

**Author(s):** John Ciorciari, 2011

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# HANDBOOK FOR PARTICIPANTS

## INTEGRATED POLICY EXERCISE 2010-11 "CRISIS IN IRAN"



The Ford School of Public Policy  
IPE Simulation & Symposium  
January 3-4 and 7, 2011

<http://sitemaker.umich.edu/ipe2010>

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# SCHEDULE

*Please note that the IPE schedule does **not** run according to "Michigan time."  
Sessions begin precisely at the times indicated below.*

## Simulation Day 1 - Monday, Jan. 3

9:00-9:30 am	Breakfast (Great Hall)
9:30-9:40 am	<b>Welcome from Dean Susan M. Collins</b> (Weill Hall 1120)
9:40-9:50 am	<b>Introductory briefing by Prof. John D. Ciorciari</b> (Weill Hall 1120)
10:00-10:30 am	<p><b>Large Country Team Meetings</b> (see your room assignments on pp. 8-9)</p> <p>Please meet in your country teams (including people playing your role in all three simulations). You should discuss the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are your interests in the region?</li> <li>• Who are your likely allies on the Council?</li> <li>• What is your suggested course of action?</li> <li>• What contingencies do you foresee? How might you deal with them?</li> </ul> <p>This is the only time during the simulation when you will meet with your large country teams, because once the simulations begin, they will undoubtedly evolve in different ways.</p>
10:45-12:00 pm	<p><b>Security Council Meeting #1</b></p> <p>This will be your first full Security Council meeting. (See your room assignments on pp. 8-9.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider putting one or more topics on the agenda</li> <li>• Begin debate (formal debate or moderated or unmoderated caucus)</li> <li>• Start thinking about the provisions you would want to include in a draft resolution (which you may introduce anytime)</li> </ul>
12:00-1:00 pm	Lunch (Great Hall)
1:00-2:30 pm	<p><b>Security Council Meeting #2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include time for non-members to speak if they were not regular participants in the morning session</li> <li>• Consider introducing the text of at least one draft resolution if one was not introduced in the morning</li> </ul>

2:45-3:30 pm	<b>Small Country Team Meetings</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet in your small country teams (i.e., your small teams of 2-3 players, not those playing your role in other simulations)</li> <li>• Focus on drafting resolutions (or amendments if a resolution has already been introduced), negotiating with other teams for support</li> <li>• Update priorities and negotiating strategies</li> <li>• Submit requests to the IPE course leaders if you have questions for your capitals (e.g., if you want authority to take unilateral action or potentially controversial action at the Council)</li> </ul>
3:45-5:00 pm	<b>Security Council Meeting #3</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By the start of this session, one or more teams should introduce a draft resolution</li> <li>• Introduce and debate amendments</li> <li>• Use unmoderated caucuses to engage in sidebar negotiations</li> </ul>
5:30-7:00 pm	Buffet-style Dinner (Great Hall)

## **Simulation Day 2 - Tuesday, Jan. 4**

9:00-9:30 am	Breakfast (Great Hall)
9:30-10:00 am	<b>Small Country Team Meetings</b> You should use these meetings to draft amendments, meet with other teams bilaterally, and negotiate.
10:15-12:00 pm	<b>Security Council Meeting #4</b>
12:00-1:00 pm	Lunch (Great Hall)
1:00-2:15pm	<b>Security Council Meeting #5</b>
2:30-3:00pm	<b>Small Country Team Meetings</b>
3:15-4:45pm	<b>Security Council Meeting #6</b>
5:00-6:00pm	<b>Security Council Meeting #7</b> Final substantive vote on the draft UN Security Council Resolution
6:00-7:00pm	Buffet-style Dinner (Great Hall)

# Debriefing & Symposium - Friday, Jan. 7

9:00 – 9:15 am	Breakfast and registration (Great Hall)
9:15 – 9:30 am	<b>INTRODUCTORY REMARKS</b> Prof. John Ciorciari <u>Location:</u> Weill Hall 1120
9:30 - 10:15 am	<b>TEAM DEBRIEFINGS</b> <u>Location:</u> Weill Hall, multiple rooms  Participants will divide into their simulation teams (e.g., China, USA, IAEA, etc.) They will compare the three mock resolutions, discuss the pros and cons of each resolution, and prepare punchy two-minute statements on the simulation outcomes from their player's perspective.
10:15 – 10:30 am	Coffee break (Great Hall)
10:30 – 12:00 am	<b>PLENARY DEBRIEFING</b> <i>With a welcome to our guest experts by Dean Susan M. Collins</i> <u>Location:</u> Weill Hall 1120  All 200 participants will convene for the debriefing. We will ask selected student representatives to offer brief remarks giving their perspectives. We will then ask panelists to share brief comments of 5-10 minutes apiece. Finally, we will open for a moderated floor discussion. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Leslie Fishbone, former IAEA staff member</li><li>➤ Mehdi Khalaji, the Washington Institute</li><li>➤ Nicole Green Shepardson, U.S. State Department</li></ul> <u>Chair &amp; Moderator:</u> Ambassador Melvyn Levitsky (ret.), Ford School
12:00 - 12:45 pm	Lunch (Great Hall)
12:45 – 2:00 pm	<b>PANEL ON IRAN</b> <u>Location:</u> Weill Hall 1120 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <i>How Islamic is the Islamic Republic?</i> Mehdi Khalaji, the Washington Institute</li><li>➤ <i>The Propaganda Factor in the Islamic Republic of Iran</i> Omid Memarian, journalist and human rights advocate</li></ul> <u>Moderator:</u> Cree Jones, Ford School
2:00 – 2:15 pm	Transit break (moving to breakout sessions)
2:15 – 3:30 pm	<b>BREAKOUT SESSIONS</b>

Our breakout sessions will enable students to delve into themes of particular interest in smaller-group settings. Visiting experts will start with short (20-minute) presentations and then lead discussion.

- ***International Economic Policy in the Middle East***  
Andrew Baukol, U.S. Treasury Department  
Moderator: Cree Jones, Ford School  
Location: Weill Hall 1210
- ***Nuclear Safeguards & the Non-Proliferation Regime***  
Leslie Fishbone, former IAEA staff member  
Moderator: Ambassador Melvyn Levitsky (ret.), Ford School  
Location: Weill Hall 1220
- ***International Relief Operations***  
Andrew Schroeder, Direct Relief International  
Nicole Green Shepardson, U.S. State Department  
Moderator: Prof. John Ciorciari, Ford School  
Location: Weill Hall 1110
- ***Intelligence Analysis of the Middle East***  
Laura West, Central Intelligence Agency  
Moderator: Simon Tam, Ford School  
Location: Weill Hall 1230

3:30 – 3:45 pm

Coffee break (Great Hall)

3:45 – 5:00 pm

**PANEL ON INTERNATIONAL POLICY CAREERS**

Location: Weill Hall 1120

We will end the symposium by encouraging participants to think about how they can translate their international policy interests into careers. Guest experts will give brief (5-7 minute) descriptions of their jobs or offices before opening for Q&A and discussion.

- Andrew Baukol, U.S. Treasury Department
- Omid Memarian, journalist and human rights advocate
- Andrew Schroeder, Direct Relief International
- Laura West, Central Intelligence Agency
- Moderator: Simon Tam, Ford School

5:00 – 7:00 pm

**Closing Reception (Great Hall)**

We hope students will take advantage of the reception to speak further with our guest experts about the substance of their presentations and career opportunities in international policy.

## ROOM ASSIGNMENTS



## **SECURITY COUNCIL MEETINGS**

**Monday and Tuesday**

**Simulation A** – Weill Hall 1110

**Simulation B** – Weill Hall 1120

**Simulation C** – Weill Hall 1230

## **LARGE TEAM MEETINGS**

**Monday, Jan. 3 at 10:00am**

- **China** – 5<sup>th</sup> floor conference room
- **Russia** – 4<sup>th</sup> floor couch and lounge area
- **France (& Gabon)** – 3<sup>rd</sup> floor conference room (near side)
- **United Kingdom (& Canada)** – 3<sup>rd</sup> floor conference room (far side)
- **United States** – Library (main reading room)
- **India** – Library (side room)
- **Lebanon** – Great Hall (near painting of Ford)
- **Brazil (& Colombia)** – Great Hall (on couches near the main entrance)
- **Germany (& Bosnia and Herzegovina)** – Career Services office
- **South Africa (& Nigeria)** – 2<sup>nd</sup> floor Graduate Student Lounge
- **UN Secretary-General** – Weill Hall 1230 (right side when facing podium)
- **Int'l Atomic Energy Agency** – Weill Hall 1230 (left side when facing podium)
- **UNHCR** – Weill Hall 1220 (right side when facing podium)
- **World Bank** – Weill Hall 1220 (left side when facing podium)
- **World Health Organization** – Weill Hall 1210 (right side when facing podium)
- **World Food Programme** – Weill Hall 1210 (left side when facing podium)
- **Amnesty International** – Weill Hall 1110 (right side when facing podium)
- **Saudi Arabia** – Weill Hall 1110 (left side when facing podium)
- **Iraq** – Weill Hall 1120 (front left when facing podium)
- **Turkey** – Weill Hall 1120 (front right when facing podium)
- **Israel** – Weill Hall 1120 (back left when facing podium)
- **Iran** – Weill Hall 1120 (back right when facing podium)

## **SMALL TEAM MEETINGS**

**Monday and Tuesday**

- **Simulation A** – Teams should find meeting places on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> floors of Weill Hall.
- **Simulation B** – Teams should find meeting places on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floors of Weill Hall.
- **Simulation C** – Teams should find meeting places on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor of Weill Hall.

### **TEAM DEBRIEFINGS**

**Friday at 9:30am**

Before our debriefing on Friday, your team will be assigned to a small break-out session with others who played your role and with teams representing a few other players.

- Group 1 – Weill Hall 1110
- Group 2 – Weill Hall 1120
- Group 3 – Weill Hall 1210
- Group 4 – Weill Hall 1220
- Group 5 – Weill Hall 1230
- Group 6 – 3<sup>rd</sup> floor conference room, Weill Hall

We will assign you to a group after the conclusion of the simulation.

## PLAYER TEAMS: SIMULATION A

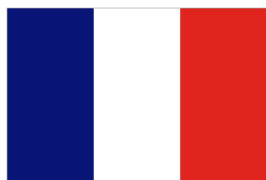
### SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS



**China**  
Joseph Cooter  
Kazuya Yoshida  
Lin Jones



**Brazil (& Colombia)**  
Marisol Ramos  
Dina de Veer  
Victor Malca



**France (& Gabon)**  
Kazutaka Shimatani  
Alex Andrus  
Gabriel Krieschok



**Germany (& Bosnia-Herz)**  
Yuki Yamaguchi  
Kim Dunham  
Claire Lehen



**Russia**  
Charlie Clark  
Kristin Welling  
Fumihito Shinohara



**India**  
Jared Eno  
Anand Sharma  
Takahiro Aizawa



**UK (& Canda)**  
Meaghan Hafner  
Brittany Galisdorfer  
Richard Scott



**Lebanon**  
Jesse Franzblau  
Josh Fangmeier  
Elizabeth Talbert



**United States**  
Kate Fletcher  
Adam Wilson  
Scott Thompson



**South Africa (& Nigeria)**  
Roy Smoot  
Sarah Obed  
Jennifer Williams

# PLAYER TEAMS: SIMULATION A

## OTHER NEGOTIATION PARTICIPANTS



### UN Secretary-General

Owen Johns  
Sarah M. Brooks  
Adam Schmidt



### Iran

Sara Wycoff  
Britni Must  
Shohei Tadome



### IAEA

Ria Berns  
Masami Hihara  
Elliott Robson



### Iraq

Hossameddine Abouzahr  
Devin McMackin  
Lelia Gowland



### World Bank (& IMF)

Caroline Massad  
Francis  
Collin Gerst  
Yoshinori Harada



### Israel

Hoa Phan  
Sara Bonner  
Dionisio Garcia Piriz



### World Health Org.

Anna Hart Erickson  
Alexandra Citrin  
Maren Spolum



### Saudi Arabia

Mahima Mahadevan  
Stephanie Swierczek  
Keenan Pontoni



### UNHCR

Manuela Sifuentes  
Kate Saetang  
Sara Blumenthal



### Turkey

Dalal Najib  
Umay Erdem  
Raffi Garabedian



**World Food Prog.**  
Sarah Shubitowski  
Adrian Cohen  
Maggie Allan



**Amnesty Int'l**  
Joseph Person  
Emily Shih  
Mynti Hossain

## PLAYER TEAMS: SIMULATION B

### SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS



**China**  
Ross Williams  
Haruka Maeda  
Dylan Presley



**Brazil (& Colombia)**  
Anabel Paez  
Scott Burgess  
Rena Hoshino



**France (& Gabon)**  
Emily Rinner  
Yann Toullec  
Jonathan Moore



**Germany (& Bosnia-Herz)**  
Shinichiro Tsuru  
Linroy Marshall  
Perry Zielak



**Russia**  
Nathan Brown  
Lindsay Minnema  
Greg Chojnacki



**India**  
Ryan Pretzer  
Edward Schexnayder  
Atur Desai



**UK (& Canada)**  
Caroline Liethen  
Elizabeth Palazzola  
Elliot Sims



**Lebanon**  
Sharif Sokkary  
George Stankow  
Rodney Sapp



**United States**  
David Fautsch  
Ashley Lewis  
Devi Glick



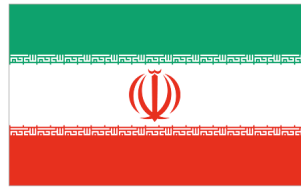
**South Africa (& Nigeria)**  
Heidi Jugenitz  
Greg Thorne

## PLAYER TEAMS: SIMULATION B

### OTHER NEGOTIATION PARTICIPANTS



**UN Secretary-General**  
Julie Schneider  
Maria Martin de  
Almagro Iniesta  
Chisheng Li



**Iran**  
Masahiko Ando  
Chad Kijewski  
Matthew Bussey



**IAEA**  
Takuro Mukae  
Molly Maguire  
Alexandra Shookhoff



**Iraq**  
Amer Sultan  
Adam Swinburn  
Robert Nyambati



**World Bank (& IMF)**  
Maureen Downes  
Christopher Zbrozek  
Kevin Kuo



**Israel**  
Evan Raleigh  
Paul Wennerstrom  
Tori Roth



**World Health Org.**  
Katie Rodriguez  
Ben Johnson  
Patrick Cooney



**Saudi Arabia**  
Kyle Aarons  
David Turner



**UNHCR**  
Michael Yates  
Mary Cipollone  
Julie Monteiro de  
Castro



**Turkey**  
Dominique Warren  
Iclal Sincer  
Drew Murray



**World Food Prog.**  
Lauren Cotter  
Ashlee Davis  
Alexis Guild



**Amnesty Int'l**  
Christopher J. Murillo  
Beth Hribar  
Jin Yun

## PLAYER TEAMS: SIMULATION C

### SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS



**China**  
Jennifer K. Hong  
Daisuke Baba  
Jessica Presley



**Brazil (& Colombia)**  
Daniel Cabezas Murillo  
Chad Cookinham  
Mayela Montenegro



**France (& Gabon)**  
Karen Spangler  
Jieun Lee  
Koji Yamashita



**Germany (& Bosnia-Herz)**  
Kathy Dasovich  
Benjamin Collins  
Kondo Jun



**Russia**  
Eamonn Scanlon  
Maria Smith



**India**  
Nina Maturu  
Ajay Kolluri  
Aleta Haflett



**UK (& Canada)**  
John Stanczak  
Sara Dent  
Kate Nielson



**Lebanon**  
Nathan Rix  
Robert Daigneau



**United States**  
Katherine Valle  
Fumikazu Goto  
Neal Carter



**South Africa (& Nigeria)**  
Caroline Lai  
Audra Gatts  
Douglas Horton

## PLAYER TEAMS: SIMULATION C

### OTHER NEGOTIATION PARTICIPANTS



**UN Secretary-General**  
Katie Decker  
Parvati Patil  
Salvador Maturana



**Iran**  
Serena Villalba  
Katlego Moilwa  
Taurean Brown



**IAEA**  
Tsuneki Matsuo  
Joel Ruhter  
Yufang Che



**Iraq**  
Philip Rogers  
Justin Tooley



**World Bank (& IMF)**  
Yohei Chiba  
Wenfang Wang  
Tricia Bosler



**Israel**  
Hillary Smith  
Chris Blakely  
Christine Sepuya



**World Health Org.**  
Katherine Chen  
Rebecca Lopez Kriss  
Brendan Egan



**Saudi Arabia**  
Eric Burnstein  
Catherine Kelly



**UNHCR**  
Pauline Sze  
Daiji Kimata



**Turkey**  
Jeff Warner  
Alexander Farivar  
Ahmet Erdem





**World Food Prog.**  
Elizabeth Wilson  
Stephanie Rose  
Karen Tam



**Amnesty International**  
Dorothy Pirtle  
Emmanuelle Ravat-  
Francoise  
Koben Calhoun

## SECURITY COUNCIL RULES & PROCEDURES

For the IPE, we will use a modified set of procedural rules based on the rules that actually apply in the UN Security Council.

### Council Members

The Council consists of 15 member states, including five permanent and ten temporary seats. Each member state has one vote. In our simulation, several players represent two players and thus have two votes. The five permanent members, marked with asterisks, will also have vetoes. The Security Council president for our simulation will be South Africa. The Council members for our simulation are:

- |                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. China*                     | 6. India                              |
| 2. France* (& Gabon)          | 7. Lebanon                            |
| 3. Russia*                    | 8. Brazil (& Colombia)                |
| 4. United Kingdom* (& Canada) | 9. Germany (& Bosnia and Herzegovina) |
| 5. United States*             | 10. South Africa (& Nigeria)          |

### Non-Council Members

We will also have a number of non-members. They will be permitted to speak when invited by the Council. To ensure their active participation, we will also give them the right to observe all proceedings during the simulation except for closed formal debates and closed moderated caucuses (see the rules overleaf for details). If necessary, we will also block off specific periods of time when non-members will be asked to speak. Participating non-members are:

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. UN Secretary-General       | 7. Amnesty International |
| 2. Int'l Atomic Energy Agency | 8. Saudi Arabia          |
| 3. UNHCR                      | 9. Iran                  |
| 4. World Bank                 | 10. Iraq                 |
| 5. World Health Organization  | 11. Turkey               |
| 6. World Food Programme       | 12. Israel               |

## Setting the Agenda

Before discussing a topic, a Council Member must put it on the agenda:

- **Step 1 - Motion to put a topic on the agenda**
  - Requires a second
  - Subject to debate - Council President sets time limits; recognizes up to two speakers for and two against the motion
  - Vote on the motion - procedural; requires nine votes to pass (no vetoes)

## Introducing a Draft Resolution

At any time after a topic gets on the agenda, a Council Member can introduce a draft resolution related to that topic. No votes are required, and multiple resolutions can be introduced during consideration of a topic:

- **Step 1** - get the signatures of four other Council members (five total)
- **Step 2** - hand the Council President 22 hard copies of the draft resolution (printers will be available in the simulation rooms)
- **Step 3** - the Council President distributes copies of the draft resolution
- **Step 4** - the Council President invites one of the signatories to introduce the draft resolution and sets a time limit
- **Step 5** - debate continues per the procedures below

## Introducing Amendments

At any time after a draft resolution is introduced but before it is adopted, a Council Member may introduce amendments. If multiple amendments are submitted, the Council President may decide the order in which they are considered.

- **Step 1** - get the signatures of four other Council members (five total)
- **Step 2** - submit the amendment in writing to the Council President
- **Step 3** - the Council President invites the signatory to introduce the amendment and sets a time limit
- **Step 4** - debate continues per the procedures below
- **Step 5 - Motion to vote on an amendment**
  - Requires a second
  - Subject to debate - Council President sets time limits; recognizes up to two speakers for and two against the motion
  - Vote on the motion; procedural
- **Step 6 - Vote on the amendment**

- substantive; requires nine votes; subject to vetoes
- a “no” vote from one of the permanent members is a veto

## Organizing a Formal Debate

Council Members may decide to debate an issue formally by creating a speakers’ list. Non-members may participate in all formal debates unless members explicitly exclude non-members (see below):

- **Step 1 - Motion for a speakers’ list**
  - Requires a second
  - Must state both the time for the entire debate and the time per speaker
  - Normally includes non-members unless the motion is for a closed formal debate (excluding non-members from the room)
  - Subject to debate - Council President sets time limits; recognizes up to two speakers for and two against the motion
  - Vote on the motion; requires a simple majority
- **Step 2 - Create a speakers’ list**
  - Members raise their placards; non-members may raise their placards too unless they were specifically excluded
  - The Council President writes down a list and may add to it at any time
- **Step 3 - The Council President manages the debate**
  - Keeps time and ensures that speakers address the topic at hand
  - Recognizes requests, including rights to reply to statements by other speakers that they find offensive (requests are made in writing to the President)
  - May temporarily restrict discussion in the event of an imminent crisis.

## Organizing a Moderated Caucus

Council Members may motion for a caucus at any time. A moderated caucus is led by the Council President. Members raise their placards to be recognized by the President and may speak for a designated amount of time, which may be set by the motion to caucus or imposed by the President. Non-members may participate in all moderated caucuses unless members explicitly exclude non-members (see below).

- **Step 1 - Motion for a moderated caucus**
  - Requires a second
  - Must set a time limit for the caucus and specify a purpose
  - Normally includes non-members unless motion is for a closed moderated caucus (excluding non-members from the room)
  - Not subject to debate
  - Vote on the motion; requires a simple majority
- **Step 2 - Motion to end a moderated caucus before time expires (optional)**

- Requires a second
- May be made any time before the moderated caucus concludes
- Not subject to debate
- Vote on the motion; requires a simple majority

## Organizing an Unmoderated Caucus

Council Members may motion for an unmoderated caucus at any time. Unmoderated caucusing involves members leaving their seats and meeting in informal groups to discuss the topic and draft resolutions or amendments. Non-members may participate in all unmoderated caucuses.

- **Step 1 - Motion for an unmoderated caucus**
  - Requires a second
  - Must set a time limit and specify a purpose
  - Not subject to debate
  - Vote on the motion; requires a simple majority

## Inviting Non-Members to Speak

Council Members may motion to invite non-members to speak. The President may also issue unilateral requests for non-members to present.

- **Step 1 - Motion to invite a non-member to speak**
  - Requires a second
  - Not subject to debate
  - Vote on the motion; procedural - requires nine votes (no veto)
- **Step 2 - Council President sets time limit**

## Adjourning the Meeting

Council Members may motion at any time to adjourn a meeting. This can be used either for necessary breaks (e.g., lunchtime) or to conclude the IPE at the end of the day on Tuesday.

- **Step 1 - Motion to adjourn a meeting**
  - Requires a second
  - Not subject to debate
  - Vote on the motion; procedural - requires nine votes (no veto)

## Passing a Resolution

Council Members may motion to close debate to bring a resolution to a vote. Passing a resolution makes it official and requires a motion to close debate and a substantive vote:

- **Step 1 - Motion to close debate**
  - Requires a second
  - Subject to debate - Council President sets time limits; recognizes up to two speakers for and two against the motion
  - Vote on the motion; requires nine votes (no vetoes)
- **Step 2 - Motion for a roll-call vote (optional)**
  - Must be a Council member; not subject to debate
  - Otherwise, default is a show of placards
- **Step 3 - Vote on the resolution**
  - substantive; requires nine votes; subject to vetoes
  - may occur by a show of placards or alphabetical roll-call vote
  - members may vote yes, no, or abstain
  - a “no” vote from one of the permanent members is a veto

## Other Provisions

- **Yielding Time** - Whenever a delegate finishes speaking with time remaining, he or she may yield time back to the chair, to another delegate, or to questions.
- **Points of Order** - Members may issue challenges when they think the President has erred on a procedural matter. Members must raise their placards, be recognized by the Council President, and specify what procedural error they believe the Council President has made. Members may make these at any time, and they must be addressed immediately. The UN Secretary-General will adjudicate.
- **Point of Parliamentary Procedure** - Members can ask the Council President questions about the rules of procedure when the floor is open (i.e. when no other member is speaking). No vote is required.
- **Points of Information** - Members may also raise questions of other speakers during formal debate or moderated caucus, and the speaker may decide whether or not to yield time to take and to answer the question.
- **Points of Personal Privilege** - A member may raise a point of personal privilege if he or she cannot hear or has physical discomfort. The Council President decides.
- **Quorum** - The required quorum for discussion and voting shall be nine members.

# SECURITY COUNCIL RULES & PROCEDURES

## TABLE OF COMMON POINTS & MOTIONS

Point or Motion	Required to Pass
A <b>motion to set the agenda</b> puts a topic on the agenda and must be seconded. It is debated, and then requires two votes: one to close debate and another to put the topic on the agenda.	Nine votes (no vetoes)
A <b>motion to set the speakers time</b> sets or changes the amount of time each member has to speak.	Simple majority vote
A <b>motion to open the speakers list</b> allows members to sign up to speak. A <b>motion to close the speakers list</b> closes the list temporarily but can be reopened later. This motion requires an immediate vote.	Simple majority vote
Members may suspend formal debate by proposing a <b>motion to caucus</b> . They must specify the purpose and the amount of time.	Simple majority vote
A member makes a <b>motion to close debate</b> in order to move the committee to a vote, usually when the member has made his or her country's position clear and there are enough draft resolutions on the floor.	Nine votes (no veto)
A <b>point of order</b> is used when a member believes the Council President has made an error in the running of the committee. The member should only specify the errors they believe were made in the formal committee procedure, and may not address the topic being discussed.	Decision of UN Secretary-General
A <b>point of parliamentary procedure</b> can be made when the floor is open (i.e. when no other member is speaking) in order to ask the Council President a question regarding the rules of procedure.	No vote
A member may raise a <b>point of personal privilege</b> in order to inform the Council President of a physical discomfort he or she is experiencing, such as not being able to hear another member's speech.	No vote
A member raises a <b>point of information</b> in order to pose a question to a speaker during formal debate or a moderated caucus. The speaker chooses whether or not to yield his or her time to points of information.	Decision of speaker
A <b>motion to adjourn the meeting</b> ends the committee session until the next session, which might be temporary (until after lunch or dinner) or final (at the end of the conference).	Nine votes (no vetoes)

# MATERIALS FOR DRAFTING RESOLUTIONS

## Guidelines on Drafting a UN Security Council Resolution

*These guidelines are adapted from the **United Nations Association of the USA**.  
The UNA's version of these guidelines is available at [www.unausa.org](http://www.unausa.org).*

### SPONSORS AND SIGNATORIES

Any resolution needs one or more sponsors and a minimum of five signatories to be debated in the UN Security Council:

- **Sponsors** of a draft resolution are the principal authors of the document and agree with its substance. Although it is possible to have only one sponsor, this rarely occurs at the UN, since countries must work together to create widely agreeable language in order for the draft resolution to pass. Sponsors control a draft resolution and only the sponsors can approve immediate changes.
- **Signatories** are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the draft resolution but still wish to see it debated so that they can propose amendments.

### THE PREAMBLE

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons why the Security Council is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle 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; and general statements on the topic, its significance and its impact. Most preambulatory clauses begin with these participles:

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

## THE OPERATIVE CLAUSES

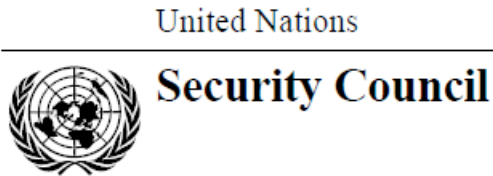
Operative clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a Security Council resolution. Each operative clause begins with a verb and ends with a semicolon. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression. Each should have a single idea or proposal, and each should be numbered. 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. Operative clauses often begin with one of the following verbs:

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



# MATERIALS FOR DRAFTING RESOLUTIONS

## Fictional Example: Pre-IPE Mock Resolution



**DRAFT RESOLUTION**  
*Submitted by the Government of France*  
11 November 2010

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the rights of refugees under the 1951 Refugee Convention and to basic human rights under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights;

*Noting* that an estimated 18,000 Iranian refugee seekers currently reside in Turkey and that the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has concluded that most of those applicants are political dissidents who fled Iran after the 2009 elections, members of the persecuted Baha'i faith, and victimized gay and lesbian Iranians;

*Commending* the Turkish government for refusing to honor demands by the Iranian government to repatriate the asylum seekers to face unspecified penal sanctions and criminal proceedings and *determined* to uphold the rights of the asylum seekers;

*Noting* with concern that Turkish law permits only citizens of the European Union to apply for asylum in Turkey and that Iranian asylum seekers in Turkey have had to wait in Turkey for a period averaging three years before being matched by local UNHCR representatives to third countries willing to review their asylum applications;

*Emphasizing* that most Iranian asylum seekers are living in conditions of desperate poverty and have often been subject to mistreatment by elements in the surrounding population on the basis of their national or religious identity or sexual preferences;

*Deploring* the statement by a senior commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard identifying peaceful asylum seekers in Turkey as enemies of the state and *gravely concerned* that evidence


shows that Iranian security agents have collaborated with officials in the Turkish police force to intimidate and further victimize asylum seekers;

*Acting under Article 36 of Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations:*

1. *Calls upon* the government of Turkey to refuse all requests from the government of Iran to repatriate the asylum seekers or subject them to interviews by Iranian authorities;
2. *Calls upon* the Turkish government not to turn away future asylum seekers from Iran or to repatriate existing asylum seekers;
3. *Calls upon* the Turkish government to take prompt remedial measures to ensure the protection of the asylum seekers by establishing a number of semi-permanent secure facilities and granting full and unimpeded access to representatives of UNHCR, the World Health Organization, World Food Programme, and Amnesty International to those facilities;
4. *Requests* that those organizations communicate to the Secretary-General all of their reports on the condition of the Turkish asylum seekers in Iran;
5. *Decides* to double the number of UNHCR staff assigned to Turkey and *calls upon* the Turkish government to facilitate their deployment;
6. *Stresses* the willingness of the government of France to review the applications of 100 of the refugee seekers within 30 days for possible resettlement by February 2011 and to work with other States to develop a more comprehensive solution;
7. *Urges* all States to consider the applications of the Iranian asylum seekers in Turkey expeditiously;
8. *Requests* that the Secretary-General report back to the Council on this matter in 90 days.

# UNSC RESOLUTION 1929

*This UNSC resolution, which passed in June 2010, is useful both as substantive background on debates around the Iranian nuclear program and as an example on how to structure and organize a resolution.*

 <p>United Nations <b>Security Council</b></p>	<p>United Nations S/RES/1929 (2010)</p> <p><b>Adopted by the Security Council at its 6335th meeting, on 9 June 2010</b></p>
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*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* the Statement of its President, S/PRST/2006/15, and its resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), 1835 (2008), and 1887 (2009) and *reaffirming* their provisions,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the need for all States Party to that Treaty to comply fully with all their obligations, and *recalling* the right of States Party, in conformity with Articles I and II of that Treaty, to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination,

*Recalling* the resolution of the IAEA Board of Governors (GOV/2006/14), which states that a solution to the Iranian nuclear issue would contribute to global non-proliferation efforts and to realizing the objective of a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction, including their means of delivery,

*Noting* with serious concern that, as confirmed by the reports of 27 February 2006 (GOV/2006/15), 8 June 2006 (GOV/2006/38), 31 August 2006 (GOV/2006/53), 14 November 2006 (GOV/2006/64), 22 February 2007 (GOV/2007/8), 23 May 2007 (GOV/2007/22), 30 August 2007 (GOV/2007/48), 15 November 2007 (GOV/2007/58), 22 February 2008 (GOV/2008/4), 26 May 2008 (GOV/2008/15), 15 September 2008 (GOV/2008/38), 19 November 2008 (GOV/2008/59), 19 February 2009 (GOV/2009/8), 5 June 2009 (GOV/2009/35), 28 August 2009 (GOV/2009/55), 16 November 2009 (GOV/2009/74), 18 February 2010 (GOV/2010/10) and 31 May 2010 (GOV/2010/28) of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Iran has not established full and sustained suspension of all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities and heavy water-related projects as set out in resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) nor resumed its cooperation with the IAEA under the Additional Protocol, nor cooperated with the IAEA in connection with the remaining issues of concern, which need to be clarified to exclude the possibility of military dimensions of Iran's nuclear programme, nor taken the other steps required by the IAEA Board of Governors, nor complied with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) and which are essential to build confidence, and *deploring* Iran's refusal to take these steps,

*Reaffirming* that outstanding issues can be best resolved and confidence built in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme by Iran responding positively to all the calls which the Council and the IAEA Board of Governors have made on Iran,

*Noting* with serious concern the role of elements of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC, also known as “Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution”), including those specified in Annex D and E of resolution 1737 (2006), Annex I of resolution 1747 (2007) and Annex II of this resolution, in Iran’s proliferation sensitive nuclear activities and the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems,

*Noting* with serious concern that Iran has constructed an enrichment facility at Qom in breach of its obligations to suspend all enrichment-related activities, and that Iran failed to notify it to the IAEA until September 2009, which is inconsistent with its obligations under the Subsidiary Arrangements to its Safeguards Agreement,

*Also noting* the resolution of the IAEA Board of Governors (GOV/2009/82), which urges Iran to suspend immediately construction at Qom, and to clarify the facility’s purpose, chronology of design and construction, and calls upon Iran to confirm, as requested by the IAEA, that it has not taken a decision to construct, or authorize construction of, any other nuclear facility which has as yet not been declared to the IAEA,

*Noting* with serious concern that Iran has enriched uranium to 20 per cent, and did so without notifying the IAEA with sufficient time for it to adjust the existing safeguards procedures,

*Noting* with concern that Iran has taken issue with the IAEA’s right to verify design information which had been provided by Iran pursuant to the modified Code 3.1, and *emphasizing* that in accordance with Article 39 of Iran’s Safeguards Agreement Code 3.1 cannot be modified nor suspended unilaterally and that the IAEA’s right to verify design information provided to it is a continuing right, which is not dependent on the stage of construction of, or the presence of nuclear material at, a facility,

*Reiterating* its determination to reinforce the authority of the IAEA, strongly supporting the role of the IAEA Board of Governors, and *commending* the IAEA for its efforts to resolve outstanding issues relating to Iran’s nuclear programme,

*Expressing* the conviction that the suspension set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1737 (2006) as well as full, verified Iranian compliance with the requirements set out by the IAEA Board of Governors would contribute to a diplomatic, negotiated solution that guarantees Iran’s nuclear programme is for exclusively peaceful purposes,

*Emphasizing* the importance of political and diplomatic efforts to find a negotiated solution guaranteeing that Iran’s nuclear programme is exclusively for peaceful purposes and *noting* in this regard the efforts of Turkey and Brazil towards an agreement with Iran on the Tehran Research Reactor that could serve as a confidence-building measure,

*Emphasizing also*, however, in the context of these efforts, the importance of Iran addressing the core issues related to its nuclear programme, *Stressing* that China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States are willing to take further concrete measures on exploring an overall strategy of resolving the Iranian nuclear issue through negotiation on the basis of their June 2006 proposals (S/2006/521) and their June 2008 proposals (INFCIRC/730), and *noting* the confirmation by these countries that once the confidence of the international community in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran’s nuclear programme is restored it will be treated in the same manner as that of any Non-Nuclear Weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

*Welcoming* the guidance issued by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to assist States in implementing their financial obligations under resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1803 (2008), and *recalling* in particular the need to exercise vigilance over transactions involving Iranian banks, including the Central Bank of Iran, so as to prevent such transactions contributing to proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities, or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems,

*Recognizing* that access to diverse, reliable energy is critical for sustainable growth and development, while noting the potential connection between Iran’s revenues derived from its energy sector and the funding of Iran’s proliferation sensitive nuclear activities, and *further noting* that chemical process

equipment and materials required for the petrochemical industry have much in common with those required for certain sensitive nuclear fuel cycle activities,

*Having regard* to States' rights and obligations relating to international trade,

*Recalling* that the law of the sea, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), sets out the legal framework applicable to ocean activities,

*Calling* for the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by Iran at an early date,

*Determined* to give effect to its decisions by adopting appropriate measures to persuade Iran to comply with resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) and with the requirements of the IAEA, and also to constrain Iran's development of sensitive technologies in support of its nuclear and missile programmes, until such time as the Security Council determines that the objectives of these resolutions have been met,

*Concerned* by the proliferation risks presented by the Iranian nuclear programme and mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Stressing* that nothing in this resolution compels States to take measures or actions exceeding the scope of this resolution, including the use of force or the threat of force,

*Acting* under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Affirms* that Iran has so far failed to meet the requirements of the IAEA Board of Governors and to comply with resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008);
2. *Affirms* that Iran shall without further delay take the steps required by the IAEA Board of Governors in its resolutions GOV/2006/14 and GOV/2009/82, which are essential to build confidence in the exclusively peaceful purpose of its nuclear programme, to resolve outstanding questions and to address the serious concerns raised by the construction of an enrichment facility at Qom in breach of its obligations to suspend all enrichment-related activities, and, in this context, *further affirms* its decision that Iran shall without delay take the steps required in paragraph 2 of resolution 1737 (2006);
3. *Reaffirms* that Iran shall cooperate fully with the IAEA on all outstanding issues, particularly those which give rise to concerns about the possible military dimensions of the Iranian nuclear programme, including by providing access without delay to all sites, equipment, persons and documents requested by the IAEA, and *stresses* the importance of ensuring that the IAEA have all necessary resources and authority for the fulfilment of its work in Iran;
4. *Requests* the Director General of the IAEA to communicate to the Security Council all his reports on the application of safeguards in Iran;
5. *Decides* that Iran shall without delay comply fully and without qualification with its IAEA Safeguards Agreement, including through the application of modified Code 3.1 of the Subsidiary Arrangement to its Safeguards Agreement, *calls upon* Iran to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Additional Protocol to its IAEA Safeguards Agreement that it signed on 18 December 2003, *calls upon* Iran to ratify promptly the Additional Protocol, and *reaffirms* that, in accordance with Articles 24 and 39 of Iran's Safeguards Agreement, Iran's Safeguards Agreement and its Subsidiary Arrangement, including modified Code 3.1, cannot be amended or changed unilaterally by Iran, and *notes* that there is no mechanism in the Agreement for the suspension of any of the provisions in the Subsidiary Arrangement;
6. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with Iran's obligations under previous resolutions to suspend all reprocessing, heavy water-related and enrichment-related activities, Iran shall not begin construction on any new uranium-enrichment, reprocessing, or heavy water-related facility and shall discontinue any ongoing construction of any uranium-enrichment, reprocessing, or heavy water-related facility;
7. *Decides* that Iran shall not acquire an interest in any commercial activity in another State involving uranium mining, production or use of nuclear materials and technology as listed in

INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part 1, in particular uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities, all heavy-water activities or technology related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons, and *further decides* that all States shall prohibit such investment in territories under their jurisdiction by Iran, its nationals, and entities incorporated in Iran or subject to its jurisdiction, or by persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them;

8. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Iran, from or through their territories or by their nationals or individuals subject to their jurisdiction, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories, of any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, or related materiel, including spare parts, or items as determined by the Security Council or the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) ("the Committee"), *decides* further that all States shall prevent the provision to Iran by their nationals or from or through their territories of technical training, financial resources or services, advice, other services or assistance related to the supply, sale, transfer, provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of such arms and related materiel, and, in this context, *calls upon* all States to exercise vigilance and restraint over the supply, sale, transfer, provision, manufacture and use of all other arms and related materiel;

9. *Decides* that Iran shall not undertake any activity related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons, including launches using ballistic missile technology, and that States shall take all necessary measures to prevent the transfer of technology or technical assistance to Iran related to such activities;

10. *Decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated in Annex C, D and E of resolution 1737 (2006), Annex I of resolution 1747 (2007), Annex I of resolution 1803 (2008) and Annexes I and II of this resolution, or by the Security Council or the Committee pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1737 (2006), except where such entry or transit is for activities directly related to the provision to Iran of items in subparagraphs 3(b)(i) and (ii) of resolution 1737 (2006) in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 1737 (2006), *underlines* that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory, and *decides* that the measures imposed in this paragraph shall not apply when the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations, or where the Committee concludes that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of this resolution, including where Article XV of the IAEA Statute is engaged;

11. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall apply also to the individuals and entities listed in Annex I of this resolution and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and to any individuals and entities determined by the Council or the Committee to have assisted designated individuals or entities in evading sanctions of, or in violating the provisions of, resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) or this resolution;

12. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall apply also to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC, also known as "Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution") individuals and entities specified in Annex II, and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and *calls upon* all States to exercise vigilance over those transactions involving the IRGC that could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems;

13. *Decides* that for the purposes of the measures specified in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 1737 (2006), the list of items in S/2006/814 shall be superseded by the list of items in INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part 1 and INFCIRC/254/Rev.7/Part 2, and any further items if the State determines that they could contribute to enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, and *further decides* that for the

purposes of the measures specified in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 1737 (2006), the list of items contained in S/2006/815 shall be superseded by the list of items contained in S/2010/263;

14. *Calls upon* all States to inspect, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea and relevant international civil aviation agreements, all cargo to and from Iran, in their territory, including seaports and airports, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraphs 3, 4 or 7 of resolution 1737 (2006), paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007), paragraph 8 of resolution 1803 (2008) or paragraphs 8 or 9 of this resolution, for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;

15. *Notes* that States, consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea, may request inspections of vessels on the high seas with the consent of the flag State, and *calls upon* all States to cooperate in such inspections if there is information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the vessel is carrying items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraphs 3, 4 or 7 of resolution 1737 (2006), paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007), paragraph 8 of resolution 1803 (2008) or paragraphs 8 or 9 of this resolution, for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;

16. *Decides* to authorize all States to, and that all States shall, seize and dispose of (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraphs 3, 4 or 7 of resolution 1737 (2006), paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007), paragraph 8 of resolution 1803 (2008) or paragraphs 8 or 9 of this resolution that are identified in inspections pursuant to paragraphs 14 or 15 of this resolution, in a manner that is not inconsistent with their obligations under applicable Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1540 (2004), as well as any obligations of parties to the NPT, and *decides* further that all States shall cooperate in such efforts;

17. *Requires* any State, when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraphs 14 or 15 above to submit to the Committee within five working days an initial written report containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for the inspections, the results of such inspections and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if items prohibited for transfer are found, *further requires* such States to submit to the Committee, at a later stage, a subsequent written report containing relevant details on the inspection, seizure and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer, including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report;

18. *Decides* that all States shall prohibit the provision by their nationals or from their territory of bunkering services, such as provision of fuel or supplies, or other servicing of vessels, to Iranian-owned or -contracted vessels, including chartered vessels, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe they are carrying items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraphs 3, 4 or 7 of resolution 1737 (2006), paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007), paragraph 8 of resolution 1803 (2008) or paragraphs 8 or 9 of this resolution, unless provision of such services is necessary for humanitarian purposes or until such time as the cargo has been inspected, and seized and disposed of if necessary, and *underlines* that this paragraph is not intended to affect legal economic activities;

19. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall also apply to the entities of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL) as specified in Annex III and to any person or entity acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, or determined by the Council or the Committee to have assisted them in evading the sanctions of, or in violating the provisions of, resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) or this resolution;

20. *Requests* all Member States to communicate to the Committee any information available on transfers or activity by Iran Air's cargo division or vessels owned or operated by the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL) to other companies that may have been undertaken in order to evade the sanctions of, or in violation of the provisions of, resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) or this

resolution, including renaming or re-registering of aircraft, vessels or ships, and requests the Committee to make that information widely available;

21. *Calls upon* all States, in addition to implementing their obligations pursuant to resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and this resolution, to prevent the provision of financial services, including insurance or re-insurance, or the transfer to, through, or from their territory, or to or by their nationals or entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad), or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such services, assets or resources could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities, or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including by freezing any financial or other assets or resources on their territories or that hereafter come within their territories, or that are subject to their jurisdiction or that hereafter become subject to their jurisdiction, that are related to such programmes or activities and applying enhanced monitoring to prevent all such transactions in accordance with their national authorities and legislation;

22. *Decides* that all States shall require their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction to exercise vigilance when doing business with entities incorporated in Iran or subject to Iran's jurisdiction, including those of the IRGC and IRISL, and any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such business could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to violations of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) or this resolution;

23. *Calls upon* States to take appropriate measures that prohibit in their territories the opening of new branches, subsidiaries, or representative offices of Iranian banks, and also that prohibit Iranian banks from establishing new joint ventures, taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with banks in their jurisdiction to prevent the provision of financial services if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that these activities could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems;

24. *Calls upon* States to take appropriate measures that prohibit financial institutions within their territories or under their jurisdiction from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in Iran if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems;

25. *Deplores* the violations of the prohibitions of paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007) that have been reported to the Committee since the adoption of resolution 1747 (2007), and *commends* States that have taken action to respond to these violations and report them to the Committee;

26. *Directs* the Committee to respond effectively to violations of the measures decided in resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and this resolution, and *recalls* that the Committee may designate individuals and entities who have assisted designated persons or entities in evading sanctions of, or in violating the provisions of, these resolutions;

27. *Decides* that the Committee shall intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and this resolution, including through a work programme covering compliance, investigations, outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation, to be submitted to the Council within forty-five days of the adoption of this resolution;

28. *Decides* that the mandate of the Committee as set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 1737 (2006), as amended by paragraph 14 of resolution 1803 (2008), shall also apply to the measures decided in this resolution, including to receive reports from States submitted pursuant to paragraph 17 above;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of one year, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to eight experts ("Panel of Experts"), under the direction of the Committee, to carry out the following tasks: (a) assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in



paragraph 18 of resolution 1737 (2006) and paragraph 28 of this resolution; (b) gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance; (c) make recommendations on actions the Council, or the Committee or State, may consider to improve implementation of the relevant measures; and (d) provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than 90 days after the Panel's appointment, and a final report to the Council no later than 30 days prior to the termination of its mandate with its findings and recommendations;

30. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance;

31. *Calls upon* all States to report to the Committee within 60 days of the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24;

32. *Stresses* the willingness of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States to further enhance diplomatic efforts to promote dialogue and consultations, including to resume dialogue with Iran on the nuclear issue without preconditions, most recently in their meeting with Iran in Geneva on 1 October 2009, with a view to seeking a comprehensive, longterm and proper solution of this issue on the basis of the proposal made by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States on 14 June 2008, which would allow for the development of relations and wider cooperation with Iran based on mutual respect and the establishment of international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme and, inter alia, starting formal negotiations with Iran on the basis of the June 2008 proposal, and *acknowledges with appreciation* that the June 2008 proposal, as attached in Annex IV to this resolution, remains on the table;

33. *Encourages* the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to continue communication with Iran in support of political and diplomatic efforts to find a negotiated solution, including relevant proposals by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States with a view to create necessary conditions for resuming talks, and *encourages* Iran to respond positively to such proposals;

34. *Commends* the Director General of the IAEA for his 21 October 2009 proposal of a draft Agreement between the IAEA and the Governments of the Republic of France, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation for Assistance in Securing Nuclear Fuel for a Research Reactor in Iran for the Supply of Nuclear Fuel to the Tehran Research Reactor, *regrets* that Iran has not responded constructively to the 21 October 2009 proposal, and *encourages* the IAEA to continue exploring such measures to build confidence consistent with and in furtherance of the Council's resolutions;

35. *Emphasizes* the importance of all States, including Iran, taking the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Government of Iran, or of any person or entity in Iran, or of persons or entities designated pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and related resolutions, or any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or entity, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was prevented by reason of the measures imposed by resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and this resolution;

36. *Requests* within 90 days a report from the Director General of the IAEA on whether Iran has established full and sustained suspension of all activities mentioned in resolution 1737 (2006), as well as on the process of Iranian compliance with all the steps required by the IAEA Board of Governors and with other provisions of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and of this resolution, to the IAEA Board of Governors and in parallel to the Security Council for its consideration;

37. *Affirms* that it shall review Iran's actions in light of the report referred to in paragraph 36 above, to be submitted within 90 days, and: (a) that it shall suspend the implementation of measures if and for so long

as Iran suspends all enrichment related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, as verified by the IAEA, to allow for negotiations in good faith in order to reach an early and mutually acceptable outcome; (b) that it shall terminate the measures specified in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12 of resolution 1737 (2006), as well as in paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 1747 (2007), paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of resolution 1803 (2008), and in paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24 above, as soon as it determines, following receipt of the report referred to in the paragraph above, that Iran has fully complied with its obligations under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and met the requirements of the IAEA Board of Governors, as confirmed by the IAEA Board of Governors; (c) that it shall, in the event that the report shows that Iran has not complied with resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and this resolution, adopt further appropriate measures under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to persuade Iran to comply with these resolutions and the requirements of the IAEA, and *underlines* that further decisions will be required should such additional measures be necessary;

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

## BIOGRAPHIES OF GUEST EXPERTS

**ANDREW BAUKOL** is Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Middle East and Africa at the U.S. Treasury Department. In 2009, he served as acting Assistant Secretary for International Affairs. In his current role, his primary duties include supporting Iraqi economic stability, engaging with Gulf officials on investment and currency issues, and promoting African economic and financial development. Andy has served at Treasury for over 10 years, including as Director of the Office of South and Southeast Asian Nations, Senior Advisor to the U. S. Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund, and Director of the Office of Russia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia. From 1999-2000, he served as Special Assistant to Under Secretary Tim Geithner. Prior to joining Treasury, he served as an analyst on Soviet and Russian economic issues at the Central Intelligence Agency from 1989-1996. He has a B.S. in Foreign Service from Georgetown University and Masters degree in economics from the University of Minnesota.

**LESLIE G. FISHBONE** has spent the last 28 years working in the area of nuclear material safeguards. During 1989-1993 he worked in the Department of Safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria. Since returning, he resumed his earlier position at Brookhaven National Laboratory, where he had been since 1977. He now serves in the MPC&A Cooperative Programs Division and the Nonproliferation and Safeguards Division of the Brookhaven Nonproliferation and National Security Department. His current responsibilities are for tasks relating to upgrading and sustaining nuclear material protection, control and accounting in Russia, where he has traveled many times during the last fourteen years, and for tasks relating to the international verification work of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Dr. Fishbone earned a B.S. in physics from the California Institute of Technology in 1968 and Ph.D. in 1972 from the University of Maryland, with a dissertation on black-hole relativistic astrophysics. From 1974-1977 he was a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Utah. Thereafter he went to the Soviet Union as a participant in the research exchanges between the National Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; he was attached to the Landau Institute of Theoretical Physics.

**MEHDI KHALAJI** is a senior fellow at The Washington Institute, focusing on the politics of Iran and Shiite groups in the Middle East. A Shiite theologian by training, he has also served on the editorial boards of two prominent Iranian periodicals and produced for the BBC as well as the U.S. government's Persian news service. From 1986 to 2000, he trained in the seminaries of Qom, the traditional center of Iran's clerical establishment. There he studied theology and jurisprudence, earning a doctorate. In Qom, and later in Tehran, he launched a career in journalism, first serving on the editorial board of a theological journal, *Naqd va Nazar*, and then the daily *Entekhab*. In addition to his own writing, he has translated the works of the humanist Islamic scholar Muhammad Arkoun. In 2000, he moved to Paris where he studied Shiite theology and exegesis in the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes. He also worked for BBC Persian as a political analyst on Iranian affairs, eventually becoming a broadcaster for the Prague-based Radio Farda, the Persian-language service of the U.S. government's Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. At Radio Farda, he produced news, features, and analysis on a range of Middle Eastern, Iranian, and Islamic issues. Mr. Khalaji writes a bilingual English and Persian blog, [MehdiKhalaji.com](http://MehdiKhalaji.com).

**OMID MEMARIAN** is well known for his news analysis, regular columns and blogs in English and Persian. Memarian works as a freelance writer for the IPS News Agency (Inter Press Service) Rooz Online and regularly blogs for the Huffington Post. He has had op-ed pieces published in The New York Times San Francisco Chronicle, Los Angeles Times, Opendemocracy.org and Contra Costa Times. He received Human Rights Watch's highest honor in 2005 the Human Rights Defender Award for his courageous work as a human rights activist. He was a visiting scholar at UC Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism from 2005-2006 and is currently a Rotary Peace Fellow at the Journalism School. He was awarded the *Golden Pen Award* at the *National Press Festival* in Iran in 2002. Omid has been blogging since 2002, in English and Persian. He received his bachelor's degree in Metallurgy engineering from the Azad University in 2001, Iran. He was the editor in chief of *Volunteer Actors Quarterly* which dealt with civil society issues from 2003-2005.

**ANDREW SCHROEDER** is the director of research analysis at Direct Relief International (DRI), a non-governmental organization dedicated to providing humanitarian relief and addressing poverty and health challenges around the world. He helped lead DRI's engagement in Haiti by conducting GIS mapping and health analysis after the earthquake. Prior to joining DRI in 2008, he conducted research at the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy at the University of Michigan, served as an assistant professor at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, and was a visiting research fellow at the City University of Hong Kong's School of Creative Media. He holds a BA from Rutgers University and received his PhD in social and cultural analysis from New York University.

**NICOLE GREEN SHEPARDSON** works on international humanitarian assistance and protection policy for refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, and conflict victims in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). She leads the policy team in the bureau's Office of Policy and Resource Planning, and serves as PRM's senior officer on protection issues, including statelessness. Her team is responsible for strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation to manage federal resources that approached \$2 billion last year, and policy development on cross-cutting humanitarian issues, such as civil-military coordination, urban displacement, refugee health, and donor coordination. She has worked at the U.S. Embassy in Jordan on regional programs for Iraqi and Palestinian refugees, and in Washington on humanitarian contingency planning and response to complex emergencies ranging from Lebanon to Liberia. Before joining the State Department, she conducted policy analysis at the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, evaluated microenterprise programs for recently returned refugees in Rwanda, and researched cross-border communities at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. She earned a Master of Public Policy from the University of Michigan's Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, and a Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University.

**LAURA WEST** is a political analyst on the Middle East in the Directorate of Intelligence of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. She recently was promoted into the Agency's Senior Analytic Service. Ms. West holds a BA in Middle Eastern and North African Studies from the University of Michigan and an MA in Near Eastern Studies from New York University.