



CIMUN 2017

**The Cathedral International Model United Nations,
2017**

United Nations Security Council



**Continuous Crisis Committee
(CCC)**

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Message from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

It is with immense pleasure that I welcome you to the 6th annual session of the Cathedral International Model United Nations. The Cathedral International Model United Nations is a CVSL student led event to be held from the 22nd of September to the 24th of the same month. This year in its 6th session CIMUN will be crossing boundaries it has never crossed before, and you, the delegates, shall be the ones to witness and enjoy a newer, grander CIMUN.

Four years ago I was introduced to the concept of a simulated UN conference for students to engage in worldly affairs and rectify issues which challenge the existence of world peace. The UN, although it may be deemed by many as a failed organisation, has since its inception been an eminent peace keeper in the international scene as well as in many cases, the local scene. The UN plays an important role in our lives, whether we see it or not- ergo MUNs were started for students like you and me, to recognise the importance of the organisation and to understand the functioning of the same.

I proudly owe my enthusiasm about MUNs to my first MUN- which happens to be the second session of CIMUN. Since then My MUN career has soared through new heights and hasn't looked back ever since. It is a pleasure to head the same MUN which had launched me into the world of public speaking, internationalism and diplomacy, and I assure that this year's CIMUN will exceed the already high standards set by previous sessions of CIMUN.

I am glad to announce that CIMUN will be host to five UN committees as well as one external body. Whether you are a space geek, arms fanatic or a person like me who loves to engage in world trade policies and crises, CIMUN is the event you should keep your calendar reserved for. On the 22nd of September prepare to take the scenic drive to Lonavala, where for three days you would be stepping into the shoes of country leaders to "take the initiative and make the difference" and at night you would be partying away at the delegate ball hoping to create strong relations with other country representatives to aid you in moving forward your policies in committee sessions.

This will be my fifth CIMUN, and I could not be more honoured to serve on the secretariat with some of the most talented, hardworking and creative people I know. I hope to see an exciting, stimulating and productive conference this September.

I look forward to seeing you at CIMUN this fall!

Suraj Vijay Harjani,

Secretary General,

Cathedral International Model United Nations 2017.

Message from the Director of the Committee

Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to Cathedral International Model United Nations, 2017!

I will be your Director for the United Nations Security Council for this edition of CIMUN, which would be a Continuous Crisis Committee (CCC). A CCC is one in which you would have, in basic terms, an on-the-spot agenda. However, this would be in form of an international crisis which requires the attention of the whole international community and of course, the United Nations.

Now, some may find the concept of a CCC a little unconventional and out of their comfort zone. But that is what makes it even more fun to be in. It is a challenge and may test your skills and understanding of the working of the international community to the bone. It surely is a committee where you will gain a tremendous amount of knowledge and acquire unique skills from the diversity of Delegates part of the UNSC. So, to sum it up, if you like a challenge, this is the committee for you!

One could perhaps employ several techniques and strategies in a committee like this to make it one with heated debate and loads of fun! It is so because in the end, the committee is going to flow the way that you, the delegates want it to flow. It is your responsibility to feel the weight of your country on your shoulders and do what's best for it and the international community.

I am a rather proud resident of Pune and bring you a large and very diverse MUNing experience of my own. Having been a delegate in several MUNs, I have also chaired 2 committees before CIMUN, which will be my 3rd. I do guarantee you that while striving to make this committee productive, I will make it immensely fun and enjoyable for you. But I should make you aware that a CCC would be one which will be very demanding. You must know your research well and must be able to apply it when necessary. It is also necessary that your research be very extensive and covers all aspects. You must know your procedure well. But most importantly, you should enjoy the conference, the fantastic weather of Lonavala and of course, the socials!

I urge you to read this study guide thoroughly and to use this study guide only as a foundation for your research and to not be dependent on it completely. Apart from this, if you have any doubts at all. Please do not hesitate to contact me via mail at any time!

I look forward to having you in the committee.

Shivam Gandhi,

Director of the United Nations Security Council,

Cathedral International Model United Nations, 2017.

About the United Nations Security Council

Under the Charter, the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The Security Council also recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and the admission of new Members to the United Nations. And, together with the General Assembly, it elects the judges of the International Court of Justice.¹

The United Nations Charter established six main organs of the United Nations, including the Security Council. It gives primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security to the Security Council, which may meet whenever peace is threatened.

According to the Charter, the United Nations has four purposes:

- to maintain international peace and security;
- to develop friendly relations among nations;
- to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights;
- and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

All members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to member states, only the Security Council has the power to make decisions that member states are then obligated to implement under the Charter.

Article 30 of the United Nations Charter empowers the Security Council to adopt its own procedure.

Subsidiary Bodies/Organs:

Article 29 of the United Nations Charter sets out that the Security Council may establish subsidiary bodies as needed for the performance of its functions. This is also reflected in Rule 28 of the Council's Provisional Rules of Procedure.

All existing committees and working groups are comprised of the fifteen members of the Council. While standing committees are chaired by the President of the Council, rotating on a monthly basis, other committees and working groups are chaired or co-chaired by designated members of the Council who are announced on an annual basis by a Note of the President of the Security Council.

Examples: The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee, 1540 Committee, etc.

About the Continuous Crisis Committee (CCC)

As already mentioned before, a CCC is committee which, in trivial terms, has an on-the-spot agenda. It need not necessarily be a well-defined agenda, it could also be a global crisis threatening the international community, which would await action by the United Nations. The crisis will be introduced to you during the first formal session of your committee after the conference starts. After which, it depends on you, the delegates, as to how the committee flows. As and when required, timely updates on the crisis would be given. These updates could be in form of new events or activities that might occur, or press releases while the committee is in session. These updates could essentially alter the flow of debate, it may even cause some countries to change their foreign policies or such other things. So it is important how you, as delegates, play your part in the crisis and how you shape the debate and construct your countries' arguments. But it is also important that you do not show a disregard for your countries' policies regarding the topic of discussion. For example, if the crisis is such that the topic of nuclear disarmament comes up, countries such as the Russian Federation, the United States and the People's Republic of China would not speak in favour of it. So, it is the responsibility of the delegate representing their country to defend and promote their countries' beliefs in regards to the agenda.

There is a very wide array of topics that could come up as your crisis. It could range from even environmental issues to human rights, armed conflicts, disarmament, and health, issues pertaining to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) or even issues pertaining to the General Assembly Committees such as SOCHUM or LEGAL, for that matter. It could be anything that can be discussed by the Security Council well within its mandate and for which it can assert concrete action. It is your job as delegates to be extremely familiar with the United Nations Security Council's history and things that it has discussed, some major resolutions passed, and the role played by your country in the committee.

You must also be very well versed with the major events that have taken place in the past, the events during the Cold War, for example, and so on.

The crisis could be very controversial, too. Depending on the direction that you, the delegates take it in.

Note:

- 1. The P5 members of the United Nations Security Council will be allowed to exercise their veto power in the committee for voting on Draft Resolutions.**
- 2. Since Article 30 of the United Nations Charter stipulates that the committee could adopt its own procedure, any modifications made to the procedure by the Director are well within the Charter. Such modifications may to be made only if deemed necessary by the Director.**
- 3. Delegates are required to familiarise themselves with the Rules of Procedure for CIMUN 2017, they are based on the Harvard MUN Rules of Procedure. Knowledge of the procedure is well gauged for each and every delegate.**

Research Guidance

This section focuses primarily on research guidance, tips and an overview of how to go about a CCC.

Since the committee does not have a pre-defined agenda, research would get a little more extensive than convention for a few. Hence these are a few ways you could go about research.

The best tip for research I personally can give you is that read whatever comes your way, which is relatively new. **Make sure you know current affairs very well.**

Research everything there is to know about the United Nations Security Council, some of its past major resolutions and actions, structure, a good thing would be to observe the pattern of actions it takes in response to different global issues, to name a few areas you could research upon. Make sure you are very well versed with the committee's **mandate**. A mandate of a committee basically tells you what it is, or isn't allowed to do, it's objectives, what kind of powers does it have, etc. Also know what kind of role your country plays in the committee. It is good to know the different group of nations (eg. P5, G7, G20, BRICS, etc.) Note that this is just where you could start researching about your committee, like a base to you research about your committee, there is much more to research about the committee than the aforementioned areas.

A Delegate will be representing his/her country in the United Nations. Therefore it is absolutely essential for a delegate to know their country inside-out. Some areas where you can get started are – your form of government and its structure, its foreign policy, which is extremely vital, its economy, military, miscellaneous information such as population, ethnicity, try to be familiar with major portions of your country's constitution, what role it plays in the United Nations, the world in general, and in the committee. Also know the role it plays in the agenda (or in this case, what role your country plays in the crisis, which you will be able to determine only after the crisis is introduced and if you're very familiar with your country.), the country's stand on the agenda/crisis, what your country can do about the crisis, has done, or is doing about it, know which major treaties your country has signed, or has been the part of in formulation, how does your country react to various international scenarios. See if there are any military or economic conflicts your country has been/is involved in. Again you should note that this is just where you could start researching about your country, like a base to you research about your country, there is much more to research about the country than the aforementioned areas.

For the agenda/crisis, it is best to know current global and domestic affairs very well. Such as what global conflicts exist, humanitarian problems, issues relating to health, etc. Know everything about current affairs as well as major events in the past very well.

Remember, you should not cite information from random sites in committee, such as Wikipedia and CNN (information on CNN is most of the times biased and hence not recognised by the United Nations), and even if you do, make sure you verify that bit of information. You will be heavily marked on the type of content you present. Make sure you just don't keep quoting information, discuss it, analyse it, and come up with a solution to the crisis. Some official sources you could cite directly in committee are:

- a. Reuters.

- b. Amnesty International.
- c. Al-Jazeera.
- d. BBC.

Research Guidance

- e. RT (Russian Times)
- f. United Nations Press Releases.
- g. All official United Nations Websites. (For example, website of the UNSC)
- h. Your country's official news agency. However other countries can choose to accept or reject the information you quote from your country's official news agency.
- i. All Official United Nations Documents and Media.

Note: You should quote sources wherever necessary. It is not required of you to quote a source for every piece of information you state.

Make sure you are very well versed with procedure and format for the Draft Resolutions. You will be marked heavily upon this.

Your position papers are to be mailed to the Director of the Committee a week before the conference. A sample is given below. (Since UNSC does not have a pre-defined agenda your position paper will just summarize all of your research and could state your country's stand on a few general global issues.)

Print all your research as well as this study guide. Electronics will not be allowed during formal session, they will be allowed only in unmoderated caucuses.

Research well. Employ your best tactics and strategies in committee, heat up the debate. But most importantly, learn and enjoy the experience!

Contact Information:

If you have any queries at all, regarding procedure or research, etc. Please feel free to e-mail me at the address mentioned below. You are required to e-mail your position paper to this e-mail address as well.

E-mail: shivamgandhi02@gmail.com

List of Preambulatory and Operative Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases

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

Operative Clauses

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

***Here SC only indicates that the phrase can be used in Resolutions by the Security Council only.**