

SKY MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2023  
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL STUDY GUIDE



AGENDA ITEM: THE SOUTH CHINA SEA CONFLICT

UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL: ULAS ODABAS



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## 2. ABSTRACT

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) stands at the forefront of international efforts to maintain peace, security, and stability in a world faced with numerous challenges. As one of the principal organs of the United Nations, the UNSC plays a crucial role in addressing conflicts, promoting diplomacy, and seeking peaceful resolutions to complex global issues. Composed of fifteen member states, including five permanent members with veto power and ten non-permanent members, the Council represents a diverse and representative body committed to collective responsibility.

This abstract delves into the establishment, functions, and powers of the UNSC, highlighting its mission to prevent the recurrence of devastating global conflicts. It explores the Council's role in authorizing peacekeeping missions, deploying diplomatic initiatives, imposing economic sanctions, and even authorizing military actions in extreme cases. However, this abstract also examines the challenges the UNSC faces, particularly the limitations imposed by the veto power held by some permanent members, which can hinder decisive actions in certain situations.

Despite its limitations, the United Nations Security Council remains a beacon of hope, fostering dialogue and cooperation among nations, and striving to create a harmonious global community. This entry abstract sheds light on the essential role played by the UNSC in safeguarding global peace and stability, emphasizing the importance of collective efforts and multilateralism in creating a safer, more just world for generations to come.

### 3. WELCOMING PART

#### *a. Letter from the Under-Secretary-General*

First of all, as the Under-Secretary-General of SKYMUN 2023, I feel more than honored to welcome you to the second official session of our conference, welcome to SKYMUN 2023! My name is Ulas Odabas, I will have the honor of chairing one of the six primary principals of the United Nations itself, the Security Council. We have the greatest pleasure to have you as part of the committee for what we hope will be intense and intellectual debates. Additional information about the Security Council is reachable above in the stated parts, included in the Table of Contents section of the study guide.

Let's continue with the personal introduction part. My name is Ulas Odabas a 21-year-old student at the New York Institute of Technology(Computer Science) and Ege University (German Language and Literature) but I do not continue with both of them at the moment...

I look forward to meeting you on our committee for a qualitative debate on the issues at hand and hope that you will have a great time at SKYMUN 2023. In the meantime, feel free to e-mail me if you have any questions regarding the topics or Rules of Procedure of the committee, or to introduce yourself, I am a nice person :)

Every detail needed to successfully model and complete this committee is included in the "Focus Tree for the Participants" section of the study guide, for going there directly scroll down below.

Sincerest regards,

Ulas Odabas  
Under-Secretary-General

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#### *b. Letter from the Secretary-General*

Dear participants,

It is my greatest pleasure to welcome you all to Sky Model United Nations conference on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of August. It is my honor to have the opportunity to serve as the

Secretary-General of a conference that aims for the absolute best.

First of all, I think it is my responsibility to state that both academic and organization teams worked really hard to provide you with the best Model United Nations experience possible as if they live by our motto "Aim for the sky".

The world we live in today is riddled with conflicts, wars, and clashes of interests. As hard as it might be to hear, it has yet to become a lost cause. As educated and equipped youths, we aim to amend such problems and, together, build up a brighter future by uniting and supporting each other. Thus, through the format of Model United Nations, our goal is to further encourage the youth to take action to achieve such goals.

I would like to invite you - our most distinguished applicants - to join us on this thrilling journey.

Best regards,

Bedirhan YILDIRIM

Secretary-General of SkyMUN'23 Conference

### *c. Rules of Procedure of the Committee*

#### **RULE 1: SCOPE**

These rules for the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Specialized Agencies and Funds are self-sufficient and apply to the first annual session of Sky Model United Nations, except for modifications provided by the Secretariat or Directors, and will be considered adopted in advance of the session. No other rules or procedures are applicable.

#### **RULE 2: LANGUAGE**

English will be the official and working language of the following committees: SOCHUM (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee), SPECPOL (Special Political and Decolonization Committee), UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), UNSC (United Nations Security Council), Consilium Europa, CC: KGB, JCC: Bosnian War and JCC: Clone Wars.

#### **RULE 3: DELEGATIONS AND CREDENTIALS**

Each member will be represented by one delegate, one head of state, and one vote on each committee. The Secretariat, Committee Staff, Directors, and Delegates are required to wear the SKYMUN'23 badge at all times during the conference.

**RULE 4: PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS**

Representatives of Accredited Observers will have the same rights as those of Member States, except that they may not sign or vote on draft resolutions or amendments. A representative of a non-state organization that is not a member of the United Nations or an Accredited Observer may address a committee only with the prior approval of the Director.

**RULE 5: GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF**

The Committee Director will declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. The Director, subject to these rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Director will also direct discussions, accord the right to speak, pose questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Director may temporarily transfer her/his duties to another member of the Committee staff. Committee staff members may also advise delegations on the possible course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

**RULE 6: QUORUM**

The Director may declare a committee open and permit debate to proceed when at least one-quarter of the members of the Committee, as declared at the beginning of the first session by the Director, are present. The first roll call determines the quorum for the rest of the conference. A member of the Committee is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. The presence of a simple majority of the members will be required for the vote on any substantive motion. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent. A roll call is never required to determine the presence of a quorum.

**RULE 7: COURTESY**

Delegates will show courtesy and respect to the Committee staff and to other delegates. The Director will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule. The Secretary-General may decide to expel a delegate from the conference if called. This decision is not subject to appeal.

**RULES GOVERNING DEBATE****RULE 8: AGENDA**

The first order of business for the Committee will be consideration of the agenda, which shall be introduced by the Director for voting after having heard two speakers in favor and two speakers against. A simple majority is needed for the agenda to be adopted. A committee in which only one topic area may be proposed for the agenda will be considered to have automatically adopted

that topic area without debate. All motions for caucus shall be ruled dilatory during the Consideration of the Agenda.

### **RULE 9: OPENING SPEECHES AND GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST**

After the Agenda has been determined, delegates are invited to deliver their opening speeches by the Director. Opening speech length is at the discretion of the Director. The General Speakers List will then be established for the purpose of general debate. This General Speakers List will be followed for all debates on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted. A motion to change the General Speaker's time can be introduced to change the time allowed for speeches during the formal debate. The motion needs a simple majority.

### **RULE 10: SPEECHES**

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Director. The Director may call a speaker to order if her/ his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or are offensive to committee members or staff. The Director may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be ten seconds. When a delegate exceeds her/his allotted time, the Director may call the speaker to order without delay.

### **RULE 11: YIELDS**

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of her/his speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Director. Only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of her/his speech. Yielding is in order only during General Speakers list debates. Yield to another delegate. Her/his remaining time will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Director shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time. Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Director and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Director. The Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time. Yield to the director. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish her/his speech to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

### **RULE 12: RIGHT OF REPLY**

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply in writing only to the committee staff. The Director will grant the Right of Reply at her/his discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the

committee except at the request of the Director.

### **RULE 13: MODERATED CAUCUS**

The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the Director will temporarily depart from the Speakers List and call on delegates to speak at her/his discretion. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to the closure of the debate. The delegate proposing the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a time limit for the individual speeches. Once raised, the motion will be voted on, with a simple majority of members required for passage. The Director may rule the motion out of order. No motions are in order during a moderated caucus. If no delegate wishes to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus shall immediately end.

### **RULE 14: UNMODERATED CAUCUS**

A motion for an unmoderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to the closure of the debate. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. A majority of members are required for passage. The Director may rule the motion out of order.

### **RULE 15: EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS CAUCUS**

This motion extends the previous caucus, and is, therefore, only in order after a moderated or unmoderated caucus. An extension cannot be longer nor equal to the previous caucus. Furthermore, in case of an extension of a moderated caucus, the speakers' time cannot be changed. Extensions of extensions are out of order. The motion needs a simple majority in case any objection to the extension is raised by a member of the committee or at the discretion of the Director.

### **RULE 16: CLOSURE OF DEBATE**

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close the debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. Delegates may move to close debate on the general topic, debate on the agenda, or debate on an amendment. The Director may rule such a motion dilatory. When the closure of the debate is moved, the Director may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. If there are no speakers against the motion it automatically passes. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires the support of two-thirds of the members present. If the Committee is in favor of closure, the Director will declare the closure of the debate, and move the Committee to an immediate voting procedure.

### **RULE 17: SUSPENSION OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING**



Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting, to suspend all Committee functions until the next meeting, or for the adjournment of the meeting, to suspend all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference. The Director may rule such motions out of order. A simple majority is required to pass.

#### **RULE 18: RECONSIDERATION**

A motion to reconsider is in order when a draft resolution or amendment has been adopted or rejected and must be made by a member who voted with the majority on the proposal. The Director will recognize two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion will be immediately put to a vote. A two-thirds majority of the members present is required for reconsideration. If the motion passes, the committee will immediately vote again on the draft resolution or amendment being reconsidered. A reconsidered voting procedure cannot be reconsidered a second time. There is no reconsideration of the United Nations Security Council voting procedure.

#### **RULE 19: APPEAL TO THE DECISION OF THE DIRECTOR**

This motion challenges a procedural decision of the Director and may be introduced for voting at the discretion of the Director, the appeal needs a two-thirds majority. Shall she/he chooses not to introduce to voting, the Under-Secretary-General for Committees shall be called to rule on the decision.

#### **RULES GOVERNING POINTS**

##### **RULE 20: POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE**

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs her/ his ability to participate in the proceedings, she or he may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme cases may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

##### **RULE 21: POINTS OF ORDER**

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Director in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Director may rule out of order those points that are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

##### **RULE 22: POINTS OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY**

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Director a question regarding the Rules of Procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may

never interrupt a speaker.

### **RULE 23: DISRUPTIVENESS OF POINTS AND MOTIONS**

Firstly, Points and Motions shall be addressed by the Director in the following order: (a) Point of Personal Privilege, (b) Point of Order, (c) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, (d) Point of Information, (e) Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chairs, (f) Motion to Extend the previous Caucus, (g) Motion to Change the General Speaker's Time, (h) Motion to Suspend the Meeting, (i) Motion to Close the Debate, (j) Motion to Adjourn the Debate, (k) Motion to introduce an Amendment, (l) Motion for Unmoderated Caucus, (m) Motion for Moderated Caucus, (n) Motion for Division of the Question, (o) Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Secondly, Motions should be considered according to the length of the caucus and, thirdly, according to the length of speakers time.

### **RULES FOR PAPERS**

#### **RULE 24: WORKING PAPERS**

Delegates may propose working papers for committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of draft resolutions and need not be written in draft resolution format. Working papers are not official documents but do require the signature of the Director to be copied and distributed. Once distributed, delegates may begin to refer to that working paper by its designated number.

#### **RULE 25: DRAFT RESOLUTIONS**

The Director has the final decision to accept the approved working paper as a draft resolution. It shall be in the proper format of a resolution, containing a header, and preambulatory and operative clauses. In order to introduce a draft resolution for debating, a minimum of one and a maximum of three delegates are required as a sponsor of the draft resolution. The number of signatories is decided by the Director and submitted to the Under-Secretary-General of Committees for approval. The delegation introducing a working paper or draft resolution is referred to as a sponsor. The sponsor is always the primary speaker in favor of the introduced draft resolution. A sponsor can also be referred to as the main submitter. Sponsorship of a draft resolution may be withdrawn at any time before the voting procedure has begun. Such request is to be submitted in written form to the Chairpersons. A Draft Resolution with no sponsor is automatically withdrawn. A Draft Resolution that has been put up for a vote by the committee and passes may be referred to as a Resolution.

#### **RULE 26: RESOLUTION**

Resolutions are the final document a committee works towards. Draft resolutions that pass voting procedures are considered a Resolution. Draft resolutions need a simple majority to pass unless otherwise specified.

**RULE 27: AMENDMENTS**

Amendments are an adjustment to the operative clauses of a draft resolution. This can be done by adding, deleting, or revising. Amendments have to be handed to the Director in written or electronic form. The Director may rule out an amendment at her/his discretion. Amendments to amendments are not in order. Friendly Amendments are changes made to the draft resolution that is supported by sponsors of the original draft resolution. Friendly amendments are not voted upon. Unfriendly Amendments are not approved by sponsors of the draft resolution. Unfriendly Amendments must be voted upon and passed with a simple majority.

**RULES GOVERNING VOTING****RULE 28: PROCEDURAL VOTING**

All voting is considered procedural with the exception of voting on draft resolutions. Delegates must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions are allowed. A motion that requires a simple majority needs more than half of the committee members to vote affirmatively. A motion that requires two-thirds to pass means exactly two-thirds or more of the committee members vote affirmatively.

**RULE 29: SUBSTANTIVE VOTING**

The only substantive voting will be voting on draft resolutions. All other votes will be procedural votes. After the debate has been closed on the general topic area, the committee will move into substantive voting procedures and the chambers are then sealed. At that point, only the following points and motions will be entertained: Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, and Point of Order. If there are no such motions, the committee will vote on all draft resolutions. For substantive voting, each member will have one vote. As per Rule 4, nonmembers may not vote on substantive matters. Each vote may be a “Yes”, “No”, or “Abstain”. Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting. All matters will be voted upon using placards by default, except if a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. Once any resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one resolution may be passed in a topic area. In the voting procedure of the United Nations Security Council, a resolution requires the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members to pass. A vote against by either the People’s Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or the United States of America, automatically prevents the adoption of a Security Council draft resolution.

**RULE 30: DIVISION OF THE QUESTION**

After the debate on any topic has been closed, a delegate may move those operative parts of a draft resolution to be voted on separately. Preambulatory clauses and sub-operative clauses may not be removed by the division of the question. If the motion receives the simple majority

required to pass, the Director will take motions on how to divide the question and prioritize them from most severe to least severe.

### **RULE 31: ROLL CALL VOTING**

After the debate is closed on any draft resolution, any delegate may request a roll call vote. A simple majority is needed to pass. A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive votes. In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes”, “No”, “Abstain” or “Pass”. A delegate may request the right to explain her/his vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of her/his country; such a vote is termed “with Rights”. The delegate may only explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting. A delegate who passes during the first sequence of the roll call must vote during the second sequence and may not vote “Abstain” or “Pass”. The same delegate may not request the right to explain her/his vote. The Director will then announce the outcome of the vote.

#### ***d. How to Write Position Paper: Tutorial for the Participants***

##### ***Advisory Note from your Under-Secretary-General:***

Since the conference will follow the Harvard MUN procedure (position papers are not allowed on Harvard MUN procedure), I do not oblige you to prepare a position paper for the committee, opening speeches will be evaluated as qualifications. However, I highly encourage you to prepare a position paper for your representative situations, it is highly efficient and effective for a person to understand how the committee will proceed. Even though I am going to give a workshop for the committee, noticing the delegates, who know their assigned representative organ's (head of state, country, etc.) roles and necessities without any obligatory executive order, before the committee starts, will have an impact on my sight towards you.

##### **Position Paper Outline**

##### **Paragraph One – Issue and Position**

Utilize this paragraph to clearly outline the main problems associated with your topic. The point of the paragraph is to provide a basic foundation as to the current situation associated with your topic. After generally describing the issue, give your country's policy regarding the issue, and state especially why your country supports that policy. Policy statements can often be as short as stating your country supports a certain action followed by a detailed qualification regarding this policy decision. This section of your position paper should not

exceed five to six sentences.

### Paragraph Two – Detailed Background Information

This paragraph is an opportunity for you to show the depth of your knowledge about the past and current situations regarding your topic. Be sure to discuss:

- Historical origin of the problem, particularly why the problem arose,
- How does the issue relate to the international community and why is it of international concern,
- Previous actions are taken to try and solve the problem (if any),
- Successes and failures of past actions and why they succeeded or failed,
- Problems that continue to exist or ones that have not yet been addressed,
- Devoting two to three sentences per item on this list should allow you to have sufficiently discussed the topic and to set the foundations for the final paragraph of your position paper.

### Paragraph Three – Proposed Solutions Regarding the Issue

• This paragraph is the one that will set your paper apart from the others. After identifying the problems in paragraph two, utilize this paragraph to list your solutions to all the problems you enumerated above. The quality of your solutions could be a great determinant in the overall evaluation of your position paper. Be sure to discuss:

- Specific proposals regarding how to solve specific issues,
- How each proposal will be implemented, including the feasibility,
- Global impact of solving the problem or implementing these solutions,
- Mechanically, your position paper should follow the guidelines set forth by the conference, such as margin width and font size. I would recommend a few guidelines though to make your paper look and read professionally. First, limit your position paper to one page, and do not write about both topics in the same position paper.

Write one position paper for each topic, and print each position paper on its own, separate piece of paper. Second, place a heading at the top of your paper including your country, issue, and committee. Feel free to place a picture of your country's flag in the header if you so desire.

### *e. General Committee Introduction*

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN) and is charged with ensuring international peace and security, recommending the admission of new UN members to the General Assembly, and approving any changes to the UN Charter. Its powers include establishing peacekeeping operations, enacting international sanctions, and authorizing military action. The UNSC is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions on member states.

Like the UN as a whole, the Security Council was created after World War II to address the failings of the League of Nations in maintaining world peace. It held its first session on 17 January 1946 but was largely paralyzed in the following decades by the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union (and their allies). Nevertheless, it authorized military interventions in the Korean War and the Congo Crisis and peacekeeping missions in Cyprus, West New Guinea, and the Sinai Peninsula. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, UN peacekeeping efforts increased dramatically in scale, with the Security Council authorizing major military and peacekeeping missions in Kuwait, Namibia, Cambodia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Security Council consists of fifteen members, of which five are permanent: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These great powers were the victors of World War II (or their successor states). Permanent members can veto (block) any substantive Security Council resolution, including those on the admission of new member states to the United Nations or nominees for the office of Secretary-General. This veto right does not carry over into

### **United Nations Security Council**

**Arabic:** مجلس الأمن للأمم المتحدة

**Chinese:** 联合国安全理事会

**French:** Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies

**Russian:** Совет Безопасности Организации  
Объединённых Наций

**Spanish:** Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones  
Unidas



UN Security Council Chamber in **New York**  
City

<b>Abbreviation</b>	UNSC
<b>Formation</b>	24 October 1945
<b>Type</b>	Principal organ
<b>Legal status</b>	Active
<b>Membership</b>	15 countries
	<b>Permanent members:</b>
	 China
	 France
	 Russia
	 United Kingdom
	 United States

any General Assembly or emergency special sessions of the General Assembly matters or votes. The other ten members are elected on a regional basis for a term of two years. The body's presidency rotates monthly among its members.

Resolutions of the Security Council are typically enforced by UN peacekeepers, which consist of military forces voluntarily provided by member states and funded independently of the main UN budget. As of November 2021, there have been 12 peacekeeping missions with over 87,000 personnel from 121 countries, with a total budget of approximately \$6.3 billion.

### **Background and Creation:**

In the century before the UN's creation, several international treaty organizations and conferences had been formed to regulate conflicts between nations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907. Following the catastrophic loss of life in World War I, the Paris Peace Conference established the League of Nations to maintain harmony between the nations. This organization successfully resolved some territorial disputes and created international structures for areas such as postal mail, aviation, and opium control, some of which would later be absorbed into the UN. However, the League lacked representation for colonial peoples (then half the world's population) and significant participation from several major powers, including the US, the USSR, Germany, and Japan; it failed to act against the 1931 Japanese invasion of Manchuria, the Second Italo-Ethiopian War in 1935, the 1937 Japanese occupation of China, and Nazi expansions under Adolf Hitler that escalated into World War II.

On New Year's Day 1942, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Maxim Litvinov, of the USSR, and T. V. Soong, of the Republic of China, signed a short document, based on the Atlantic Charter and the London Declaration, which later came to be known as the United Nations Declaration. The next day the representatives of twenty-two other nations added their signatures." The term United Nations was first officially used when 26 governments signed this Declaration. By 1 March 1945, 21 additional states had signed. "Four Powers" was coined to refer to the four major Allied countries: the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and the Republic of China. and became the foundation of an executive branch of the United Nations, the Security Council.

Following the 1943 Moscow Conference and Tehran Conference, in mid-1944, the delegations from the Allied "Big Four", the Soviet Union, the UK, the US, and the Republic of China, met for the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington, D.C. to negotiate the UN's structure, and the composition of the UN Security Council quickly became the dominant issue. France, the Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the UK, and the US were selected as permanent members of the Security Council; the US attempted to add Brazil as a sixth member but was opposed by



the heads of the Soviet and British delegations. The most contentious issue at Dumbarton and in successive talks proved to be the veto rights of permanent members. The Soviet delegation argued that each nation should have an absolute veto that could block matters from even being discussed, while the British argued that nations should not be able to veto resolutions on disputes to which they were a party. At the Yalta Conference of February 1945, the American, British, and Russian delegations agreed that each of the "Big Five" could veto any action by the council, but not procedural resolutions, meaning that the permanent members could not prevent debate on a resolution.

On 25 April 1945, the UN Conference on International Organization began in San Francisco, attended by 50 governments and several non-governmental organizations involved in drafting the United Nations Charter. At the conference, H. V. Evatt of the Australian delegation pushed to further restrict the veto power of Security Council permanent members. Due to the fear that rejecting the strong veto would cause the conference's failure, his proposal was defeated by twenty votes to ten.

The UN officially came into existence on 24 October 1945 upon ratification of the Charter by the five then-permanent members of the Security Council and by a majority of the other 46 signatories. On 17 January 1946, the Security Council met for the first time at Church House, Westminster, in London, United Kingdom.

**Role:**

The UN's role in international collective security is defined by the UN Charter, which authorizes the Security Council to investigate any situation threatening international peace; recommend procedures for peaceful resolution of a dispute; call upon other member nations to interrupt economic relations as well as sea, air, postal and radio communications, or to sever diplomatic relations; and enforce its decisions militarily, or completely or partially by any means necessary. The Security Council also recommends the new Secretary-General to the General Assembly and recommends new states for admission as member states of the United Nations. The Security Council has traditionally interpreted its mandate as covering only military security, though US Ambassador Richard Holbrooke controversially persuaded the body to pass a resolution on HIV/AIDS in Africa in 2000.

Under Chapter VI of the Charter, "Pacific Settlement of Disputes", the Security Council "may investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute". The Council may "recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment" if it determines that the situation might endanger international peace and security. These recommendations are generally considered to not be binding, as they lack an enforcement mechanism. A minority of scholars, such as Stephen Zunes, have argued that resolutions made



under Chapter VI are "still directives by the Security Council and differ only in that they do not have the same stringent enforcement options, such as the use of military force".

Under Chapter VII, the council has broader power to decide what measures are to be taken in situations involving "threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, or acts of aggression." In such situations, the council is not limited to recommendations but may take action, including the use of armed force "to maintain or restore international peace and security." This was the legal basis for UN armed action in Korea in 1950 during the Korean War and the use of coalition forces in Iraq and Kuwait in 1991 and Libya in 2011. Decisions taken under Chapter VII, such as economic sanctions, are binding on UN members; the Security Council is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court recognizes that the Security Council has the authority to refer cases to the Court in which the Court could not otherwise exercise jurisdiction. The Council exercised this power for the first time in March 2005, when it referred to the Court "the situation prevailing in Darfur since 1 July 2002"; since Sudan is not a party to the Rome Statute, the Court could not otherwise have exercised jurisdiction. The Security Council made its second such referral in February 2011 when it asked the ICC to investigate the Libyan government's violent response to the Libyan Civil War.

Security Council Resolution 1674, adopted on 28 April 2006, "reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity". The Security Council reaffirmed this responsibility to protect in Resolution 1706 on 31 August of that year. These resolutions commit the Security Council to protect civilians in an armed conflict, including taking action against genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity.

### **Permanent and Non-Permanent Members:**

Permanent members also known as P5 in abbreviation are the constant countries and decision-giving factors for the committee to function, the rest can change into miscellaneous countries accordingly to the current topic of the committee on meeting times. Brief information awaits you down below about permanent member countries and additional information about UNSC expansion.

The permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (also known as the Permanent Five, Big Five, or P5) are the five sovereign states to whom the UN Charter of 1945 grants a permanent seat on the UN Security Council: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The permanent members were all allies in World War II (and the victors of that war), and are all states with nuclear weapons. All have the power of veto which enables any one of them to prevent the adoption of any "substantive" draft Council resolution, regardless of its level of international support. The remaining 10 members of the UN Security Council are elected by the General Assembly, giving a total of 15 UN member states.

At the UN's founding in 1945, the five permanent members of the Security Council were the French Republic, the Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States. There have been two seat changes since then, although these have not been reflected in Article 23 of the United Nations Charter, as it has not been accordingly amended:

China's seat was originally held by the Nationalist government of the Republic of China (ROC). However, it lost the Chinese Civil War and retreated to the island of Taiwan in 1949. The Chinese Communist Party won control of mainland China and established the People's Republic of China (PRC). In 1971, UN General Assembly Resolution 2758 recognized the PRC as the legal representative of China in the UN and gave it the seat on the Security Council that had been held by the ROC, which was expelled from the UN altogether. Both the ROC and the PRC continue to claim de jure sovereignty over the entirety of China (including Taiwan). However, only 14 states continue to officially recognize the ROC as the sole legitimate government of China.

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia was recognized as the legal successor state of the Soviet Union and maintained the latter's position on the Security Council. Additionally, France reformed its provisional government into the French Fourth Republic in 1946 and later into the French Fifth Republic in 1958, both under the leadership of Charles de Gaulle. France maintained its seat as there was no change in its international status or recognition, although many of its overseas possessions eventually became independent.

The five permanent members of the Security Council were the victorious powers in World War II and have maintained the world's most powerful military forces ever since. They annually top the list of countries with the highest military expenditures along with India and Germany; in 2011, they spent over US\$1 trillion combined on defense, accounting for over 60% of global military expenditures (the U.S. alone accounting for over 40%). They are also among the world's top 10 largest arms exporters and are the only nations officially recognized as "nuclear-weapon states" under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), though there are other states known or believed to own nuclear weapons.

### **Expansion:**

There have been proposals suggesting the introduction of new permanent members. The candidates usually mentioned are Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan. They compose the group of four countries known as the G4 nations, which mutually support one another's bid for permanent seats.

This sort of reform has traditionally been opposed by the Uniting for Consensus group, which is composed primarily of nations that are regional rivals and economic competitors of the G4. The group is composed of Italy and Spain (opposing Germany), Mexico, Colombia, Argentina (opposing Brazil), Pakistan (opposing India), and South Korea (opposing Japan), in addition to Turkey, Indonesia and others. Since 1992, Italy and other council members have instead proposed semi-permanent seats or expanded the number of temporary seats.

Most of the leading candidates for permanent membership are regularly elected to the Security Council by their respective groups. Japan was elected for eleven two-year terms, Brazil for ten terms, and Germany for three terms. India has been elected to the council eight times in total, with the most recent successful bid being in 2020.

If you would ask ‘which countries are included in G4?’ there it goes;

The G4 nations, comprising Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan, are four countries that support each other's bids for permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council. Unlike the G7, where the common denominator is the economy and long-term political motives, the G4's primary aim is the permanent member seats on the Security Council. Each of these four countries has figured among the elected non-permanent members of the council since the UN's establishment. Their economic and political influence has grown significantly in the last decades, reaching a scope comparable to the permanent members (P5). However, the G4's bids are often opposed by the Uniting for Consensus (agreement) movement, particularly their economic competitors or political rivals.

### **Veto Power:**

The "power of veto" refers to the veto power wielded solely by the permanent members, enabling them to prevent the adoption of any "substantive" draft Council resolution, regardless of the level of international support for the draft. The veto does not apply to procedural votes, which is significant in that the Security Council's permanent membership can vote against a "procedural" draft resolution, without necessarily blocking its adoption by the council.

The veto is exercised when any permanent member—the so-called "P5" casts a "negative" vote on a "substantive" draft resolution. Abstention or absence from the vote by a permanent member does not prevent a draft resolution from being adopted.

Under Article 27 of the UN Charter, Security Council decisions on all substantive matters require the affirmative votes of three-fifths (i.e. nine) of the members. A negative vote or a "veto" by a permanent member prevents the adoption of a proposal, even if it has received the required votes. Abstention is not regarded as a veto in most cases, though all five permanent members must vote for adopting any amendment of the UN Charter or any recommendation for the admission of a new UN member state. Procedural matters cannot be vetoed, so the veto right cannot be used to avoid discussion of an issue. The same holds for certain decisions that directly regard permanent members. Most vetoes have been used for blocking a candidate for Secretary-General or the admission of a member state, not in critical international security situations.

In the negotiations leading up to the creation of the UN, the veto power was opposed by many small countries and was forced on them by the veto nations—the United States, the United Kingdom, China, France, and the Soviet Union—by threatening that the UN would otherwise not be founded. Here is a description of the situation by Francis O. Wilcox, an adviser to the US delegation to the 1945 conference:

At San Francisco, the issue was made crystal clear by the leaders of the Big Five: it was either the Charter with the veto or no Charter at all. Senator Connally(U.S Delegation) dramatically tore up a copy of the Charter during one of his speeches and reminded the small states that they would be guilty of that same act if they opposed the unanimity principle. "You may if you wish," he said, "go home from this Conference and say that you have defeated the veto. But what will be your answer when you are asked: 'Where is the Charter?'"

As of 2012, 269 vetoes had been cast since the Security Council's inception. In this period, China used the veto 9 times, France 18, the Soviet Union or Russia 128, the United Kingdom 32, and the United States 89. Roughly two-thirds of Soviet and Russian combined vetoes were in the first ten years of the Security Council's existence. Between 1996 and 2012, the United States vetoed 13 resolutions, Russia 7, and China 5, while France and the United Kingdom did not use the veto.

### **Explanation of the United Nations Security Council, covering the "WH Questions":**

#### **1. What is the United Nations Security Council?**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the principal organs of the United

Nations, an international organization established after World War II to promote peace, security, and cooperation among nations. The UNSC is responsible for addressing issues related to international peace and security.

**2. Who are the members of the United Nations Security Council?**

The UNSC is composed of fifteen member states. Five of these are permanent members with veto power: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The remaining ten members are elected non-permanent members, serving two-year terms. The non-permanent members are selected by regional groups to represent different parts of the world.

**3. When was the United Nations Security Council established?**

The UNSC was established on October 24, 1945, with the adoption of the United Nations Charter, which is the founding document of the United Nations. It began its operations shortly after the end of World War II.

**4. Where does the United Nations Security Council operate?**

The UNSC operates at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City, USA. However, it can convene in other locations if necessary.

**5. Why was the United Nations Security Council created?**

The UNSC was created to prevent the recurrence of devastating global conflicts like World War II. Its primary purpose is to maintain international peace and security, and it serves as the principal body for resolving conflicts among nations peacefully.

**6. How does the United Nations Security Council function?**

The UNSC's functioning is guided by the United Nations Charter. Its primary responsibility is to determine threats to peace and security and recommend peaceful solutions or actions to address conflicts. This can include deploying peacekeeping operations, imposing economic sanctions, authorizing military action, or promoting diplomatic negotiations.

**7. What are the powers of the United Nations Security Council?**

The UNSC has significant powers, particularly for maintaining international peace and

security. Its powers include:

- Issuing binding resolutions that member states are obliged to follow.
- Authorizing the use of force in cases of threats to international peace and security.
- Imposing economic sanctions to exert pressure on parties involved in conflicts.
- Authorizing peacekeeping missions to areas facing conflicts or humanitarian crises.

#### **8. What are the limitations of the United Nations Security Council?**

The UNSC's effectiveness can be limited by several factors, including the veto power held by its permanent members. If any of the five permanent members (China, France, Russia, the UK, and the US) use their veto power, it can block any resolution, even if it has widespread support from other member states. Regarding veto right cancellation; the needed article can be found in the “Focus-tree for the Participants” section.

In conclusion, the United Nations Security Council plays a crucial role in maintaining global peace and security. It is a forum where nations come together to address international conflicts, promote diplomacy, and seek peaceful solutions to complex global challenges. However, it faces certain limitations that can impact its ability to take decisive actions in some situations.

#### **Mission, Vision, and Explanation of the United Nations Security Council:**

It is with great pleasure that I stand before you today to shed light on the noble institution that serves as the bedrock of international peace and security - the United Nations Security Council.

##### **Mission:**

The primary mission of the United Nations Security Council is to maintain international peace and security, as mandated by the United Nations Charter. Its existence is a testament to the commitment of the international community to prevent conflicts, mitigate their impact, and uphold the principles of diplomacy, cooperation, and multilateralism. In essence, the Security Council stands as a beacon of hope, striving to safeguard the world from the scourge of war and instability.

##### **Vision:**

Built upon the idea of collective responsibility, the Security Council envisions a world free from

the horrors of armed conflicts and violence. It seeks to promote dialogue, negotiation, and peaceful resolutions to disputes, fostering an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation among nations. The Council endeavors to create a global community where all countries can coexist harmoniously, respecting each other's sovereignty and rights, while addressing common challenges that transcend borders.

**Explanation:**

To grasp the significance of the United Nations Security Council, one must understand its structure and authority. Composed of fifteen member states, including five permanent members with veto power - China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States - and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms, the Council constitutes a diverse and representative body. This diversity allows for different perspectives and regional insights, enabling more comprehensive and balanced decisions.

The Council's actions encompass various methods, such as the imposition of economic sanctions, diplomatic efforts, and, as a last resort, the authorization of military action. Crucially, the Council acts as a forum where nations can voice their concerns and seek solutions collectively, fostering dialogue and engagement.

Nevertheless, the Security Council faces its share of challenges. Balancing national interests with global objectives, overcoming disagreements among its members, and ensuring timely and decisive action can be daunting tasks. Yet, the Council's persistence and dedication to the pursuit of peace reaffirm its vital role in the international arena.

In conclusion, the United Nations Security Council stands as a paragon of hope, unity, and diplomacy in a world fraught with complexities and uncertainties. Through its mission to maintain international peace and security and its vision of a harmonious global community, the Council strives to transform the collective aspiration of humanity into a tangible reality. As we navigate the challenges of the 21st century, let us reaffirm our commitment to this indispensable institution, knowing that only together can we build a safer, more just world for generations to come.

**4. GENERAL TOPIC*****a. Introduction***

The South China Sea conflict is a complex and long-standing territorial dispute centered around the waters and islands in the South China Sea, a strategic body of water in Southeast Asia. The conflict involves multiple countries with overlapping territorial claims, and it has been a source

of tension and regional instability for decades. Here are the crucial details:

#### Geographic Importance:

The South China Sea is a semi-enclosed body of water covering an area of approximately 3.5 million square kilometers. It is bordered by several countries: China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Vietnam, and Indonesia. The region is rich in natural resources, including fishery stocks and potentially vast oil and gas reserves. It also serves as a major shipping route for a significant portion of the world's maritime trade.

#### Territorial Claims:

The primary cause of the conflict is the overlapping territorial claims made by various countries over islands, reefs, and features in the South China Sea. The most contentious areas are the Spratly Islands, Paracel Islands, Scarborough Shoal, and the Natuna Islands.

#### China's Nine-Dash Line:

China's territorial claim is based on the "Nine-Dash Line," a demarcation line drawn on maps in the mid-20th century. It encompasses about 90% of the South China Sea, including islands and features also claimed by other countries. The Nine-Dash Line has been a point of major contention, as it disregards the claims of neighboring nations and raises concerns about China's intentions in the region.

#### Other Countries' Claims:

Other countries also have their own territorial claims, with some of them overlapping with China's Nine-Dash Line. Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, and Taiwan all claim various parts of the South China Sea based on historical presence, international law, and maritime boundaries.

#### Maritime Disputes:

Disputes often arise over fishing rights, exploration and exploitation of oil and gas reserves, as well as control over strategic sea routes. There have been incidents of harassment of fishing vessels, seizure of oil and gas platforms, and confrontations between coast guard and naval vessels of different countries.

#### Legal Challenge:



In 2013, the Philippines filed a case against China with the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in The Hague, challenging the legality of China's Nine-Dash Line under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). In 2016, the PCA ruled in favor of the Philippines, stating that China's claim has no legal basis and that it violated the rights of other countries by interfering with their fishing and exploration activities within their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs).

#### Military Buildup and Strategic Concerns:

China, in particular, has been assertive in asserting its claims and has undertaken significant military buildup in the region. This has raised concerns among neighboring countries and drawn the attention of major global powers, including the United States, which has military alliances with some of the claimant states. The presence of international naval forces and increased military exercises has heightened tensions in the region.

#### ASEAN and Diplomatic Efforts:

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has been involved in diplomatic efforts to address the conflict through dialogue and negotiations. However, reaching a comprehensive and binding agreement among the claimant countries has proven challenging due to historical animosities, nationalism, and geopolitical interests.

Overall, the South China Sea conflict is a complex and ongoing issue that continues to have significant geopolitical and economic implications for the countries involved and the broader international community. Efforts to resolve disputes peacefully through diplomacy and adherence to international law remain crucial for regional stability and cooperation.

### *i. Historical Timeline*

The South China Sea dispute is a complex and long-standing territorial disagreement involving several countries in the Southeast Asian region. At the heart of the issue are conflicting territorial claims over various islands, reefs, and waters in the South China Sea, which is a strategic and resource-rich maritime region. The primary claimants in the dispute are China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei, while Indonesia and other neighboring countries are also affected by the issue to some extent.

#### Ancient Times:

The South China Sea has a long history of human habitation and maritime activities. Various ancient civilizations, such as the Chinese, Vietnamese, and Malay, had established coastal communities and trade networks in the region.

#### Colonial Era:

During the colonial era, European powers, such as Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and France, claimed and controlled various parts of the region. This period laid the groundwork for some of the territorial disputes, as these colonial powers often drew ambiguous boundaries.

#### World War II:

Japan occupied several islands in the South China Sea during World War II. After Japan's defeat, the region's territories were returned to their respective colonial administrators or granted independence.

#### Post-World War II:

In the aftermath of World War II, China's Kuomintang government, under Chiang Kai-shek, claimed sovereignty over the entirety of the South China Sea, as it was seen as part of China's historical territory.

#### 1947:

The Republic of China (ROC, Taiwan) issued the "Nine-Dash Line" map, which encompassed a vast area of the South China Sea. This map became the basis for China's modern claims in the region.

#### 1951:

The San Francisco Peace Treaty was signed, which formally ended the state of war between Japan and the Allied Powers. However, the treaty did not address the issue of sovereignty over the South China Sea islands, leaving the matter unresolved.

#### 1970s:

Several countries, including Vietnam, the Philippines, and Malaysia, began occupying islands and reefs in the Spratly and Paracel Island chains.

#### 1980s:

China began actively asserting its claims in the region, occupying and building structures on various islands and reefs. Other claimant states also increased their presence in the contested areas.

#### 2002:

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China signed the "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" (DOC), which aimed to promote peaceful resolution and cooperation in the region.

2012:

The Scarborough Shoal standoff occurred between China and the Philippines when China seized control of the shoal, leading to increased tensions between the two countries.

2013:

The Philippines filed a case against China in the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in The Hague, challenging the legality of China's "Nine-Dash Line." In 2016, the PCA ruled in favor of the Philippines, stating that China's claims had no legal basis under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

2014-2017:

China undertook significant land reclamation and construction on several islands in the South China Sea, leading to concerns over militarization and further escalating tensions with other claimants and the international community.

Opposite Sides:

China and Taiwan:

Both China and Taiwan claim sovereignty over nearly the entire South China Sea based on historical records and the "Nine-Dash Line" map. The Chinese government and the ROC government (Taiwan) share similar claims, and both oppose the claims of other countries.

Vietnam:

Vietnam claims sovereignty over the Paracel and Spratly Islands, citing historical evidence and continuous administration of these territories. Vietnam opposes China's extensive claims, which overlap with its own claims.

Philippines:

The Philippines asserts its claims over the Spratly Islands and Scarborough Shoal, among others, based on geographical proximity and UNCLOS principles. The Philippines opposed China's "Nine-Dash Line" and filed a legal challenge against it in the PCA.

Malaysia:

Malaysia claims parts of the Spratly Islands and opposes China's expansive claims, emphasizing its own exclusive economic zone (EEZ) under UNCLOS.

Brunei:

Brunei has a smaller but notable claim in the South China Sea. While it has not been as assertive as other claimants, it is still a party to the dispute.

The South China Sea dispute remains a contentious and sensitive issue, and efforts to resolve it through diplomatic means have been challenging. The situation continues to evolve, and geopolitical developments in the region may influence the dynamics of the dispute in the future.

### ***b. General Information***

I will continue to inform you about Chinese national regimes and separatism in order to understand the regional complexity thoroughly.

The subject of Communist China and Nationalist China is a crucial aspect of Chinese history that has shaped the country's political landscape from its origin to the present day. Let's explore both entities, their historical context, key events, and their roles in shaping modern China:

#### **1. Origin and Historical Context:**

- **Nationalist China (Kuomintang/KMT):** The Kuomintang, also known as the Chinese Nationalist Party, was founded in 1912 by Sun Yat-sen after the fall of the Qing Dynasty and the establishment of the Republic of China. Sun Yat-sen sought to modernize China and establish a democratic government, with the Three Principles of the People as his guiding ideology (nationalism, democracy, and people's livelihood).
- **Communist China (Chinese Communist Party/CCP):** The Chinese Communist Party was established in 1921 by intellectuals and revolutionaries, including Mao Zedong. Influenced by Marxism-Leninism, the CCP aimed to lead the working class and peasants in overthrowing the existing social order and establishing a socialist state.

#### **2. Civil War (1927-1949):**

- The period between 1927 and 1949 saw an intense struggle between the KMT-led Nationalist forces, headed by Chiang Kai-shek after Sun Yat-sen's death, and the CCP-led Communist forces under Mao Zedong.
- The united front against the Japanese during World War II briefly brought both sides together but failed to prevent the resumption of hostilities after the war.
- The Communist forces emerged victorious in 1949, leading to the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) on October 1, 1949, with Mao Zedong as its founding leader. Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists retreated to Taiwan,

where they established the Republic of China (ROC).

### **3. Communist China (People's Republic of China):**

- After the Communists took power in 1949, China underwent significant political, economic, and social changes. Land reforms, collectivization of agriculture, and industrialization were prioritized.
- The Great Leap Forward (1958-1962) aimed to rapidly industrialize and collectivize agriculture but resulted in massive famine and economic setbacks.
- The Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) was a socio-political movement initiated by Mao Zedong to eliminate perceived counter-revolutionary elements. It led to chaos, political purges, and severe social disruption.
- After Mao's death in 1976, Deng Xiaoping emerged as the paramount leader, ushering in economic reforms and opening up China to the world. This period marked the beginning of China's rapid economic growth and modernization.

### **4. Nationalist China (Republic of China - Taiwan):**

- The ROC, under Chiang Kai-shek's leadership, initially maintained its claim as the legitimate government of China and sought to retake the mainland.
- However, Taiwan evolved into a prosperous and democratic society, shifting its focus from reunification to maintaining a separate identity from the mainland.
- In the late 20th century, Taiwan underwent a democratization process, with multiparty elections and a gradual transition to a more open and participatory political system.

### **5. One China Policy and Diplomatic Recognition:**

- The Chinese Civil War led to a split in China's governance, with the PRC controlling the mainland and the ROC governing Taiwan.
- The One China Policy is a principle that both sides adhere to, which states that there is only one China, with the PRC as its legitimate government.
- Most countries, including the United States and major world powers, recognize

the PRC and have limited or no official relations with Taiwan.

## **6. Modern Developments (post-1990s):**

- China's economic growth and global influence have increased significantly since the late 20th century, with the country becoming a major player in international trade and diplomacy.
- The CCP remains the dominant political party in mainland China, and its governance has faced criticism for human rights abuses and lack of political freedoms.
- Taiwan's status and its relationship with mainland China continue to be complex issues, with ongoing tensions and occasional military posturing.

## **7. Present-Day Relations:**

- Mainland China (PRC) views Taiwan as a part of its territory and seeks eventual reunification under the One China Policy. It has consistently opposed any moves toward Taiwan's independence and seeks to isolate Taiwan diplomatically.
- Taiwan maintains its de facto independence and identity, with a separate political system, military, and government. It seeks international recognition and participation in global forums, despite pressure from China.

Countries that Have a Significant Influencing Impact on both Nationalist China (Kuomintang/KMT) and Communist China (Chinese Communist Party/CCP) and Their Relations

### ***i. Topics and related sub-topics***

**Countries that Have a Significant Influencing Impact on both Nationalist China (Kuomintang/KMT) and Communist China (Chinese Communist Party/CCP) and Their Relations**

The history of Communist China and Nationalist China has been influenced significantly by various external forces, with the United States playing a prominent role. Let's delve into some of the key external forces that have interfered, their behavior, and their impact on the subject:

### **1. United States (USA):**

- **Support for Nationalist China:** During the Chinese Civil War, the United States provided substantial military and financial aid to the Nationalist forces led by Chiang Kai-shek. The U.S. saw the KMT as a bulwark against the spread of communism in Asia and viewed them as potential allies in the region.
- **Impact on the Civil War:** U.S. support bolstered the Nationalist military's capabilities, but corruption and internal strife within the KMT also weakened their position. Despite U.S. aid, the Nationalists were ultimately defeated by the Communist forces in 1949.
- **Taiwan Relations Act:** After the Nationalists retreated to Taiwan, the U.S. continued to recognize the ROC as the legitimate government of China until 1979. The Taiwan Relations Act passed in 1979, provided a legal basis for continued unofficial relations with Taiwan after the U.S. shifted diplomatic recognition to the PRC.

## 2. Soviet Union (USSR):

- **Support for Communist China:** The Soviet Union supported the Chinese Communist Party from the early days of its formation. The USSR provided military aid, technical expertise, and political support to the CCP during the Chinese Civil War.
- **Impact on the Civil War:** Soviet support was crucial in strengthening the Communist forces, helping them to modernize their military and establish a strong guerrilla network. However, the CCP also maintained relative independence from Soviet influence and asserted its own leadership in China.
- **Sino-Soviet Split:** In the 1960s, ideological and political differences between the USSR and China led to the Sino-Soviet Split, with both countries competing for leadership in the global communist movement. This rift had significant implications for China's foreign policy and international relations.

## 3. Japanese Occupation (1931-1945):

- **Impact on Chinese Unity:** During World War II, Japan occupied large parts of China, leading to a temporary suspension of the Chinese Civil War. Both the Nationalists and the Communists set aside their differences to form a united front against the Japanese invasion.

- **Legacy and War Crimes:** Japan's brutal occupation of China left a deep scar on the Chinese people and contributed to a shared sense of national humiliation and unity. The memory of Japanese war crimes remains a sensitive issue in Sino-Japanese relations.

#### 4. Cold War Dynamics:

- **Proxy Conflicts:** The Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union influenced events in China. The Chinese Civil War was seen as part of the broader struggle between communism and capitalism, and both superpowers sought to gain influence in post-war China.
- **Korean War (1950-1953):** China intervened in the Korean War in support of North Korea, which was a Soviet-aligned communist state. The war further strained China-U.S. relations and solidified China's alignment with the USSR.

#### 5. Diplomatic Isolation and Recognition:

- **UN Representation:** After the PRC's founding, the United Nations recognized the Communist government as the legitimate representative of China, and the ROC (Taiwan) lost its seat in the UN in 1971.
- **Taiwan's International Status:** Diplomatic recognition of Taiwan has become a sensitive issue for many countries due to pressure from the PRC, which seeks to isolate Taiwan diplomatically and prevent it from gaining widespread recognition as a separate nation.

#### 6. Economic Interactions:

- **Opening Up of China:** After Mao's death, Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms opened up China to foreign investment and trade. The inflow of foreign capital and technology played a crucial role in China's economic development and modernization.
- **Trade Relations with the U.S.:** China's economic rise, its entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001, and its growing trade surplus with the U.S. have been significant factors in shaping China-U.S. relations and have contributed to ongoing trade disputes.



Overall, external forces, especially the United States and the Soviet Union during the early days, played a crucial role in shaping the outcome of the Chinese Civil War and the subsequent development of Communist China and Nationalist China.

Additionally, Cold War dynamics and regional conflicts influenced China's foreign policy and international relations throughout the 20th century. The impact of these external forces continues to be felt in modern China's foreign policy, economic relations, and diplomatic interactions.

## IMPORTANT!

Click the link below and read Content IV. B Part(page 28)

[https://www.un.org/depts/los/doalos\\_publications/LOSBulletins/bulletinpdf/LOS\\_91\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.un.org/depts/los/doalos_publications/LOSBulletins/bulletinpdf/LOS_91_WEB.pdf)

### *c. Additional Information*

As it should be in this particular informing section, I prepared a scenario for you to grasp the differences among possible outcomes and their consequences with the impacts on the involved countries.

I had created this scenario before it happened in our presence. To inspect where the global tension goes because of my worrying character at that time for my educational purposes 😊

Scenario:

Hypothetically, if Nancy Pelosi, the U.S. Speaker of the House of Representatives, were to visit Taiwan, it could have significant implications on the geopolitical landscape and could potentially lead to conflicts between the world's two superpowers, the United States and China.

#### **1. Deterioration of U.S.-China Relations:**

- China views Taiwan as a part of its territory and opposes any actions or visits that it perceives as supporting Taiwan's independence or challenging the One China Policy. A visit by a high-ranking U.S. official to Taiwan would be seen by China as a breach of its red lines and a challenge to its sovereignty claims.
- China's reaction to Pelosi's visit could result in a sharp deterioration of U.S.-China relations, leading to heightened tensions, diplomatic standoffs, and potentially economic repercussions.

## **2. China's Retaliatory Measures:**

- In response to Pelosi's visit, China might take a series of retaliatory measures against the United States and Taiwan. This could include economic sanctions, suspension of diplomatic dialogues, or military posturing in the Taiwan Strait region.
- The situation could escalate into a tit-for-tat scenario, with both countries engaging in reciprocal actions that further strain relations and destabilize the region.

## **3. Taiwan's Security Concerns:**

- While a high-level U.S. visit to Taiwan might be seen as a display of support for the island's democracy and de facto independence, it could also raise security concerns for Taiwan. China might perceive the visit as a signal of U.S. military commitment to Taiwan, potentially increasing the risk of military confrontation.

## **4. Impact on Regional Stability:**

- A Pelosi visit to Taiwan could reverberate throughout the Indo-Pacific region. Countries in the region might be concerned about the escalating tensions between the U.S. and China and could be hesitant to take sides in the dispute.
- The situation could also strain the delicate balance in the South China Sea, where territorial disputes and naval incidents involving China and its neighbors have been a longstanding concern.

## **5. International Response:**

- The international community would likely be closely monitoring the situation. Many countries might face the challenge of balancing their relationships with both the U.S. and China while avoiding entanglement in the conflict.
- The United States' allies in the region might be particularly cautious in their reactions, as they seek to maintain their security partnerships with the U.S. while avoiding antagonizing China.

It is important to note that this scenario is hypothetical, and the potential consequences of such an event would depend on various factors, including the broader geopolitical context at the time,

the specific nature of Pelosi's visit, and the responses of all parties involved. The U.S. has maintained a policy of strategic ambiguity regarding Taiwan, meaning it does not explicitly support independence but has consistently provided arms sales and diplomatic support to the island. Any significant shift in this policy could have profound implications for regional stability and U.S. - China relations.

### **Original Incident, 2nd August 2022:**

Following the arrival of Nancy Pelosi in Taiwan, there have been significant impacts on both sides of the Taiwan-China conflict. For Taiwan, Pelosi's visit represents a show of support from a high-ranking U.S. official, which has bolstered Taiwan's efforts to maintain the safety of the status quo with China while nurturing international relationships. Taiwanese officials, although not commenting directly before Pelosi's arrival, made it clear that they always welcome visits by foreign friends.

The presence of a prominent U.S. congressional leader in Taiwan signals a strong message of solidarity and reaffirms the island's position on the global stage.

However, for China, Pelosi's visit sparked displeasure and took exception to her seniority as House speaker. Beijing seemed to disregard the U.S. separation of powers, believing that President Biden could have ordered Pelosi not to visit Taiwan.

This reaction highlights the sensitivity surrounding Taiwan's international engagements and underscores the ongoing tensions between China and Taiwan.

To mitigate potential conflict or confrontation, Pelosi's flight took a non-direct path from Kuala Lumpur, avoiding the South China Sea and Taiwanese airspace, amid concerns that China might intercept or tail her plane. Despite these precautions, protests and counter-protests emerged outside the Songshan airport and the Grand Hyatt Hotel in Taipei, where Pelosi stayed.

Demonstrators voiced opposing views, with some welcoming Pelosi's visit as a show of support for Taiwan's sovereignty and democracy, while others expressed disapproval and even hostility, labeling her as a warmonger.

The impact of Pelosi's visit on both sides of the Taiwan-China conflict reflects the delicate balance Taiwan seeks to maintain. For Taiwan, it serves as a strategic move to reinforce its international relations and seek support from key allies like the United States. On the other hand, for China, Pelosi's visit exacerbates the long-standing sensitivities and territorial disputes between the two sides. The situation underscores the complexities surrounding Taiwan's efforts to assert its identity and maintain peaceful relations with its powerful neighbor.

As Pelosi and Taiwanese President Tsai Ing-wen address the media together, the world watches

closely to see how these events will influence the dynamics between Taiwan, China, and the international community. The situation presents both challenges and opportunities for the involved parties as they navigate the complexities of the Taiwan-China conflict in the context of broader geopolitical dynamics.

### *i. Case Studies*

#### **Comparison of the Stated Scenario and Original Incident while Referring Positive-Negative Impacts - DOs and DON'Ts:**

Expectations vs. Real Outcomes:

1. Expectation: Nancy Pelosi's visit to Taiwan will bolster Taiwan's efforts to maintain the status quo and nurture international relationships. It will signal a strong message of solidarity and reaffirm Taiwan's position on the global stage. Reality: Pelosi's visit indeed strengthened Taiwan's international relations and showcased support for its sovereignty and democracy. However, it also sparked displeasure from China, highlighting the sensitivities and tensions surrounding Taiwan's international engagements.
2. Expectation: China might react negatively to Pelosi's visit, disregarding the U.S. separation of powers and interpreting it as a challenge to its sovereignty claims over Taiwan. Reality: China did react negatively, expressing objections to Pelosi's visit and viewing it as a breach of its red lines. This reaction further escalated tensions between the U.S. and China.
3. Expectation: There might be protests and counter-protests in Taiwan regarding Pelosi's visit, with some welcoming her as a supporter of Taiwan's sovereignty, while others disapprove and label her as a warmonger. Reality: Demonstrations did take place, with some welcoming Pelosi's visit and others expressing disapproval and hostility. This reflects the contrasting views within Taiwan's society over the sensitive Taiwan-China issue.

Positive Impacts:

- Pelosi's visit strengthened Taiwan's international relationships and showcase support for its sovereignty and democracy.
- It highlighted the importance of maintaining strategic ambiguity and diplomatic support from key allies like the United States to preserve regional stability.

#### Negative Impacts:

- Pelosi's visit triggered displeasure and negative reactions from China, leading to a potential deterioration in U.S.-China relations.
- The visit heightened tensions and raised security concerns in the region, with China perceiving it as a challenge to its sovereignty claims and potentially increasing the risk of military confrontation.
- The situation strained the delicate balance in the South China Sea and could have broader implications for regional stability.
- The international community faced challenges in balancing its relationships with both the U.S. and China while avoiding entanglement in the conflict.

#### Dos:

- Maintain strategic ambiguity in U.S. policy towards Taiwan to avoid provoking China while providing necessary diplomatic and military support to Taiwan.
- Continue efforts to strengthen Taiwan's international relations and assert its identity on the global stage.
- Seek peaceful resolutions to the Taiwan-China conflict through dialogue and diplomatic channels.

#### Don'ts:

- Avoid actions or visits that could be perceived as supporting Taiwan's independence or challenging the One China Policy to prevent further strain in U.S.-China relations.
- Refrain from taking actions that might escalate tensions or provoke retaliatory measures from China.

Overall, the situation underscores the complexities of the Taiwan-China conflict and the importance of careful diplomacy and strategic actions from all parties involved. Balancing relationships with both the U.S. and China while preserving regional stability remains a significant challenge for the international community.

This case study is written by Ulas Odabas.

## ii. *Sample of the Official Document*

Southeast Asian nations have traditionally rejected looking for a bilateral solution with China, the region's main economic and military power. Despite this, one year after the landmark ruling against China's territorial claims, Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte agreed to solve the dispute with China through bilateral talks. Similarly, Vietnam, the most outspoken critic of China, has softened its stance. In April 2018, the government said it would be willing to hold talks with China to resolve disputes in the area "in accordance with international law". ASEAN has been working with China on an official code of conduct to avoid clashes in the disputed waters. A binding agreement has been discussed for years to little avail but in August 2018 it was revealed all the parties had agreed on a single draft negotiating text.

However, I will be providing a sample document for the UNSC even it is not related with our topic.

An official resolution paper which is the official document of the United Nations Security Council regarding a general topic, Maintenance of Peace and International Security, from 29 September 2022

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/605/99/PDF/N2260599.pdf?OpenElement>

## 5. QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

### a. *Focus-tree for the Participants*

### **READ HERE! IMPORTANT!**

If you would ask, "What should I be doing and focusing on for satisfying the committee requirements?"

Here is the answer to it,

First of all, you must read your country's policy regarding this topic in order to learn how you can give relevant decisions or what path you will be following while you try to find solutions to the problem. BECAUSE it shelters too important details in it, and, it is also essential for you to have fun and learn in the committee. Coming to the committee empty-handed without knowing any of its features means nothing but wasting your money.

Secondly, you should be focusing on solving the problems as quickly as possible, otherwise, you will not have enough time to do everything that you are obliged to fulfill the committee requirements.

Finally, in this particular committee I personally want you to create a atmosphere that no one has ever experienced in the MUNs with provided sophisticated MUN procedures mentioned in this study guide.

For instance, pretty much we can say canceling the veto right of a P5(Permanent 5) country can be successional, to achieve that kind of action needed procedure is down below waiting for you to implement the requirements and execute the procedure itself 😊.

### **Suspending or Canceling Veto Rights using the "Uniting for Peace" Resolution 377(a)**

Suspending or canceling the veto rights of the permanent five member states (P5) in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) using the "Uniting for Peace" resolution (UN Resolution 377(a)) is a complex and politically sensitive process. The veto power of the P5 is enshrined in the United Nations Charter and altering this requires extraordinary circumstances. Here's a detailed outline of how this process could theoretically unfold:

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#### **Step 1: Crisis and International Consensus**

1. **Identifying a Crisis:** A significant international crisis arises that threatens global peace and security and requires immediate UNSC action. The crisis should be of such magnitude that it garners broad international consensus that the P5's veto rights need to be suspended or canceled temporarily.

#### **Step 2: Initiating the Process**

2. **General Assembly Appeal:** A coalition of member states, supported by a substantial portion of the General Assembly, collectively appeals for the suspension or cancelation of the P5's veto rights in the face of the crisis. This appeal should be based on the provisions of the "Uniting for Peace" resolution (377(a)).

#### **Step 3: Convening the Emergency Session**

3. **Emergency Special Session:** The General Assembly convenes an emergency special session to address the crisis. The President of the General Assembly, in consultation with member states, determines the need for such a session.

#### Step 4: General Assembly Resolution

4. **Drafting a Resolution:** Member states draft a comprehensive resolution that justifies the suspension or cancelation of the P5's veto rights in the given crisis. The resolution should outline the extraordinary circumstances warranting this action and provide a legal basis for the General Assembly's authority to take such a step.
5. **General Assembly Debate:** During the special session, member states engage in thorough and open debates discussing the merits of the proposed resolution. This debate should be focused on the crisis, the significance of the P5's veto suspension/cancelation, and the broader implications for international peace and security.

#### Step 5: Adoption and Implementation

6. **Resolution Adoption:** Following debates, member states vote on the resolution. The resolution requires a two-thirds majority to be adopted. If the resolution is adopted, it signifies the General Assembly's endorsement of the suspension or cancelation of the P5's veto rights in the given crisis.
7. **Immediate Actions:** Member states undertake the actions outlined in the resolution. This can include mandating the Secretary-General to facilitate the transition, establishing a committee to oversee UNSC decision-making, or other measures to ensure effective decision-making in the absence of veto power.

#### Step 6: Communication with the UNSC

8. **Communicating the Decision:** The General Assembly officially communicates its decision to the UNSC, informing the Council of the resolution's adoption and the subsequent suspension or cancelation of the P5's veto rights for the specified period.

#### Step 7: Reassessment and Restoration

9. **Continuous Monitoring:** The General Assembly monitors the situation closely to assess the effectiveness of the veto suspension/cancelation and its impact on addressing the crisis.



- 10. Reassessment and Restoration:** After the crisis is resolved and the situation stabilizes, the General Assembly can reassess the need for the veto suspension/cancellation. A new resolution, backed by a two-thirds majority, could be adopted to restore the P5's veto rights.
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**Note:** This process is highly theoretical and complex. It involves altering fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and would require unprecedented international consensus and cooperation. The practical implementation of such a process would likely face numerous challenges and diplomatic hurdles, given the significant political implications involved.

### **Session 1: Understanding the Complexities**

- 1. Background Briefing:* Gain an overview of the historical, geographical, and geopolitical aspects of the South China Sea conflict. Understand the claims, disputes, and key players involved.
  - 2. Historical Context:* Discuss the historical factors that have contributed to the current situation, including colonial legacies, territorial claims, and conflicting interpretations of international law.
  - 3. Territorial Claims and Disputes:* Examine the various territorial claims in the South China Sea and the overlapping Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). Discuss the impact of these claims on regional stability and maritime trade.
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### **Session 2: International Law and Dispute Resolution**

- 1. UNCLOS and International Law:* Explore the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and its relevance to the South China Sea conflict. Analyze the legal interpretations of maritime entitlements, including territorial waters, EEZs, and continental shelves.
- 2. Arbitration and Diplomacy:* Debate the merits and challenges of using international arbitration and diplomatic negotiations to resolve the disputes. Discuss the role of UNCLOS Annex VII arbitration in settling disputes.

*3. Role of Regional Organizations:* Evaluate the contributions of regional organizations such as ASEAN in promoting dialogue and conflict resolution among claimant states. Assess the effectiveness of these efforts in mitigating tensions.

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### **Session 3: Security Implications and Geopolitical Dynamics**

*1. Military Build-up and Strategic Interests:* Analyze the military activities, island-building, and naval presence in the South China Sea. Discuss how these actions affect regional security dynamics and broader global interests.

*2. Balance of Power:* Examine the evolving balance of power in the region and its impact on the conflict. Explore the alliances and partnerships that have emerged as a response to the South China Sea situation.

*3. Economic and Environmental Concerns:* Consider the economic significance of the South China Sea for trade, energy resources, and fisheries. Discuss potential environmental risks arising from the conflict and the importance of sustainable resource management.

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### **Session 4: Building Paths to Peace and Cooperation**

*1. Confidence-Building Measures:* Propose confidence-building measures that could help reduce tensions and promote trust among claimant states. Discuss the role of transparency, joint resource development, and naval protocols.

*2. Multilateral Dialogue:* Deliberate on the potential benefits of establishing a multilateral platform for sustained dialogue among claimant states. Consider the role of Track II diplomacy in fostering understanding.

*3. Humanitarian and Cultural Collaboration:* Explore avenues for humanitarian cooperation, disaster relief, and cultural exchanges among the countries involved. Highlight how such collaboration can contribute to stability and mutual understanding.

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### **Session 5: Crafting a Comprehensive Resolution**

*1. Drafting Resolutions:* Collaboratively draft resolutions that address various dimensions of the South China Sea conflict, incorporating the discussions from previous sessions. Consider mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing any agreements reached.

2. *Seeking Consensus*: Negotiate the proposed resolutions and work towards achieving consensus among the UNSC member states. Address concerns, suggest amendments, and build a collective understanding.

3. *A Path Forward*: Conclude the committee by adopting a comprehensive resolution that outlines strategies for conflict resolution, confidence-building, and cooperative measures in the South China Sea. Emphasize the importance of upholding international law and ensuring regional stability.

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Remember, your role as participants is to engage in constructive debates, propose innovative solutions, and collaborate towards a resolution that contributes to lasting peace and stability in the South China Sea region. Your diverse perspectives and willingness to find common ground will be key to the success of this committee.

***b. Questions the Resolution Should Address and How to Write a Proper Resolution Paper 101***

Resolutions begin with "Whereas" statements, which provide the basic facts and reasons for the resolution, and conclude with "Resolved" statements, identifying the specific proposal for the requestor's course of action. One of the most common questions I get from newer delegates and teachers is how to write a resolution. A resolution contains all the proposed solutions to a topic. Learning to write a resolution is very important because the ultimate goal of the committee sessions is for delegates to come up with written solutions to the problems they are trying to solve. The primary authors of the resolution will also be recognized as the leaders in the committee which distinguishes them from everyone else for awards. This Model UN Made Easy article will explain the basic "who, what, when, where, and why" of a resolution. It will then show what a resolution looks like and explain how to write one. It will also explain how to make amendments to a resolution. Finally, it will provide some tips to get started on writing a resolution. Basics of a Resolution Who: Who writes a resolution? Any delegate in the committee can write a resolution (although in rare instances an observer state is not allowed to directly write a resolution). The author of a resolution is called a sponsor. Most resolutions have multiple sponsors because it takes a group of countries to share good ideas and come to a consensus. Some conferences allow delegates to sponsor multiple resolutions for each topic while others only allow delegates to sponsor one per topic. What: What is a resolution? A resolution is a document that contains all the issues that the committee wants to solve and the proposed solutions to that issues. It's called a resolution because that's what the United Nations calls the documents they produce (here are some real UN General Assembly resolutions). Technically, the resolution should be called a draft resolution before it is voted upon and then called a resolution after it is successfully passed during the voting bloc. When/Where: When and where are

resolutions written? Most conferences require students to write resolutions during the conference. Specifically, resolutions are usually written during unmoderated caucus (sometimes called informal caucus) where delegates are free to roam around the committee to collaborate on ideas with each other, and sometimes students work outside in hallways or computer labs as well. Resolution writing becomes more focused during the latter sessions of the committee when different country policies are clear and different ideas have been mentioned already. These conferences will not allow any pre-written resolutions. A few conferences have “docket-style” debates. This is when students are required to submit resolutions to the conference in advance and the chairs pick the best ones and put them into a docket. The delegates focus only on the resolutions in the docket when they get to the conference and work on amending them.

Why: The ultimate purpose of a committee session is to pass a resolution. All the speeches, debates, negotiations, and teamwork are supposed to lead up to a resolution that contains all the proposed solutions to the issue. The resolution(s) that the majority of the committee agrees upon will be passed during the voting bloc and the sponsors will be informally commended for building consensus on good ideas. Most conferences allow multiple resolutions to pass as long as they do not contradict each other, but a few conferences allow only one resolution to pass.

### Sample Resolution;

Resolution GA/3/1.1

#### General Assembly Third Committee

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: “Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies”

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period]**

A resolution is simple to write. It has three main parts: the heading, the pre-ambulatory clauses, and the operative clauses. We'll break down the example above into these three parts below.

## 1. Heading

The heading contains four pieces of information: the committee name, the sponsors, the signatories, and the topic (not necessarily in that order depending on each individual conference's rules).

Resolution GA/3/1.1

**General Assembly Third Committee**

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The committee name and topic should be self-explanatory. The sponsors are the authors of the resolution. The signatories are other delegates in the committee who do not necessarily agree with the resolution but would like to see it debated. Most conferences require a minimum number or percentage of sponsors and signatories (or a combination of both) before a resolution can be presented — this encourages consensus-building. You will also notice some numbering (on the top right corner in the example). This is usually provided by the committee chair and is just a way to number the different resolutions — usually by the order they are received or approved — so that delegates can easily differentiate or reference them.

## 2. Pre-ambulatory clauses

The pre-ambulatory clauses state all the issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue. It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the issue. Pre-ambulatory clauses can include:

- Past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions related to the topic
- Past regional, non-governmental, or national efforts in resolving this topic
- References to the UN Charter or other international frameworks and laws
- Statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency
- General background information or facts about the topic, its significance, and its impact.

The General Assembly,

**Reminding** all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

**Reaffirming** its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

**Noting** with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

**Stressing** the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

It's very simple to write pre-ambulatory clauses. First, take a statement that you want to write about (perhaps an issue you want to solve or a specific fact from one of the five bullet points above). You then take that statement, combine it with an underlined pre-ambulatory phrase, and end it with a comma. Here are some example pre-ambulatory phrases from UNA-USA's website that you can choose from;

### Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

For example, my country wants to address the issue of how HIV/AIDS has spread rapidly in sub-Saharan Africa. I pick a pre-ambulatory phrase from above — I'll use "Alarmed by" — and then I combine it to say:

Alarmed by the 17% increase in HIV/AIDS contraction among sub-Saharan African countries in the past five years,

Strategy Tip: In general, you want fewer pre-ambulatory clauses than operative clauses. More operative clauses convey that you have more solutions than you have problems.

### 3. Operative clauses:

Operative clauses state the solutions that the sponsors of the resolution propose to resolve the issues. The operative clauses should address the issues specifically mentioned in the pre-ambulatory clauses above it.

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period]**

It's very simple to write an operative clause. First, take a solution that you want to include in the draft resolution. You then take that solution, combine it with an underlined operative phrase, and end it with a semicolon (the last operative clause ends with a period). Operative clauses are also numbered. This differentiates them from pre-ambulatory clauses, helps show logical progression

in the resolution, and makes the operative clauses easy to refer to in speeches and comments. Here are some example operative phrases from UNA-USA's website that you can choose from:



### Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

For example, my first solution is to distribute low-cost medicines for HIV/AIDS to sub-Saharan African countries. I pick an operative phrase from above — I'll use "Calls upon" — and then I combine it and number it to say:

1. Calls upon the developed countries and major pharmaceutical countries to provide low-cost, generic medicines for HIV/AIDS to sub-Saharan African countries;

**Strategy Tip:** Usually more details in an operative clause will make it stronger or at least make the idea clear to other delegates. A simple way to strengthen each operative clause is to answer the "who, what, when, where, why, and how" of each resolution. These details can be broken down into sub-operative clauses underneath the main operative clause.

### Amendments

Approved draft resolutions are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that **adds, deletes or changes** an operative clause in a draft resolution. The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change the operative clauses (the pre-ambulatory clauses cannot be modified).

There are two types of amendments:



1. A **friendly amendment** is a change to the draft resolution that all sponsors agree with. After the amendment is signed by all of the draft resolution's sponsors and approved by the committee chair, it will be automatically incorporated into the resolution.

2. An **unfriendly amendment** is a change that some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors do not support and must be voted upon by the committee. This also refers to delegates who did not write this resolution at all but see potential in it as long as several changes are made to it. The sponsors of the amendment will need to obtain a required number of signatories in order to introduce it. Prior to voting on the draft resolution, the committee votes on all unfriendly amendments.

Writing an amendment is very simple. All you have to do is make an operative clause that adds, deletes or changes an operative clause in a draft resolution. Examples include:

- Adds an operative clause that reads “14. Encourages all Latin American countries to...
- Deletes operative clause 9.
- Changes operative clause 1 to read “1. Calls upon the Red Cross to provide low-cost medicines...”

## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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