



“More than ever before in human history, we share a common destiny. We can master it only if we face it together. And that, my friends, is why we have the United Nations.”

-Kofi Annan

Dear delegates,

It is my utmost privilege to welcome you to the fourth session of the La Martiniere Calcutta Model United Nations. LMCMUN 2013 is scheduled to take place over three days, from the 18th - 20th of May 2013. After 3 hugely successful conferences, LMCMUN 2013 is the biggest one yet, boasting of six diverse committees and over 300 delegates from across the country and abroad. We at La Martiniere are assiduously working towards making this conference nonpareil in every respect, and I can assure you that you have been placed in the hands of a very capable Secretariat that wants nothing less than to ensure an incredible experience for each one of you.

The United Nations is the foremost body for maintaining peace and security in our discordant, conflict-ridden world. Now more than ever, at a time when almost every nation has access to nuclear weapons, the UN's mediation and perspicacity is required to maintain harmony among nations and preclude disasters of prodigious proportions. With the official recognition of Palestinian statehood, the financial crisis in Europe, and the USA's decision to withdraw from Afghanistan, the dynamics of world politics are mercurial, and the necessity of the UN cannot, for even one second, be undermined.

Model United Nations is an activity that has ferociously gained popularity, especially in India, over the past few years. Simulating various committees of the UN as well as other governmental and non-state actors, Model United Nations presents delegates with a very demanding form of debate: delegates must display virtuosity in the arts of negotiation and deliberation, while simultaneously being intransigent with their respective country's policies. This they must do keeping the ultimate goal of international peace and security, the primary objective of the United Nations, in mind, as they work collaboratively with other delegates. Our school instantaneously gravitated towards this avant-garde style of debate,

attending conferences across India and even abroad, to the extent that we hosted the first ever Model United Nations conference in East India, LMCMUN 2009.

This year LMCMUN plays host to six very challenging committees which will test delegates to the limits of their abilities. With 3 conventional committees, 2 specialized agencies and a special summit, this conference offers a geopolitically eclectic ensemble of agendas where delegates will be required to debate topics ranging from the situation in the United States of America post 9/11, to the covert operations of the Soviet Union's Secret Service, and even the tumultuous situation prevalent in the state of Syria.

Delegates, I cannot express enough how exhilarated I am about this conference, and I can only hope you share this sentiment. We look forward to seeing you at a very highly anticipated LMCMUN 2013 and hope you have an unparalleled experience. Please feel free to contact any member of the Secretariat - the board or the administrative team - with any queries you might have regarding our conference. I once again welcome you to La Martiniere and LMCMUN, and to those of you who are attending our conference from outside the city, we hope you have an enjoyable stay.

Remember, delegates, with great power comes great responsibility. The fate of the world is in your hands. This is your symphony, and the world is your orchestra.

Sincerely,

Yamir Tainwala
Secretary-General
La Martiniere Calcutta Model United Nations 2013.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Yamir Tainwala

Deputy Secretary-General: Rishabh Bajoria

Chairpersons:

The United States National Security Council: Ananya Kumar Nigam

Special Summit on Syria: Rishabh Bajoria

General Assembly 1 - Disarmament and International Security: Aakash Bhattacharya

KGB: Ritika Biswas

United Nations Security Council: Namrata Caleb

General Assembly 3 - Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs Committee: Raisa O'Brien

Faculty Advisors:

Mrs. M. Seth

Mrs. I. Chakraborty
Mrs K. Churiwalla
Mrs. Tewari

Heads of Administration:

Nikhil Seth
Farhan Zaki
Devansh Khaitan

RULES AND PROCEDURE

RULES GOVERNING GENERAL CODE OF CONDUCT:

DRESS CODE FOR DELEGATES:

All delegates should be in Western Business Attire during the conference. However, if this is not possible, delegates may attend conference in their school uniforms. On the second day of conference, delegates have the option of wearing Indian formal attire. Please note that all delegates must be dressed decently, and any delegate wearing casual clothes or in indecent attire may be asked to leave the conference. It is only at the delegate dance on the second day of conference that delegates may be dressed in casual attire/semiformal clothes. However, all delegates must make sure that they dress decently, keeping in mind that they are students attending an educational conference.

IDENTITY CARDS:

Delegates as well as faculty advisors will be provided with identity cards at the start of the first day of conference. They are expected to wear these throughout the conference. In case of loss or misplacement, the administration must be informed, so that a new identity card may be issued immediately.

COURTESY:

All delegates must show courtesy to the members of the Secretariat as well as to the fellow delegates. The Secretary General or the concerned Chairperson will call to order any delegate who fails to act accordingly.

RESTRICTIONS:

The following items cannot be carried or consumed in the La Martiniere for Boys and La Martiniere for Girls campuses:

Any tobacco products
Alcohol
Drugs
Weapons

All acts of theft or vandalism will be reported to the police immediately. The administration of La Martiniere for Boys and La Martiniere for Girls as well as the Secretariat of LMCMUN 2013 reserve the right to remove any person from the premises of the two schools.

RULES GOVERNING CODE OF CONDUCT WITHIN COMMITTEE:

LANGUAGE: English will be the official and working language of the conference.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF:

The Chairperson 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. Subject to these rules, the executive board will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Chairperson will direct discussions, accord the right to speak, put questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Chairperson may temporarily transfer his/her duties to another member of the Executive Board or of the general Secretariat. The Executive Board may also advise delegations on the course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Executive Board will, at all times, be responsible to the Secretary General. In case of a dispute, the decision of the Secretary General will be final and binding.

STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT:

Any member of the Secretariat may at any time make either written or oral statements to the committee.

PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS:

A guest speaker, expert witness, or representative of an entity that is neither a member of the committee nor an accredited observer may address a committee only with the prior approval of the Chairperson of that committee.

APPEAL:

A delegate may appeal any decision of the Chairperson, with the exception of those matters for which the Committee Rules of Procedure explicitly prohibit appeal, immediately. The Chairperson may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. The appeal will then be put to a vote, and the decision of the Chairperson will stand unless overruled by a two-thirds majority. The Chairperson has ultimate discretion on any ruling, whether it is appealed successfully or not.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES:

No laptops, cell phones, or other electronic devices may be used in the Committee room during formal debate. Such devices may be used outside the Committee room at any time, or in the Committee room during an unmoderated caucus.

QUORUM:

Quorum for the conference is set at 10 percent of the members of the committee. A roll call will be taken as and when the board deems necessary. In case quorum fails, the committee session will be suspended at the discretion of the Chairperson.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE:

ROLL CALL:

Delegates in committee may either be only 'Present', or be 'Present and voting'. When a delegate says that he/she is present and voting, then he/she cannot abstain from voting on a resolution. On the other hand, a delegate who is only present may abstain from voting. All observer nations can only be 'Present'

OPENING, SUSPENDING, ADJOURNING AND CLOSING DEBATE: At the start of committee, after roll call has taken place, a delegate may motion to open debate. A motion for suspension of debate is in order whenever the committee has to break for lunch or tea or at the end of the first two days of conference. A motion to adjourn will not be in order until three quarters of the time scheduled for the last session have elapsed. The Moderator may rule such motions dilatory; this decision is not subject to appeal. When in order, such a motion will not be debated but will be immediately put to a vote and will require a simple majority to pass. A motion to close debate is in order at the end of committee on the third day of conference.

SETTING THE AGENDA:

A motion to set the agenda is introduced on the floor once roll call has been taken, and committee has been declared open. For committees with dual agendas (namely the SOCHUM) there will be a debate to set the agenda:-

- Two speakers lists will be established, one in favor of the motion, and one opposed to the motion and in favor of the other topic. The Committee will hear alternating speakers from these lists. No motions for moderated or unmoderated caucuses are permitted during this time.
- A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard at least two speakers for the motion and two against, or when one of the speakers lists is exhausted.
- When debate is closed, the Committee will proceed to an immediate vote on the motion. A simple majority is required for passage. If the motion fails, the other Topic Area will automatically be placed before the Committee.
- When voting procedure is complete on the first Topic Area, the second Topic Area is automatically placed before the Committee.
- In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General or his or her representative may call upon a Committee to table debate on the current Topic Area so that the more urgent matter may be attended to immediately. Under such circumstances, a delegate may motion to table the topic and temporarily set the agenda to the crisis situation. After a resolution has been passed on the crisis, the Committee will return to debate on the tabled topic. Until a resolution has passed, the Committee may return to debate on the tabled Topic Area only at the discretion of the Secretary-General or his or her representative.

GENERAL FLOW OF DEBATE:

After the Agenda has been set, the general speakers list will be open throughout the duration of committee, except as interrupted by procedural points or motions, caucuses, discussion of amendments, and introduction of working papers as well as draft resolutions. Speaker

rs may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any working paper or any draft resolution currently on the floor. A draft resolution can only be referred to as such once it has been introduced to the committee.

SPEAKERS LIST:

The speakers' list, once opened, remains open throughout the duration of the conference.

Delegates

may add their names to the speakers list either by raising their placards when asked by the chairperson to do so, or by writing chits to the executive board. There are 2 kinds of speakers lists namely the general and special speakers list. While the general speakers list remains open throughout committee, the special speakers list is opened for the purpose of discussing an emergency situation at hand, and is closed once the emergency problem at hand has been solved.

Speaking Time: When the speakers list has been opened, the time allotted to each speaker is automatically deemed to be one minute and thirty seconds.

Yields: A speaker who has time left after finishing his/her speech may yield the remaining time in the following ways:

Yield to another delegate: Any remaining time will be given to another delegate, who may not, however, then yield any remaining time. To turn the floor over to a co--delegate is not considered a yield.

Yield to questions: the chairpersons will select Questioners and limited to one question each. Follow up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the chairperson. The number of questioners chosen will depend on the amount of time left.

Yield to the chair: Such a yield should be made if the delegate has finished speaking and does not wish his or her speech to be subject to comments. The Moderator will then move on with committee proceedings.

COMMENTS:

If a substantive speech is followed by no yields, the Moderator may recognize two delegations, other than the initial speaker, to comment for thirty seconds each on the specific content of the speech just completed. Commenters may not yield. No comments will be in order during debate on procedural motions, moderated caucus, or debate on amendments.

POINTS:

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

Point of Order: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper use of parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately ruled upon by the Moderator in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Moderator may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper; such a decision cannot be appealed. 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 when the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chairperson a question regarding the Rules of Procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.

RIGHT TO REPLY:

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may request the Chairperson to grant him/her the Right to Reply. If granted, the Right of Reply takes form of a thirty-second speech. Delegates are requested to employ the Right to Reply with utmost discretion.

MODERATED CAUCUS:

The purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. The delegate motioning for a moderated caucus must specify a topic, a speaking time, and an overall time limit for the caucus. Such a motion requires a simple majority to pass. If no delegates wish to speak, the moderated caucus will immediately conclude, even if time remains in the caucus.

UNMODERATED CAUCUS:

An unmoderated caucus temporarily suspends formal debate and allows delegates to discuss ideas informally in the committee room. It is generally used for lobbying as well as for formulating working papers and resolutions. The delegate making the motion should specify the time period and the purpose of the unmoderated caucus. A simple majority is required for such a motion to be passed.

RULES GOVERNING PAPERWORK:

POSITION PAPERS:

All delegates must submit a position paper before 12:00 am on the 1st of May. A position paper is very important, as it is the first piece of paperwork that a del

delegate submits to the chairperson, and is important in determining the first impression of the delegate. It is generally divided into 3 parts - a basic introduction of the topic/background, the delegate's country policy on the topic, and solutions to the given problems.

WORKING PAPERS:

Delegates may propose working papers for Committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of resolutions and need not be written in resolution format. Working papers need to be approved by the Executive Board before they can be copied, and discussed in committee. A working paper does not have any signatories and can have a maximum of 4 authors (as will be decided by the chair). A working paper requires a simple majority for it to be passed in committee. A committee can pass multiple working papers on various issues within the purview of the agenda.

RESOLUTIONS:

Introduction: A draft resolution is introduced on the floor in committee when it receives the approval of the Executive Board. For a resolution to be approved, it must have not more than 4 sponsors/authors (upon the discretion of the chair; varies from committee to committee), and signatories (which may vary from committee to committee). A draft resolution may be introduced by one of the delegates in committee once it has been approved, and has been copied and distributed.

Formatting: The Draft Resolution must be formatted in the following manner:

Name of Draft Resolution: name such as 1.1 must be given to the Draft Resolution.

Committee: name of the committee organ in which the resolution is introduced.

Topic: the topic area of the committee that the resolution has been written on.

Sponsors: list of countries that have authored the resolution.

Signatories: list of countries that have signed the draft (those who wish to discuss it).

(Refer to the below provided sample draft resolution for further clarifications.)

Preambulatory Clauses:

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and generally highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a (called a preambulatory phrase and ends with a comma.

Preambulatory clauses can include:

References to the UN Charter; Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion; Mentions of statements made by the Secretary--

General or a relevant UN body or agency; Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

Sample Preambulatory Phrases:

Affirming	Emphasizing	Further recalling
Alarmed by	Expecting	Guided by
Approving	Expressing its appreciation	Having adopted

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

Operative Clauses:

Operative clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. Each operative clause begins with a verb (called an operative phrase) and ends with a semicolon. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression, with each containing a single idea or proposal, and are always numbered. If a clause requires further explanation, bulleted lists set off by letters or roman numerals can also be used. After the last operative clause, the resolution ends in a period (shown by the use of a full stop).

Sample Operative Phrases:

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

Emendments: The basic purpose of an emendment is to correct grammatical or syntax errors in a resolution. An emendment can be introduced at the time a draft resolution is being discussed, before it has been put to vote.

Amendments: An amendment involves introducing a substantial change in a draft resolution either by amending an already existing clause or by adding a new clause. Amendments are of two kinds:

Friendly amendments: A friendly amendment is one that all the sponsors of a resolution support. The amendment must be submitted in writing to the executive board, and must be signed by all the sponsors of the draft resolution. Once approved by the Executive Board, no voting takes place on such a resolution.

Unfriendly amendments: An unfriendly amendment is one that all the sponsors do not support. In this case, the authors of the amendment have to get the number of signatories, which a draft resolution requires. Once the Executive Board approves the amendment, it w

ill be discussed and voted upon, before final voting on the draft resolution in question takes place.

Reordering Resolutions: The default order in which resolutions are voted on is the order in which they were introduced. After debate on a topic has been closed, a delegate may motion to change the order in which resolutions on the Committee floor will be voted on. Such a motion must specify a desired order. Once such a motion has been made, the Moderator will accept alternative proposals for ordering. This motion takes precedence over a motion to divide the question on a resolution. Proposals will be voted on in the order in which they were received and require a simple majority to pass; once a proposal has been passed, all others are discarded and resolutions will be voted on in that order.

Voting: Voting on resolutions in LMCMUN will be done by roll call only. For any draft resolution to pass, it requires a two-third majority vote in favour of it. There will be 3 rounds of voting. Delegates may answer roll call with a 'yes', 'yes with rights', 'no', 'no with rights', 'pass' (applicable only for the first two rounds) or with an 'abstention'. When a delegate answers with a 'yes with rights' or a 'no with rights', it means that the delegate has given the vote despite it going against his/her country's policy to do so.

At the end of the second round of voting, such delegates will be allowed to give short 30 second speeches to justify their decision. Any delegate who had answered the roll call on the first day of committee with a 'present and voting' cannot abstain from voting on a draft resolution.

Precedence: Motions will be considered in the following order of preference. If a point or motion is on the floor, points or motions lower on this list are out of order.

1) Parliamentary Points

- a) Points that may interrupt a speaker:
 - i. Points of Personal Privilege
 - ii. Points of Order
- b) Points in order only when the floor is open:
 - i. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry

2) Procedural motions that are not debatable:

- a) Adjournment of the Meeting
- b) Suspension of the Meeting
- c) Unmoderated Caucus
- d) Moderated Caucus
- e) Motion to change the speaking time
- f) Introduction of a draft resolution
- g) Introduction of an amendment

3) Procedural motions that are applicable to a resolution or amendment under consideration:

- a) Closure of Debate
- b) Postponement of Debate
- c) Reordering Resolutions

4) Substantive motions:

- a) Amendments
- b) Resolution
- c) Other procedural motions

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER:

Topic: Violence against Women

Country: The Kingdom of Denmark

Committee: United Nations Human Rights Commission

Delegate: Aditya Chatterjee

School: La Martiniere for Boys

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states, “no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.” Although this doctrine was adopted in 1948, the world has fallen quite short of this goal. Violence against women pervades all states and it is the duty of the international community to ensure that all persons are afforded equality and respect. Despite cooperative efforts at combating gross human rights abuses, such as the adoption of the Declaration the Elimination of Violence against Women, the United Nations has not been able to alleviate the injustice women worldwide experience daily. The Kingdom of Denmark believes that in order to end violence against women, nations must look to empower women in all aspects of society. This includes promoting equal gender roles in government, civil society, education and business. However, Denmark also recognizes the need to combat human rights abuses against women as they occur, and no nation is immune to gender violence.

COUNTRY POLICY

In 2002, the Danish Government launched an extensive action plan to combat domestic violence against women. The plan includes measures to help treat abused women, identify and prosecute the perpetrators, and incorporate professional medical and psychological staff into the rehabilitation process. The action plan currently reaches out to both governmental and nongovernmental groups on the local level throughout the nation.

The Danish Centre for Human Rights in Copenhagen, Denmark’s foremost national human rights institution, also promotes and protects human rights. Based on the Centre’s research, Denmark’s parliament can promote human rights-based legislation and education/awareness programs throughout the nation. The Centre also addresses the UN Commission on Human Rights annually regarding human rights developments in Denmark and internationally. Denmark has no record of committing major human rights violations, most importantly any targeted at women. In its 2003 Annual Report, Amnesty International also found no human rights violations against Danish women.

Women are invaluable to Denmark's society and have achieved significant economic and social gains in the 20th century. Currently, 75 percent of medical students in Denmark are women.

SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM

Denmark is confident that this Commission can bring about an end to violence against women without compromising the sovereignty of member states. Education remains perhaps the most useful tool in protecting victims of gender-based violence. Governments, UN agencies, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) can plan a coordinated campaign that educates national populations on the various ways women are violently targeted. Similarly, harmful traditions, such as honor killings and female genital mutilation, must be stopped by reforming traditional views of women in society. Children of both sexes need to be taught at an early age to value the rights of women in order to prevent such violence in their generation.

Another way to stop gender violence would be to reproach member states that consistently violate treaties such as the Convention on Political Rights of Women (1952), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993). Although this Committee cannot impose sanctions, it can pass resolutions verbally condemning states that commit human rights violations. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights can also meet with representatives of governments that violate the above treaties to discuss possible solutions.

In order to prevent gender violence, nations must work together to build a culture of support, equality and community. As such, the Kingdom of Denmark looks forward to offering its support, in whatever form possible, to nations firmly committed to ending violence against women in all its forms.

SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION:

Draft Resolution 1.1

Committee: Security Council

Topic Area: Situation in North Korea

Sponsors: France, Nigeria

Signatories: Austria, Brazil, Bosnia, China, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Russia, Turkey, UK, Uganda

The Security Council,

Emphasizing the need for the United Nations and the international community to support consolidation of mutual trust between the two parties,

Reaffirming Resolution 1927 of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which tackle the explosion incident in Pyongyang on 5th June 2010,

Noting with deep concern the ongoing violence and consequent deterioration of the humanitarian aid situation and humanitarian access to populations in need, and reiterating its deep concern about the security of civilians and humanitarian aid workers, and calling upon both parties in Korea Peninsula to cease offensive actions immediately and to refrain from further violent attacks,

Recalling relevant resolutions that has been made, including Resolution 825(1993), Resolution 1540 (2004) and Resolution 1695 (2006) and Resolution 1874(2009), especially with the part that recalls Statement underlined the need for all Member States to resolve peacefully in accordance with the Charter any problems in that context threatening or disrupting the maintenance of regional and global stability,

Bearing in mind the collective support of the NPT and the commitment given in the Treaty, DPRK cannot have a status as a nuclear-weapon state in all aspects in accordance to the NPT, Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence, and territorial integrity of the DPRK and to the cause of peace, stability, and security throughout the region,

1. Stresses its deep concern, condolence and denunciation of the recent security event concerning the attacks of the Cheonan naval ship of the Republic of Korea (RoK) navy, and that the attack has brutally violated the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the party in charge of the hustle movement shall be strictly condemned by the international society;
2. Authorizes neutral surveillance team to survey inspection report of several national governments on the Cheonan naval ship incident, as well as the obligation clarification and negotiation of the incident, which:
 - a. Be directly responsible to the Security Council (UNSC) by reports every 10 days to the council about the incident,
 - b. Includes representatives of the Security Council,
 - c. Includes representatives of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee of the General Assembly (SPECPOL) and other relevant committees of the UN,
 - d. Includes professionals from International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and other responsible UN agencies,
 - e. includes representatives of relevant states including RoK, Democratic People Republic of Korea (DPRK), Russian Federation (RF), People Republic of China (PRC), Japan and the United States of America (USA),
 - f. Invites concerning NGOs as consultants and witnesses such as the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP);
3. Demands the government of DPRK and RoK to comply with the resolution 1927 of the UNSC on solving the dispute and tension caused by the explosion incident in Pyongyang on 5th June 2010;
4. Reiterates the demand stressed in previous resolution 1874 to DPRK to return to the Six Party Talks immediately without preconditions;
5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

DIRECTIVES and COMMUNIQUEs:

Kindly note that two kinds of paperwork (in addition to draft resolutions) can be passed in the Security Council, the United States National Security Council, and the KGB. They are:

DIRECTIVES:

A Directive is a document that orders that an official action be taken. It is like a Resolution in a typical MUN committee, except it is more direct, less formal, and should be used several times throughout the conference, not just at the end of debate.

A detailed and well thought out Directive will maximize the impact of any actions you are taking, for better or for worse. Directives must be written in resolution format.

These directives must also be passed to solve the immediate crises which committee will be confronted with during the conference.

Each directive will require a certain number of signatories to be brought up for debate in committee (as will be decided by the chair) and must be passed with a simple majority to ensure that it is implemented.

Kindly note that on the final day of committee, a draft resolution must be introduced by committee taking into account all the various crises which the committee has been presented with during the 3 days of conference.

COMMUNIQUEs: These are official messages, formal diplomatic requests, proposals, or demands to other states, non-state actors, individuals, or entities, which represent the committee as a whole. A communiqué must be issued, for example, to officially propose some sort of agreement or accord to another organization.

A communiqué will require a simple majority vote to be implemented.

Example of a communiqué -

To the Emperor of Japan:

We demand an immediate, unconditional surrender by all Japanese forces within 48 hours, or we shall be forced to unleash unimaginable devastation upon your cities. - The Allies

***Please note that there will be slight variations in procedure for the United States National Security Council and the KGB. Kindly refer to their respective study guides for details.**

VENUE, TRANSPORTATION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

The venue for LMCMUN 2013 will be the campuses of La Martiniere for Boys and La Martiniere for Girls schools. The conference will be held on 18th, 19th and 20th May, 2013, and there will be an orientation ceremony for all out-station delegates on 17th May. Transportation to and from the school, as well as to and from the airport/train station will be provided by the LMCMUN Administration.

Lunch for all 3 days of conference as well as dinner for the second day will be provided by the LMCMUN Administration

A liability form will shortly be up on the site. All delegates must fill this form. These forms must be scanned and mailed to our email id(lmcmun2013@gmail.com), or can be submitted by the school team on the first day of conference at the time of desk registrations.

