

Introductory

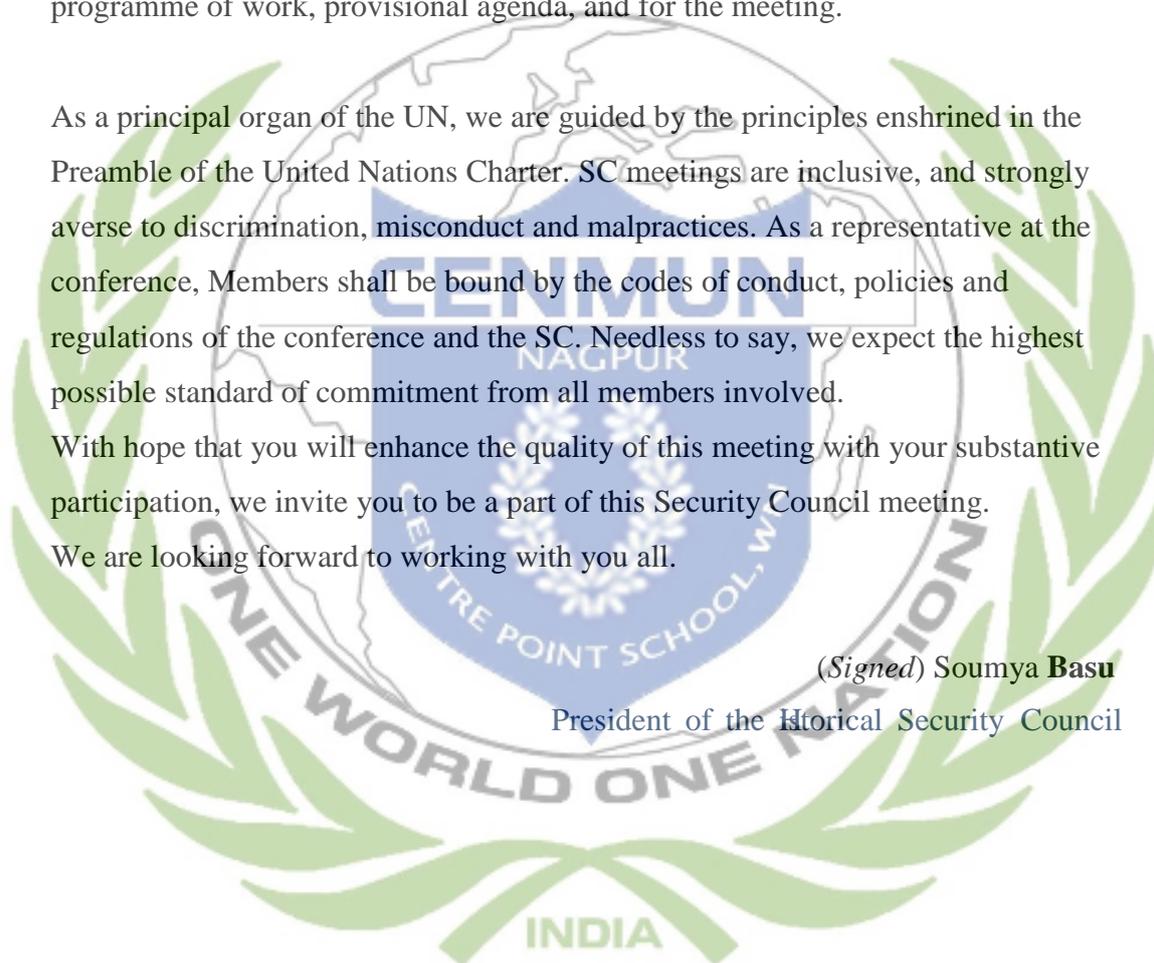
This is a UN simulation at the organizational, structural and functional levels. We will follow the UN Security Council's (SC) Provisional Rules of Procedure, in particular the Arria-Formula meeting structure, and Working Methods. Importance will be placed on traditional methods of diplomatic courtesy, adherence to foreign policy, sovereign exercise of functions, and methodical negotiations. Through the annexures to this Letter, we are pleased to declare the programme of work, provisional agenda, and for the meeting.

As a principal organ of the UN, we are guided by the principles enshrined in the Preamble of the United Nations Charter. SC meetings are inclusive, and strongly averse to discrimination, misconduct and malpractices. As a representative at the conference, Members shall be bound by the codes of conduct, policies and regulations of the conference and the SC. Needless to say, we expect the highest possible standard of commitment from all members involved.

With hope that you will enhance the quality of this meeting with your substantive participation, we invite you to be a part of this Security Council meeting. We are looking forward to working with you all.

(Signed) Soumya **Basu**

President of the Historical Security Council



Annexure-1: The Arria-Formula

"Arria-formula" Meetings

The following elements appear to represent the common understanding of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions on "Arria-formula" meetings.

- The members of the Security Council are encouraged to plan "Arria-formula" meetings, in accordance with paragraph 54 of the Note by the President of the Security Council (S/2006/507)¹, and to take part in such meetings.
- The content of the background note on "Arria-formula" meetings, prepared by the Secretariat in 2002, provides a useful description of current and past practice of "Arria-formula" meetings, and the members are encouraged to utilize the background note as a guideline without undermining the flexibility of "Arria-formula" meetings.
- Any member of the Security Council convening an "Arria-formula" meeting is encouraged to carefully organize the meeting, so as to maintain its informal character.
- Any member of the Security Council convening an "Arria-formula" meeting should inform all participating Security Council members about the planned procedure for and participants in the meeting, and is encouraged to do so well in advance.

¹ You might be wondering that the Arria-Formula was devised in 2006 and the freeze date for the Security Council is 5th June, 1965. The idea is to amalgamate a present procedural flow of the Security Council and implement it in a historical time, with the presence of just 11 members in the Security Council.

Background Note on the "Arria-Formula" Meetings of the Security Council Members

The "Arria-formula meetings " are a relatively recent practice of the members of the Security Council. Like the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council, they are not envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations or the Security Council's provisional rules of procedure. Under Article 30 of the Charter, however, the Council is the master of its own procedure and has the latitude to determine its own practices.

The "Arria-formula meetings" are very informal, confidential gatherings which enable Security Council members to have a frank and private exchange of views, within a flexible procedural framework, with persons whom the inviting member or members of the Council (who also act as the facilitators or convenors) believe it would be beneficial to hear and/or to whom they may wish to convey a message. They provide interested Council members an opportunity to engage in a direct dialogue with high representatives of Governments and international organizations — often at the latter's request — as well as non-State parties, on matters with which they are concerned and which fall within the purview of responsibility of the Security Council.

The process is named after Ambassador Diego Arria of Venezuela, who, as the representative of Venezuela on the Council (1992-1993), initiated the practice in 1992. Although Ambassador Arria, as the then President of the Security Council, had himself convened in 1992 as an "Arria-formula meeting", the recent practice suggests a preference for such initiatives to be taken by members of the Council other than the President. The convening member is also chairing such meetings.

The "Arria-formula meetings" differ from the consultations of the whole of the Council in the following respects:

- Such informal gatherings do not constitute an activity of the Council and are convened at the initiative of a member or members of the Council. Participation in such meetings is for individual members to decide upon and there have been instances when some members chose not to attend.
- They are held in a Conference Room, and not in the Security Council Consultation Room.

- The convenor issues a written invitation to the other fourteen members, indicating the place, date and time of the “Arria-formula meeting”, as well as the name of the party to be heard, by a fax from his/her Mission rather than by notification from the Secretariat.
- They are not announced in the daily Journal of the United Nations.
- Unless so invited, members of the Secretariat are not expected to attend, except for interpreters and a Conference Officer.²



² Source: Informal Non-Paper of 25 October 2002, prepared by the United Nations Secretariat.

The Roadmap Process³

The political roadmapping process conducts three phases (see figure 1): preliminary activities, the development of the roadmap, and the follow-up activities phase. Because the process is too big for one model, the phases are modeled separately. In the models no different roles are made; this is because everything is done by the participants as a group.

Phase 1: Preliminary phase

The first phase, the preliminary phase which consists of 3 steps:

1. satisfy essential conditions,
2. provide leadership / sponsorship, and
3. define the scope and boundaries for the legal roadmap.

In this phase the key decision makers must identify that they have a problem and that legal roadmapping can help them in solving the problem.

Satisfy essential conditions

In this step it must become clear what the conditions are (they must be identified) and if they are not met, who takes actions to meet them. These conditions include, for example:

- A need for the legal roadmap
- Input and participation from different parts of the organization (e.g., secretariat, judiciary, the non-governmental units) with different planning horizons and perspectives.

All conditions should be satisfied (or an agreed-on party takes necessary actions) to continue to the next step. The participants can have zero or more conditions of their own. It applies to all conditions that have the attribute to be met or not.

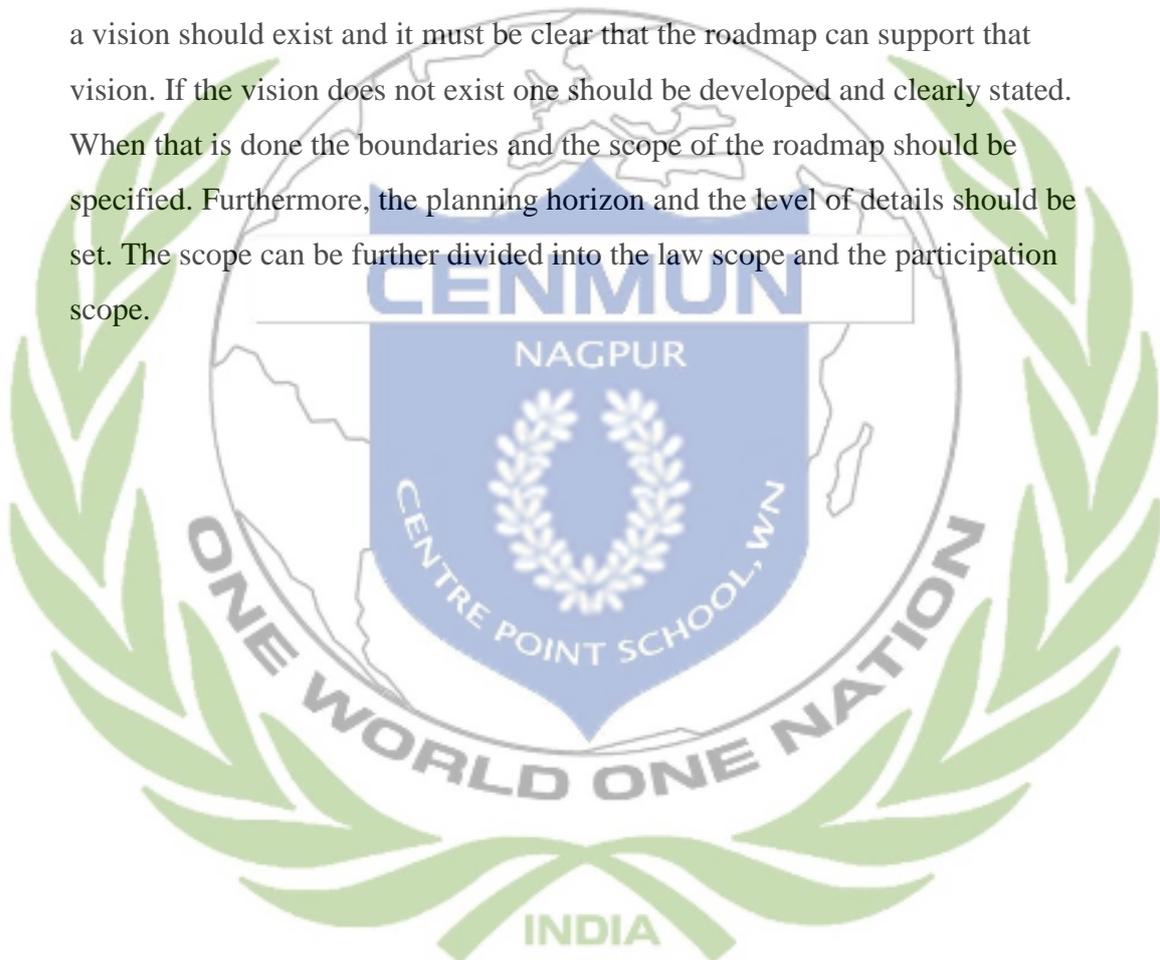
Provide leadership / sponsorship

³ You are advised to go through this entire process thoroughly, as we will be adopting this specific approach to the committee.

Committed leadership is needed because of the time and effort involved in creating a legal roadmap. Additionally the leadership should come from one of the participants, one of them provides leadership and sponsorship. This means that the line organization must drive the process and use the roadmap to make resource allocation decisions.

Define the scope and boundaries

In this step the context for the roadmap is specified. In the committee, a vision should exist and it must be clear that the roadmap can support that vision. If the vision does not exist one should be developed and clearly stated. When that is done the boundaries and the scope of the roadmap should be specified. Furthermore, the planning horizon and the level of details should be set. The scope can be further divided into the law scope and the participation scope.



The Second Phase: Development

The second phase, the development of the legal roadmap phase which consists of 7 steps:

1. Identify the "resolution" that is the focus of the roadmap,
2. Identify the critical resolution requirements and their targets,
3. Specify the major law areas,
4. Specify the law drivers and their targets,
5. Identify legal alternatives and their timelines,
6. Recommend the legal alternatives that should be pursued, and
7. Create the legal roadmap report.

Identify the resolution focus of the roadmap

In this step the common resolution needs are identified and are agreed on by all the participants. This is important to get the acceptance of all groups for the process. In case of uncertainty of the resolution needs scenario-based planning can be used to determine the common resolution needs. In figure 3, the participants and possibly the scenario-based planning provide the common resolution needs.

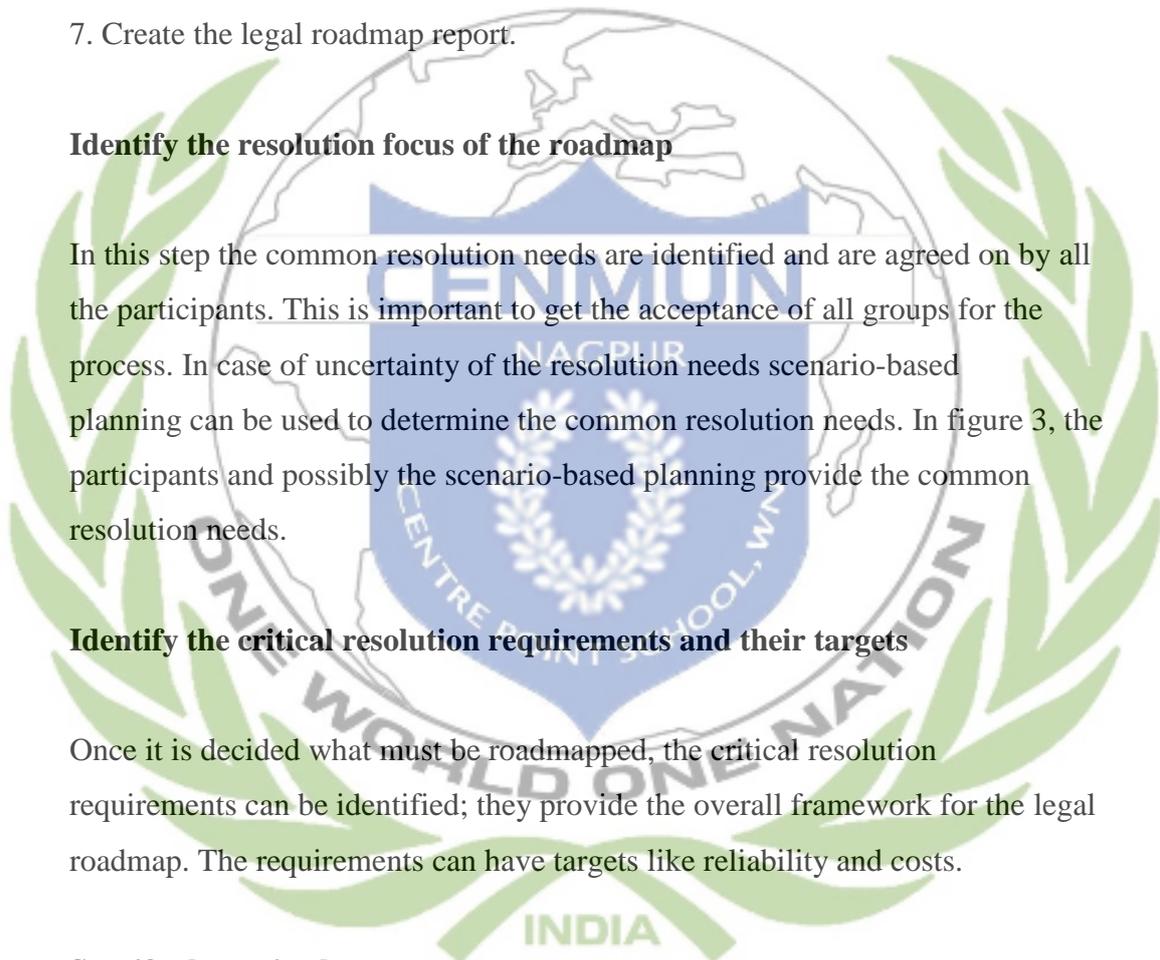
Identify the critical resolution requirements and their targets

Once it is decided what must be roadmapped, the critical resolution requirements can be identified; they provide the overall framework for the legal roadmap. The requirements can have targets like reliability and costs.

Specify the major law areas

These are the areas that help achieve critical resolution requirements. For each legal area several laws can be found. Example legal areas are: customary law assessment, statutory law, rule of law, and state laws.

Specify the law drivers and their targets



In this step the critical resolution requirements from the second step are transformed into law drivers (with targets) for the specific law area. These drivers are the critical variables that select the legal alternatives. Drivers depend on the legal areas but they relate to how the law addresses the critical resolution requirements.

Identify technology alternatives and their timelines

At this point the law drivers and their targets are specified and the legal alternatives that can satisfy those targets should be specified. For each of the alternatives a timeline should be estimated for how it will mature with respect to the law driver targets.

The time factor can be adapted suitable for the particular situation. Other distinctions can be made on scale and intervals.

Recommend the technology alternatives that should be pursued

Because the alternatives may differ in costs, timeline, etc., a selection must be made of the alternatives. In this step a lot of trade-offs must be made between different alternatives for different targets: for example, effectiveness over costs and even target over target.

Create the report

At this point the legal roadmap is finished. The legal roadmap report consists of 5 parts:

1. the identification and description of each law area,
2. critical factors in the roadmap,
3. unaddressed areas,
4. implementation recommendations, and
5. legal recommendations.

The report can also include additional information.

Phase 3: Follow-up activity phase

This is the moment when the roadmap must be critiqued, validated and hopefully accepted by the group involved in any implementation. This requires a plan developed using the legal roadmap. Next, there must be a periodical review and update point, because needs from the participants and the laws evolve.

