

Università degli Studi di Padova

Ex-facoltà di Scienze Politiche

Corso di laurea in Scienze Politiche, Relazioni Internazionali e Diritti Umani

Corso di Relazioni Internazionali A.A. 2012/13

Prof. M. Mascia

Dott. A. Cofelice

SIMULAZIONE CdS ONU

GUIDA ALLA PREPARAZIONE
PER I PARTECIPANTI

INTRODUZIONE

Questo progetto nasce dalla proposta del professore Mascia, nel suo corso di RI, (SRD) di svolgere gruppi di lavori/una simulazione riguardando un topic delle Relazioni Internazionali.

Il progetto riguarda la simulazione del CdS e in seguito un gruppo di studenti interessati si è formato ed è nella fase di progettazione, preparazione e ricerca.

PROGETTAZIONE

DICEMBRE

- Formazione del gruppo di studenti interessati alla simulazione
- Assegnazione ruoli
- Primi incontri informativi e preparativi
- Immersione nella tematica

GENNAIO

- Formazione gruppi di lavoro per l'elaborazione della risoluzione
- Incontri individuali e collettivi dei gruppi di lavoro
- Composizione risoluzione
- Ricerca sulla tematica

MARZO

- Ultimi incontri preparativi
- Simulazione

LINGUE VEICOLARI

- Inglese e Italiano

TOPIC DELLA SIMULAZIONE

LA GUERRA CIVILE SIRIANA

Nel marzo del 2011 dimostrazioni pubbliche su scala nazionale, con l'obiettivo di spingere il presidente siriano Bashar al-Assad ad attuare riforme necessarie per democratizzare il paese, vengono repressi dalle forze armate nazionali. Le proteste pacifiche si sono evolute in sanguinosi scontri tra manifestanti e polizia. Nel 2012 è divenuta una guerra civile che si inserisce nel contesto più ampio della Primavera Araba e vede opposte le forze governative e quelle dell'opposizione (it.: Coalizione nazionale siriana; en.: National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces/Syrian National Coalition). Il governo siriano argomenta di difendere la sicurezza nazionale, specialmente da una possibile creazione di uno Stato islamico radicale, vista la presenza nella Coalizione nazionale siriana dei Fratelli Musulmani e di altri gruppi (legati anche all'Arabia Saudita e al-Qa'ida). Nel corso della guerra civile si è formato l'esercito siriano libero, da disertori dell'esercito e civili.

Varie ONG stimano il numero di vittime attorno i 30.000, di cui circa la metà sono civili. Secondo l'ONU ca. 1,5 milioni di siriani sono sfollati all'interno del paese, migliaia di siriani si sono rifugiati nei vicini paesi (Turchia, Giordania, Libano, Kurdistan iracheno). Decine di migliaia di manifestanti sono stati rinchiusi nelle carceri governative, dove sono state riportate torture su larga scala.

BREVE STORIA DELLA SIRIA

La Siria storicamente passa da provincia dell'impero Ottomano a protettorato francese fino ad ottenere l'indipendenza nel 1946. Una nazione giovane, segnata dal post-colonialismo viene spartita territorialmente fra inglesi e francesi e proprio per la sua posizione geografica, risulta spesso vulnerabile e esposta dal '48 in poi a tutte le crisi del "Mashreq" (oriente). I suoi confini sono con il nord della Giordania, l'Iraq (per cui sarà influenzata anche dalle 2 guerre del Golfo, una volta che appoggia l'intervento alleato sul Kuwait) e con la Turchia. Al confine con quest'ultima vi è l'Antiochia, mai stata considerata realmente turca da parte della Siria. Il confine con il territorio occupato da Israele è costituito dalle alture del Golan spesso origine di conflitti fra i due Stati. Altra problematica è costituita dalla minoranza Kurda residente per la maggior parte in quella parte di territorio siriano che geograficamente viene detto "becco d'anatra". Dall'analisi geografica risulta una società con molte situazioni di tensione mentre demograficamente il paese è costituito da una società molto giovane con una grande percentuale di matrimoni endogamici

ed è forse perciò che non ha conosciuto il Dinamismo degli stati circostanti. Presenta un buon tasso di crescita economica, una buona autosufficienza energetica e altrettanto alimentare, oltre alla costruzione di dighe importanti con l'aiuto dell'Unione Sovietica. Fino al 2008-09 la situazione dello stato è soddisfacente, successivamente seguiranno un aumento della disoccupazione e una diminuzione del PIL per una serie di motivazioni economiche e politiche soprattutto.

IL PARTITO "BAATH"

La Siria attraversa dagli anni '40 in poi varie vicissitudini, un periodo turbolento fino al 1963 in cui sembra di nuovo possibile l'inizio di un periodo di stabilità. Proprio in quest'anno sale al potere il partito "Baath" (resurrezione in arabo) All'interno di questo partito emerge la figura di Hafez al Assad. Baath (che si svilupperà ulteriormente anche in Iraq) viene costituito originariamente nel 1940 in Francia nel contesto della Sorbonne da 3 fondatori 'Aflaq, al-Bīṭār e al-Sayyid di fedi diverse, musulmana sunnita, cristiana e Alwaita. L'idea a cui si ispirano è quella dello stato moderno e della laicità (un principio allora affermatosi ampiamente in Francia). Dunque nonostante la maggioranza del Paese fosse di fede islamica essi non si proponevano di renderla la religione di stato, anzi l'idea era quella di uno stato a-confessionale, plurale. Come base sociale il partito è costituito da una élite, fra borghesia e intellettuali ma successivamente fra il 1940 e 1952 subisce una fase di transizione e si fonde con il partito socialista. L'iniziale orientamento laico del partito è rilevabile dal nome stesso che assume la Siria: "Repubblica Araba della Siria", che non contiene nessun riferimento religioso e mette in pieno rilievo l'identità araba. Con questa vocazione arabo-socialista si stabilisce fisiologicamente un'alleanza arabo-sovietica e anti-israeliana. Il regime di Hafez al Asad dura per 30 anni, ed è proprio da questa durata esagerata che iniziano i problemi. In questo regime iniziano a formarsi quegli elementi che porteranno alla crisi attuale. Lentamente Asad dà il via ad un processo che fa combaciare lo Stato con il partito, lo assolutizza e cancella definitivamente ogni opposizione. Il partito inizia a deformarsi, tendendo verso un orientamento filo-russo e soprattutto filo-alawita. Da notare che il 70% della popolazione siriana è sunnita e solo una piccola porzione è alawita, a cui appunto appartiene Asad. Si instaura quindi un sistema di dominanza e di monopolio delle minoranze e diventa evidente come il partito abbia rotto il patto originario di coesione fra le fazioni. La strategia di questo tipo di stato è quello di occupare i posti e i ruoli più importanti dalla minoranza ed è in questo genere di società che la maggioranza sunnita è predisposta a coalizzarsi contro il sistema. Con tale regime Asad ha cambiato la società uscita dal patto baathista e ha portato ad una "tribalizzazione religiosa" dello stato. Gli Alawiti sono sempre stati considerati dei miscredenti per il particolare modo di professare l'islam considerato eretico.

RAPPORTO ALAWITI E SUNNITI

Nel 1936 il Mufti della Palestina riconosce gli Alawiti come musulmani. Hafez riesce poi a ottenere dal capo shiita Siriano il riconoscimento degli alawiti come parte della fazione shiita. Fra il 1972 e il 1984 il "macello di Hama" dà i suoi effetti. I fratelli musulmani, esigendo uno stato islamico e non apprezzando l'alleanza con l'URSS che favorirebbe la secolarizzazione della società, organizzano un'opposizione che viene repressa e annientata dal Baath nel giro di 72 giorni.

Quando Bashar al Asad sale al potere nel 2000 ci sono alte aspettative, ma le sue promesse non vengono mantenute a pieno. Fra le maggiori richieste la principale è quella di modificare l'articolo 8 della Costituzione, il quale afferma che "il partito del Baath è il partito unico dello Stato". Attualmente la questione del riconoscimento ufficiale dei partiti è una difficile questione di dibattito. I diversi partiti propongono diversi approcci:

- il dialogo con il governo, l'approccio diplomatico, un periodo di transizione che può portare alla trasformazione del governo
- impossibile un dialogo con il governo
- richiesta di aiuto e di intervento esterno da parte dell'ONU per stabilire un "no fly zone"
- richiesta d'aiuto ai ribelli dell'esercito siriano di liberazione

In realtà armare i gruppi ribelli contro l'esercito del governo non è convenuto a nessuno, perché sarà proprio questo gruppo di ribelli (senza unità o coesione) che in caso di caduta del regime, diverrà il nuovo interlocutore siriano! Mezzaluna sunnita, capeggiata da Arabia Saudita e suoi alleati ha sin dall'inizio manifestato la sua opposizione al regime Asad in nome della difesa dei diritti umani dei siriani, posizione alquanto ipocrita visto che Arabia Saudita e paesi del golfo sono tutto fuorché rispettanti dei diritti umani.

Sulla scacchiera politica si aggiungono i paesi moderati: Giordania, Egitto e Turchia, quest'ultima ha successivamente cambiato posizione, richiedendo l'intervento delle forze dell'ONU. Cina e Russia manifestano invece la loro ferma alleanza con il regime di Asad e tentano perciò di giocare le loro carte nel Medio Oriente. Si ipotizza addirittura l'inizio di una nuova guerra fredda. La peggiore delle ipotesi è quella di un vuoto di potere che comporterebbe inevitabilmente ad una guerra civile.*

*(riassunto di Rasha Taher, incontro sulla Siria, Associazione per la Pace 08/12/2012 Padova)

RUOLI E PARTECIPANTI

STATI	NOME
Argentina	Eugenia Celi
	Angela Erminio
Australia	Lorenzo Onisto
	Vittorio Battistin
Azerbaijan	Ada Ugo Abara
	Martina Aminta
China	Francesca Crimi
	Sara Gentili
France	Sara Capitanio
	Benedek Jardanyi
Guatemala	Maria Ruggeri
	Laura Liguazzolo
Korea, South	Ludwig Pelzl
	Enrico Zanella
Luxemburg	David Terino
	Ardit Veliu
Morocco	Martina Castiglioni
	Valeria Sanchez Castillian P.
Pakistan	Alice Quinto
	Francesco di Faveri
Russia	Tamara Taher
	Valentina Dean
Rwanda	Rasha Taher
	Francesca Balbo
Togo	Aurora Salvalajo
	Maila Bonso
United Kingdom	Lucia Tonelotto
	Angela Bertocco
United States	Chiara Pagin
	Alessandro Spinello

SG	Carmen Stolzlechner
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Syria	Alessia Moratto
	Valentina Pili
Syrian National Coalition	Parissa Oskorouchi

NGO	Ghizlan Jaouad Sliman
	Sanaa El Houmadi

NUMERO PARTECIPANTI

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THE ROLE AS A DELEGATE

BEGINNING YOUR RESEARCH

A good preparation for the simulation is necessary in order to have a positive outcome of this project. Your task involves to present your state's or organizations position faithfully and realistically – so a good background knowledge is essential. So don't underestimate the importance of the research! You have enough time until March, keeping track continuously, doing a little bit every day/every second day is the best method for a good research.

The preparation includes the writing of a Position Paper (PP) and the resolution. Further for the simulation itself it will be helpful if you prepare a inaugural speech, summing up your state's /organization's position (present, past, future oriented) on the topic to be discussed.

The basic tools for your research are diplomatic documents, reports, resolutions, news articles, speeches/statements by official representatives of the country you're representing.

-The reliability of information is very important – so use major sources, like the UN website, the website of foreign affairs and the permanent mission to the UN of your assigned country, official reports written by your organization...

- UN charter first of all

The research about your state's /organization's position is important – so is the research about the Security Council itself (weaknesses, deficits, powers, functions, ...)

- Important is also, that every delegate knows the rules of procedure – and how to apply them! – in order to successfully defend your state/organization

- Start to get in contact with possible allies and those who think differently, between the member states of the SC

POSITION PAPER

WHAT IS A PP?

- Outlines a state/organization's general policy regarding the topic on the agenda (policy statement)
- Underlines the specific standpoint of the state/organization regarding the matter
- Is formulated in a diplomatic language
- Includes many references to international law (hard and soft)
- Defines the state's strategy, clearly states which points you are willing to discuss about and which not
- Is an official document, and will be included in the final dossier of the simulation
- Helps the other delegations to define their strategies
- Is a result of your research, and so also helpful to you, during the simulation

FORMAT

- Font: Times New Roman, 10 pt-12 pt
- Length: 1 page
- Headings:
 - o top left corner: organization ("Security Council")

EXAMPLE PP

Position Paper for Food and Agricultural Organization

I. Increasing Agricultural Productivity: Feeding 9 billion in 2050

By the middle of this century, the world will be populated by around 9 billion human beings. With an increasing population not only more food will be required but also nutritional values gain importance. The global food markets have to be prepared for this growing demand especially as urbanization is rapidly increasing. Various measures will have to be taken to respond to the right to food of our people. The increase of agricultural productivity has to be faced by setting the main focus on research, development and strategies. This represents a substantial challenge for governments, which are asked to take indispensable measures in order to fulfill the needs of Thai citizens. The Kingdom of Thailand reminds that the increase of agricultural productivity might be a solution, as the improvement of infrastructure and distribution chain. Furthermore, a consistent spread of knowledge is regarded as crucial to increase public awareness towards climate changes and catastrophes. Recalling the articles 3.1 and 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the articles 1.6, 1.9 and 1.11 of the ASEAN Charter, the Kingdom of Thailand expressly calls upon the right of all people of higher living standards and the creation of conditions of stability and well-being. The Kingdom of Thailand states that the increase of agricultural productivity is a necessity. Grain production has to be increased for consumer use but also for the rising need in livestock production. Thailand Emphasizes that the main challenge does not lay in increasing areas for agricultural productivity but in gaining a positive outcome of the current areas and in reducing productivity costs. The Kingdom of Thailand recommends further research in order to develop agricultural infrastructure and encourage production, not only concerning land but also maritime issues. It proclaims the necessity of agricultural technology innovations, since the sole increase of production shall not be considered as the solution to potential future challenges. The Kingdom of Thailand strongly supports measures aimed at improving pesticides and fertilizers application. It also underlines the importance of sharing the latest international findings with local farmers with specific consideration towards climate change and the possibly related catastrophes. The Kingdom of Thailand further recommends reducing costs of production and increase mutual collaboration between farmers and government, along with integrating new technologies for the purpose of increasing agricultural productivity. Recalling the necessity of maintaining and restoring the quality of soil, the Kingdom also expresses the need of infrastructure development and distribution jointly with an improvement of land fertility. Research and innovation are seen as the key factors for improving agricultural productivity, as the sharing of knowledge between governmental institutions and citizens with particular attention towards farmers. The Kingdom of Thailand declares its willingness to further implement the current national measures regarding these issues,

THE RESOLUTION

- Sottomessa al voto durante la simulazione (possibilità di dibattito su alcuni punti, di fare emendamenti).
- Elaborazione durante i lavori di gruppo che si svolgeranno a gennaio. Ogni gruppi di lavoro si occupa di una specifica parte della risoluzione. Durante un incontro che coinvolge tutti i partecipanti ci sarà poi la possibilità di confrontare la ricerca, di aggiungere, togliere, riformulare, discutere; di confrontare i lavori svolti. Altri incontri individuali daranno la possibilità di attuare gli elaborati per poi portargli ad un incontro finale, nel quale la risoluzione sarà composta e formulata.

The adaption of the final resolution is the main content of our simulation. It normally includes political pressure on the state(s) is it directed to, expresses opinions of the international community regarding a specific topic, recommends actions to be taken by the UN. So a resolution is an agreed-upon solution by outlining relevant precedents and describing the proposed actions. Often they contain in the annex a specific report, proposal, agreement which shall/should/must be implemented.

LIFE OF A RESOLUTION

We will share and discuss topics for our resolution in the near future, so that in January we can get started with the working groups on the specific topics of “our” resolution. In applying this method, we will be able to split the work (to invest our time of research and writing on a specific issue most resourcefully and productively). We will be careful, of including the positions of all states/organization’s in order to have a resolution which will be and can be adopted by all the member states of the SC in the simulation.

STRUCTURE

The entire resolution consists in one long sentence, with commas and semi-colons throughout, and only one period at the very end. Heading: Topic of the resolution, committee, document number

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

The perambulatory clauses explain the purpose of the resolution and state the main reasons for the suggestions to follow. References to previous UN resolutions are made; relevant precedents of international law are cited. References to factual situations or incidents regarding the topic at hand can be included, as altruistic appeals, the principals in the UN charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights etc. The preamble reflects critically on the general context the resolution is referred to.

The perambulatory clauses begin with participles, are in italic, and are always followed by a comma!

Ex:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Affirming</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fulfilling</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Keeping in mind</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Alarmed by</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fully alarmed</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Noting further</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aware of</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fully aware</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Noting with deep concern</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bearing in mind</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fully believing</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Noting with regret</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Believing</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Further deploring</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Noting with satisfaction</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Confident</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Further recalling</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Observing</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Contemplating</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Guided by</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Realizing</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Convinced</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Having adopted</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Recalling</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Declaring</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Having considered</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Recognizing</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Deeply concerned</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Having considered further</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Referring</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Deeply conscious</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Having devoted attention to</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Seeking</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Deeply convinced</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Having examined</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Taking note</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Deeply disturbed</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Having heard</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Welcoming</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Deeply regretting</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Having received</i> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Desiring</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Having studied</i> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Emphasizing</i> | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Expecting</i> | | |

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

The main part of a resolution is outlined with operative clauses. These may recommend, urge, encourage, request, condemn certain actions, state opinions regarding the topic or situation. Operative clauses call for a specific action by member states, Secretariat, UN bodies, agencies etc. These actions may be vague or specific as denouncing a certain situation, calling for negotiations or to cease-fire or monetary commitments for particular projects.

The resolutions of the SC are legally binding for the members of the international community.

Operative clauses also begin with participles, are in italic, and are always followed by a comma!

Ex.:

Accepts
 Affirms
 Approves
 Authorizes
 Calls
 Condemns
 Confirms
 Considers
 Declares
accordingly

Deplores
 Designates
 Draws attention
 Emphasizes
 Encourages
 Endorses
 Expresses its
hope
 Further invites
 Further proclaims

Further
recommends
 Further reminds
 Further requests
 Further resolves
 Have resolved

GRUPPI DI LAVORO (GDL)

1. Incontro di tutti i partecipanti per la divisione nei gruppi secondo aree tematiche.
2. Incontri individuali dei GDL per l'elaborazione della tematica
3. Incontro di tutti i partecipanti per la condivisione dei lavori svolti fin'ora e dibattito.
4. Incontro individuale dei GDL per gli ultimi cambiamenti e aggiornamenti dei loro lavori.
5. Incontro finale per la composizione e formulazione della risoluzione

DOSSIER

Alla fine della simulazione tutti i documenti inclusi, Position Paper e la Risoluzione saranno raccolti in un dossier sulla simulazione.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

1) Rules

The rules are not subject to change and shall be considered adopted prior to the beginning of the conference.

2) Language

English and Italian shall be the official and working languages of the conference.

3) Courtesy

All delegates must show courtesy and respect the Chairperson, fellow delegates and representatives of third parties.

4) Credentials

The credentials of the Secretariat and delegates are been accepted prior to the opening of the conference. Actions relating to the alteration of rights or credentials of any member may only be initiated at the consent of the Secretariat.

5) Chairperson

The delegation of the Member State currently holding the Presidency holds the role of the Chair.

6) Delegations

Each member state will be represented by 2 delegates. Further the Secretary General, a delegation of Syria and representatives of the Coalition of the Syrian Opposition and NGO's will take part in the simulation and will be represented by 1-2 delegates.

7) Presence of any Member of the United Nations and third parties

The Chair may propose to invite any Member of the United Nations not a Member of the Security Council and any State not a Member of the United Nations and other third parties to attend the meeting of the Security Council. The proposal of the Chairperson shall be put to vote. A majority of Delegates present and voting is required for the proposal to pass, including the affirmative vote of the five permanent members.

8) Quorum

A Quorum is the number of Members present necessary for any vote to be taken. The Delegation of the state holding the Presidency may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one-third of the expected number of members in the committee are present. The presence of two-thirds of the members recorded in attendance will be required for any substantive vote to be taken.

9) Voting

The Member States of the Security Council are granted one vote each; the 5 permanent Member States of the Council hold the right to veto.

The Secretary General, the delegation of Syria and the representatives of the Coalition of the Syrian Opposition and the NGO's are not allowed to take part in the voting procedure.

10) Agenda

The provisional agenda shall be communicated to the Member States prior to the opening of the conference for approval. The inclusion of additional items or the substitution of a topic on the agenda can be proposed either by the Presidency or by two Delegations. The approval of the agenda has to be taken by a two-thirds majority of member states present. The order of the agenda can be altered by the initiative of one member of the committee. This Motion requires a second and is debatable. If not decided upon differently the time shall be set and a speakers' list shall be established for and against the motion. A vote of two thirds is required to close the debate on the agenda.

11) Debate

After the resolution has been presented, a speakers' list is to be established for the purpose of general debate.

12) Speakers' List

The speakers' list shall be followed except where superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a resolution. Speakers may speak generally on topic area being considered and may address any resolution currently on the floor.

At the opening of the conference the delegates will indicate by raising their placards, whether they wish to be placed on the speakers' list. Thereafter, once debate commences, a member may be added to the speakers' list only by written request to the Chair.

13) Speeches

Members may only speak having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or are offensive to any council member or the representatives. The Chair can also ask the speaker to apologize to the offended person.

14) Motion for Caucus

Caucus interrupts a formal debate for a given time specified by the Chairperson. It is used for informal debates and negotiations.

Delegations may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Motion for Caucus. The Delegations shall rise when called by the Chairperson to explain the purpose of the motion and propose a time for the Caucus. The Motion for Caucus

requires the support of a second Delegation is non-debatable and shall immediately be put to vote. A majority of Delegation present and voting is required for the Motion for Caucus to pass. The Chair may rule the Motion for Caucus out of order. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.

15) Un-moderated Caucus

A Delegate may motion for caucus time, which is temporary recess. Rules of procedure are suspended during caucusing. During this time delegates can meet informally with each other and the committee staff to discuss the Resolution, amendments and other issues of relevance. Nobody is allowed to leave the conference room except stating a Point of Personal Privilege.

A motion to move to un-moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit. A second is required supporting this motion and it will be put to vote immediately. A majority of Members present and voting is required for passage.

16) Moderated Caucus

Moderate Caucus interrupts a formal debate for a time specified by the Chairperson. No Speaker's List shall be kept. A Delegate may signal his/her desire to speak by raising his/her placard. The Chairperson designates the speakers taking into consideration equity and the good functioning of the committee. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal. The Chair shall limit the speaking time.

A Delegate may at any time when the floor is open, but not during speeches, introduce a Motion for Moderated Caucus. The Delegate shall rise when called by the Chairperson to explain the purpose of the motion and propose a time for the Caucus. The Motion for Moderated Caucus requires the support of a second Delegate, is non-debatable and shall immediately be put to vote. A majority of Delegations present and voting is required for the Motion for Moderated Caucus to pass. The Chairperson may rule the Motion for Moderated Caucus out of order. The decision of the Chair is not subject to appeal.

17) Closure of Debate

A Delegate may, whenever the floor is open, move the closure of the debate on the item under discussion. A second is required and the Chair may rule such a Motion dilatory. This Motion is not debatable. Closure of debate requires a two thirds majority of the Members present and voting. If the committee is in favour of closure, the Chair shall declare the closure of debate, and the resolution or amendment shall be brought to an immediate vote.

18) Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting

During the discussion of any matter a delegate may at any time motion to the suspension of the adjournment of the meeting. No speeches for or against the motion should be entertained. The sponsor of the Motion specifies briefly the purpose for the suspension/adjournment and the total time limit. The time limit is subject to the chair's

approval. The motion will be put to vote immediately. A second is required supporting this motion and a majority of present and voting for passage.

19) Yields

A Delegate who was granted the right to speak may yield his/her time to another Delegate or the Chair.

He/she may also yield to questions. The questioners shall be selected by the Chair. comments or statements instead of questions are not in order. Only one yield to another Delegate is possible within the time limit of one speaker.

20) Parliamentary Points

A Delegate may make a point by raising his /her placard, obtaining the recognition by the Chair and stating the pint he/she wishes to make.

21) Point of Information

If speaking time has been limited and a speaker has yielded any remaining time to point(s) of information, then any member may raise a placard in order to ask a question concerning the substance of the speech to the speaker.

Points of information are questions posed to a speaker concerning the substance of his/her speech, his/her stance on the issue or in the event that the speaker is a co-sponsor of the resolution questions regarding the substance of the resolution. Delegates at the conclusion of their speeches will be asked if they will accept points of information

22) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the floor is open, a Delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. This point may not interrupt a speaker, and where not requiring immediate clarification of procedure, should be submitted to the Chair in writing.

23) Point of Order

A delegate may make a Point of Order to complain of improper parliamentary procedure. The Chairperson in accordance with these rules shall immediately decide a Point of Order. This point may interrupt a speaker. Points of Order must be valid and should be made with discretion.

24) Point of Personal Privilege

Whenever a Delegate experiences personal discomfort and/or wishes to leave the room for personal integrity matters which impairs his/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 utmost discretion.

25) Right of Reply

A Delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another Delegate may, at the end of the latter's speech, request the Right of Reply. The Chair shall decide upon the request immediately. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal. If the Right to Reply is granted, the wronged Delegate may immediately speak during one minute. No motions for Right of Reply will be granted after a Right of Reply.

26) Draft Resolution

The Chair approves a document if it has the required format and the required number of Sponsors and Signatories. An approved document is referred to as a Draft Resolution and may be introduced to the committee.

Sponsors are recognized as the writers of the Draft Resolution. A minimum of two (2) Sponsors are required for the Draft Resolution to be discussed in the committee. Signatories are recognized as the supporters of the Draft Resolution and do not have further obligations. One quarter of the Delegates present must be either Sponsors or Signatories of the Draft Resolution for it to be introduced to the committee. A Delegate may not at the same time be Sponsor as well as Signatory of a given Draft Resolution. Delegates may add their name to the list of signatories at any time during the debate. This request should be submitted in written form to the Chair for approval. More than one Draft Resolution may be on the floor at any time.

27) Introducing Resolutions

If a Draft Resolution has been approved by the Chair, the Secretariat assigns it a number and distributes the Draft Resolution to all Representatives. A Sponsor of the Draft Resolution may introduce the Resolution when he/she has the floor. The introduction of the Draft Resolution will be limited to reading out the clauses. Subsequently, the Sponsor will answer questions of clarification regarding the Draft Resolution. Substantive statements regarding the Draft Resolution are not in order at this stage. The question session shall not exceed five (5) minutes.

28) Withdrawal of Resolutions

A Draft Resolution may be withdrawn by its Sponsors at any time before voting on it has commenced. This request should be submitted in written form to the Chairperson.

29) Amendments

Amendments to the perambulatory clauses are not in order.

Grammatical, spelling and formatting errors in Draft Resolutions will be corrected without vote. The final decisions on corrections are at the discretion of the Chair. Substantive Amendments may be considered "friendly" if approved by all the Sponsors of the Draft Resolution. Friendly Amendments are immediately incorporated into the Draft Resolution without a vote.

Substantive Amendments to a Draft Resolution, which are not approved by all the Sponsors of the Draft Resolution, are considered “unfriendly”. Unfriendly Amendments require three (3) Sponsors and need to be submitted in writing to the Chair for approval. A majority of Delegates is required to incorporate an Unfriendly Amendment into the Draft Resolution. Amendments to Unfriendly Amendments are out of order.

30) Withdrawal of Unfriendly Amendments

An unfriendly Amendment may be withdrawn by its Sponsors at any time before voting on it has commenced. This request should be submitted in written form to the Chair.

31) Division of the Question

After debate on any resolution has been closed, a Delegate may move that operative parts of the resolution be voted on separately. Pre-ambulatory Clauses may not be removed by division of the question. If the Motion receives simple majority required to pass, the resolution will be divided accordingly, and a separate procedural vote will be taken on each Parts of the Resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document and will be put to a substantive vote as a whole.

32) Voting Procedure

In the case of exhaustion of the Speaker’s List or when a Motion for Closure of Debate passes Resolutions, Unfriendly Amendments and Draft Agenda on the floor will be put to vote. If no Resolution is on the floor the committee shall move to the next Agenda item.

Each delegation of the Member States of the Security Council shall have one vote, which may be “Yes”, “No” or “Abstain” Rule 7 concerning the status of Observers is reserved. On procedural matters Delegates must not abstain from voting.

Invited external observers are not allowed in the room while the voting procedure on the Resolution is in order.

During voting procedure, Delegates must strictly refrain from communicating with each other. The voting procedure must not be interrupted except to raise a Point of Order or a Point of Personal Privilege.

The permanent Members of the Security Council hold the right to veto.

33) Required Majority

A procedural or substantive matter requiring a simple majority shall be passed by a majority of Representatives present and voting. A procedural or substantive matter requiring a qualified majority shall be passed by two thirds of Delegations present and voting, the matter put upon vote shall be regarded as accepted. Decisions regarding the adoption of Amendments and Resolutions shall be made by a simple majority of Delegates present and voting. Delegates which abstain from voting, are considered as not voting.

34) Modes of Voting

Each Member State shall have one vote. If not decided upon differently, Delegates vote by raising their placards. Decisions on procedural matters shall be made by affirmative vote of nine members. For substantive matters, an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members are necessary. This request is automatically accepted unless ruled out by the Chair. The decision of the Chairperson is not subject to appeal.

A roll-call vote takes place according to the English alphabetical order of the names of the States represented in the committee. The Chair shall call the name of each State. The Delegates shall reply “Yes”, “No” or “Abstain”.

Upon completion of voting, a Delegate may request the right to explain his /her vote provided the substantive nature of the matter. The Chairperson grants the right to explain the vote. The decision of the Chair is not subject to appeal. The speaking time shall not exceed two (2) minutes.

35) Voting on Amendments

When an Amendment is moved to a Draft resolution, the Amendments shall be voted on first. If two or more Amendments to a Draft Resolution are proposed, the Chair shall determine the order, in which they are voted upon. The committee shall first vote on the Amendment furthest removed in substance from the Draft Resolution and then on the Amendment next furthest removed until all Amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one Amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another Amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. The committee will consider a Draft Resolution including all Amendments adopted by the committee.

36) Order of Voting

If two or more Draft Resolutions relate to the same question, they shall be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

37) Precedence of Motions

Motions will be considered in the following order of preference:

Points indicated below shall have precedence above all motions, at all times, and in the following order:

- 1) Parliamentary Points*
 - a. Point of Personal Privilege*
 - b. Point of Order*
 - c. Point of Information*
- 2) Motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order:*
 - a. Motion for a Right to Reply*
 - b. Motion to adjourn/suspend the meeting*
 - c. Motion to held a Caucus*
 - d. Motion to Un-moderated Caucus*
 - e. Motion to Moderated Caucus*
 - f. Motion to Close Debate*

- g. Motion to Introduce a Resolution*
- h. Motions relating to Amendments*
- 3) The Motions indicated below shall have precedence below all points, and in the following order, and are in order only during substantive voting:*
 - a. Motion for the Division of the Question Rule*
 - b. Motions to Vote on a Resolution*
 - c. Motion for a Roll Call Vote*

SUGGESTED READINGS

UN CHARTER

- CAP V
- CAP VI
- CAP VII

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

- Resolution 2052 (2012) Adopted by the SC on 27.06.2012
- Resolution 337 (1973) adopted by the SC on 15.08.1973
- Resolution 338 (1973) Adopted by the SC on 22.10.1973
- Resolution 2042 (2012) Adopted by the SC on 14.04.2012
- Resolution 2043(2012) Adopted by the SC on 21.0.2012
- Resolution 2053 (2012) Adopted by the SC on 27.0.2012
- Resolution 425 (1978) Adopted by the SC on 19.03.1978
- Resolution 426 (1978) Adopted by the SC on 19.03.1978
- Resolution 1701 (1978) Adopted by the SC on 11.08.2006
- Resolution 1994 (2011) Adopted by the SC on 30.06.2011
- Resolution 2064 (2012) Adopted by the SC on 20.08.2012
- Resolution 2059 (2012) Adopted by the SC on 20.07.2012
- Resolution 2028 (2011) Adopted by the SC on 21.11.2011

UN.ORG

- CdS: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/>
- webTV.un.org: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/>
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (on Syria):
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/Media.aspx?IsMediaPage=true&LanglD=E>
- UN documents: <http://www.un.org/documents>

OTHER DOCUMENTS

- Six-Point Proposal of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, as annexed to Security Council resolution 2042 (2012) of 14 April
- Preliminary Understanding S/2012/250, 23 April 2012
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Philip Alston; the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Paul Hunt; the Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights of internally displaced persons, Walter Kälin; and the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, Miloon Kothari MISSION TO LEBANON AND ISRAEL:
<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G06/141/95/PDF/G0614195.pdf?OpenElement>
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Jean Ziegler, on his mission to Lebanon:
<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G06/141/71/PDF/G0614171.pdf?OpenElement>
- Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the follow-up to the report of the Commission of Inquiry on Lebanon:
<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G07/127/28/PDF/G0712728.pdf?OpenElement>
- Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives. Report of the Third Committee* (A/67/457/Add.3)
- Statement GA 3th Comiteee from 20.12.2012 (Sixty-seventh General Assembly Plenary 60th Meeting)
<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2012/ga11331.doc.htm>
- Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2010
- Simulazione CdS, 22.01.2008, nel Corso di Relazioni Internazionali e Diritti Umani del Prof. Papisca.
http://unipd-centrodirittiumani.it/public/docs/simulazione_CdS080122.pdf

OTHER LINKS

- UNSMIS
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unsmis/>
- UNDOF
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/undof/>

- UNIFIL
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unifil/>
- International Crisis Group
<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/middle-east-north-africa/egypt-syria-lebanon/syria.aspx>
- Sessioni speciali del Consiglio diritti umani sulla Siria (dalla 16 alla 19):
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/Sessions.aspx>