasizes the need for States to establish domestic regulatory bodies similar to the Use, Development, Deployment, and Transfer of Technology Program to work in cooperation with the private sector to increase the transfer of alternative energy technologies. Highlighting the contributions of the Canadian Initiative for International Technology Transfer and the International Initiative for Technology Development Program, we urge Member States to facilitate the development and implementation of climate change technology transfer projects. Canada urges States to address the concerns of the 2007 Human Development Report by promoting tax incentives, similar to the Capital Cost Allowances and Canadian Renewable and Conservation Expenses, to encourage private sector development of energy conservation and renewable energy projects. As a member of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, Canada is committed to accelerating the development of renewable energy projects, information sharing mechanisms, and energy efficient systems through the voluntary carbon offset system. We are dedicated to leading international efforts toward the development and sharing of best practices on clean energy technologies and highlight our release of the Renewable Energy Technologies Screen software for public and private stakeholders developing projects in energy efficiency, cogeneration, and renewable energy. Canada believes the integration of clean energy into State specific strategies called for in A/62/419/Add.9 will strengthen energy diversification, promote the use of cogeneration, and achieve a synergy between promoting alternative energy while allowing for competitiveness in a sustainable economy.

### **III. Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa**

Canada views the full implementation of the treatment and prevention targets of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Especially in Africa, as essential to eradicating malaria and assisting African States to achieve Target 8 of Goal 6 of the MDGs by 2015. We recommend Member States cooperate with the World Health Organization to ensure transparency in the collection of statistical information for Indicators 21 and 22 of the MDGs. Canada reaffirms the targets of the Abuja Declaration Plan of Action stressing regional cooperation in the implementation, monitoring, and management of malaria prevention and treatment initiatives in Africa. To fully implement A/RES/61/228, Canada believes developed States must balance trade and intellectual property obligations with the humanitarian objective of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health. We continue to implement Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health into our compulsory licensing framework through the Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa Act. We urge Member States to support compulsory licensing for essential generic medicines by including anti-malarial vaccines and initiating domestic provisions to permit export-only compulsory licenses to domestic pharmaceutical manufacturers, similar to Canada's Access to Medicines Regime. Canada calls upon Member States to establish advanced market commitments on the distribution of pneumococcal vaccines to developing States in cooperation with PATH and the Malaria Vaccine Initiative. We emphasize the need for greater membership in the Roll Back Malaria initiative to strengthen malaria control planning, funding, implementation, and evaluation by promoting increased investment in healthcare systems and greater incorporation of malaria control into all relevant multi-sector activities. Canada continues to implement the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) New Agenda for Action on Health to reduce malaria infection rates among marginalized populations in Africa, increase routine immunizations rates, and reduce infection rates of other neglected infections. Canada will achieve the goal of doubling aid to Africa by 2008-2009 by providing assistance to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. We urge Member States to increase donations to intergovernmental organizations and NGOs that support malaria

## History of the Security Council

After World War II, the main preoccupation of States was the necessity of preventing a third global war. In order to prevent this from happening, many countries came together to sign the United Nations Charter in San Francisco in 1945.<sup>1</sup> The Charter formed the United Nations and was constructed based on the Collective Security Theory, which determined the spirit of the charter. An example can be found in article 2.4 which states: "All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."<sup>2</sup> With this purpose, the Security Council has been identified as one of the main six bodies of the United Nations System, discussing issues related to human rights violations, non-proliferation, terrorism, humanitarian assistance during armed conflicts, and more.

As its first priority, the SC is in charge of maintaining the international peace and security. In order to accomplish with this purpose, the SC has different powers and functions that are established specially designated in Chapter V, VI, and VII of the *UN Charter*. The council has to seek solutions between parties by applying pacific methods for the settlement of disputes. Some such methods include arbitration, mediation, negotiation, or other related activities that the council considers appropriate<sup>3</sup>. Under the same scope, it has the attribution also for taking into consideration any question that state parties might raise into attention, investigate if an issue could represent a threat to international peace and security, and give recommendations regarding solutions or procedures on any dispute.

Once the Security Council has acted under the provisions of Chapter VI, and the issue remains as an attempt to peace and security, representing a breach of peace or an act of aggression, the SC has the authority to take coercive measures in order to reestablish the international order. These actions include the interruption of economic and diplomatic relations, the imposition of sanctions such as blockades, or even the practice of operations by air, sea, or land forces.<sup>4</sup> The Security Council has the attribution to apply the use of force if necessary. Nevertheless, experiences have opened a debate concerning the legitimacy of interventions. On one hand, the United Nations charter protects the sovereignty of Member States, while on the other it also recognizes the right of states to self or collectively defend. This situation have brought problems since it can "be seen as challenging the twin normative principles of nonintervention and the sovereign equality of states."<sup>5</sup> However, the SC has confronted the debate and has authorized the use of force by member states in several times under certain provisions in articles 48 and 53 of the *Charter*.<sup>6</sup> Although there is any related provision on the UN charter, the Security Council has effectively developed a system of peace keeping operations which has helped the body to comply with its purposes. "Dag Hammarskjöld, the second UN Secretary-General, referred to it as belonging to "Chapter Six and a Half" of the Charter, placing it between traditional methods of resolving disputes peacefully, such as negotiation and mediation under Chapter VI, and more forceful action as authorized under Chapter VII.<sup>7</sup> Enforcing peace keeping operations, the Security Council has realized 55 operations in total, 15 of which are currently on the field.<sup>8</sup>

### ***Membership of the Security Council***

15 States form the United Nations Security Council. Since the entry into force of the UN charter, five member states have the status of permanent members. Since 1965, where the United Nations charter was reformed, ten non permanent members are part of the SC. While the permanent members (known as the P-5) are the United States of America, the Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and

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<sup>1</sup> Weiss, Forsythe, and Coate, *The United Nations and the Changing World Politics*, 2004.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid art.33

<sup>4</sup> Ibid art. 41 and 42

<sup>5</sup> Adam, *The Use of Force, UN Security Council from the Cold War to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*. N.D.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. para136

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Department of Public Information, *Department of Peacekeeping Operations*, 2009

<sup>8</sup> Peace and Security Section of the United Nations Department of Public Information, *United Nations Peace and Security*, 2002.



France, the non permanent members rotate every two years, when they are elected by the General Assembly<sup>9</sup>. Currently the non-permanent members of the Security Council are<sup>10</sup>:

|                     |                               |                 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Austria (2010)      | Japan (2010)                  | Uganda (2010)   |
| Burkina Faso (2009) | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (2009) | Viet Nam (2009) |
| Costa Rica (2009)   | Mexico (2010)                 | Croatia (2009)  |
| Turkey (2010)       |                               |                 |

During sessions, each Member State has one vote. Depending on the decisions that are going to be taken, the votes in the council vary from procedural votes to substantive votes. While for the procedural matters decisions have to be agreed by nine of the current members of the Security Council, on substantive matters the P-5 have to vote affirmatively for a decision to be taken. This provision established on Article 27, gives the P-5 members the “veto power” which determines every substantive matters. It is important to notice that the majority of vetoes were used during the Cold War by both the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Having a total of 261 exercised vetoes since 1945, China has vetoed six times, the Russian Federation 124, the United Kingdom 32, France 18, and the United States of America 82.<sup>11</sup> In addition, for the better performance of the council in several matters, the Security Council has the power to invite any state party into the discussions.<sup>12</sup> Nonetheless, these States do not have the right to vote, which concerns only to the members of the council.

### **Conclusion**

Although debates concerning the efficiency of the Security Council have taken place during the last years, the UN body remains as the most effective part of the United Nations system when rapid decisions are necessary to be taken. The increase of new threats to international security such as the development of nongovernmental threats, the possible raise of nuclear terrorism, the need for protection of civilians in armed conflicts, etc. demonstrate that the SC continue to have challenges that must be overcome. As Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold said, “The pursuit of peace and progress cannot end in a few years in either victory or defeat. The pursuit of peace and progress, with its trials and its errors, its successes and its setbacks, can never be relaxed and never abandoned.”<sup>13</sup>

## **I. Non-Proliferation and Iran**

### ***The Non-Proliferation Regime and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)***

Non-Proliferation gained importance on the international agenda after the Second World War when nuclear weapons were used against the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan.<sup>14</sup> Over the next fifty years, more than 125,000 warheads were manufactured around the world, and more than 2000 nuclear detonation tests were conducted as a consequence of Cold War.<sup>15</sup> Considering the situation, the United Nations (UN) Member States negotiated various international agreements relating to nuclear proliferation. Consequently, the key documents and instruments of the Non-Proliferation regime are the *Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968)*, the several Nuclear Free Zones, state agreements on nuclear weapons renunciation, the *Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (1996)*, and the *Fissile Material Treaty*.<sup>16</sup>

The NPT was celebrated in 1968 as a significant step forward in international security. It entered into force in 1970 and is widely considered to be the most important document concerning this issue.<sup>17</sup> For this reason, the main purpose of the treaty was to avoid additional states acquiring the capability to develop nuclear technology. As such, the NPT recognized two types of international actors being the Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) and the Non Nuclear Weapon States (NNWS). While the United States of America, United Kingdom,

<sup>9</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945.

<sup>10</sup> General Assembly, *Sixty Third Session (A/63/100)*, 2008.

<sup>11</sup> Global Policy Forum, *Changing Patterns in the Use of the Veto in the Security Council*, Charts and Tables, 2009

<sup>12</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art.31.

<sup>13</sup> United Nations Organization, Dag Hammarskjold, the UN years, 2009

<sup>14</sup> Rauf, *Successes of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime*, 1999.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> UN Department for Disarmament Affairs, *NPT Brief Background*, 2002.

<sup>17</sup> Rauf, *Successes of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime*, 1999.

France, China, and the Russian Federation represent the former, the latter is formed by 184 states.<sup>18</sup> Currently, there are four UN Member States that have not ratified the NPT and are not bounded by their general provisions, being Israel, India, Pakistan and Cuba.<sup>19</sup>

In order to implement the provisions of the NPT, the UN established the “Safeguard Principle” requiring the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the key international agency charged with monitoring Non-Proliferation and Member States’ compliance with the NPT, to conduct a series of inspections.<sup>20</sup> The nature of safeguards was determined by the AIEA in its *INFCIRC/153* document and on the additional agreements of *INFCIRC/540*. Under these accords, Member States are obligated to declare all the nuclear material that they possess. At the same time, they are bounded to update this information and declare any additional material subject of the agreement. Today, 145 states have accepted safeguards agreements.<sup>21</sup> Moreover, safeguards have been applied at over 900 facilities in 71 countries.<sup>22</sup> Therefore, the IAEA seeks to control the activities related to those types of nuclear material that are the most crucial and relevant to nuclear weapons manufacturing.<sup>23</sup>

The IAEA has the responsibility of conducting investigations related to undeclared nuclear activities.<sup>24</sup> Combining all these efforts, and in coordination with the different bodies, especially the General Assembly First Committee and the United Nations Security Council, the organization has established a regime that has helped in the advance of Non-Proliferation. However, there are experiences, such as Iran’s emerging nuclear program that have raised the question about the efficiency of the Non-Proliferation regime.

### ***Iran and Non-Proliferation***

Iran began its nuclear program in the 1950s with the assistance of some western states.<sup>25</sup> However, it was suspended as a consequence of the 1979 Islamic and was reassumed in the 1990s with a more independent capacity.<sup>26</sup> Although Iran ratified the NPT in 1970 and concluded a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA in June of 1973, great international concern has emerged around the possibility of Iran’s developing the necessary capabilities in order to manufacture nuclear weapons rather than its use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.<sup>27</sup> While Iran argues that its intentions concerning nuclear power are based on peaceful means, some UN Member States have noted their concern that Iran’s ability to construct nuclear weapons would prove an obstacle to the peace process in the Middle East and also as an opportunity for terrorist groups to acquire nuclear weapons.<sup>28</sup>

The crisis over Iran’s nuclear program began in mid 2002 when news emerged of a previously- unknown uranium enrichment facility at Natanz and a heavy water production plant at Arak appeared.<sup>29</sup> During December of the same year, the United States revealed that Iran had constructed two facilities in order to enrich uranium and heavy water, key steps necessary for the construction of nuclear weapons.<sup>30</sup> For the inspectors, the main concern was based on the fact that with the construction of these facilities, Iran was leaving the field of peaceful nuclear energy technology. The United States Department of State responded to this issue on 2003 stating that “We believe Iran’s true intent is to develop the capability to produce fissile material for nuclear weapons, using both the plutonium route (supported ultimately by a heavy-water research reactor) and the highly enriched uranium route (supported by a gas centrifuge enrichment plant).”<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> International Atomic Energy agency, *IAEA Safeguards: Stemming the Spread of Nuclear Weapons*, 2001.

<sup>19</sup> Rauf, *Successes of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime*, 1999.

<sup>20</sup> International Atomic Energy agency, *IAEA Safeguards: Stemming the Spread of Nuclear Weapons*, 2001.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid

<sup>22</sup> Ibid

<sup>23</sup> Ibid

<sup>24</sup> Ibid

<sup>25</sup> Bruno, *Iran’s Nuclear Program*, 2008.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid

<sup>27</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency, *Agreement between Iran and the Agency for the Application of Safeguards*, 1974.

<sup>28</sup> Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT, *NPT/CONF.2010/PC.III/6*, 2009; and Steven Lee Myers, *Iran poses threat to global security, Bush says*, 2008.

<sup>29</sup> The European Union Center of Excellence of the University of North Carolina, *Europe’s Iran Policy*, 2008, para.3

<sup>30</sup> George Tzogopoulos, *The Evolution of US and EU Foreign Policy towards Iran*, 2004, para.33

<sup>31</sup> US Department of State, Office of the Spokesman, *U.S. Disputes Stated Purposes of Iranian Nuclear Facilities, Answer to question taken at May 9 State Department briefing*, 2003



One year later, the General Director of the IAEA affirmed that undeclared nuclear material was found in Iran, expressing in his report to the Board of Governors his increasing concern that the discovery of admittedly small portions of nuclear material in conjunction with Iran's non-compliance with certain protocols.<sup>32</sup> As a result, the United States of America immediately called for the Security Council (SC) to review the matter.<sup>33</sup> At the same time, the European Union (EU) represented by the EU-3 (United Kingdom, France, and Germany) opted to open dialog with Iran.<sup>34</sup> An additional protocol to the NPT was confirmed which permitted the IAEA to conduct deeper inspections while reducing the tensions between the involved countries.<sup>35</sup> Despite this seeming progress, in 2004 inspectors of the agency found that Iran continued to enrich uranium in Natanz.<sup>36</sup> While the United States continued to push for SC involvement in the growing situation, the EU-3 negotiated with Iran. Ultimately the outcome of the EU-3 negotiations involved Iran suspending its uranium enrichment program in exchange for European assistance in the building of a light water reactor for civilian purposes. During 2005 and 2006, the European countries applied a series of diplomatic foreign policy tools based on incentives to the Islamic republic, which was under the leadership of its president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. Continuing with the negotiations, the EU-3 found the support of the United States, the Russian Federation and China, forming in this manner the EU+3 group. As a result, the package of incentives offered to Iran consisted on the lifting of previous sanctions, the support for Iranian membership to the World Trade Organization, and the sale of spare parts to Iranian civilian airliners.<sup>37</sup>

In spite of these efforts, the Iranian president restarted the uranium enrichment program stating that Iran has the sovereign right to develop its own technology, additionally adding "those who use harsh language against Iran need Iran 10 times more than we need them."<sup>38</sup> Having this reaction from the Islamic state, the EU+3 agreed on 2006 to immediately referring the question to the Security Council for first time.

### **Security Council Actions**

Upon considering the matter of Iran and Non-Proliferation, the Security Council did not immediately apply sanctions based on article 41 of the *United Nations Charter*. Instead, it passed *SC Resolution 1696*<sup>39</sup> demanding that "Iran suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, and gave it one month to do so or face the possibility of economic and diplomatic sanctions to give effect to its decision."<sup>40</sup> Without any response from Iran, the Security Council passed *Resolution 1737*, approved on December 2007, on which the SC banned the import and export of nuclear-related materials, and a freezing of assets of several Iranian companies and individuals.<sup>41</sup> Furthermore, the SC called upon the Member States to reinforce the border control. After a 60 days period of time, the Security Council approves *Resolution 1747*, which strengthens the package of sanctions determined before.<sup>42</sup> On this regard, the SC extended the ban on exports to a more rigorous arms control measure.<sup>43</sup> On 2008, another resolution with the same purpose and nature was approved. Reaffirming resolutions 1696, 1737, and 1747, the *resolution 1803*<sup>44</sup> added more pressure on Iran in order to accomplish all its commitments. Finally, in September of the same year, the Security Council unanimously approved *Resolution 1835*, calling Iran for a "dual track" approach based on a negotiated solution. Simultaneously to the Security Council actions, the European Union adopted similar measures.<sup>45</sup> On this matter, the European countries adopted its *Council Common Position 2007/140/CFSP* and *Council Common Position 2007/246/CFSP*.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Mohammed El-Baradei, *Report by the Director General*, 2003

<sup>33</sup> The European Union Center of Excellence of the University of North Carolina, *Europe's Iran Policy*, 2008, para.3

<sup>34</sup> George Tzogopoulos, *The Evolution of US and EU Foreign Policy towards Iran*, 2004, para.43

<sup>35</sup> Ibid. para.34

<sup>36</sup> IAEA News Centre, *Director General Briefs Board on Iran, Libya, and Other Topics*, 2004.

<sup>37</sup> The European Union Center of Excellence of the University of North Carolina, *Europe's Iran Policy*, 2008, para.3.

<sup>38</sup> Kevin Dumouchelle, *Iran Nuclear Crisis*, 2006.

<sup>39</sup> Security Council, *S/RES/1696(2006)*, 2006

<sup>40</sup> United Nations, *Security Council Demands Iran Suspend Uranium Enrichment*, 2006.

<sup>41</sup> Security Council, *S/RES/1737 (2006)*, 2006.

<sup>42</sup> Security Council, *S/RES/1747(2007)*, 2007.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> Security Council, *S/RES/1803 (2008)*, 2008.

<sup>45</sup> Security Council, *S/RES/1835 (2008)*, 2008.

<sup>46</sup> Export Control Organization, *Iran-EU Sanctions, ECO/PU11/07*, 2007.

### **Conclusion**

Since the beginning of the Iranian Proliferation crisis in 2002 until the first resolution of the Security Council in 2006, the strategy of the majority of the countries was focused on incentives. Iran complied with partial suspensions of its nuclear activities, but these were eventually resumed. During the last months, the Security Council reported on a ship carrying arms from Iran to Syria that was detained in January in the coast of Cyprus. The SC reported that this consists on a “violation of paragraph 5 of *Resolution 1737* (2006), concerning the delivery of items for use in the nuclear power plant in Bushehr.”<sup>47</sup> Currently, the Islamic Republic of Iran has 7,000 centrifuges installed, of which about 5,000 are enriching uranium. Moreover, Iran had now produced 1,339 kilograms of low-enriched uranium.

Acknowledging the fact that neither incentives nor sanctions have resulted in the expected Iranian policy change, it is necessary to evaluate the reasons of its failure as well as additional possible measures that the Security Council could take. On this matter, several questions arise.

- Will applying more sanctions packages will make Iran to change its policy?
- How could the SC improve the effectiveness of the sanctions? Are there any other possible measures?
- How could the Security Council cooperate with regional organizations in order to improve the effectiveness of sanctions?
- Could the Security Council declare Iran as a threat to international peace and security?
- Which would be the consequence of this decision? How can the SC avoid that terrorist groups acquire Iran’s nuclear related material?
- If dialog with Iran is considered, how could the states agree on a long-term agreement with Iran?

Considering the Non-Proliferation Regime:

- Has it failed, or the general provisions continue to provide the expected Non-Proliferation results?
- What can be done under the 2010 Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty?
- Could the Safeguards Agreements could improve on its nature and give the IAEA more power?
- Could additional international treaties contribute to the effectiveness of the Non-Proliferation regime?

## **II. Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict**

In 1998, the United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan, identified the protection of civilians in places of armed conflict as a “humanitarian imperative.” In response to this statement, the Security Council decided to request recommendations from the Secretary General on how to better monitor and report the human rights violations occurring during armed conflicts. As a result, the Secretary General has presented to the Security Council five reports on this topic.

In his first report, the Secretary General reminded the Security Council that “(I)nternational humanitarian law sets standards for parties to an armed conflict on the treatment of civilians and other protected persons.” Additionally, the Secretary General cited the Geneva Conventions of 1949 as a treaty that a majority of Member States signed. The Geneva Conventions lay out the rights of those captured during armed conflict. Article 27 of the Geneva Conventions states, “Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons, their honour, their family rights, their religious convictions and practices, and their manners and customs. They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof and against insults and public curiosity.”

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) works heavily on the subject of the protection of civilians and believes that it will soon be firmly established as an organization with the Security Council. OCHA also hosts many workshops worldwide to promote protection policies among Member States – especially those with peacekeeping troops in places of conflict as well as those that are experiencing conflict directly.

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<sup>47</sup>Yukio Takusu, *Security Council briefed by Chairman of the 1737*, 2009.

## **Current Conflicts**

### **Darfur**

In an effort to aid a weak peacekeeping force in Darfur, the Security Council approved Resolution 1769 which formed the African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The council acted under Chapter VII of the United Nations' Charter and authorized UNAMID to take necessary action to support the Darfur Peace Agreement as well as to protect its personnel and civilians. Also in the mandate for UNAMID is the effort to use pre-emptive measures to help prevent attacks against civilians, within UNAMID's capacity and mindful of the Sudan Government.

On July 30, 2009 OCHA reported on a Security Council concern for the situation in Darfur. The increasing attacks on the civilian population resulted in Resolution 1881. The resolution demands the Government of Sudan and other parties to grant access to humanitarian organizations to provide relief and assistance to civilians in need. In this resolution, the Security Council also extended UNAMID for another year.

### **Pakistan**

The continued conflict in Pakistan concerning the Taliban and displaced persons is a concern for humanitarian organizations worldwide. On May 15, 2009, Amnesty International urged the Pakistani government and insurgents to allow 700,000 people to flee the Swat Valley – a place of active violence. At this time, the Pakistani government had issued a "Shoot on Sight" policy for those civilians violating curfew but relaxed the policy for a day to let some civilians flee. On July 15, 2009, OCHA reported that Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief, John Holmes had traveled to Pakistan and declared the crisis in critical condition and called for aid to the 2 million civilians who had fled the conflict and are now displaced.

## **The Role of NGOs**

In times of peril and war, victims come to rely on the help of the international community. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a large role in facilitating the survival of civilians during armed conflict. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an unbiased, neutral organization that abides by the International humanitarian law and the Geneva Conventions. The ICRC currently has a presence in Darfur, Eastern Chad, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Baghdad among many other war torn places. Acting as an impartial informant to the conditions in Iraq, ICRC released a report in March 2008 on the conditions in Iraq (Iraq: No Let-up in the Humanitarian Crisis) that stated, "Despite limited improvements in security in some areas, armed violence is still having a disastrous impact. Civilians continue to be killed in the hostilities." However, despite this dire reality, the same report, details the successes the ICRC had in 2007. These successes include: 140,000 displaced persons and 60,000 needy residents received food and other essential items. Half a million vulnerable people were given relief items from the Iraqi Red Crescent; Fertilizer, seed and tools were distributed for gardening and beekeeping, benefiting 6,000 needy households.

Nobel Peace Prize recipient, NGO Doctors without Borders or Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) is an international medical humanitarian organization created by doctors and journalists in France, 1971. MSF has teams in 60 countries, focusing on areas of threatened by war and catastrophe. It was MSF who called for the military intervention in the 1994 genocide in Rwanda. At the time, MSF was working with the ICRC and through this partnership, the ICRC created the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief Programmes to provide a framework for humanitarian missions. It is used by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to monitor its own standards of relief delivery and to encourage other agencies to set similar standards.

## **Questions for Consideration**

This guide is meant to introduce you to the topic and invite your further research. The majority of your research will focus on gaining the perspective of your assigned Member State. This is the viewpoint you will represent with your advocacy and creative ideas. If you are uncertain of the next steps in your research, we suggest trying to answer the following questions:

- Has your country experienced armed conflict?
- If so, how were civilians affected?
- When it comes to international humanitarian standards, such as the Geneva Conventions, does your country abide by these standards?
- Does your country support nations in conflict?
- Does your country house refugees?
- Does your country support NGOs like the ICRC and if so, which ones?

It is important to consider the sensitivity of the topic of civilians in conflict. All affected civilians are coming from different nations with different circumstances and needs. It is also important to recognize how political ties might affect a nation's level of support. For example, in the tender case of the Rwandan Genocide, many nations hesitated to label the crisis as 'genocide' thus, possibly effecting the level of support given to the civilians in question. Consider your country's political ties and relate them back to issues of armed conflict and civilian protection.

## Annotated Bibliography

### Committee History

Global Policy Forum. (2009). *Changing Patterns in the Use of the Veto in the Security Council, Charts and Tables*, Retrieved August 19, 2009, from:

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/tables-and-charts-on-the-security-council-0-82/use-of-the-veto.html>

*The Global Policy Forum has elaborated informative tables that show the evolution of the use of veto since 1945. This presents Delegates the opportunity to analyze the behavior of the five permanent members and the effectiveness of the SC during the different periods of time.*

Roberts, A. (2004). *The Use of Force, UN Security Council from the Cold War to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*. Retrieved August 19, 2009, from: <http://www.rienner.com/uploads/47d995239fdc1.pdf>

*The United Nations is a complex organization that is based on principles that find their arguments on different international relations theories. It is not complicated to find situations that are difficult to understand and that on a first view could seem contradictory. Several examples could be found especially during the years of the Cold war. This academic document analyses the how SC decisions have impacted the international system.*

United Nations Department of Public Information. (2002). *United Nations Peace and Security*. Retrieved August 19, 2009, from: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/dpkoseminar/background.html>

*Peacekeeping operations represent an effective tool that the Security Council uses in order to guarantee the international peace and security. Although the United Nations Charter does not have a special provision for Peacekeeping operations, the efficiency that they have proven has given them the necessary international legitimacy. This article provides a wide perspective in order to understand the nature of peacekeeping*

United Nations General Assembly. (2008). *Sixty Third Session (A/63/100)*. Retrieved August 20, 2009, from: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/63/100](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/63/100)

*The Security Council elected the new members for the period that started on 2009. The new Non-Permanent members replaced Belgium, Indonesia, Italy, Panama and South Africa, which finished their period on December 2008. The next five non-permanent members that are going to be replaced by the SC are Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Croatia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Viet Nam.*

United Nations General Assembly. (1945). *Charter of the United Nations*, Retrieved August 18, 2009, from: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml>

*The United Nations Charter is the basic document of every activity of the organization. The functions and powers of each body of the UN are established and specified. Even though the Charter has had some amendments, the spirit of the United Nations is the same since 1945. Delegates should be aware of*

*this document during both the preparation process and the simulation.*

United Nations Department of Public Information. (2009). *United Nations Peacekeeping*, <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/index.asp>  
*The theory of the chapter six and a half of the United Nations Charter is an absolutely recognized position. Member States support the concept of Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) since it respect the principle of sovereignty recognized by the charter. Even if some interventions have been criticized, the methods that PKOs utilize have as a result the continuity of operations that are currently on the field.*

United Nations Organization. (2009). *Dag Hammarskjold, the UN years*. Retrieved August 20, 2009, from: <http://www.un.org/depts/dhl/dag/index.html>  
*The life and legacy of Dag Hammarskjold can be found in this web site. Delegates can appreciate the importance of his efforts especially defining the role of the Secretary General and the orientation that the United Nations had to take in order to face the world order.*

Weiss, T., Forsythe, D., and Coate, R. (2004). *The United Nations and the Changing World Politics*, Fourth edition, Perseus Books Group.  
*This book provides a descriptive analysis of the main issues on the agenda of the United Nations Organization. Starting from the beginnings of the organization, an explanation of the history of the UN is presented. At the same time, the main documents and agreements that derived in the UN Charter are broadly analyzed.*

### **I. Non-Proliferation and Iran**

Bruno, G. (2008). *Iran`s Nuclear Program*. Retrieved August 6 2009, from: <http://www.cfr.org/publication/16811/#3>  
*This article describes the evolution of the Iranian Nuclear Program since its beginning, which was supported by western countries. Notably, the regime change in 1979 gives a new focus on the orientation of nuclear technology in Iran. Although Iran ratifies the NPT in 1968, the projection of the new regime brings the attention to the international community.*

Dumouchelle, K. (2006). *Iran Nuclear Crisis*. In *Washington Post*. Retrieved, August 7, 2009, from: <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/01/18/AR2006011801131.html>  
*In this article, Washington Post staff writer Kevin Dumouchelle examines President Ahmadinejad's recent assertions relating to Iran's nuclear program in which he made it clear that Iran has its own right to develop nuclear energy. He has also had a strong position with those countries that are against the interests of Iran and has emphasized the role that plays this country in relation with other UN member States.*

El-Baradei, M. (2003). *Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Report by the Director General, Document GOV/2003/40*. Retrieved August 7, 2009, from: <http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Board/2003/gov2003-40.pdf>  
*The report of the Director General of the IAEA points out that Iran was cooperating with the agency in several issues. However, the preoccupation of the agency is that it has found that Iran is not cooperating in other sensitive aspects such as reporting material and activities. The conclusion of the report affirms that Iran could potentially have the necessary material in order to manufacture a nuclear device.*

Export Control Organization. (N.D.) *Iran-EU sanctions, ECO/PU11/07*. Retrieved, August 4, 2009, from: <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/europeandtrade/strategic-export-control/latest-news/notice-to-exporters/page40678.html>  
*In contrast to the first period of time from 2002 to 2006, where the EU proposed dialog, the article will provide delegates a different European position that enforced the UN Security Council Sanctions, modifying its policy based on incentives into a policy based on pressure.*

- IAEA News Centre. (2004). *Director General Briefs Board on Iran, Libya, and Other Topics*. Retrieved August 7, 2009, from: <http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/News/2004/bog0803.html>  
*The Director General analyses the progress of Iran concerning confidence building measures and the steps taken concerning the enrichment of uranium. On the other hand, El-Baradei considers the impact on transparency of non reported activities related to two Iranian centrifuges. The article points out both progress and retreat of Iranian behavior.*
- International Atomic Energy Agency. (2001). *IAEA Safeguards: Stemming the Spread of Nuclear Weapons*. IAEA, Bulletin, Vol.43, No.4, 2001, Retrieved August 7, 2009, from: [http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Factsheets/English/S1\\_Safeguards.pdf](http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Factsheets/English/S1_Safeguards.pdf)  
*The International Energy Agency applies the safeguard principle in order to control the related nuclear activities of the states that currently have nuclear facilities. The importance of the safeguards agreements is centered in the effectiveness of the IAEA inspections. States are bounded to present inform their activities concerning declares and undeclared materials. The UN Security Council encourages the celebration of Safeguards in order to prevent major controversies.*
- International Atomic Energy Agency. (1974). *Agreement between Iran and The Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Document INFCIRC/214*. Retrieved August 7, 2009 from: <http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Infcircs/Others/infcirc214.pdf>  
*The first safeguard agreement signed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency gave the opportunity to the agency to control the related nuclear activities of this country. Inspections, cooperation, and confidence building measures were established. The text of the agreement is an important step in order to understand the nature of the safeguard principle in contrast with the Iranian situation.*
- Myers, S.L. (2008). *Iran poses threat to global security, Bush says*. Retrieved August 26, 2009, from: [http://www.nytimes.com/2008/01/13/world/americas/13iht-prexy.5.9183009.html?\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2008/01/13/world/americas/13iht-prexy.5.9183009.html?_r=1)  
*After the facts occurred especially during the period between 2002 and 2006, the United States of America proclaimed that Iran represents a threat to international security. Countries such as Israel held the same position, expressing that Iran represented an obstacle to the peace in the Middle East, doubting about the intentions of this country related to its nuclear ambitions.*
- Rauf, T. (1999). *Successes of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime: Curbing the Spread of Nuclear Weapons*. Retrieved 6 August 2009, from: <http://cns.miis.edu/pubs/ionp/iaea.htm>  
*The Non-Proliferation regime is a group of international instruments that have determined the general parameters of the Non-Proliferation and the development of peaceful nuclear energy. Although some of the treaties such as the NPT have been implemented through time, others such as the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the Fissile Material Treaty have not entered into force yet, having the last one being discussed in the United Nations Conference on Disarmament.*
- Security Council. (2006). *S/RES/1696(2006)*. Retrieved, August 6, 2009, from: <http://www.auswaertigesamt.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abbruchung/IranNukes/SR-Res31Jul06.pdf>  
*This resolution called upon Iran to comply with the IAEA dispositions, suspending the enrichment of Uranium and related activities. It also advised Iran that if it does not comply within a certain period of time, the SC would take further sanctions.*
- Security Council. (2006). *S/RES/1737 (2006)*. Retrieved August 7, 2009, from: [http://www.dt.tesoro.it/opencms/opencms/handle404?exporturi=/export/sites/sitodt/modules/documen ti\\_it/prevenzione\\_reati\\_finanziari/prevenzione\\_reati\\_finanziari/Ris-1737--2006-.pdf&\]](http://www.dt.tesoro.it/opencms/opencms/handle404?exporturi=/export/sites/sitodt/modules/documen ti_it/prevenzione_reati_finanziari/prevenzione_reati_finanziari/Ris-1737--2006-.pdf&)  
*After the period of time provided by SC resolution 1696, Iran demonstrated to have a reluctant behavior. Resolution 1737 is an action based on chapter VII of the United Nations Charter on which the Security Council can impose sanctions to states that do not comply with its international obligations.*
- Security Council. (2007). *S/RES/1747*. Retrieved August 7, 2009, from:



<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/281/40/PDF/N0728140.pdf?OpenElement>

*This resolution is relevant for delegates in order to understand that Security Council actions not only that could be imposed to states, but they can also reach the dimension of non state actors, freezing assets of individuals or companies. In this sense this resolution strengthened the previous package of sanctions*

Security Council. (2008). *S/RES/1803*. Retrieved August 7, 2009, from:

[http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/Focus/IaeaIran/unsc\\_res1803-2008.pdf](http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/Focus/IaeaIran/unsc_res1803-2008.pdf)

*SRES 1803 differed significantly from previous resolutions regarding Iran. In this case, the Security Council approaches the issue fomenting dialog and the construction of a solution, rather focusing on sanctions.*

Takus, Y. (2006). *Security Council briefed by Chairman of the 1737 (2006) Committee on implementation of sanctions against Iran*. Retrieved on August 8, 2009, from:

[http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/sc9680\\_doc.htm](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/sc9680_doc.htm)

*This article contains news related to irregular activities of arms prohibited by Security Council resolutions. Delegates should notice the impact that these activities have on third states that serve as transit states.*

The European Union Center of Excellence of the University of North Carolina. (2008). *EU Briefings: Europe's Iran Policy*. Retrieved August 4, 2009, from:

[http://www.unc.edu/depts/europe/business\\_media/mediabriefs/Brief7-0803-iran.pdf](http://www.unc.edu/depts/europe/business_media/mediabriefs/Brief7-0803-iran.pdf)

*This article published in march 2008 by the European Union Center of Excellence provides an important overview about the development of the activities of Iran, and the reaction of the United States of America, contrasting the different position that adopted the European Union concerning the implementation of sanctions towards Iran.*

Tzogopoulos, G. (2004). *The Evolution of US and EU Foreign Policy towards Iran with Emphasis on the Period after 11September 2001, 2004*. Retrieved August 4, 2009, from:

<http://www.iehei.org/bibliotheque/TZOGOPOULOS.pdf>

*An important background analysis is accompanied by the specific positions of both the United States and the European Union related to the Iranian Nuclear Program. The development of the Iranian activities has a different perspective concerning the dialog that the EU proposed since 2002. Thus, an overview of the "carrots policy" of the European Union is broadly discussed.*

UN Department for Disarmament Affairs. (2002). *Non-Proliferation Treaty Brief Background*. Retrieved August 6, 2009, from: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dda/WMD/treaty/>

*After 40 years of having entered into force, the Non-Proliferation Treaty is still a document that establishes the basis for combating proliferation of nuclear weapons. However, the fact that after Cold war new challenges have appeared and the world politics have changed, evidence the necessity of adapting the norms to the current reality. The NPT has contributed establishing cooperation and control over peaceful nuclear uses.*

United Nations Department of Public Information. (2009). *Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Report Submitted by the Republic of Iran for the Preparatory Committee of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.2010/PC.III/6)*, 2009. Retrieved August 8, 2009, from:

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/308/82/PDF/N0930882.pdf>

*The Islamic Republic of Iran on it report to the review conference of the NPT argues that it has complied with all its agreements and with the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Furthermore, it affirms that the intentions of the Iranian program are peaceful, highlighting the sovereign right of a state to develop its own energy.*

United Nations Department of Public Information. (2006). *Security Council Demands Iran Suspend Uranium enrichment by 31 August or Face Possible Economic, Diplomatic Sanctions*, Security Council,

5500th Meeting. Retrieved August 25, 2009, from:  
<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8792.doc.htm>

*This article provides an explanation of resolution 1696. It evaluates the circumstances on which the Council would impose sanctions towards Iran. This article provides delegates of a useful tool in order to understand the nature of some member states positions and arguments.*

US Department of State. Office of the Spokesman (2003). *U.S. Disputes Stated Purposes of Iranian Nuclear Facilities, Answer to question taken at May 9 State Department briefing*. Retrieved September 6, 2009, from:

<http://www.america.gov/st/washfile-english/2003/May/20030509184329namfuaks0.7209436.html>

*This link contains the position of the United States of America concerning the nuclear facilities in Natanz and Arak. It also contains answers to general questions asked to the US Spokesman. It results useful the contrast with the US vision related to the plant in Bushehr.*

## II. Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

Amnesty International. (2009, 15 May). *Pakistani Civilians Trapped in Conflict Zone Lack Food, Health Care and Water*. Retrieved August 6, 2009 from <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/news/pakistani-civilians-trapped-conflict-zone-lack-food-health-care-and-water-20090515>

*Amnesty International is an international NGO that reports, monitors and campaigns for human rights worldwide. A justice seeking organization, which has won the Nobel Peace Prize, Amnesty works to mobilize public opinion when it comes to humanitarian law violations.*

General Assembly Security Council. (1998, April 13). *The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace sustainable development in Africa* (S/1998/318 or A/52/871) Retrieved August 6, 2009 from <http://www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/afrec/sgreport/index.html>

*This United Nations Security Council report is the result of a session of the Security Council in which they considered the need for a more focused effort to promote peace and security in Africa. In this report, the Security Council calls upon the United Nations as a whole by submitting it to the General Assembly. Delegations should pay attention to the precedent it set for not only Africa, but also global efforts of this nature.*

Medecins Sans Frontier/Doctors without Borders, Retrieved August 25, 2009 from

<http://doctorswithoutborders.org/aboutus/?ref=home-sidebar-left>

*Doctors without Borders is a secular humanitarian aid NGO that works to deliver medical needs to victims of war or pandemics. The website is a great way to keep up to date with current missions, complete with news from the field. There are also publications about work that has been done in the history of the organization.*

Security Council. (1999, September 8). *Report of the Secretary General to the Security Council on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict*. Retrieved August 6, 2009 from [www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/sanctions/s99957.pdf](http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/sanctions/s99957.pdf)

*This report is the result of an open meeting held in February 1999 by the Security Council on the matter of the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The meeting focused on the fact that civilians continue to be the targets during armed conflict in complete violation of international humanitarian law. This report serves as a general standard on this topic.*

The International Committee of the Red Cross. (12 August 1949). *Article 27, Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*. Geneva, 12 August 1949. Retrieved August 6, 2009 from

<http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/7c4d08d9b287a42141256739003e636b/6756482d86146898c125641e004aa3c5>

*The Geneva Conventions set the international standards for humanitarian efforts. The four treaties and three additional protocols that make up the Geneva Conventions outline the international laws for the humanitarian treatment of victims of war. For over 50 years, the Geneva Conventions are referred to when there is a question of conduct in cases of armed conflict.*

The International Committee of the Red Cross. (2007) *Discover the ICRC*, page 5. Retrieved August 24, 2009 from <http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/p0790>

*Based in Geneva, The International Committee of the Red Cross is a humanitarian NGO that works to protect victims of armed conflicts. ICRC, a part of the larger International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, is one of the most widely known organizations in the world and works in direct compliance of the Geneva Conventions. The website outlines all aspects of the ICRC as well as current work and updates.*

United Nations. (N.D.) *African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, UNAMID*. Retrieved August 5, 2009 from <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unamid/>

*Operations of UNAMID officially started formal operations December 31, 2007. It is a hybrid operation formed by the African Union and United Nations Peacekeeping Mission. It was formally adopted and set into action through Security Council Resolution 1769. The main goal is to stabilize war-torn Darfur and implement international humanitarian standards to civilians.*

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (N.D.) *Institutional History of Protection of Civilians 2008*, Retrieved August 5, 2009 from

<http://ochaonline.un.org/HumanitarianIssues/ProtectionofCiviliansinArmedConflict/InstitutionalHistoryofProtectionofCivilians/tabid/1197/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

*The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OCHA, has a mission of alleviating human suffering in disasters and emergencies. The efforts of OCHA are the result of a General Assembly Resolution 46/182 (adopted in 1991) that strengthens the United Nations response to both complex emergencies and natural disasters. This is a useful source to monitor all the efforts being made by the UN.*

# **Rules of Procedure**

## **Security Council**

### **INTRODUCTION**

1. These rules shall be the only rules, which apply to the Security Council (hereinafter referred to as “the Council” ) and shall be considered adopted by the Council prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Committee Director, the Assistant Director(s), the Under Secretaries- General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General, are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Director-General, and are collectively referred to as the “Secretariat” .
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director-General or his or her designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the National Model United Nations, and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, “President” shall refer to the chairperson, or acting chairperson of the Council.

### **I. SESSIONS**

#### **Rule 1 - Dates of convening and adjournment**

The Council shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

#### **Rule 2 - Place of Sessions**

The Council shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

### **II. AGENDA**

#### **Rule 3 - Provisional agenda**

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session.

#### **Rule 4 - Adoption of the agenda**

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting in the Council. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the Council by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

*The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting in the Council” means those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote*

#### **Rule 5 - Revision of the agenda**

During a session, the Council may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items. Only important and urgent items shall be added to the agenda during a session. Permission to speak on a motion to revise the agenda shall be accorded only to three representatives in favor of, and three opposed to, the revision. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a session, may be placed on the agenda if the Council so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

*For purposes of this rule, the determination of an item as of “important and urgent character” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final. If an item is determined to be of such a character, then it requires a two-thirds vote of the Council to be placed on the agenda. The votes described in this rule are substantive votes, and as such, observers are not permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, ” the members present and voting ” means members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

#### **Rule 6 - Explanatory memorandum**

Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.

### III. SECRETARIAT

#### **Rule 7 - Duties of the Secretary-General**

1. The Secretary-General or his/her designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the Council.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the Council and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings

#### **Rule 8 - Duties of the Secretariat**

The Secretariat shall receive, print, and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Council, and shall distribute documents of the Council to the Members of the United Nations, and generally perform all other work, which the Council may require.

#### **Rule 9 - Statements by the Secretariat**

The Secretary-General, or his/her representative, may make oral as well as written statements to the Council concerning any question under consideration.

#### **Rule 10 - Selection of the President**

The Secretary-General or his/her designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a President who shall hold office and, inter alia, chair the committee for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.

#### **Rule 11 - Replacement of the President**

If the President is unable to perform his/her function, a new President shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

### IV. LANGUAGES

#### **Rule 12 – Official and working language**

English shall be the official and working language of the Council.

#### **Rule 13 - Interpretation**

Any representative wishing to address any United Nations body or submit a document in a language other than English must provide translation into English.

*This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the translation must be within the set time limit.*

#### **Rule 14 - Quorum**

The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the members of the Council are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the body concerned shall be required for any decision to be taken.

*For purposes of this rule, “members of the Council” and “members of the body” are based on the number of total members (not including observers) in attendance for the first night’s session*

#### **Rule 15 - General powers of the President**

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Council, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Council and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. She or he shall rule on points of order. She or he may propose to the

Council the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

*Included in these enumerated powers is the President's power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendment. Further, the President is to use his or her discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of the NMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference. For purposes of this rule, the President's power to "propose to the Council" entails his or her power to "entertain" motions, and not to move the body on his or her own motion.*

#### **Rule 16**

The President, in the exercise of his or her functions, remains under the authority of the Council.

#### **Rule 17 - Points of order**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the President. Any appeal of the decision of the President shall be immediately put to a vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

*Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the President, sua sponte, during the speech. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" mean those members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

#### **Rule 18**

A representative may not, in rising to a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

#### **Rule 19 - Speeches**

1. No one may address the Council without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Council, and the President may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him or her to order without delay.

*In line with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, if the President determines that the Council in large part does not want to deviate from the limits to the speaker's time as it is then set, and that any additional motions will not be well received by the body, the President, in his or her discretion, and on the advice and consent of the Secretariat, may rule as dilatory any additional motions to change the limits of the speaker's time.*

#### **Rule 20 - Closing of list of speakers**

Members may only be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with consent of the Council, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the Council.

*The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the President and should not be the subject of a motion by the Council. A motion to close the speaker's list is within the*



*purview of the Council and the President should not on his own motion move the body.*

**Rule 21 - Right of reply**

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative's State, the President may permit a right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

*For purposes of this rule, a remark that "impugns the integrity of a representative's State" is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State's sovereignty or a portion thereof. All rights of reply shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point or motion. The Reply shall be read to the body by the representative only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose.*

**Rule 22- Suspension of the meeting**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

**Rule 23 - Adjournment of the meeting**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the Council shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

*As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the Council's next regularly scheduled meeting the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last session of the Council.*

**Rule 24 - Adjournment of debate**

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of debate on the topic under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives favoring and two opposing the adjournment, after which the motion shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. If a motion for adjournment passes, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken on it.

**Rule 25 - Closure of debate**

A representative may at any time move the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his or her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the Council favors the closure of debate, the Council shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

**Rule 26 - Order of motions**

Subject to rule 21, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

- a) To suspend the meeting;
- b) To adjourn the meeting;
- c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion; and
- d) To close the debate on the item under discussion.

**Rule 27 - Proposals and amendments**

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the representatives present who would like the Council to consider the proposal

or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Council unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the body for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

*For purposes of this rule, “representatives present” is based on the number of total representatives (including observers) in attendance at the first night’s session. For purposes of this rule, all “proposals” shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Council by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of that working paper. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution/report. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution/report and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Council. These draft resolutions/reports are the collective property of the Council, and as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.*

#### **Rule 28 - Withdrawal of motions**

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

#### **Rule 29 - Reconsideration of a topic**

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Council, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

*For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” mean those representatives, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

#### **Rule 30 - Voting rights**

Each member of the Council shall have one vote.

### V. VOTING

*This section applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions/reports, and portions of draft resolutions/reports divided out by motion. As such, all references to “member(s)” do not include observers, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.*

#### **Rule 31 - Request for a vote**

A proposal or motion before the Council for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the Council may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

*For purposes of this rule, “proposal” means any draft resolution/report, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution/report divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or*

*motion by acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without vote.*

**Rule 32 - Majority required**

1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.
2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

*All members declaring their representative states as “present and voting” during the attendance roll call for the session during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain.*

**Rule 33 - Method of voting**

1. The Council shall normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “abstention,” or “pass.”

*Only those members, who designate themselves as “present” or “present and voting” during the attendance roll call or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote, and as such, no others will be called during a roll call vote. Any representatives replying “pass,” must, on the second time through respond with either “yes” or “no.” A “pass” cannot be followed by a second “pass” for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment*

2. When the Council votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by the show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll call. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the Council shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.
3. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

**Rule 34 - Explanation of vote**

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes after the voting has been completed. The representatives of a member sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

*All explanations of vote must be submitted the President in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except where the representative is of a member sponsoring the proposal, as described in the second clause, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the President immediately after voting on the topic has come to an end.*

**Rule 35 - Conduct during voting**

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connections with the actual process of voting.

**Rule 36 - Division of proposals and amendments**

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If objection is made to the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring

the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal(s) or of the amendment(s) which are involved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

*For purposes of this rule, "most radical division" means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is "most radical" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.*

#### **Rule 37 - Amendments**

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of another proposal.

*An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect perambulatory clauses.*

#### **Rule 38-Order of voting on amendments**

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

*For purposes of this rule, "furthest removed in substance" means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is "furthest removed in substance" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.*

#### **Rule 39 - Order of voting on proposals**

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Council decides otherwise, be voted on in order in which they were submitted.

#### **Rule 40 - The President shall not vote**

The President shall not vote but may designate another member of his or her delegation to vote in his or her place.

### VII. CREDENTIALS

#### **Rule 41 - Credentials**

The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary- General prior to the opening of a session.

#### **Rule 42**

The Council shall be bound by the actions of the General Assembly in all credentials matters and shall take no action regarding the credentials of any member.

### VIII. SESSIONAL BODIES AND SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

#### **Rule 43 - Establishment**

The Council may establish and define the composition and the terms of reference of:

- (a) Functional Councils and regional Councils;
- (b) Sessional committees of the whole and other sessional bodies; and
- (c) Standing and ad hoc committees.

#### **Rule 44 - Discussion of reports of sessional committees of the whole**

Discussion of a report of a sessional committee of the whole in a plenary meeting of the Council shall take place if at least one third of the members present and voting at the plenary meeting consider such discussion to be necessary. A motion to this effect shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately.

#### IX. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

##### **Rule 45 - Participation of non-Member States**

1. The Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations that is not a member of the Council and any other State, to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.
2. A committee or sessional body of the Council shall invite any State that is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.
3. A State thus invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the body concerned.

*If the Council considers that the presence of a Member invited according to this rule is no longer necessary, it may withdraw the invitation again. Delegates invited to the Council according to this rule should also keep in mind their role and obligations in the committee that they were originally assigned to. For educational purposes of the NMUN Conference, the Secretariat may thus ask a delegate to return to his or her committee when his or her presence in the Council is no longer required.*

##### **Rule 46 - Participation of national liberation movements**

The Council may invite any national liberation movement recognized by the General Assembly to participate, without the right to vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that movement.

##### **Rule 47 - Participation of and consultation with specialized agencies**

With the approval of the Council or its committees, the specialized agencies shall be entitled to participate, without the right to vote, in deliberations with respect to items of concern to them and to submit proposals regarding such items which may be put to the vote at the request of any members of the Council or of the committee concerned.

##### **Rule 48 - Participation of non-governmental organization and intergovernmental organizations**

Representatives of non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations accorded consultative observer status by the General Assembly and other non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau, may participate, with the procedural right to vote, but not the substantive right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations.

#### X. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION

##### **Rule 49 - Invitation to silent prayer or meditation**

Immediately after the opening of the first meeting of the Council, representatives may request to observe one minute.