

NMUN · EUROPE

CZECH REPUBLIC 2010

2010 SECURITY COUNCIL



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NATIONAL MODEL
UNITED NATIONS

28 March - 1 April 2010 - Sheraton
30 March - 3 April 2010 - Marriott

Hynek Melichar, Secretary-General; Amanda Williams, Director-General
Sarah Tulley, Director; Kateřina Nedvědová, Assistant Director

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

At the 2010 NMUN Europe Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in each committee impacts the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, some may also serve as observers, NGOs or judicial experts. To understand these fine differences, please refer to the Delegate Preparation Guide.

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. Making recommendations for action by your committee should also be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. ***The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism.*** In this regard, 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 re-creation 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 two single spaced pages (one double sided paper, if printed)
- Font **must** be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Margins must be set at 1 inch for whole paper
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page; the use of national symbols is highly discouraged
- 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 amanda@nmun.org.

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than **November 1, 2010**.

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: AU_Namibia_University of Caprivi)

- 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

Sincerely yours,

Amanda Williams, LCSW
Director-General

amanda@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.

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. 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 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 programming in Africa, exemplified by CIDA's contribution of \$26 million to the Canadian Red Cross. We continue our efforts to provide accessible and affordable vector control methods to African States through the Red Cross' Malaria Bed Net Campaign and the African Medical Research Foundation Canada by supplying insecticide-treated mosquito nets and Participatory Malaria Prevention and Treatment tool kits.

History of the Security Council

“We live in an era of unprecedented and rapid change. The world is facing new challenges of global nature: from armed conflict to terrorism, organized crime to migration, proliferation of weapons to the spread of infectious diseases, poverty and hunger to climate change. These threats know no boundaries; no country is immune from them. In the face of these challenges the world looks to the United Nations for leadership and vision: our common aspiration – to live in a more secure, just and prosperous world.”¹

Inception

After the horrific destructions and atrocities of the Second World War, the United Nations was founded in order to prevent any such tragedies for good.² One of the main shortcomings of the predecessor of the UN, the League of Nations, was the fact that it did not include a permanent body with the leading world powers at the time.³ Thus, it was decided that the five victors of the Second World War should be permanently represented in the Security Council, which would then serve as one of the central bodies of the new organization.⁴ Ever since its inception, the Council, as the only institution whose decisions are legally binding, served as an international forum for discussion and action on world security.⁵

Role and Function

The Security Council is one of the core bodies of the United Nations. The UN Charter, which created the UN in 1945, states in Article 24 that the Security Council holds “primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security”.⁶ The main purpose of the Council is to analyze all threats to international security and to set up measures to counteract them.⁷ Over the course of its history, the issues which the Council addresses have significantly evolved, and now range from issues like terrorism to HIV/AIDS or the issue of blood diamonds.⁸ This is in part due to new security concerns of the 21st century. With the end of the Cold War and the entry in the age of globalization an entire new spectrum of threats had emerged.⁹

The main characteristic of the Council is the fact that, according to Article 25, its decisions are legally binding on all Member States.¹⁰ As stated under Chapter VI of the Charter, the “pacific settlement of disputes” is one of the core responsibilities of the Council.¹¹ Upon the identification of a conflict or peril to international peace and security the Council should investigate and propose, “appropriate procedures or methods of adjustments” or recommend “terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate”.¹²

In order to give “effect to its decisions”, Chapter VII provides the Council with the authority to respond more severely against breaches of international peace and security.¹³ Upon having determined “the existence of any threat to the peace, break of the peace, or act of aggression” (Article 39) the Council can “call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures it deems necessary or desirable” (Article 40).¹⁴ The Council thus may

¹ Kerim, *The UN Reform: Achievements, Limits and Challenges*, 2008, p. 189.

² Gareis & Varwick, *The United Nations - An Introduction*, 2005, p. 5.

³ Gareis & Varwick, *The United Nations - An Introduction*, 2005, p. 5.

⁴ Gareis & Varwick, *The United Nations - An Introduction*, 2005, p. 5.

⁵ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 25.

⁶ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 24.

⁷ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 24.

⁸ United Nations Security Council, *Resolution 1820*, 2008; United Nations Security Council, *Resolution 1261*, 1999; United Nations Security Council, *Resolution 1308*, 2000.

⁹ Gareis & Varwick, *The United Nations - An Introduction*, 2005, p. 21.

¹⁰ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 25.

¹¹ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 33-38.

¹² United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 34, 36 & 37.

¹³ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 39-42.

¹⁴ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 39 & 40.

issue economic sanctions under Article 41.¹⁵ In the past, economic sanctions have included embargoes on diamonds, arms, luxury goods, and material related to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the development of ballistic programs¹⁶. Article 42 of the Charter furthermore gives the Council the authority to use “air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.”¹⁷

Naturally, the application of articles 41 and 42, to issue sanctions and to launch a military operation, are highly debated among Council members.¹⁸ Since in the past, economic sanctions have often proven to have a rather negative effect on the population rather than on the political leadership, the Council has focused on sanctioning the ruling elites by issuing travel bans or the freezing of financial assets abroad.¹⁹ When it comes to the use of force, the Council in the past has often been unable to reach an agreement, and thus has refrained from seizing a clear position. Two concrete examples of this failure to reach a position were the interventions in Kosovo of 1999 and in Iraq in 2003.²⁰ Due to the delicacy of forcefully intervening in an ongoing conflict, the Council in the past has proven to be much more likely to intervene prior to the severe outbreak of a conflict, namely by sending so-called “peacekeeping forces”.²¹ As former UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld described it, peacekeeping, which officially does not form an element of the UN Charter, could be described as the imaginary “Chapter VI ½” of the UN Charter.²² While the core idea behind peacekeeping is to serve as a confidence-building unit to monitor ceasefires with the consent of the belligerents, over the years the role of peacekeepers has extended to include humanitarian assistance, civilian policing, disarmament and the demobilization and reintegration of former combatants.²³

The Council is presided over by the president, an office that rotates monthly among the members of the Council according to the alphabetical order of the English alphabet.²⁴ Next to dealing with matters of international peace and security, according to Article 97 and Article 4 of the UN Charter, the Council also recommends to the consideration of the General Assembly candidates for the office of UN Secretary-General and the admission of new Members.²⁵

Membership and Voting

In 1965 the Council membership was increased from 11 to 15 members, five of these are called the “Permanent Five” or “P5”.²⁶ They all hold the power to block any substantive questions.²⁷ The Permanent Five are the People’s Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and France.²⁸ The 10 non-permanent members are elected for a period of two years by a vote in the General Assembly and are not eligible for immediate re-election.²⁹ In order to ensure a global representation the 10 seats are allocated to different geographic regions: three for Africa, two for Asia, two for Latin America and the Caribbean, one for Eastern Europe, and two for West European and other Member States.³⁰ If the interests of a State which is not a Member of the Council “are specially affected” or if a State is “party to a dispute under consideration”, non-Members may be asked by the Council to participate in the meetings.³¹

¹⁵ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 41.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Security Council Sanctions Committee: An overview*, n.d.

¹⁷ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 42.

¹⁸ Gareis & Warwick, *The United Nations - An Introduction*, 2005, p. 22.

¹⁹ United Nations, *Security Council Sanctions Committee: An overview*, n.d.

²⁰ Luck, *Un Security Council: Practice and Promise*, 2006, p.54-55.

²¹ United Nations, *United Nations Peacekeeping*, n.d.

²² United Nations, *United Nations Peacekeeping*, n.d.

²³ United Nations, *United Nations Peacekeeping*, n.d.; United Nations General-Secretary, *An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peacekeeping (A/47/277 – S/24111)*, 1992.

²⁴ Fasulo, *An Insider’s Guide to the UN*, p. 41.

²⁵ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 4 & 97.

²⁶ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art 23., United Nations General Assembly, *Resolution 1991*, 1963

²⁷ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 27.

²⁸ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art 23.

²⁹ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art 23.

³⁰ Baehr & Gordenker, *The United Nations: Reality and Ideal*, 2005, p. 25.

³¹ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 31 & 32.

In order to be able to immediately respond to threats to international security, the Council meets continuously.³² Due to the increase in the areas of concern for the Council, since 1988 the number of meetings has increased three-fold and the number of resolutions two and a half folds to about 170 meetings and 50 resolutions per year.³³ The Council passes formal decisions in the form of resolutions numbered sequentially from Resolution 1, passed in 1946, to Resolutions numbering above 1800 today.³⁴ Both procedural and substantive votes are decided by nine affirmative votes, but substantive votes only pass if none of the P5 opposes the decision.³⁵

In order to complement its work and live up to its obligation under the Charter, the Council may “establish such subsidiary organs it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.”³⁶ Currently these are, among others, the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and the Counter-Terrorism Committee.³⁷

Reform of the Security Council

Since the structure and working method of the Council have remained largely untouched since the foundation of the United Nations there has been a constant debate about the need for a Security Council reform.³⁸ There are three demands for a reform. The first is more effectiveness, which refers to the need for faster and all-encompassing decisions.³⁹ The second calls for more representation, which is connected to the demand that the membership should reflect more adequately the areas with the highest world populations which are currently under-represented in the Council, namely Africa and Latin America.⁴⁰ The third demand is for more legitimacy, which refers to the need for a more democratic decision-making.⁴¹ In 1993, the UN General Assembly established the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG), which received the mandate to put forward proposals on the enlargement and reform of the Security Council.⁴² Since then, a variety of proposals have been put forward.⁴³ Among them is the report by the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change of 2004, which put forward two Models for Reform: Model A proposes six new permanent and three new non-permanent seats, all without veto power, Model B foresees no new permanent, but eight four-year renewable-term seats and one new non-permanent seat.⁴⁴ Despite a series of proposals, it has proved extremely difficult to find a solution acceptable to a majority, and therefore, until today, the old rules and procedures are still valid.

Conclusion

Despite its shortcomings, the Security Council remains the one of the centerpieces of the UN System and thus one of the most important international bodies. As such it serves as a core discussion forum for world peace and has thus fulfilled the role envisioned by its founding fathers.⁴⁵ While a reform is urgently needed, the present structure still permits Member States to work together and work for more peace and prosperity in the world. As outlined in Article I of the UN Charter, “to maintain international peace and security” remains the core task of the Council, and it is up to its members to live up to this ideal.⁴⁶

³² United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 28.

³³ Fasulo, *An Insider's Guide to the UN*, p. 43.

³⁴ United Nations, Security Council Resolution (S/RES/1): *Military Staff Committee*, 1946; Fasulo, *An Insider's Guide to the UN*, p. 43.

³⁵ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 27.

³⁶ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 29.

³⁷ United Nations, *UN Security Council: Structure*, n.d.

³⁸ Fassbender, *Pressure for Security Council Reform*, 2004, p. 345.

³⁹ United Nations, *A more secure world: Our shared responsibility. Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change*, 2004, Art.248.

⁴⁰ United Nations, *A more secure world: Our shared responsibility. Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change*, 2004, Art. 251

⁴¹ Rittberger & Baumgärtner, *Reform des Weltsicherheitsrates (Reform of the Security Council)*, 2006, p. 48.

⁴² Auswärtiges Amt (German Foreign Ministry), *Reform of the United Nations Security Council – the history*, 2008.

⁴³ Auswärtiges Amt (German Foreign Ministry), *Reform of the United Nations Security Council – the history*, 2008.

⁴⁴ United Nations, *A more secure world: Our shared responsibility. Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change*, 2004, Art. 251-255.

⁴⁵ Fasulo, *An Insider's Guide to the UN*, p. 37.

⁴⁶ United Nations General Assembly, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 1.

I. The Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

History

The history of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is one that is filled with bloodshed, conflict and uneasy peace. The most recent troubles faced by the country began in 1997, with the ousting of then president Mobutu Sese Seko from power and the installation of rebel leader Laurent Kabila, with the assistance of Uganda and Rwanda.⁴⁷ By 1998, however, Kabila and his former supporters were at odds and Uganda and Rwanda began to back rebels in eastern DRC in an effort to remove Kabila from power.⁴⁸ In support of Kabila and the Congolese government Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia stepped in to assist and thus began what many called Africa's World War.⁴⁹

Fighting between the various powers continued until 1999 when the Lusaka Peace Accords were signed, one of the key conditions of the Peace Accords that the five countries withdraw from the DRC.⁵⁰ Another key aspect of the Peace Accords was the establishment of a peacekeeping mission by the UN Security Council, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC).⁵¹ Despite the peace accords fighting continued particularly within the Eastern portion of the country, in part due to the fact that Rwandan and Ugandan troops never withdrew from that portion of the country.⁵² In 2001 Laurent Kabila was assassinated and his son, Joseph Kabila took over as the head of government, a post he remains in to this day.⁵³ While the fighting had continued there had been attempts to reach peace agreements, particularly between the DRC, Uganda and Rwanda but it was not until December of 2002 that a power-sharing agreement, known as the Pretoria Accord, was reached.⁵⁴ By the end of 2002 all Angola, Namibian and Zimbabwean forces had left the DR; Rwandan forces withdrew in October of 2002 and finally Ugandan forces left in May of 2003.⁵⁵ In April of 2003 the Pretoria Accord was formally signed by all parties.

Since the signing of the Pretoria Accord, most of the DRC has been in a state of peace. In 2005 a constitutional referendum was passed, wherein the citizens adopted a new constitution and in 2006 the first free, democratic and multi-party elections were held in over 40 years, with Joseph Kabila being elected as president.⁵⁶ Following his election Kabila laid out 5 priority areas for the government to work in: education, health, infrastructure, water/electricity, and job creation.⁵⁷ However, the ability of the government to make progress on these goals has been hindered by continuing conflict in Eastern Congo, particularly the provinces of North and South Kivu.

The fighting in the East has continued because of ethnic violence and jockeying for control of the vast natural resources the region holds.⁵⁸ Of the many rebel groups that exist in the region, the two most dominant are the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) and the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP).⁵⁹ These forces have been behind many of the problems that plagued the DRC for years following the Pretoria Accord, including exploitation and illegal exportation of natural resources and human rights violations, including indiscriminate killings, rapes, and forced child soldier recruitment.⁶⁰ However, in January of 2008, the government of the DRC and more than 20 armed rebel groups signed the Goma Peace Accords in Goma, North Kivu province.⁶¹ In the Goma Accords the parties agreed to the immediate cessation of hostilities, the

⁴⁷ Congressional Research Service, *Democratic Republic of the Congo: Background and Current Developments*, 2009, Pg 4.

⁴⁸ British Broadcasting Corporation, *Timeline: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁴⁹ British Broadcasting Corporation, *Timeline: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁵⁰ British Broadcasting Corporation, *Timeline: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁵¹ British Broadcasting Corporation, *Timeline: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁵² British Broadcasting Corporation, *Timeline: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁵³ British Broadcasting Corporation, *Timeline: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁵⁴ Global Security, *Military: Congo Civil War*.

⁵⁵ Global Security, *Military: Congo Civil War*.

⁵⁶ United States Department of State, *Background Note: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁵⁷ United States Department of State, *Background Note: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁵⁸ United States Department of State, *Background Note: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁵⁹ United States Department of State, *Background Note: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁶⁰ United States Department of State, *Background Note: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁶¹ United States Department of State, *Background Note: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

disengagement of troops, adherence to international human rights standards, and the creation of UN buffer zones between and among the various factions.⁶²

In spite of the Goma Accords of 2008 conflict and violence continues in the Eastern provinces. In January of 2009, the Congolese government, with assistance from MONUC and the Rwandan Military launched an offensive against the CNDP and FDLR in an effort to eliminate both forces as much as possible.⁶³ Following this operation the Rwandan military withdrew in March of 2009 and the Congolese government signed individual peace accords with the CNDP, the North Kivu rebel groups and the South Kivu rebel groups.⁶⁴ Despite this, problems with the FDLR continue.

Security Council Action in the DRC

The Security Council's work in the DRC has been primarily monitored by MONUC. MONUC was formally established on the 24th of February 2000 via SC Resolution 1291; the initial force had an authorized strength of 5,500 personnel, including observers.⁶⁵ Authorized via Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the initial mandate of MONUC covered a number of broad activities, including: "1) To monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and investigate violations of the ceasefire; 2) To supervise and verify the disengagement and redeployment of the parties' forces; and 3) To facilitate humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including women, children and demobilized child soldiers."⁶⁶ Along with this, as a peacekeeping operation sanctioned under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, MONUC "can take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its infantry battalions... to protect United Nations personnel... ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, and protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence."⁶⁷

Via SC Resolution 1565 (2004) MONUC's force size increased by 5,900 personnel and its mandate broadened to, among other things, maintain a presence in areas of particular volatility (i.e. Eastern Congo) and to assist the transitional government that was set up following the Pretoria Accords.⁶⁸ In 2008, the SC, Resolution 1856 (2008) once again extended the deployment of MONUC until the end of 2009 and modified the mandate and working order of MONUC. Most recently, the Security Council adopted SC Resolution 1925 (2010) which reorganized MONUC into the newly named United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), authorizing it through June 2011 and tasked with a mandate that falls under 2 broad categories: 1) Protection of Civilians and 2) Stabilization and Peace Consolidation.⁶⁹

Within the new mandate of MONUSCO there are a wide range of activities that are covered. Under the protection of civilians, the MONUSCO forces are tasked with a number of activities, including protection of UN workers, humanitarian and human rights personnel, and civilians, particularly against sexually based violence; support activities related to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of Congolese armed groups and disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement, and reintegration (DDRRR) of foreign armed forces; assisting the government in their operations against armed groups both foreign and domestic; and working with international partners and neighboring countries to aid in the safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons.⁷⁰ Under the stabilization and peace heading, there are also a number of other activities that MONUSCO is tasked with, including: assisting in the reform of the security and judicial institutions; assist in strengthening military capacity; supporting reform of the police, including assisting in training of the Congolese National Police; working with the government to develop a multi-year joint UN justice support program; and assisting with national and local elections.⁷¹

⁶² United States Department of State, *Background Note: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁶³ Congressional Research Service, *Democratic Republic of the Congo: Background and Current Developments*, 2009, Pg 1.

⁶⁴ United States Department of State, *Background Note: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010.

⁶⁵ MONUC, *MONUC Mandate*.

⁶⁶ MONUC, *MONUC Mandate*.

⁶⁷ MONUC, *MONUC Mandate*.

⁶⁸ MONUC, *MONUC Mandate*.

⁶⁹ United Nations Security Council, *The Situation Concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/RES/1925)*, 2010.

⁷⁰ United Nations Security Council, *The Situation Concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/RES/1925)*, 2010.

⁷¹ United Nations Security Council, *The Situation Concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/RES/1925)*, 2010.

Current Issues

The toll that the continuing conflict has had on the civilian population of the DRC is enormous. Over 5 million people have died and over 2 million have been displaced due to the conflict.⁷² And despite efforts to achieve peace and promote development there still remain a number of issues that continue to plague the country. These issues present challenges to not only MONUSCO, who is tasked with handling a number of them, but also to the Congolese government and other international organizations that work in the DRC. Some of the most pressing issues facing the country are the sexual violence, the fragile humanitarian and human rights situation, and the situation of refugees and IDPs in the country.

One of the most pressing human rights concerns facing the DRC is sexual and gender based violence, much of it occurring in the eastern provinces. Rape, for instance, has been classified as a weapon of war in the DRC.⁷³ In 2009 alone, over 9,000 cases of rape reported (and many more go unreported) and while the rebel groups are responsible for many of the rapes and violence that occurs, the FARDC has also played a part.⁷⁴ In an effort to address the continuing sexual violence in the DRC, the Security Council drafted a *Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence in DRC*, with the aim of “creating a common framework and platform for action for all those involved in combating sexual violence in DRC in line with successive Security Council resolutions.”⁷⁵ The Comprehensive Strategy outlines not only the areas of work that will be undertaken but also the agencies and or bodies, such as MONUC, that will take the lead on each issue. Along with the Comprehensive Strategy MONUC established the post of Senior Adviser and Coordinator for Sexual Violence in the DRC, a post currently held by Nicola Dahrendorf.⁷⁶

Along with sexual violence there remain a large number of human rights violations that plague the DRC. According to a report by the Human Rights Council, in recent months, numerous human rights violations have occurred including: arbitrary executions; arbitrary arrests and detentions; torture; cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of civilians; forced labor; and pillaging and illegal exploitation of natural resources.⁷⁷ The recruitment of child soldiers continues to be a problem in the DRC, with some estimates putting the number of child soldiers at 30,000.⁷⁸ Along with children, the human rights situation among refugees and IDPs continues to remain in a perilous situation. Along with the millions of internally displaced persons, there are over 400,000 refugees that have fled to neighboring countries.⁷⁹

Conclusion

While there are a number of issues outlined above that are of pressing concern, there still remain others, including security sector reform, continuing DDR and DDRRR of combatants, and access to justice and reconciliation services, that remain important to the overall recovery of the country. The DRC faces a number of challenges in their quest to promote peace and development throughout the country. While progress has been made there is still much more that can be done.

- With the continuing problems in the Eastern Provinces, what steps taken have worked and what further steps should be taken to reduce the instances of violence in the region? What role should MONUSCO play in this? What role do natural resources play in driving the conflict in the east forward?
- Human rights violations in many forms continue to plague the DRC. What are the best steps to take to prevent these abuses from occurring?

⁷² United Nations Development Program Crisis Prevention and Recovery, *Fast Facts—Democratic Republic of the Congo*.

⁷³ United Nations Development Program Crisis Prevention and Recovery, *Fast Facts—Democratic Republic of the Congo*.

⁷⁴ United Nations Population Fund, *More than 8,000 women raped last year by fighters in eastern DRC*, 2010.

⁷⁵ Office of the Senior Sexual Violence Advisor and Coordinator, *Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence in DRC Executive Summary*, 2009, Pg 1.

⁷⁶ Office of the Senior Sexual Violence Advisor and Coordinator, *Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence in DRC Executive Summary*, 2009, Pg 1.

⁷⁷ Human Rights Council, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Situation of Human Rights and the Activities of her Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2010, Pg. 4.

⁷⁸ Bell, M. and United Nations Children’s Fund, *Child Alert: Democratic Republic of the Congo*, 2006.

⁷⁹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *2010 UNHCR country operations profile - Democratic Republic of the Congo*.

- What role does the Security Council have in the situation? Beyond the extended mission of MONUSCO is there anything else the Security Council has or should do to address the situation?
- How effective has the Security Council and MONUSCO been in working with various partners to implement post-conflict programs, such as DDR? What types of programs need to continue or be developed going forward?
- There have been charges that enough is not being done to address the root causes of sexual violence. What steps must be taken to address the root causes and what role should MONUSCO and the Security Council play in this?

II. Women, Peace and Security

Historical Perspective

While women's issues have long played an important role at the United Nations, it is only more recently that women's roles in peace and security have become important topics for discussion. The role of women in peace and security first gained prominence during the 4th World Conference on Women, held in Beijing, China in 1994.⁸⁰ The outcome of the conference, the *Beijing Declaration and Program of Action* contains numerous references to the role of women in peace and security but *Section E, Women and Armed Conflict*, details the most important aspects relating to the topic at hand.⁸¹ Paragraph 153 of Section E recognizes that "While entire communities suffer the consequences of armed conflict and terrorism, women and girls are particularly affected because of their status in society and their sex."⁸² The Platform of Action discusses not only the role of women in conflict, peace and security but lays out concrete actions and strategic objectives that should be taken by both national governments and non-governmental organizations. Among these objectives are: to promote women's contribution to fostering a culture of peace; to increase the participation of women in conflict resolution at decision-making levels and protect women living in situations of armed and other conflicts or under foreign occupation; and to promote non-violent forms of conflict resolution and reduce the incidence of human rights abuse in conflict situations.⁸³

Following the Beijing Conference, there was a concerted effort by members of the international community, particularly by civil society, to get the issue of women, peace and security firmly on the agenda at the United Nations.⁸⁴ In 2000, the General Assembly convened a Special Session on Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the 21st Century, which served as a five-year review of Beijing and to monitor the progress that had been made implementing the objectives of the Platform for Action.⁸⁵ The outcome document of the Special Session highlighted a number of areas of particular importance going forward, namely the full participation of women at all levels of decision-making in peace processes, peacekeeping and peacebuilding and the need to increase the protection of girls in armed conflict, especially the prohibition of their forced recruitment.⁸⁶

Security Council Resolution 1325

While the General Assembly held their Special Session the Security Council was also becoming more involved in the issue; in March of 2000, on International Women's Day, they released a Presidential Statement which reaffirmed, from the Beijing Platform for Action that "the equal access and full participation of women in power structures and their full involvement in all efforts for the prevention and resolution of conflicts are essential for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security."⁸⁷ This statement was an important first step by the Security Council in recognizing the fundamental role that women play in peace and security. Full recognition of this

⁸⁰Fourth World Conference on Women. *Beijing Declaration and Program of Action*. September 1994. Section E.

⁸¹Fourth World Conference on Women. *Beijing Declaration and Program of Action*. September 1994. Section E.

⁸²Fourth World Conference on Women. *Beijing Declaration and Program of Action*. September 1994. Section E.

⁸³Fourth World Conference on Women. *Beijing Declaration and Program of Action*. September 1994. Section E.

⁸⁴Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security. *From the Charter to Security Council resolution 1325*. N.D.

⁸⁵Division for the Advancement of Women. *Five-year Review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Beijing + 5) held in the General Assembly, 5 - 9 June 2000*. N.D.

⁸⁶Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security. *From the Charter to Security Council resolution 1325*. N.D.

⁸⁷Fourth World Conference on Women. *Beijing Declaration and Program of Action*. September 1994. Section E

important role by the Security Council came in the form of *Security Council Resolution 1325: Women, Peace and Security*.⁸⁸ Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1325 was a landmark resolution by the Security Council and was the result of decades of increasing awareness of the many roles that women can play in both conflict resolution and peacebuilding.⁸⁹

SCR 1325 focuses on a number of key aspects for promoting greater involvement of women in peace and security issues. The key provisions of SCR 1325 are the following: 1) Increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in conflict prevention, management and resolution; 2) Attention to the specific protection needs of women in conflict, including refugees; 3) Increased support for women peacebuilders; 4) No impunity for war crimes against women, including gender-based violence; 5) Gender perspective in UN peacekeeping operations and post-conflict processes; and 5) Gender perspective in UN Reporting and Security Council Missions.⁹⁰ The adoption of Resolution 1325 is an important milestone in the effort to recognize the central role that women place in international peace and security and has laid the foundation for the majority of work carried out by the UN and Non-Governmental organizations going forward.⁹¹

Further Security Council Action

Following the adoption of SCR 1325 the Security Council has remained active on the topic of women, peace and security. In 2008 it adopted SCR 1820; the adoption of SCR 1820 “marked a significant step as it marked the Security Council’s recognition that addressing sexual violence in conflict is a matter of international peace and security and therefore within their purview.”⁹² As a follow up to 1820, the Security Council adopted SCR 1888 in September 2009, which also focused on the issue sexual violence but expanded upon the issues raised in 1820 and 1325.⁹³ SCR 1888 calls for, among other things, the establishment of a Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG) the integration of sexual violence policies into peace processes, and the creation of Women Protection Advisors.⁹⁴ In fulfillment of one of the goals, Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon appointed, on the 2nd of February 2010, Margo Wallström as the SRSG.⁹⁵ The most recent resolution adopted by the Security Council is SCR 1889, which was adopted in October 2009.⁹⁶ SCR 1889 focuses on the role of women in post-conflict and reconstruction periods, recognizing that there is a need for increasing the number of women involved in peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities.⁹⁷

Pertinent Issues for Women

Peacekeeping

Despite the growth in the number of peacekeeping operations that are occurring, women remain underrepresented throughout peacekeeping missions. Currently, women represent 7.3 per cent of UN police personnel, 2.4 per cent of UN military personnel, and about 30 per cent of international civilian staff.⁹⁸ As outlined in the United Nations Development Fund for Women’s (UNIFEM) *Women, War, Peace: The Independent Experts’ Assessment on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Women’s Role in Peace-Building*, women in peacekeeping operations help to improve access and support for local women; facilitate communication with victims of assault, sexual abuse, violence, etc.; provide a greater sense of security to local populations (women and children); facilitate communication with victims of assault, sexual abuse, and violence; make male peacekeepers more reflective and

⁸⁸Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security. *From the Charter to Security Council resolution 1325*. N.D.

⁸⁹Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security. *From the Charter to Security Council resolution 1325*. N.D.

⁹⁰United Nations Security Council. *Women, Peace and Security (S/RES/1325)*. 31 October 2000.

⁹¹PeaceWomen. *Security Council Resolution 1325*. N.D.

⁹²PeaceWomen. *Security Council Resolution 1820*. N.D.

⁹³PeaceWomen. *About Security Council Resolution 1888*. N.D.

⁹⁴United Nations Security Council. *Women, Peace and Security (S/RES/1888)*. 30 September 2009.

⁹⁵Security Council Report. *Women, Peace and Security Historical Chronology*. 5 May 2010.

⁹⁶Security Council Report. *Women, Peace and Security Historical Chronology*. 5 May 2010.

⁹⁷United Nations Security Council. *Women, Peace and Security (S/RES/1889)*. 5 October 2009.

⁹⁸Pearson Peacekeeping Center. *Women in Peace Operations*. N.D.

responsible; and can help to reduce conflict and confrontation.⁹⁹ Increasing the participation of women in the many facets of peacekeeping operations remains an ongoing goal of the international community and one that is vital to ensuring sustainable recoveries in countries that have been through conflict.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence

Sexual violence against women in times of both conflict and in post-conflict reconstruction is one of the most pressing issues that faces the international community. During times of conflict, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) is often used as a tool of war; the UN Security Council now recognizes that sexual violence has been systematically used as a tool of war by armed actors across the globe.¹⁰⁰ And it is often the case that SGBV occurs even after a conflict has ended, as the state justice and police institutions are too weak to be able to combat the problem effectively.¹⁰¹ While seeking to combat continuing SGBV there are a number of roadblocks that are faced, including: victims of sexual violence are often ostracized by their families; many victims are unwilling to come forward and those who come forward reveal shocking stories of abuse; victims are often raped more than once; legal systems often favor the perpetrators of violence; and cultural factors often discourage interventions.¹⁰² Sexual violence is a huge inhibitor to peace as it often serves to exacerbate conflict and perpetuates insecurity and has large economic, social, and cultural impacts for women who are victims.¹⁰³

Women and Peacebuilding

Increasing the role of women in peacebuilding operations is seen as an essential aspect of ensuring that women's rights are fully addressed during these times. There are many facets of peacebuilding where increased participation of women is important, including governance and elections, security sector reform, and legal reforms and access to justice.¹⁰⁴ As stated in the Secretary-General's *Women, Peace and Security* (S/2009/465) "women are crucial partners in shoring up the three pillars of lasting peace: economic recovery, social cohesion and political legitimacy."¹⁰⁵ Increasing the role and number of women in peacebuilding is not the only important facet however; it is also important to integrate gender specific policies into peace negotiations and agreements.¹⁰⁶ It is recognized that women's exclusion from the drafting of peace agreements and recovery frameworks often leads to insufficient attention to the potential for unequal gender relations to derail implementation, with the result that women's needs go unmet and their capacity to contribute to peacebuilding is underutilized.¹⁰⁷ Within peacebuilding there are five priorities overall that require a greater amount of gender perspective to be built into them: 1) Providing security; 2) Increasing confidence in the political process; 3) Restoring basic services; 4) Restoring public administration and finance systems; and 5) Economic revitalization.¹⁰⁸

Conclusion

The international community, particularly the Security Council, has come to recognize the vital role that women play in peace and security operations, in all their many facets. Women have played and will continue to play a vital role in peacekeeping, peacebuilding, reconstruction and many other areas going forward. It is important to recognize that beyond the topics discussed above, there remain a number of areas where women's participation is essential to ensuring equitable representation of women, including conflict prevention, humanitarian assistance, assisting

⁹⁹ United Nations Development Fund for Women. *Women, War, Peace: The Independent Experts' Assessment on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Women's Role in Peace-Building*. 2002. Chapter 5.

¹⁰⁰ United Nations Development Fund for Women. *Conflict Related Sexual Violence*. N.D.

¹⁰¹ United Nations Development Fund for Women. *Conflict Related Sexual Violence*. N.D.

¹⁰² Pearson Peacekeeping Center. *Sexual and Gender Based Violence: The Issue*. N.D.

¹⁰³ United Nations Development Fund for Women. *Facts & Figures on Peace & Security*. N.D.

¹⁰⁴ PeaceWomen. *Reconstruction and Peacebuilding*. N.D.

¹⁰⁵ United Nations Security Council. *Women, Peace and Security Report of the Secretary General (S/2009/465)*. 16 September 2009.

¹⁰⁶ United Nations Security Council. *Women, Peace and Security Report of the Secretary General (S/2009/465)*. 16 September 2009.

¹⁰⁷ United Nations Security Council. *Women, Peace and Security Report of the Secretary General (S/2009/465)*. 16 September 2009.

¹⁰⁸ United Nations Security Council. *Women, Peace and Security Report of the Secretary General (S/2009/465)*. 16 September 2009.

displaced persons and disarmament. While progress has been made on the issue there is still much that needs to be done to ensure that the full rights of women in peace and conflict situations are realized.

- What steps has your country taken in implementing the requirements of the various Security Council Resolutions?
- What are the main programs of the Security Council and the United Nations that are dedicated to this issue? What types of work are they undertaking? What types of work can be done by these organizations going forward?
- What further steps could the Security Council take to address this issue and ensure greater participation of women?

Annotated Bibliography

Committee History

Baehr, P., & Gordenker, L. (2005). *The United Nations: Reality and Ideal*. New York: Palgrave.

This book provides a good overview of the UN. It elaborates on the successes and failures and thus makes it evident that a reform is needed. While providing a somewhat critical viewpoint the book serves as a good indicator that the full potential of the UN is not yet achieved.

Fassbender, B. (2004). Pressure for Security Council Reform. In D. Malone, *The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the 21st Century* (pp. 341-356). Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.

Bardo Fassbender provides a general summary of efforts to reform the Security Council. Despite the fact that the reform is officially on the agenda since the 1990s, no achievements have been made. His chapter forms part of an authoritative account of the Security Council's recent history edited by David Malone as part of a project by the International Peace Academy.

Fasulo, L. (2004). *An Insider's guide to the UN*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Like other books this book elaborates on the structure and committees of the UN. It provides however curious details. As such the book is a good background for anecdotes and interesting facts about the UN history.

Gareis, S., & Varwick, J. (2010). *The United Nations : An Introduction – Second Edition* New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

This book is a good introduction to the UN. It elaborates on the basic structure and the different committees of the UN. This knowledge is fundamental for a well-prepared delegate. In addition to guiding delegates through a comprehensible history of the organization as well as a thorough explanation of the general structure, the Second Edition of the book tries to address the role and prospects of reform of the UN in the twenty-first century.

Global Policy Forum. (n.d.). *Subjects of UN Security Council Vetoes*. Retrieved August 27, 2009, from <http://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/tables-and-charts-on-the-security-council-0-82/subjects-of-un-security-council-vetoes.html>

This webpage provides an overview of how the number of vetoes casts in the Security Council. It also provides an explanation on why the countries motivation. In principal the issue of the veto in the Security Council is one of the core issues for any future UN reform.

Kerim, S., Dr. (2008). The UN Reform: Achievements, Limits and Challenges. *Diplomacy*, 1(1), 189-197.

In his speech, Dr. Kerim, the president of the 62nd General Assembly, outlines why the UN needs to reform itself. His speech, which was given at the Bulgarian Diplomatic Institute in Sofia, serves as a basic guideline to any future reform. As such it provides a perfect introduction to any delegate interested in the goals and ambitions of UN reform.

Luck, E. (2006). *UN Security Council: Practice and Promise*. New York: Routledge.

The author provides an overview of the expectations and politics prior to the formation of the Security Council in 1945. The article outlines the powers and functions of the Council. Overall, this is a very thorough analysis of the history and function of the Council.

Reform the UN. (n.d.). *G4 (Germany, Japan, Brazil, India)*. Retrieved August 27, 2009, from

<http://www.reformtheun.org/index.php/countries/287?theme=alt1>

On this webpage delegates can find the proposal by the so-called G4 for UN Reform. In the proposal, Germany, Japan, Brazil and India together call for a reform of the UN. While they do not directly call for a seat for themselves, it is obvious that they would be the candidates for a seat for their geographic region. They also explicitly call for two permanent seats for countries from the African continent. However, like all other proposals so far, it did gain sufficient backing in the General Assembly and was not put to a vote.

Rittberger, V., & Baumgärtner, H. (2006). Die Reform des Weltsicherheitsrats - Stand und Perspektiven [The Reform of the UN Security Council - Analysis and Perspectives]. In J. Varwick & A. Zimmermann, *Die Reform der*

Vereinten Nationen - Bilanz und Perspektiven [The Reform of the United Nations - Analysis and Perspectives] (pp. 47-66). Berlin: Duncker & Humblot.

This book provides a very thorough analysis of the need for UN reform. Multiple articles elaborate on various concrete proposals which have been put forward in the past. For the German-speaking delegates this book serves as a perfect background an UN reform.

United Nations. (n.d.). *Security Council*. Retrieved August 26, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>
The Security Council's website is a great starting point for any research on the topics presented to the delegates and a good source of information regarding this particular organ of the UN system. Delegates will be able to research resolutions and acquire a better understanding of the structures that surround the Security Council and its unique place in the UN system. The website provides frequent updates on topics discussed by state representatives in addition to numerous reports.

United Nations. (n.d.). *Security Council Sanctions Committees: An Overview*. Retrieved August 26, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/>
Included amongst the Security Council's subsidiary organs are the sanction committees, responsible for monitoring various embargoes established by the Council. The website provides a brief overview of the Council's sanction activities. Information about individual sanction regimes is also available from pages linked from this area of the Council's website.

United Nations. (n.d.). *United Nations Peacekeeping*. Retrieved August 26, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/>
The Department for Peacekeeping Operations offers a brief history of the UN's peacekeeping role and its operation today. The page offers a thorough explanation of how the role of blue helmets has expanded from a traditional peacekeeping to a broader peace-building mission. There are many hyperlinks to a variety of other interesting information about the UN's peacekeeping activities.

United Nations. (1945). *Charter of the United Nations*. Retrieved August 26, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/>
Established in 1945, the UN Charter is the UN's "constitution." Reading the Charter of the United Nations offers the best means of understanding the powers and responsibilities of the Security Council. The Council is covered in Chapters V, VI and VII.

United Nations. (1946). *Security Council Resolution (S/RES/1): Military Staff Committee*. Retrieved November 8, 2009 from <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/036/64/IMG/NR003664.pdf?OpenElement>
The first resolution of the Security Council was passed in 1946. Resolutions since have been numbered sequentially. All resolutions passed by the Council are archived on the UN's website.

United Nations (1963) *General Assembly Resolution 1991*. Retrieved November 8, 2009 from [http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?OpenAgent&DS=A/RES/1991\(XVIII\)&Lang=E&Area=RESOLUTION](http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?OpenAgent&DS=A/RES/1991(XVIII)&Lang=E&Area=RESOLUTION)
Resolution 1991 of the United Nations General Assembly marked the expansion of the Security Council to its actual form and regional repartition. In this documents, delegates will be able to understand the spirit in which this expansion, as well as the expansion of the Economic and Social Council, was decided by the UN. It must be noted that although the resolution itself was passer in 1963, it only took effect in 1965.

United Nations. Security Council. (1999). *Resolution 1261 (1999)*. Retrieved November 8, 2009 from <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N99/248/59/PDF/N9924859.pdf?OpenElement>
The Security Council considers the impact of armed conflict on children. The resolution is an example of a number of more thematic items on the Council's agenda. The Council has increasingly considered such items since the end of the Cold War.

United Nations. Security Council. (2000). *Resolution 1308 (2000)*. Retrieved November 8, 2009 from <http://daccess->

dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/536/02/PDF/N0053602.pdf?OpenElement

The Security Council debated a health issue and its relation to security for the first time in 2000. This resolution, addressing HIV/AIDS as a security issue, is an example of thematic issues reaching the Council's agenda. The Council has been more likely to consider thematic questions since the end of the Cold War.

United Nations. Security Council. (2008). *Resolution 1820 (2008)*. Retrieved November 8, 2009 from <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/391/44/PDF/N0839144.pdf?OpenElement>

The Security Council has considered women and international peace and security on a number of occasions. This recent resolution recognized sexual violence as a "tactic of war". It is an example of a number of thematic issues reaching the Council's agenda.

United Nations General Assembly 59th Session. (2005). *Draft Resolution: Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters (A/59/L.67)*. Retrieved August 27, 2009, from [http://www.auswaertiges-](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/InternatOrgane/VereinteNationen/Downloads/ResEntwurfG4.pdf)

[amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/InternatOrgane/VereinteNationen/Downloads/ResEntwurfG4.pdf](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/InternatOrgane/VereinteNationen/Downloads/ResEntwurfG4.pdf)

This is the draft proposal for a Security Council reform put forward by the African States. In contrary to other proposals it includes explicitly that the new permanent members of the security council should also have the veto right. Like other proposals this suggestion did not receive sufficient support and was not put to a vote in the General Assembly.

United Nations Secretary General. (1992). *An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peacekeeping (A/47/277 – S/24111)*. Retrieved August 26, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/Docs/SG/agpeace.html>
Former UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali drafted a report in 1992 examining the UN's peace operations. It divided these operations into peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace building. The Agenda for Peace is a key document in the development of the UN and its peacekeeping mission after the end of the Cold War.

I. The Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Bell, M. and United Nations Children's Fund. (July 2006). *Child Alert: Democratic Republic of the Congo*. Retrieved July 17, 2010 from <http://www.unicef.org/childalert/drc/index.php>

This report by UNICEF and Martin Bell discusses the dire situation that most children in the DRC face due to the conflict. Touching on the many problems that children and other vulnerable populations face, this document provides delegates with an excellent overview of the key issues that should be focused on when researching the situation of children in the DRC. This document goes beyond child soldiers to focus on all children in the DRC and the multitude of problems that they face.

British Broadcasting Company. (11 May 2010). *Timeline: Democratic Republic of the Congo*. Retrieved July 17, 2010 from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country_profiles/1072684.stm

When researching a topic with a history as long as that of the DRC, it is important to understand how the past has helped to shape the present. This timeline presented by the BBC is an excellent overview of all of the major events in the history of the DRC, from its colonial past to its current day situation. Delegates should familiarize themselves with this timeline in order to fully understand the magnitude of the situation at hand.

Dagne, T. for U.S. Congressional Research Service. (R40108, 15 October 2009). *Democratic Republic of the Congo: Background and Current Developments*. Retrieved July 17, 2010 from <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R40108.pdf>

The Congressional Research Service conducts a wide range of research on issues, including foreign affairs. This is one of the latest reports produced by the CRS and contains, in condensed form, an excellent overview of the current situation in the DRC up until 2009. Delegates who are looking for concise information on the conflict will find this source particularly useful.

GlobalSecurity.Org. (N.D.) *Military: Congo Civil War*. Retrieved July 15, 2010 from <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/congo.htm>

While some of the main players in the DRC have been identified in the information above there remains a number of other players who are having an increasingly important role in the conflict. This website provides an excellent history of the current conflict and the different players that continue to be active to this day. It also provides

numerous links to important documents relating to the topic that are useful in helping flesh out many of the issues discussed above.

Office of the Senior Sexual Violence Advisor and Coordinator. (18 March 2009). *Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence in DRC Executive Summary*. Retrieved July 17, 2010 from <http://www.stoprapenow.org/pdf/CSonDRCforweb.pdf>

The link provided is to the full Comprehensive Strategy and is an important document as it guides the current work on Sexual Violence in the DRC. As a continuing issue of great importance to the DRC it is important for delegates to familiarize themselves with the current strategies that are in place and to evaluate how effective those strategies have been in combating continued sexual violence.

United Nations Development Program Crisis Prevention and Recovery. (N.D.) *Fast Facts—Democratic Republic of the Congo*. Retrieved July 17, 2010 from http://www.undp.org/cpr/whats_new/Regions/drc.shtml

The UNDP is one organization that is active in post-conflict reconstruction efforts across the globe and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. UNDP is involved in a number of different issues in the DRC, including DDR of former combatants, and works together with MONUSCO forces to implement various programs. It is important for delegates to familiarize themselves not only with what the Security Council and UN is doing but what other agencies and NGOs, such as the Red Cross, are doing as well.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (N.D.) *2010 UNHCR country operations profile - Democratic Republic of the Congo*. Retrieved July 17, 2010 from <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e45c366.html>

UNHCR is the main UN body that is dedicated to working with refugees and IDPs, including those in the DRC. The work that they undertake covers a number of different areas, including repatriation, temporary facilities, and providing social services. As IDPs and refugees will continue to be a pressing issue facing the country the role of the UNHCR will continue to be vital in ensuring they receive all the necessary services.

United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (N.D.) *MONUC Mandate*.

Retrieved July 17, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/monuc/mandate.shtml>

The mandate of MONUC and now MONUSCO has changed over the years. Understanding how the mandate of the peacekeeping mission has evolved through the years will help delegates in understanding how the situation in the DRC has evolved. While it is important to understand the historical mandate the most important aspect is the current mandate of MONUSCO.

United Nations Population Fund. (9 February 2010). *More than 8,000 women raped last year by fighters in eastern DRC*. Retrieved July 17, 2010 from <http://www.unfpa.org/public/cache/offonce/news/pid/4852>

Rape as a tool of war has continued in the DRC for many years. This press release highlights what the current situation is like. While 8000 women were reported rape countless more cases go unreported. MONUSCO and various partners are working to end sexual violence but given their limited accessibility and capacity it is hard to eradicate.

United Nations Security Council. (28 May 2010). *The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (S/RES/1925)*.

This is the most recent resolution adopted by the Security Council on DRC. Key aspects of the resolution include the changing of the mission name to MONUSCO and changes to the mandate. Delegates should familiarize themselves with the various SC resolutions as well as reports from the Secretary General on the situation in the DRC to understand how the UN approaches the conflict.

United States Department of State. (19 May 2010) *Background Note: Democratic Republic of the Congo*. Retrieved July 17 from <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2823.htm>

This general background note on the DRC from the US State Department provides a good overview of the current situation in the DRC, not only from a conflict point of view but from an economic and social perspective as well. The troubles that the DRC face are not only conflict related but also economically and socially tied as well.

II. Women, Peace and Security

Division for the Advancement of Women. (N.D.) *Five-year Review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Beijing + 5) held in the General Assembly, 5 - 9 June 2000*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/followup/beijing+5.htm>
The General Assembly Special Session (GASS) on served as five-year review of the Beijing Conference. This website provides essential background information on the Special Session and the topics of discussion as well as the outcomes of the GASS. Delegates should familiarize themselves this and subsequent activities centered around the Beijing Conference, in an effort to familiarize themselves with the wider work on women's issues.

Fourth World Conference on Women. (September 1994) *Beijing Declaration and Program of Action*. Section E. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/armed.htm>
Section E of the Beijing Platform of Action discusses the role of women in armed conflict. As the first major international document that formally discussed the role of women in armed conflict the Beijing Platform of Action lays the foundation for the majority of work carried out since. Along with the broader principles included in the other chapter of the PoA, this document is an essential framework for the work to improve the lives of women across the globe.

Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security. (N.D.) *From the Charter to Security Council resolution 1325*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/taskforces/wps/history.html>
This document provides a history of the overall movement on women and peace and security. A useful document as it lays out the steps that were taken in adopting resolution 1325. As a useful history piece it shows the work that occurred on many different fronts that lead to the adoption of 1325 and how 1325's adoption is a significant milestone for the international community.

PeaceWomen. (N.D.) *About Security Council Resolution 1888*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from http://www.peacewomen.org/themes_page.php?id=62&subtheme=true&adhoc=93
PeaceWomen is an organization dedicated to promoting the role of women in preventing conflict and the equal participation of women in efforts to achieve and maintain international peace and security. PeaceWomen provides key information on the various UN and Security Council documents on women, peace and security, including this link to SCR 1888. This site outlines the key aspects of 1888 and the

PeaceWomen. (N.D.) *Reconstruction and Peacebuilding*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from http://www.peacewomen.org/themes_theme.php?id=11
Another aspect of PeaceWomens work is to provide information on various "themes" including the theme of reconstruction and peacebuilding. This portion of PeaceWomen provides a number of key links to the issue at hand and outlines the basics of why this is an important issue for women. As one aspect of the larger topic, it is important for delegates to familiarize themselves with this and other issues.

PeaceWomen. (N.D.) *Security Council Resolution 1325*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from http://www.peacewomen.org/themes_theme.php?id=15&subtheme=true
This link provides basic information on SCR 1325, including information on the key provisions of the resolution. The link also provides link to various other sources that are of importance to SCR 1325.

PeaceWomen. (N.D.) *Security Council Resolution 1820*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from http://www.peacewomen.org/themes_theme.php?id=16&subtheme=true
Similar to the PeaceWomen work on 1325, this section deals with SCR 1820. It also outlines the key aspects of the resolution while also providing updated information on the work that is being carried in fulfillment of the resolution.

Pearson Peacekeeping Center. (N.D.) *Sexual and Gender Based Violence: The Issue*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://www.peaceoperations.org/index.php/peacekeeping-resources/topics-of-interest/sexual-and-gender-based-violence/lang/en/>
The Pearson Center is an international organization dedicated to making peace operations more effective through research, education, training and capacity building. This section deals with the issues surrounding SGBV in Peace Operations, providing links to statistics as well as the work that the Pearson Center itself is carrying out in an effort to combat SGBV throughout the world. This site is a useful introduction to the issues surrounding SGBV and highlights the work that non-UN organizations are undertaking to combat the continued use of SGBV.

Pearson Peacekeeping Center. (N.D.) *Women in Peace Operations*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://www.peaceoperations.org/index.php/peacekeeping-resources/topics-of-interest/women-in-peace-operations-2/lang/en/>

Another area of work for the Pearson Center is in discussing the role of women in peace operations. While the site does provide some background information it also provides information on the work that the Center itself is undertaking.

Security Council Report. (5 May 2010). *Women, Peace and Security Historical Chronology*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.gIKWLeMTIsG/b.3959809/>

This chronology from the Security Council Report, provides a useful link to all the major actions that have been taken by the Security Council in regards to the topic of women, peace and security. Delegates will find links to all key documents, including many not listed in the background guide, as well as learning about how the Security Council has approached the issue.

United Nations Development Fund for Women. (N.D.) *Facts & Figures on Peace & Security*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/>

While it can be difficult to fully grasp why the issue of women, peace and security is an important topic for discussion, this website provides compelling information on why it is. Providing key statistics and background facts on the topic, this site serves as an introduction to the greater work that UNIFEM undertakes on the role of women in peace and conflict.

United Nations Development Fund for Women. (2002). *Women, War, Peace: The Independent Experts' Assessment on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Women's Role in Peace-Building*. Chapter 5. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/>

The role of women in peace and conflict situations is one that has been traditionally ignored. However, this report by UNIFEM highlights just how key women are to peace and security situations. It focuses on a number of different areas that are of great importance to the larger topic at hand and which delegates should familiarize themselves with.

United Nations Development Fund for Women. (N.D.) *Conflict Related Sexual Violence*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://www.womenwarpeace.org/>

UNIFEM works in a number of areas relating to women, peace and security, including work on conflict related sexual violence. This site outlines the work that UNIFEM is doing in this particular area and how it fits in with the other organizations working in the same area. Delegates should familiarize themselves with the work being carried out not only by the Security Council but by other UN and international organizations to ensure they get the greatest understanding of the topic and what is being done.

United Nations Security Council. (31 October 2000). *Women, Peace and Security (S/RES/1325)*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/2000/sc2000.htm>

Resolution 1325 is a ground breaking resolution adopted by the Security Council. It lays the framework for all work that has been undertaken since 2000 on women, peace and security. Delegates should familiarize themselves with all the important aspects of the resolution and the various commitments it requires from Member States and from the United Nations.

United Nations Security Council. (30 September 2009.) *Women, Peace and Security (S/RES/1888)*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions09.htm

SCR 1888 is another key resolution adopted by the Security Council that focuses on the issue of sexual violence against women in conflict and post-conflict situations. As the most recent resolution adopted that focuses mainly on this issue delegates should familiarize themselves with the actions called for in the resolution.

United Nations Security Council. (5 October 2009). *Women, Peace and Security (S/RES/1889)*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions09.htm

As the most recent resolution adopted by the Security Council SCR 1889 is an important aspect to the debate on women, peace and security in SC. Focusing on the role of women in peacebuilding activities, among others, it focuses work on an increasingly important topic for the international community.

United Nations Security Council. (16 September 2009). *Women, Peace and Security Report of the Secretary General (S/2009/465)*. Retrieved July 20, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/sgrep09.htm>
The Secretary-General releases a yearly report on the progress in implementing the provisions of the various resolutions relating to women, peace and security. This is the most recent report and delegates should familiarize themselves with the topics of discussion raised in this report. A next report, on women's role in peacebuilding, is due to be released in October 2010.

United Nations Security Council

Rules of Procedure

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 Security Council 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 her/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. MEETINGS

Rule 1

Meetings of the Security Council shall, with the exception of the periodic meetings referred to in rule 4, be held at the call of the President any time he or she deems necessary.

Rule 2

The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council at the request of any member of the Council.

Rule 3

The President shall call a meeting of the Security Council if a dispute or situation is brought to the attention of the Security Council under Article 35 or under Article 11 (3) of the Charter, or if the General Assembly makes recommendations or refers any question to the Security Council under Article 11 (2), or if the Secretary-General brings to the attention of the Security Council any matter under Article 99.

Rule 4

Periodic meetings of the Security Council called for in Article 28 (2) of the Charter shall be held once a year, at such times as the Security Council may decide.

Rule 5

Meetings of the Security Council shall normally be held at the seat of the United Nations. Any member of the Security Council or the Secretary-General may propose that the Security Council should meet at another place. Should the Security Council accept any such proposal, it shall decide upon the place and the period during which the Council shall meet at such place.

II. AGENDA

Rule 6

The Secretary-General shall immediately bring to the attention of all representatives on the Security Council all communications from States, organs of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General concerning any matter for the consideration of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Rule 7

The provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and approved by the President of the Security Council. Only items which have been brought to the attention of the representatives of the Security Council in accordance with rule 6, items covered by rule 10, or matters which the Security Council had previously decided to defer, may be included in the provisional agenda.

Rule 8

The provisional agenda for a meeting shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the representatives on the Security Council at least three days before the meeting, but in urgent circumstances it may be communicated simultaneously with the notice of the meeting.

Rule 9

The first item of the provisional agenda for each meeting of the Security Council shall be the adoption of the agenda.

Rule 10

Any item of the agenda of a meeting of the Security Council, consideration of which has not been completed at that meeting, shall, unless the Security Council otherwise decides, automatically be included in the agenda of the next meeting.

Rule 11

The Secretary-General shall communicate each week to the representatives on the Security Council a summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration.

Rule 12

The provisional agenda for each periodic meeting shall be circulated to the members of the Security Council at least twenty-one days before opening of the meeting. Any subsequent change in or addition to the provisional agenda shall be brought to the notice of the members at least five days before the meeting. The Security Council may, however, in urgent circumstances, make additions to the agenda at any time during a periodic meeting. The provisions of rule 7, paragraph one, and of rule 9, shall apply also to periodic meetings.

III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 13

Each member of the Security Council shall be represented at the meetings of the Security Council by an accredited representative. The credentials of a representative of the Security Council shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before he or she takes her/his seat on the Security Council. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or of the Government concerned or by its Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Head of Government or Minister of Foreign Affairs of each member of the Security Council shall be entitled to sit on the Security Council without submitting credentials.

Rule 14

Any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Security Council and any State not a Member of the United Nations, if invited to participate in a meeting or meetings of the Security Council, shall submit credentials for the representative appointed by it for this purpose. The credentials of such a representative shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before the meeting, which he or she is invited to attend.

Rule 15

The credentials of representatives on the Security Council and of any representative appointed in accordance with rule 14 shall be examined by the Secretary-General who shall submit a report to the Security Council for approval.

Rule 16

Pending the approval of the credentials of a representative on the Security Council in accordance with rule 15, such representatives shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives.

Rule 17

Any representative on the Security Council, to whose credentials objection has been made within the Security Council, shall continue to sit with the same rights as other representatives until the Security Council has decided the matter.

IV. PRESIDENCY

Rule 18

The Presidency of the Security Council shall be held in turn by the members of the Security Council in the English alphabetical order of their names. Each President shall hold office for one calendar month.

Rule 19

The President shall preside over the meetings of the Security Council and, under the authority of the Security Council, shall represent it in its capacity as an organ of the United Nations.

Rule 20

Whenever the President of the Security Council deems that for the proper fulfillment of the responsibilities of the presidency he or she should not preside over the Council during the consideration of a particular question with which the member he represents is directly connected, he or she shall indicate her/ his decision to the Council. The presidential chair shall then devolve, for the purpose of the consideration of that question, on the representative of the member next in English alphabetical order, it being understood that the provisions of this rule shall apply to the representatives on the Security Council called upon successively to preside. This rule shall not affect the representative capacity of the President as stated in rule 19 or her/his duties under rule 7.

V. SECRETARIAT

Rule 21

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Security Council. The Secretary-General may authorize a deputy to act in his place at meetings of the Security Council.

Rule 22

The Secretary-General, or his deputy acting on his behalf, may make either oral or written statements to the Security Council concerning any question under consideration by it.

Rule 23

The Secretary-General may be appointed by the Security Council, in accordance with rule 28, as rapporteur for a specified question.

Rule 24

The Secretary-General shall provide the staff required by the Security Council. This staff shall form a part of the Secretariat.

Rule 25

The Secretary-General shall give to representatives on the Security Council notice of meetings of the Security Council and of its commissions and committees.

Rule 26

The Secretary-General shall be responsible for the preparation of documents required by the Security Council and shall, except in urgent circumstances, distribute them at least forty-eight hours in advance of the meeting at which they are to be considered.

VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 27

The President shall call upon representatives in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.

Rule 28

The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question.

Rule 29

The President may accord precedence to any rapporteur appointed by the Security Council. The Chairman of a commission or committee, or the rapporteur appointed by the commission or committee to present its report, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the report.

Rule 30

If a representative raises a point of order, the President shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the President shall submit his ruling to the Security Council for immediate decision and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 31

Proposed resolutions, amendments, and substantive motions shall normally be placed before the representatives in writing.

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 the working papers. 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. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Council. These draft resolutions 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 32

Principal motions and draft resolutions shall have precedence in the order of their submission. Parts of a motion or of a draft resolution shall be voted on separately at the request of any representative, unless the original mover objects.

Rule 33

The following motions shall have precedence in the order named over all principal motions and draft resolutions relative to the subject before the meeting:

1. To suspend the meeting;
2. To adjourn the meeting;
3. To adjourn the meeting to a certain day or hour;
4. To refer any matter to a committee, to the Secretary-General or to a rapporteur;
5. To postpone discussion of the question to a certain day or indefinitely; or
6. To introduce an amendment.

Any motion for the suspension or for the simple adjournment of the meeting shall be decided without debate.

As the motion to adjourn the meeting, 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 meeting of the Council.

Rule 34

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

Rule 35

A motion or draft resolution can at any time be withdrawn so long as no vote has been taken with respect to it.

Rule 36

If two or more amendments to a motion or draft resolution are proposed, the President shall rule on the order in which they are to be voted upon. Ordinarily, the Security Council shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed until all amendments have been put to the vote, but when an amendment adds or deletes from the text of a motion or draft resolution, that amendment shall be voted on first.

Rule 37

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter.

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 38

Any Member of the United Nations invited in accordance with the preceding rule, or in application of Article 32 of the Charter, to participate in the discussions of the Security Council may submit proposals and draft resolutions. These proposals and draft resolutions may be put to a vote only at the request of a representative of the Security Council.

Rule 39

The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence.

VII. VOTING

Rule 40

Voting in the Security Council shall be in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter and of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

VIII. LANGUAGE

Rule 41

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

Rule 42

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the language of the Security Council. In this case, he or she shall herself/himself provide for interpretation 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 interpretation must be within the set time limit.

Rule 43

Verbatim records of meetings of the Security Council shall be drawn up in the language of the Council.

Rule 44

All resolutions and other documents shall be published in the language of the Security Council.

Rule 45

Documents of the Security Council shall, if the Security Council so decides be published in any language other than the language of the Council.

IX. PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS, RECORDS

Rule 46

Unless it decides otherwise, the Security Council shall meet in public. Any recommendation to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General shall be discussed and decided at a private meeting.

Rule 47

Subject to the provisions of rule 51, the verbatim record of each meeting of the Security Council shall be made available to representatives on the Security Council and to the representatives of any other States which have participated in the meeting not later than 10:00 a.m. of the first working day following the meeting.

Rule 48

The representatives of the States which have participated in the meeting shall, within two working days after the time indicated in rule 49, inform the Secretary-General of any corrections they wish to have made in the verbatim record.

Rule 49

The Security Council may decide that for a private meeting the record shall be made in single copy alone. This record shall be kept by the Secretary-General. The representatives of the States which have participated in the meeting shall, within a period of ten days, inform the Secretary-General of any corrections they wish to have made in this record.

Rule 50

Corrections that have been requested shall be considered approved unless the President is of the opinion that they are sufficiently important to be submitted to the representatives of the Security Council. In the latter case, the representatives on the Security Council shall submit within two working days any comments they may wish to make. In the absence of objections in this period of time, the record shall be corrected as requested.

Rule 51

The verbatim record referred to in rule 49 or the record referred to in rule 51, in which no corrections have been requested in the period of time required by rules 50 and 51, respectively, or which has been corrected in accordance with the provisions of rule 52, shall be considered as approved. It shall be signed by the President and shall become the official record of the Security Council.

Rule 52

The official record of public meetings of the Security Council, as well as the documents annexed thereto, shall be published in the official language of the Council as soon as possible.

Rule 53

At the close of each private meeting the Security Council shall issue a *communiqué* through the Secretary-

General.

Rule 54

The representatives of the Members of the United Nations which have taken part in a private meeting shall at all times have the right to consult the record of that meeting in the office of the Secretary-General. The Security Council may at any time grant access to this record to authorized representatives of other Members of the United Nations.

Rule 55

The Secretary-General shall, once each year, submit to the Security Council a list of the records and documents which up to that time have been considered confidential. The Security Council shall decide which of these shall be made available to other Members of the United Nations, which shall be made public, and which shall continue to remain confidential.

X. RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

Rule 56

Any meeting of the Security Council held in pursuance of the Statute of the International Court of Justice for the purpose of the election of members of the Court shall continue until as many candidates as are required for all the seats to be filled have obtained in one or more ballots an absolute majority vote.