

BACKGROUND GUIDE

Historic Council



DESMUN
DEUTSCHE SCHULE MODEL
UNITED NATIONS



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A WELCOME MESSAGE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Dear delegates,

Welcome to DESMUN VII. It was but many hours of work what ended up in the realization of this model of the United Nations. There are also many the people involved in this project. Not only the General Secretary and the Directive Board, but also the entire press and logistics teams. Also the Deutsche Schule United Nations Verein (DesUNV) and, last but not least, you delegates. To all of the members of this model, thank you very much.

It is us, from whatever position we occupy, either delegate, Secretary General or the ones in charge of press and logistics in any commission, the ones that make the realization of this model possible. And there are thousands of reasons, but the truth is that we are all here because we want to be. We are those willing to take action. To think. To do. We are the future of a world filled with problems, corruption and hatred, but also an intelligent world, a world full of goodness and a world that is, without a doubt, improvable. That is what we have to do. We are those who are going to fight for a better future for the outcast and all of them who's rights have been violated. I am proud of being one of these people and, even more, of being surrounded by these people. Of the brave ones that fight, that make their voice mean something, of those preparing to change the world and of those who are already changing it. I am even prouder of having gathered all these people to talk about all these topics. That is why, you should also be proud of yourselves and everyone around you right now, for it is us, it is you, who are making that change. We are the young people to want to change the world. A generation that wants to take it to a healthier, more free and fair place. And we, who are now young, are going to make it.

This model of the United Nations is, without a doubt, the beginning of many in their political formation. It is the promise of immersion in the real world and the first tool to accomplish that goal of making it better. To some, it could lose its value for the reason of being a simulation, nevertheless, is that exact thing what makes it a perfect academic exercise for the beginning of anyone's political formation. This model is then the perfect place to raise your voice and to learn how to do it properly.

DESMUN VII represents the end of the school life of many. Even though it is not my case, I consider important to extend to the same a special word of gratitude. It is also the beginning of a new time for many others, for whose first model is this one. To all of them, thank you for your bravery. And to everyone who is coming back to DESMUN, thank you for returning, thank you for loving it and, over all, thank you for giving me your trust to make it happen.

Last but not least, to all of them that have accompanied me in my life inside DESMUN, I thank you for always being here. To Antonia Diaz, my predecessor as Secretary General, to Jorge Mancera and Felipe Cuéllar, academic directors of the model, to Carolina Piwek, president of the Deutsch Schule United Nations Verein and my unconditional partner in models of the United Nations, to the Directive Board and every single one of you delegates, thank you very much for putting your trust in me and in DESMUN VII, which promises to be a lot more than a simple model.

H.E.S.G. Lorenzo Gnecco Martínez

HISTORIC COUNCIL

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE AND TOPICS

The Historical Council is a committee based on dealing with the past, specifically with those events that marked the history of a nation or region. Thus, generating an analysis of the resolutions applied to each problem. The issues dealt with are debated in a given historical context, assuming that they have not yet been resolved. This gives rise to an exploration and analytical discussion of the different solutions that can be given to the topic to be debated. This allows delegates to rewrite history from their own decisions, to reach agreements and create treaties that provide an alternative solution to the problem.

The Historical Council requires a careful research process in order to achieve success in the sessions.

TOPIC I: THE SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID

The Apartheid was a system of institutionalized racial segregation that existed in South Africa and South West Africa from 1948 until the early 1990s, which encouraged state repression of Black African, Colored, and Asian South Africans for the benefit of the nation's white population (who was actually a minority).

The country's National Party -- led by the descendants of European settlers known as Afrikaners -- ushered the apartheid into existence after sweeping into power on a campaign calling for stricter racial controls amidst the heavy inflow of blacks into South African cities.

Between 1949 and 1953, South African lawmakers passed a series of increasingly oppressive laws, beginning with prohibitions on blacks and whites marrying in 1949 and culminating with laws dividing the population by race, reserving the best public facilities for whites and creating a separate, and inferior, education system for blacks.

By 1950, the government had banned marriages between whites and people of other races, and prohibited sexual relations between black and white South Africans.

In 1976, when thousands of black children in Soweto, a black township outside Johannesburg, demonstrated against the Afrikaans language requirement for black African students, the police opened fire with tear gas and bullets. The protests and government crackdowns that followed, combined with a national economic recession, drew more international attention to South Africa and shattered all illusions that apartheid had brought peace or prosperity to the nation. The United Nations General Assembly had denounced apartheid in 1973, and in 1976 the UN Security Council voted to impose a mandatory embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa. In 1985, the United Kingdom and United States imposed economic sanctions on the country. Under pressure from the international community, the National Party government of Pieter Botha sought to institute some reforms, including abolition of the pass laws and the ban on interracial sex and marriage. The reforms fell short of any substantive change, however, and by 1989 Botha was pressured to step aside in favor of F.W. de Klerk. De Klerk's government subsequently repealed the Population Registration Act, as well as most of the other legislation

that formed the legal basis for apartheid. In 1990, President Frederik de Klerk announced that he would begin a process of eliminating discriminatory laws and that he would lift the ban against banned political parties (including the main and most relevant black opposition party, the African National Congress). Between 1990 and 1991, the legal system on which apartheid was based, was dismantled.

Finally, on April 27, 1994, the first elections that recognized universal suffrage were held, and gave the ANC a victory with 62.65% of the votes. On May 10 1994, Nelson Mandela became President of South Africa. This process finally organized a government of national unity between all races. A new constitution, which enfranchised blacks and other racial groups, took effect in 1994, and elections that year led to a coalition government with a nonwhite majority, marking the official end of the apartheid system.

Resistance to apartheid within South Africa took many forms over the years, from non-violent demonstrations, protests and strikes to political action and eventually to armed resistance.

The end of the apartheid was almost thirty-five years ago, and yet the social effects of this period continue to the present day.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/african-history-4133338>

<https://www.gov.za/documents/coloured-persons-education-act-24-may-1963-0000>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20101129082921/http://afrol.com/es/especiales/13267>

<http://africanactivist.msu.edu/>

TOPIC II: 9/11 AND THE ISLAMIC EXTREMIST GROUP AL-QAEDA 2001-2005

On September 11, 2001, 19 militants associated with the Islamic extremist group al-Qaeda hijacked four airplanes and carried out suicide attacks against targets in the United States. In New York City, two of the planes were flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Center, a third plane hit the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C., and the fourth plane crashed in a field in Pennsylvania. Almost 3,000 people were killed during the 9/11 terrorist attacks, which triggered major U.S. initiatives to combat terrorism and defined the presidency of George W. Bush.

The attacks against New York City and Washington, D.C., caused extensive death and destruction and triggered an enormous U.S. effort to combat terrorism. Some 2,750 people were killed in New York, 184 at the Pentagon, and 40 in Pennsylvania (where one of the hijacked planes crashed after the passengers attempted to retake the plane); all 19 terrorists died. Police and fire departments in New York were especially hard-hit: hundreds had rushed to the scene of the attacks, and more than 400 police officers and firefighters were killed. The death toll was nearly 10 times greater than any other terrorist attack in history and makes bin Laden, for the first time, a household name in the United States and the west.

Operation Enduring Freedom, the American-led international effort to oust the Taliban regime in Afghanistan and destroy Osama bin Laden's terrorist network based there, began on October 7. Within two months, U.S. forces had effectively removed the Taliban from operational power, but the war continued, as U.S. and coalition forces attempted to defeat a Taliban insurgency campaign based in neighboring Pakistan. Osama bin Laden, the mastermind behind the September 11th attacks, remained at large until May 2, 2011, when he was finally tracked down and killed by U.S. forces at a hideout in Pakistan. In June 2011, President Barack Obama announced the beginning of large-scale troop withdrawals from Afghanistan. Many countries strengthened their anti-terrorism legislation and expanded the powers of law enforcement and intelligence agencies to prevent terrorist attacks.

It took the US only one month to react militarily, attacking the "source" of where the 9/11 attacks were planned. Hundreds and thousands of Afghans once again had to flee their homes, as they feared being hit by US bombs.

After this attack, the al-Qaeda group continued attacking different countries around world. Meanwhile the USA was trying to find Osama bin Laden. These attacks had many repercussions and led to countless deaths. The wars that follow also killed hundreds of thousands of people on both sides of the battlefield.

<https://edition.cnn.com/2013/07/27/us/september-11-anniversary-fast-facts/index.html>

http://www.nbcnews.com/id/4677978/ns/world_news-hunt_for_al_qaida/t/al-qaida-timeline-plots-attacks/#.XXUIkrFDlxg

<https://www.theguardian.com/alqaida/page/0,12643,852377,00.html>

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Introduction

1. The current rules will be adopted by all the committees of Deutsche Schule Model United Nations – DESMUN except of the Security Council, the Crisis Committee and the International Court of Justice
2. The Secretary-General, all Under Secretaries-General thereof, and the Faculty Advisor will be part of the Secretariat.
3. The term “General Secretariat” will include the Secretary General and the Faculty Advisors.
4. The term “President” will be used when referring to the member of the chair currently moderating the debate.
5. The interpretation of the Rules of Procedure will be handled by the General Secretariat.

I.

MEETING

Rule 1 - Purpose of a Meeting

In a meeting, all members of the committee will follow the agenda previously approved by the General Secretariat.

Rule 2 - Meeting dates and suspension

The committee will gather once a year. The first and final dates of the aforementioned sessions period will be followed in accordance to the dates established by the General Secretariat.

II.

AGENDA

Rule 3 - Establishing the Agenda

The agenda will be defined by the Chair of the committee, with previous approval of the General Secretariat.

Rule 4 - Adoption of the Agenda

The order of the Agenda will be voted on by all members of the committee at the beginning of each Sessions' Period.

III.

SECRETARIAT

Rule 5 - *Duties of the Secretariat*

The secretariat is in charge of coordinating and organizing all tasks of the Chairs' Council, the Logistics Department, and the Press Office. This organ will also be in charge of all administrative processes regarding conference organization.

Rule 6 - *Duties of the Secretary-General*

The Secretary-General will be in charge of coordinating the Chairs' Council; establishing each committees agenda; coordinating country allocation and supervising each session of the various committees during the conference.

Rule 7 - *Participation of the Secretary General in sessions and/or debates*

The Secretary-General will be able to participate in all sessions of each committee either as a member of the chair or by taking part in active debates by means of publishing communicates.

Rule 8 - *Duties of the Faculty Advisor*

The Faculty Advisor will supervise the Secretariat and the Secretary General. Likewise, the Faculty Advisor will be in charge of coordinating and seeing through all academic and educative purposes of the conference.

IV.

LANGUAGE

Rule 9

English will be the only language allowed in the committee during the conference.

V. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 10 - Roll Call

The President will call list when beginning and/or resuming the session. The delegates will be able to answer the call in two different ways: “Present” and “Present and voting. If a delegate were to answer in the latter manner, abstaining in transcendental voting would not be possible until the session were suspended.

Rule 11 - Quorum

The President will verify the quorum. If more than three quarters of the committee are present, the President will declare the session has started and/or been resumed. In case the aforementioned number of delegates were not present at the moment, the President will not be able to begin and/or resume the session.

Rule 12 - Powers of the President

The President will announce the opening or closing of a session; he/she will be the maximum authority of the committee, by moderating the debate and ensuring the abiding of the Rules of Procedure and whichever disciplinary measures are taken by the chair.

Rule 13 - Interventions

The delegates will be able to participate in debate by raising their placard. To intervene, delegates must be standing up, and whichever position the country they are representing holds, must be presented in the third person.

Rule 14 - Speakers list

The President will be in charge of the speakers list during debate, in which the following interventions will be organized and presented. Each intervention must be shorter than a determined time limit, previously established by the Chair. The President shall close/reopen the Speakers List if necessary.

Rule 15 - Informal Caucus

Both the Speakers List and the debate will be suspended during an Informal Caucus. All delegates may leave their seats and move freely around the room. The delegates may speak to each other, enquire about a certain country’s position, draft Working Papers, establish alliances and create debating strategies.

Rule 16 - Admonitions

A delegate is admonished whenever he/she commits an act of indiscipline. The President and/or the Secretary General will admonish whomever they consider has behaved in an improper way. Some amongst the reasons to admonish a delegate are:

- Violating the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure
- Using improper language
- Physical or verbal aggression
- Boycotting the debate
- Arriving late twice in the same day
- Delivering the Position Paper past the due date
- Other various reasons to be considered and discussed by the President and the Secretary General

Rule 17 - Effects of an admonition

Depending on the number of admonitions a delegate receives, the following measures will be taken:

- If the delegate has received one (1) admonition: There will be no sanction.
- If the delegate has received two (2) admonitions: He/she will lose the right to be recognized during the closure of the conference.
- If the delegate has received three (3) admonitions: He/she must leave the room for an hour.
- If the delegate has received four (4) admonitions: He/she will be expelled of the conference, and will not receive the participation certificate.

Rule 18 - Automatic Expulsion without Admonitions

A delegate will be automatically expelled of the conference, if he/she commits an act that is considered a violation of the basic community rules of Colegio Andino – Deutsche Schule. The Secretary General and the President will be in charge of determining whether these measures are to be taken. Some amongst the reasons for automatic expulsion are:

- Any sort of physical aggression
- Consuming alcoholic products, or other narcotic substances during the conference and/or being under their effects.
- Committing fraud while drafting the Position Paper and/or Working Paper.
- Committing acts of vandalism within Colegio Andino – Deutsche Schule
- Possessing or using any sort of weapon

- Committing theft on any other delegate or taking any object property of Colegio Andino – Deutsche Schule unauthorized.
- Any other reason to be considered and discussed by the President and the Secretary General.

VI.

MOTIONS

Rule 19 - *Definition of a Motion*

Motions are requests or enquires presented by the delegates to the President, which must be voted on and passed by the President himself or the entirety of the committee. Motions are employed to suspend the meeting, proceeding to Working Paper voting or dinamizing the course of the debate.

Rule 20 - *Speakers Absence*

If a presented motion with required debate does not have at least one speaker in favour or against, will proceed automatically to voting process.

Rule 21 - *Presenting a Motion*

A motion can only be presented whenever the President finds appropriate. In order to present a motion, the delegate must raise his/her placard and be recognized by the Chair. The President may reject a motion, in case he/she deems it inappropriate and/or not in order.

Rule 22 - *Suspend the meeting*

This motion is presented with the purpose of interrupting the session in order to either take a break, or suspend the meeting until the following day. This motion will also be used with the purpose of proceeding to an Informal Caucus; in which case the delegate must provide the amount of time he considers necessary. The motion must be approved by simple majority (50% of votes plus one). This motion does not require a previous debate.

Rule 23 - *Adjourn the meeting*

This motion will be presented exclusively when the meeting has come to an end, and committee work has been finished. When presenting this motion, it is important to clarify the meeting will be closed until the next sessions period. This motion will be approved by simple majority, and it does not require a previous debate.

Rule 24 - *Closure of the debate*

A delegate can present this motion to close the debate, which implies interrupting the debate regarding a certain topic, and proceeding to the voting procedure of the Working Papers thereof. A debate between two delegates opposing the motion must be held before voting on it, 2/3 of all votes must approve of the motion.

Rule 25 - *Establish the Agenda*

When presenting this motion, the delegate must also present the order in which the topics shall be discussed. This motion will be approved by simple majority, and it will require a debate between two delegates for it and two against it.

Rule 26 - *Set the Speakers Time*

This motion will serve the purpose of modifying the time limit set for each intervention, and replace it for one the delegate considers appropriate. A debate between two delegates in favour of the motion, and two against it must be held. This motion shall be approved by simple majority.

Rule 27 - *Closure of the Speakers List*

This motion is presented if there's a huge number of speakers awaiting. Once this motion is approved, no delegate shall request his inclusion into the Speakers List until the President reopens it. The motion does not require any voting procedure or debate.

Rule 28 - *Placard Voting*

Placard voting consists of delegates raising their placards in order to vote. By employing this voting system, delegates must only raise their placards and state "in favour" or "against" to express their position. The vote will be presented when the President enquires the delegate about it. A delegate can present a motion, so that a voting procedure is carried out in this manner. The President will decide whether this motion is in order or not, and accept it depending on what it deemed appropriate.

Rule 29 - *Roll call voting*

During a roll call voting procedure, the President will call the members of the committee in alphabetic order to consult their vote. Delegates will be able to vote "Yes", "No" or "Abstain". A motion may be presented in order to vote in this manner. The President will decide whether this motion is in order or not, and accept it depending on what is deemed appropriate. It is mandatory that all voting procedures on Resolution Projects be carried out in a roll call voting.

Rule 30 - Point of Information

This motion serves the purpose of presenting questions and solving whichever doubts a delegate might have regarding a previous intervention. As soon as the enquiring party has finished their question, the enquired delegate will be given the floor in order to answer the question. A Point of Information can only be used when referring to the immediately previous intervention. The President shall set a limit of Points of Information for each intervention. A delegate shall make only one Point of Information relating the previous intervention. This motion does not require any sort of voting or debate.

Rule 31 - Point of Order

The point of order is the only motion that may be presented during voting procedure. This motion serves the purpose of pointing out a mistake or lack of protocol regarding the Rules of Procedure. This is the only motion that requires a specific procedure to be presented: Whichever delegate that wishes to present this motion must raise his/her placard and present a "Point of Order"; the President will immediately give the floor, and whichever mistake was committed will be immediately corrected and carried out according to the protocol. This motion does not require any sort of voting procedure or debate.

Rule 32 - Withdrawing a Motion

A delegate may request the withdrawal of a presented motion by sending a written message to the President before the voting thereof takes place.

VII.

VOTING

Rule 33 - Right to Vote

All delegates representing a country member of the United Nations Organization have the right to one (1) vote in any voting procedure. (Non-member states, guests, observer states and NGOs, see Chapter IX)

Rule 34 - Procedural Vote

Procedure voting takes place when approving or rejecting motions. All delegates may vote.

Rule 35 - Substantial Vote

The voting of amendments and Resolution Projects are the two voting procedures defined as substantial. Only a determined group of delegates may vote in substantial voting (see

Chapter IX). In the case of ammendment voting, the President will request the vote of all sponsors and signatories. If all countries are in favour of the ammendment, it will be go into effect immediately, as a Friendly Ammendment. If that were not the case, the ammendment would be considered Non-Friendly and be voted by the entire committee.

Rule 36 - *Voting Procedure*

Before and during any voting procedure, nobody will be allowed to leave or enter the room. Delegates are not allowed to communicate via written messages. Procedure voting will be carried out by placard voting. On the other hand, substancial voting must be carried out by roll call voting.

Rule 37 - *Vote Reconsideration*

A delegate will be able to reconsider his/her final vote before concluding a Substancial Voting. The President will enquire the committee about any delegates wishing to change their vote. A delegate may change a vote from “In favour” to “Abstain” and viceversa, or from “Against” to “Abstain” and viceversa.

Rule 38 - *Majority in Procedure Voting*

Each motion will be approved depending on its nature and a determined percentage of votes needed.

Rule 39 - *Majority in Substancial Voting*

Non-Friendly Ammendments will be voted by the entire committee. In order for them to pass, a simple majority is required. Friendly ammendments will be approved by the sponsors and signatories, only if all are in favour thereof. Likewise, Draft Resolutions will be approved by simple majority.

Rule 41 - *Voting Order*

Motions, ammendments and Resolution Projects will be voted according to the order in which they were presented to the President. In case the same motion is presented more than once, the first one will be voted on. In case it is accepted, all other motions will be automatically rejected.

VIII. RESOLUTIONS

Rule 42 - *Definition of Resolution*

A resolution establishes the measures recommended by the United Nations Organization in order to address an issue discussed by one of its committees. A resolution is the result of a Resolution Project presented by a group of countries to the Committee, which is ultimately voted on and accepted.

Rule 43 - *Working Paper*

A Working Paper is drafted by a group of countries, and presented to the Chair before being corrected and presented as a Draft Resolution. This document represents a political group and its position and recommendations to solve a conflict previously discussed.

Rule 44 - *Draft Resolution*

A Draft Resolution is the result of a corrected Working Paper. It will be voted on by the committee, which ultimately determines whether it is to be presented as a Resolution or not. In order to become a Draft Resolution, a Working Paper must be supported (sponsored or signed) by at least 25% of the committee. Once all Working Papers are presented to the President, they will be sent to the Faculty Advisor, and be approved by him/her. The Faculty Advisor will then mark all Draft Resolutions, so they can be clearly acknowledged and identified during voting procedure. Once a Draft Resolution is approved, a physical copy will be delivered to all delegates of the committee, in order to present amendments.

Rule 45 - *Withdrawing a Working Paper*

In case a group of countries decides to withdraw their Working Paper, a written message must be sent to the Chair before the drafting time is over.

Rule 46 - *Amendments*

Amendments are redacted by the delegates during the presenting of the Draft Resolution. Their main purpose is to clarify, remove, or modify the clauses of a Draft Resolution or its structure. If the President considers it appropriate, he/she will ask the delegate presenting the amendment to explain himself, and/or his reasons. The President will then carry out the voting of the amendments, at first with the Sponsors and Signatories.

Rule 47 - *Friendly Amendment*

Friendly Amendments are approved exclusively by the group of Sponsors and Signatories of a Draft Resolution. These amendments shall not be voted by all members of the committee, and will go into effect automatically.

Rule 48 - *Non-Friendly Amendment*

Non-Friendly Amendments will be voted on by all members of the committee, in case they are not accepted by the group of Sponsors and Signatories unanimously.

IX. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS, OBSERVER STATES, GUEST COUNTRIES OR NGOs

Rule 49 - *Participation in a Formal Session and Voting Procedures*

The delegations of non-member States, Observers, Guests or NGOs will be able to actively participate in committees, in which their presence has been allowed. These delegations may participate in Procedural Votes and present motions to the committee. However, they will not be able to vote on substantial matters.

Rule 50 - *Participation in Working Papers and amendments drafting*

All delegates of non-member States/Organizations will not be able to draft Working Papers, but they may support them. Likewise, they will not be able to send any amendments correcting and/or modifying Draft Resolutions.

APPENDIX: MOTIONS' LIST

MOTION	FUNCIÓN	DEBATE	VOTES
Suspend the meeting	Suspend the meeting in order to go to a break or to start a formal session	No	9 votes
Adjourn the meeting	Adjourn the meeting until the next sessions period, after successfully finishing all committee work	No	9 votes
Closure of the debate	Closing the debate and proceeding to Resolution Project voting	2 against	9 votes
Set the Agenda	Establishing the order in which topics will be discussed	2 in favour/2 against	9 votes
Set the Speakers Time	Setting a new time limit to make an intervention	2 in favour/2 against	9 votes
Closure of the Speakers List	Any delegate shall be included in the Speakers List	No	Decision of the President
Point of Information	Asking a question to the last delegate who made an intervention	No	Decision of the Chair
Point of Order*	Pointing out a mistake in Parliamentary Procedure	No	Decision of the Chair
Placard Voting	Voting by raising placards	No	Decision of the Chair

Roll Call voting	Voting by enquiring each delegate about their position following the committee's list	No	Decision of the Chair
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*This motion can only be presented during voting. In order to present this motion, the delegate must raise his/her placard and present a "Point of Order"

WORKING PAPER DRAFTING GUIDE

Introduction

According to Chapter VIII of the Rules of Procedure, the purpose of a Resolution is to recommend and establish preventive measures to find solution to a conflict previously discussed by a committee. All delegates participating in said committee will be responsible for resolution drafting, which first will be known as Working Papers until they are presented to the committee, and voted on by delegates. In case a Resolution Project is approved by the committee, it will be known as a Resolution. Working Paper drafting requires certain mandatory guidelines which will be explained in the following guide, in order to create successful Working Papers.

Format

- Font: Times New Roman.
- Font Size: 12
- The document must be alligned to the left.
- Line spacing must be of 1,15.
- It must count with constant line numbering

Structure

- Header: The first line must include the date in which the document has been drafted; the second line must read "Deutsche Schule Model United Nations"; the following

line must contain the name of the discussed topic and its respective number in the agenda; the fourth line must include the name of the committee, and the last line must read “Second Period of Sessions”.

- Sponsors: The names of the sponsors will be preceded by the words: “Presented by:” followed by their official names, and a comma (,).
- Signatories: The names of the signatories will be preceded by the words: “Presented by:” followed by their official names, and a comma (,).
- An introductory phrase to the clauses, which consists of the committee’s name in italics, followed by a comma (,). (For example: *The Security Council*,)
- Preambulatory Clauses
- Operative Clauses

Sponsors and Signatories

Sponsors are delegations that have redacted a Working Paper together and presented it to the committee. There is no limit to the number of delegations drafting the same Working Paper. Delegations that support a Working Paper will be considered Signatories and the name of their country will be included in the Working Paper. This document needs to be signed by at least 20% of all members of the committee in order to be accepted by the Chair.

Preambulatory Clauses

Preambulatory Clauses precede the measures or recommendations presented by the resolution. This sort of clause is used to provide context to the discussed conflict. They usually begin by quoting articles of the Charter of the United Nations, previously approved resolutions by the United Nations Organization, international treaties related to the topic.

These clauses begin with a verb in italics, and are followed by a comma (,) with no sort of numbering preceding them. Sub-clauses are not allowed in preambulatory clauses. Some recommended terms to begin a preambulatory clause are:

Affirming...

Bearing in mind...

Contemplating...

Alarmed by...

Believing...

Convinced...

Approving...

Confident...

Declaring...

<i>Deeply concerned...</i>	<i>Expecting...</i>	<i>Nothing with</i>
<i>Deeply conscious...</i>	<i>Expressing it's</i>	<i>satisfaction...</i>
<i>Deeply convinced...</i>	<i>appreciation...</i>	<i>Noting further...</i>
<i>Deeply Disturbed...</i>	<i>Fulfilling...</i>	<i>Observing...</i>
<i>Deeply Regretting...</i>	<i>Fully aware...</i>	<i>Reaffirming...</i>
<i>Desiring...</i>	<i>Further deploring...</i>	<i>Realizing...</i>
<i>Emphasizing...</i>	<i>Further recalling...</i>	<i>Recalling...</i>
<i>Expecting...</i>	<i>Guided by...</i>	<i>Recognizing...</i>
<i>Emphasizing...</i>	<i>Having adopted...</i>	<i>Referring...</i>
<i>Expecting...</i>	<i>Having considered...</i>	<i>Seeking...</i>
<i>Expressing it's</i>	<i>Having examined...</i>	<i>Taking into</i>
<i>appreciation...</i>	<i>Having received...</i>	<i>consideration...</i>
<i>Fulfilling...</i>	<i>Keeping in min...</i>	<i>Taking note...</i>
<i>Fully aware...</i>	<i>Noting with deep</i>	
<i>Emphasizing...</i>	<i>concern...</i>	

Operative Clauses

The operative clauses of a Resolution Project are sentences presenting recommendations made by the group of drafting countries. Operative clauses suggest, condemn, motivate, and express different opinions of the committee regarding the discussed topic. These clauses intend to call other countries' attention regarding a certain situation or presenting a suggestion thereabout. Operative Clauses can be drafted with the purpose of forcing other countries to take certain measures in order to solve the conflict. The Security Council may authorize military interventions, start peacekeeping operations, request financial aids within the bounds of the United Nations, or impose sanctions on a member state.

Operative clauses must be numbered and followed by a semicolon (;), with the exception of the last operative clause, which must be followed by a period (.). The term opening each clause must be written in italics. It is compulsory that each Draft Resolution ends up by the

clause “*Decides* to remain seized of the matter.”

The recommended terms to begin Operative Clauses are:

Accepts...

Affirms...

Approves...

Authorizes...

Calls...

Calls upon...

Condemns...

Confirms...

Congratulates...

Considers...

Declares accordingly...

Deplores...

Designates...

Draws the attention...

Emphasizes

Encourages...

Endorses...

Expresses its

appreciation...

Expresses its hope...

Further invites...

Further proclaims...

Further reminds...

Further recommends...

Further requests...

Further resolves...

Has resolved...

Notes...

Proclaims...

Reaffirms...

Recommends...

Regrets...

Reminds...

Requests...

Solemnly affirms...

Strongly condemns...

Supports...

Takes note of...

Transmits...

Trusts...

APPENDIX: WORKING PAPER SAMPLE (WITH ANNOTATIONS)¹

24 November 2003

Deutsche Schule Model United Nations

Topic 1: The Situation in Cyprus

Security Council

Second Conference

← HEADER

Sponsored by: China

← SPONSORS

Signed by: United States, France, Russian Federation and Colombia

← SIGNATORIES

The Security Council,

← INTRODUCTORY PHRASE

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 12 November 2003 (S/2003/1078) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, and in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 15 December 2003,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

LINE NUMBERS

PREAMBULAR CLAUSES

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending 15 June 2004;

¹ Resolution 1517 adopted by the Security Council on 24 November 2003

3. *Urges* the Turkish Cypriot side and the Turkish forces to rescind all remaining restrictions on UNFICYP;

4. *Expresses* concern at the further continuing violations by the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces at Strovilia and urges them to restore the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 June 2004 on the implementation of this resolution;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

LINE NUMBERS

OPERATIVE CLAUSES



Deutsche Schule Model United Nations

Bogotá D.C February 26, 27, 28 / 2020