



Conference Handbook

Cathedral Model United Nations 2024

Coordinators

Anshuma Shah

Cebone D'Silva

Secretary-General

Anoushka Singh

Deputy Secretary-General

Krish Lambah

Chargés d'affaires

Dia Dogra

Parth Shah

Yash Somani

Heads of Logistics

Natasha Dorairaj

Iraa Gupta

Virika Shah

Heads of Information Technology

Rishan Shah

Samarth Gupta

Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

It is with my utmost honour and privilege that I extend to you an invitation to the 28th annual session of the Cathedral Model United Nations. CMUN is one of India's oldest and most prestigious student-led conferences, embodying a tradition of excellence that this year's secretariat is proud to continue.

Deep and careful deliberation has gone into the ideation and creation of this year's committees to do justice to this convention's historic legacy. The result is a diverse, engaging lineup of topics, meticulously designed to provide delegates with the opportunity to debate global issues that span eras, from contemporary challenges to the epochs of history.

Firstly, allow me to introduce our dynamic General Assemblies. Currently, our nation is characterised by a unique duality: on one hand, it boasts of remarkable economic growth, but on the other, it still grapples with persistent challenges in human development. This year, the delegates of our first General Assembly have the chance to deal with this paradoxical balance in India's economy, and must attempt to reverse the impact of years of corrupt and egregious policy failures. In our second GA, delegates will be required to confront

the rampant and debilitating drug trade that plagues the international community. From the proliferation of South American cartels to the insidious infiltration of narcotics across borders, this committee is tasked with combating the perils of an illicit industry while remaining cognizant of the profitability and political influence that a drug cartel wields.

Moving to the regional assemblies; global tensions are currently at an all-time high in the proxy battleground of Yemen. The complexities of Middle Eastern relations and the morality of Western intervention have never been more pertinent. Delegates in this committee will have the considerable burden of resolving this humanitarian crisis while evaluating the geopolitical stakes and the ethical considerations surrounding foreign intervention.

Furthermore, no Indian MUN is complete without a Lok Sabha, and CMUN is no exception. This year, in our second regional, members of parliament will be tasked with dealing with a resource so fundamental that it can only be made partisan in the heated political climate of India - Indian citizens' access to water. In this futuristic committee, the revered Ganga River faces

ecological collapse due to excessive citizen neglect, sparking religious conflicts and widespread unrest. This, along with other upcoming water disputes, is leading to rising farmer suicide rates and crop shortages have led to widespread disease, hunger, and poverty. Can the 'leaders' of India rise to the occasion and prevent revolt and disaster, or will partisanship still prevail over the basic needs of the average Indian citizen? Only time and this committee will tell.

Last but not least are the specialised committees. Mirroring the former committee and keeping in spirit with the question of the feasibility of bipartisanship is our United States Senate. In the aftermath of the notorious and ever-relevant Watergate scandal, will delegates be able to put aside their preconceived notions and respect the principles of due process? They must critically evaluate whether this evidence warrants conviction or acquittal, testing the integrity and functionality of bipartisan cooperation in the pursuit of justice and attempting to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law. In the Historic Security Council - never in modern memory has genocide been a more relevant topic of discussion. In this committee, delegates are tasked with peacefully resolving the brutal conflict ensuing between Bosnia and Herzegovina after the dissolution of Yugoslavia. Delegates must recognise the dangers of ethnic nationalism and the devastating impact of war on civilians and pursue the most effective form of international intervention, hopefully

setting a precedent for our real-life counterparts.

Lastly, we have left the super-specialised committees, where reality transcends into an enigma and storylines get unceasingly convoluted. In one of the two such committees, the Illuminati attempts to exist as a clandestine organisation that can control the world from the shadows. Can this historic organisation stake its claim amidst the tumult of global crises, governmental turbulence, and revolutionary fervour? In this committee, delegates must attempt to orchestrate their manoeuvres to firmly establish themselves as formidable presences in a world teetering on the brink of chaos. The second super-specialised committee is the Roman senate, convening on the Ides of March. Senators will be torn between loyalty to tradition and fear of Caesar's growing power. As tensions rise rapidly, delegates must be aware that the fate of perhaps the greatest empire this world has ever seen hangs dangerously in the balance.

I have spent so much time discussing the agendas of the committees this year because I am genuinely proud of them. However, regardless of how

creative, thought-provoking, and relevant our committees are, or how hard-working and dedicated our secretariat may be, CMUN is only as good as the delegates make it out to be. CMUN thrives on the energy, enthusiasm, and commitment of its delegates. Hence, the success of this conference ultimately rests on your shoulders. It is your responsibility to rise above superficial discussions and engage in meaningful, substantive dialogue that reflects the gravity of the issues at hand. So, please take on this responsibility with the weight it deserves. Prepare thoroughly, participate actively, and push the boundaries of your own understanding. Let your contributions be a testament to the hard work and dedication of everyone involved in making CMUN a reality.

CMUN '24 will be my last in a long line of MUNs. Over the past five years, MUN has perhaps had the most profound impact on me of all my extracurriculars, shaping my personality and instilling in me the most invaluable values. It has introduced me to a community of passionate and like-minded individuals, and the friendships I have forged and the mentors I have found along the way inspire me to strive for excellence every day. So, it is with a mix of nostalgia and gratitude that I approach this final conference. Thank you, CMUN, for being an integral part of my journey. I look forward to making this final conference exceptional and am excited to see what the future holds.

In the meantime, if you should require any assistance or support, do not hesitate to contact me at secgen.cmun@cajcs.in.

Until August.

Yours faithfully,
Anoushka Singh,
Secretary-General,
Cathedral Model United Nations,
2024.

Letter from the Deputy Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

It is my utmost honour to welcome you to the 28th annual session of the Cathedral Model United Nations. Every year, CMUN assembles the nation's potential future leaders and role models in a conference that is full of diverse perspectives, conflict, resolution and enjoyment; aspects that form the vitality of the debate that ensues during the weekend of CMUN. At this conference, dominance and vulnerability convene in seamless coexistence, compelling us to confront the inherent complexities surrounding power. These *paradoxes in power* help us discover the subtle nuances that shape our views and influence our responses to authority.

To a student who hasn't participated in one before, the delegates of a Model United Nations conference presumably look like a bunch of students pretending to possess levels of authority and power that they won't ever achieve. They'd probably wonder how these mere students, in the shoes of UN delegates, make a significant impact on our society. This question was one that I, too, once had, because the world will never see our resolutions, and they won't ever be implemented or discussed after the conference ends. However, through my personal MUN experiences, I've learnt that it's not the societal impact of the conference that makes MUN special. Instead, it's the impact that it has on an individual. Even though we only pretend to be world leaders, the experience gives us a tantalising sense of power that we

want to cling to forever, and I think it drives us to getting there in real life. Plus, even if the power isn't the primary attraction of the conference for you, the discussions, experiences, relationships and learnings derived from a conference are unique outcomes that, in my opinion, cannot be found anywhere else. These outcomes help us emerge as leaders and create a generation of individuals that can achieve anything they put their minds to.

Although I'm evidently one of the students that's inspired by the power that MUN vests within me through the duration of a conference, I think it's also essential and relevant, especially in our current, contentious political global landscape, to examine the converse effects that power can have. As put by William Gaddis, "Power doesn't corrupt people, people corrupt power." This quote demonstrates the ever-present ambiguity within systems of authority and highlights how the misuse or distortion of power stems not from its intrinsic nature, but from that of the individuals who wield it. Paradoxically, while it holds the potential to inspire positive societal change, power can also harbour the risk of manipulation and abuse when placed in the wrong hands. Today, with global conflicts unceasingly escalating and major wars unfolding on various continents, the state of the world is more precarious than it has ever been, since World War II. This dire state of events is the chasm that most

prominently echoes the desperate call for diplomacy.

Unable to protect international security and fulfil its most important outcome, the UN Security Council is under fire, with specific focus on its permanent members. The power of the 5 permanent members in the UNSC is an aspect of the UN that will unremittingly be debated and is one of the biggest examples of how the misuse of power can manifest.

Whether it's vetoing resolutions that go against themselves or their allies, the P5 nations continuously appear to exploit their standing to push their agenda. If this continues, which looks likely, then every promise made by the United Nations at the close of the Second World War will have been a lie, and the peace that came out of the world's most fatal conflict will come to a disastrous close. The only real deterrent I see in today's world is mutually assured destruction. That, in itself, says a lot about the world: the idea that the only thing that can keep humans from harming others is the need to protect themselves, not their moral compass or sense of social responsibility.

As students, we have the capability to discuss and inspire change, but cannot tangibly make it happen. We are tiny specs in a world of 8 billion people, where we understandably may feel powerless, and too intimidated to try and spark change. At CMUN, you are entrusted with the power to make

decisions and instead of doing your small part to inspire it, you can directly create an impact. Even though real lives or countries aren't at stake, the decisions you make are a true indication of your character. Hopefully, this experience is enough to help you understand the challenge of balancing power, and plays a role in forming a clear path for your future, because at this time, that's the best we can do.

That is the end of my monotonous rant about the state of the world, the pressing issues we face and everything I've learnt in my 5 years doing MUNs. This year is my fourth and final CMUN, a fitting conclusion to some of the most transformative experiences of my school life. I was never shy or afraid to voice my opinions, but MUN has really had an impact on my confidence, as with each passing conference I became bolder and more assertive, which shaped the person I am today.

I hope this conference provides you with an unforgettable experience, where you learn a lot, enjoy yourself and grow as a person. While you grapple with the challenges you face across the three days, stop for a moment and take in your memories, because it will be over before you know it. CMUN is made by its participants, and you all as delegates give it a sense of magic which will last for years to come.

I look forward to seeing how you navigate and balance the power entrusted

within you. If you've any queries, please feel free to reach out to me at depsecgen.cmun@cajcs.in.

Until August,

Krish Lambah,
Director,
The Roman Senate, 44 BC,
Deputy Secretary-General,
Cathedral Model United Nations, 2024.

Secretariat

The Roman Senate , 44BC

Director: Krish Lambah

Moderator: Yashas Todi

Assistant Director: Aaditya Agarwal

Assistant Director: Maira Devnani

The Order of the Illuminati

Director: Nyah Bhat

Moderator: Samara Sujan

Assistant Director: Ansh Bhansali

Assistant Director: Srishti Jain

Ad-Hoc Committee on Roadmap to Yemeni Future

Director: Aria Dalal

Moderator: Siddhant Bisani

Assistant Director: Vihaan Gupta

Assistant Director: Sia Sachdev

The United States Senate

Director: Aditya Bhat

Moderator: Vir Mahadevia

Assistant Director: Abhinav Shah

Assistant Director: Ishaan Taparia

Futuristic Emergency Lok Sabha, 2029

Director: Vivaan Davda

Moderator: Sumer Murthy

Assistant Director: Atishay Dhadha

Assistant Director: Janmejay Kothari

Historic Security Council

Director: TariECKa Sinh

Moderator: Rahul Dadlani

Assistant Director: Divya Madhavan

Assistant Director: Gayatri Patwardhan

Narcotics Trade Conference

Director: Ananya Tawakley

Moderator: Antara Rakshit

Assistant Director: Hitaishita Baya

Assistant Director: Vyom Buhariwalla

Indian Economic Forum

Director: Anveshi Srimal

Moderator: Esha Toshniwal

Assistant Director: Vir Gogia

Assistant Director: Raj Mehta

Assistant Director : Mirhaan Patel

International Press Corps

Director: Sana Lamba

Moderator: Ariya Malkani

Assistant Director: Aarav Shah

Assistant Director: Samaya Vaidya

What is a MUN?

Model United Nations (MUN) is a simulation of the United Nations that brings together high school students to collaborate and devise viable solutions to the plethora of problems plaguing the world today. The primary focus of MUN is providing delegates with a platform to voice their opinions on pressing matters of global importance and develop clarity on the status quo of international relations.

At a Model UN conference, delegates represent different countries and portfolios and have the opportunity to engage in stimulating debate reflecting different policies and perspectives. Over the course of the conference, delegates will hone the essential skills of public speaking, problemsolving and pragmatic thinking. The hours of tireless speaking, in-depth research, dynamic lobbying and immaculate writing culminate into one of the most fulfilling, unforgettable and holistic learning experiences.

What is CMUN?

The Cathedral Model United Nations is an annual MUN hosted by the students of the Cathedral & John Connon School, Mumbai. CMUN is the oldest, largest, and most prestigious MUN in India and CMUN 2024 will be its 28th session. Every year, CMUN attracts students from all over the world. For a period of three days, these students assume the roles of delegates representing various countries, forming committees and debating diverse topics of global importance. Apart from gaining confidence to articulate world affairs, students also familiarize themselves with the nuances of international politics and history.

In 1996, the first conference had only one committee (Asia & Pacific Council). Since then, CMUN has grown into a larger event with up to 10 committees and over 500 delegates. CMUN 2007 was groundbreaking as it was the first to have delegates from outside Mumbai. CMUN 2010 was the first to move out of the Cathedral School. In 2020 & 2021, CMUN did not halt with the world. The spirit of dialogue was carried over online during the pandemic, adapting to the new situation.

Age Category

Delegates belonging to a school delegation must be from grades VIII to XII of the current academic year. Individual delegates wishing to attend CMUN this year must be born on or after 1st January 2005. Individual delegates need to have participated in a minimum of three MUNs and must send us an email with a copy of their birth certificate as proof of age.

Dress Code

Delegates are required to be in formal attire throughout the conference. Men may wear suits and button-down shirts, preferably along with blazers and neckties. Women may wear formal dresses, suits and blouses. Delegates wearing revealing clothing or anything that does not adhere to the dress code will be asked to leave the conference and will not be allowed to return until they are dressed appropriately.

Guide to Preparation

Preparing for a Model United Nations conference entails research on three levels: the procedure and structure of the conference, the respective committee's agenda, and the position of the country/portfolio being represented.

Procedural Research

This Conference Handbook is a guide to the basic procedure followed at CMUN. Delegates familiar with formal MUN procedure are still advised to go through the conference handbook and acquaint themselves with the modifications and intricacies of CMUN.

Agenda/Committee-Oriented Research

The study guide for each committee, available for download on the CMUN [website](#), will serve as a starting point for the delegate's research. Delegates are encouraged and expected to do further independent research using reliable sources such as academic papers, scholarly articles and news agencies such as Reuters, Al Jazeera and CNN. While Wikipedia serves as a reference for basic policies, it is not considered credible and may not be quoted in committee.

Position Oriented Research

Committee topic areas may range from historical events, wars, economic emergencies and technological developments to humanitarian crises. The topics are characteristically dynamic and highly debatable in nature, but delegates are not at liberty to form and represent their own opinions. They must make statements and/ or take actions within committee in line with their foreign policy and position on the debate.

Study Guides

The study guide is a comprehensive document prepared by the Executive Board of each committee that outlines the scope of the topic area. Delegates are expected to familiarize themselves with and thoroughly understand their respective guides. Study Guides are considered a starting point for preparation, and additional research is required. Study Guides are available on our [website](#).

Position Papers

Delegates have to prepare a Position Paper before the conference summarizing their country's stance on the agenda. These papers must be submitted to their respective executive boards, via the committee email address. A sample position paper has been included on page 22 of this handbook.

The email addresses for the committees are as follows:

Indian Economic Forum – ief.cmun2024@gmail.com

Narcotics Trade Conference, 1982- ntc1982.cmun2024@gmail.com

Ad-Hoc Committee on Roadmap to Yemeni Future –

cryf.cmun2024@gmail.com

Futuristic Emergency Lok Sabha, 2029 - fels.cmun2024@gmail.com

The Roman Senate, 44 BC – trs.cmun2024@gmail.com

The Order of the Illuminati - oti.cmun2024@gmail.com

The United States Senate – uss.cmun2024@gmail.com

Historic Security Council - hsc.cmun2024@gmail.com

International Press Corps – ipc.cmun2024@gmail.com

Language

English will be the official and working language of the conference.

Statement by the Secretariat

At any point in time, a member of the Secretariat may make an oral or written statement or announcement to the committee or conference as a whole, regarding an update on their agenda, a matter of controversy, instructions, reminders, etc. Delegates must note that such a statement is non-negotiable.

General Powers of the Committee Staff

The Director will declare the opening and closing of each session and may propose the adoption or modification of any procedural motion at his or her discretion. During debate, the committee

staff has absolute control over committee proceedings and procedures. The Moderator will direct the flow of formal debate, accord the right to speak, put questions before the committee, announce decisions, rule on points and motions and enforce the observance of these rules. The other members of committee staff may advise individual delegates or the committee on the possible course of the debate, review paperwork, answer inquiries and respond to chits to the Executive Board, etc. The Committee Staff is responsible to the Secretariat at all times.

General Powers of the Press

The Press is free to publish any material that lies within the scope of this conference. They must refrain from the publication of offensive and/ or derogatory material, especially if targeted towards a person(s). The Press may enter and observe committee proceedings provided the committee has no significant objections to their presence and they are not included in formal voting procedure.

Appeal

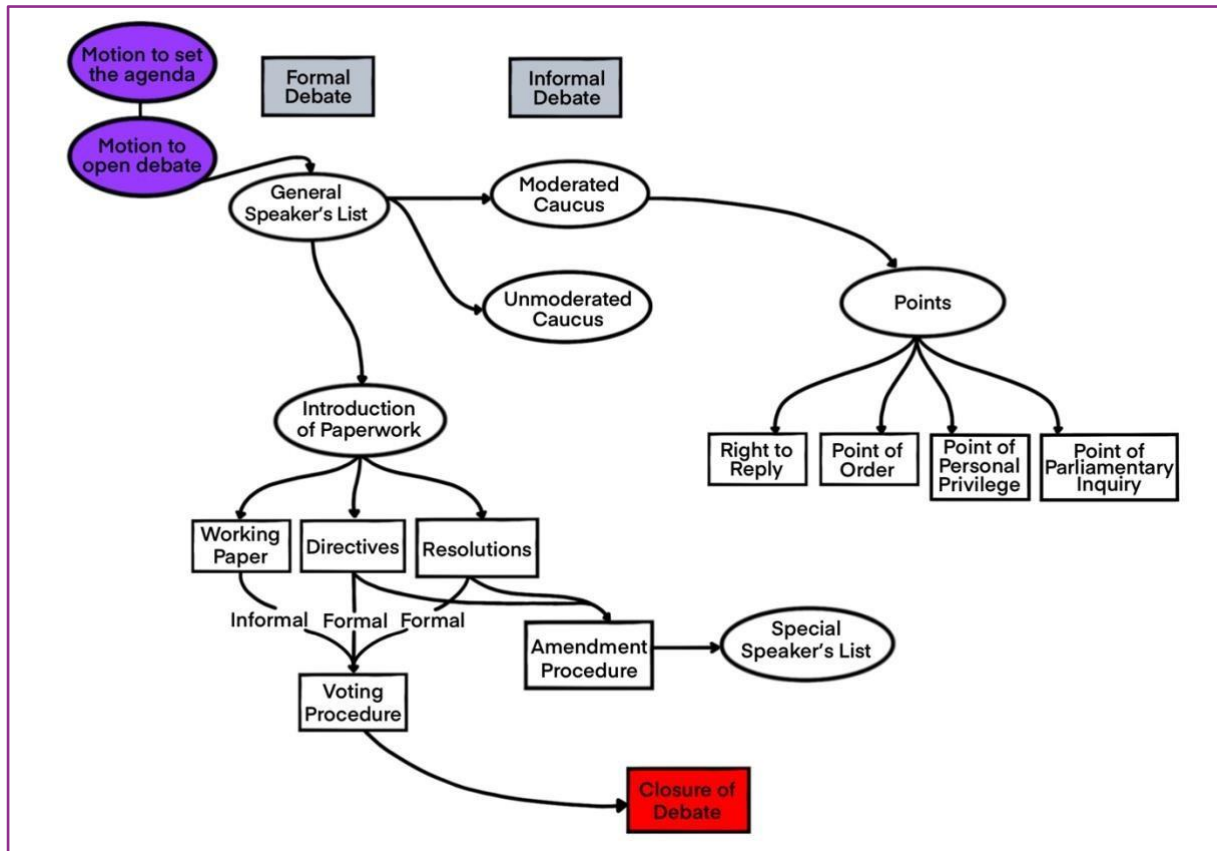
Delegates are free to appeal against a decision made by the Executive Board. However, it is the Director's prerogative to accept or reject any appeals. Should the appeal not be related to immediate committee proceedings but the committee as a whole, the delegates may appeal to the Secretary-General. Appeals of this nature must be approved by the faculty advisor or the Head Delegate of the delegation concerned. All appeals must be emailed to the Executive Board/ Secretary-General with a 200-word explanation as to their cause.

Quorum

Quorum for each committee will be assumed to be present and roll call may or may not be taken at the discretion of the Director.

Committee Proceedings

Once the agenda has been set, debate begins with the introduction of the General Speakers' List. Delegates must raise their placards if they wish to be recognized for the Speakers' List and may send their allocation to the Executive Board, by chit, in case they were not recognized and wish to be added to the list. In the Speakers' List, each speaker presents their policy and views on the matter before the committee for a minute or a minute and thirty seconds, whichever is decided upon by the Executive Board.



Flow of debate in committee

Setting the Agenda

At CMUN, the agenda is limited to the single topic area outlined in each committee's study guide. Thus, voting to set the agenda is a mere formality. As soon as committee begins, a motion to set the agenda for the topic area must be raised. Please note that at CMUN, the Secretary General has the final authority on which topics may be voted on to be introduced in committee.

Debate

Debate may be carried out through:

1. General Speakers' List
2. Special Speakers' List
3. Moderated Caucus
4. Unmoderated Caucus

General Speakers' List

The General Speakers' List is open throughout the course of committee for general debate and discussion of the topic area. Motions to open any other medium of debate will not close the General Speakers' List but will only overlap it. Hence, if a country is in the queue to speak on the List and another medium of debate is opened, the country will remain in that position and get to make a speech if and when the General Speakers' List is reverted to. Delegates are recognised for the General Speakers' List on a first come first serve basis provided that the delegate is not already on the list. Anything within the scope of the topic area may be discussed. The General Speakers' List may never be closed.

Special Speakers' List

The Special Speakers' List is almost like the General Speakers' List, except that it must be motioned for. This list is opened for a specific time period to discuss a particular topic within the topic area. While motioning to open it, the purpose and time limit must be specified. Speakers may only discuss the issue that the Special Speakers' List was opened to discuss. After a delegate finishes his/her speech, he has the option of yielding his/her time. If a delegate chooses not to yield, up to two thirty-second comments pertaining to that speech may be made if time permits.

Yields

When a speaker delivers a noncontroversial speech, two comments are in order. If, however, the content of your speech needs further explanation or is highly controversial, it is recommended that you utilise yields. At the end of your speech, inform the Moderator that you will be yielding your time. You may yield your time:

1. To questions,
2. To the Chair/Director,
3. To another delegate.

If a speaker yields their time to questions, they may be asked and answered in accordance with the time the speaker has remaining and the discretion of the Director. If time is yielded directly to the Chair/Director, that time is saved, and the List moves on to the next speaker. Time may also be yielded to another delegate in committee if the current speaker so desires, who then gets to speak for the remaining amount of time.

Moderated Caucus

The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. These motions are raised with a defined topic, total time and per speaker time, and their approval rests entirely in the hands of the Executive Board and is not subject to appeal. During a moderated caucus, the Director will suspend the Speakers List, and delegates will be recognised to speak. Moderated Caucuses are concise and discuss specific subtopics within the committee's agenda.

Note: Delegates are not allowed to raise caucuses or points that vary vastly from their topics though slight digressions are allowed to facilitate debate.

Unmoderated Caucus

This is essentially an informal discussion amongst delegates and has no procedural rules. Delegates generally use it to lobby with each other and formulate paperwork. It must be motioned for with a specific time but may be passed only at the Executive Board's discretion.

Suspension or Adjournment of Session

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to suspend or adjourn the meeting. If such a motion is in order, it requires a majority to pass. A motion to adjourn the meeting shall only be in order once three-quarters of the time allotted for the last meeting of the committee has lapsed. This motion will pass at the discretion of the Executive Board.

Postponement or Resumption of Debate

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to postpone debate on a particular resolution or amendment currently on the floor. This motion requires a two-thirds majority vote in order to be accepted and at CMUN, it may only be introduced once two-thirds of the time allotted for the current committee session has elapsed.

Reconsideration

A motion to reconsider is in order when an amendment or resolution has been adopted or rejected and must be raised by a member who voted with the majority. The Moderator will recognize two speakers against this motion, after which it is put to an immediate vote. A two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in committee is required for reconsideration.

Closure of Debate

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on a substantive or procedural matter under discussion. When the closure of debate is motioned for, the Moderator will recognize two speakers against the motion. No speakers in favour of the motion shall be heard. If the committee is in favour of closure, the Moderator will declare the closure of debate, and the resolution or amendment being debated will be put to an immediate vote.

Right to Reply

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been affronted by that of another delegate, within the scope of formal debate, may request the Right to Reply. If it is in order, the Executive Board will grant the delegate time to reply.

If approved by the Secretariat, the offender may be severely reprimanded and possibly excluded from further committee proceedings.

Note: This is not applicable to statements made against the delegate's allocated country/portfolio; hence delegates are requested to employ the Right to Reply with the utmost caution.

Points

1. Point of Personal Privilege

Whenever a delegate experiences extreme discomfort, which impairs them from partaking in committee proceedings, they may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege, so that the discomfort may be mitigated. It is the only point which may interrupt a speaker and thus must be used with the utmost discretion. At CMUN 2024, delegates may raise Points of Personal Privilege by lifting their placards.

2. Point of Order

During the discussion of any matter, if a delegate feels that there is a factual inaccuracy in the speech of another delegate or that they have been misquoted by another delegate, so much so that it affects committee proceedings, then they may make a Point of Order. The delegate raising it must quote the statement that they believe is inaccurate while also providing a source to support their claim. This point may be raised to the Executive Board by raising one's placard; if it is valid, it will be read out in committee. Good Points of Order will be duly noted.

3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask a question regarding the rules of procedure. This may never interrupt a speaker.

Question and Answer Sessions

Upon the introduction of a Draft Resolution/Draft Directive, the authors and co-authors of the paper can be asked to come up and answer as many questions as they can, within the time period specified by the committee. The Moderator will decide which delegates may ask questions to the authors and co-authors. Only 1 delegate may answer a particular question.

Precedence of Motions

Motions at CMUN will be voted upon in order of disruption, and not in order of introduction. Moderated caucuses with a greater total time period are deemed more disruptive than a moderated caucus with a lesser total time period. The following is a list of motions, in descending order of disruption:

1. Motion to Open/Adjourn/Close Debate
2. Point of Personal Privilege
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
4. Right to Reply
5. Introduction of a Resolution/Directive
6. Introduction of an Amendment to a Resolution/Directive
7. Introduction of a Working Paper
8. Motion to move into Formal Voting Procedure
9. Motion to open a Special Speakers List
10. Extension of an Unmoderated Caucus
11. Extension of a Moderated Caucus
12. Introduction of a Moderated Caucus
13. Introduction of a Question & Answer Session

Working Papers

Delegates may propose working papers for committee consideration. Working Papers are intended to aid the committee in its discussion and formulation of resolution clauses and need

not be written in resolution format, though it is advisable and more effective to do so. Working papers act as a precursor to the process of resolution writing, being concise versions of resolutions themselves. They do not follow a particular format and require no signatories to be presented before committee but should aim to cover all subtopics of the agenda discussed hitherto since they act as a framework for the resolution. All they require to be presented in committee is approval from the Director.

Resolutions

CMUN has a single resolution policy, which means that once a particular resolution has been passed, all others will automatically fail. A draft resolution may be introduced when it has the required number of signatories as well as the approval of the Director. The primary sponsors and secondary sponsors of a resolution are known as authors and co-authors, respectively. The number of authors and co-authors of a resolution in a committee is decided by the Director.

It is important to note that being a signatory to a resolution in no way implies support for the resolution; it simply expresses the wish to discuss that draft resolution before committee.

Introducing Resolutions

Introducing a resolution in committee begins with reading out its operative clauses following which committee may begin discussing the resolution. The minimum number of signatories required is usually 1/5th of the total committee strength. This is at the discretion of the Director.

Emendments

Emendments are changes or corrections to be made in the resolution regarding syntax or grammatical errors, and this process of emending must take place before the resolution is voted upon. Delegates must submit them in written form, with reference to the original clause and the correction to be made in resolution format.

Amendments

An amendment is a change to be made to a resolution clause in its content or its deletion altogether. It requires the same number of signatures to pass as the number of signatories of the resolution, as well as the Director's approval. They, too, must be submitted via chit, with both the original clause as well as the changes to be made.

Amendments to amendments are out of order, but an amended clause may be further amended. There are no official sponsors for amendments. An approved amendment may be introduced

when the floor is open. The General Speakers' List will be suspended, and a Special Speakers' List will be open for debate on each amendment.

1. At this point, the Moderator will take any further motions to divide the questions so that the resolution clauses can be voted upon independently. If an objection is made to a motion to divide the question, this motion will be debated by two speakers for and against, followed by an immediate vote on that motion.
2. If the motion receives a simple majority required for passage, the resolution shall be divided accordingly, and a separate vote shall be taken on each clause to determine whether or not it is included in the final draft. If all the operative parts of the proposal are rejected, the subsequent resolution or amendment will be considered rejected as a whole. All amendments must be presented in resolution format.

Resolution Writing

Before being formally introduced to the committee, a resolution is referred to as a Draft Resolution. Remember, a final resolution has to present a well thought out, feasible solution that will solve the crisis at hand. At CMUN, we work on the principle of one final resolution, so the draft resolution has to be extensive enough to cover the entire topic area.

Resolution Format

The title should be centred and can be creative or as simple as "Draft Resolution 1.0". Other headings include the Committee and Topic Area, both of which should be left aligned and presented below the title.

1. The resolution begins with your committee's name (refer to sample resolution on page 26).
2. The next section consists of pre-ambulatory clauses that describe the problem being addressed. Pre-ambulatory clauses are essential to promote the idea of greater security. Thus, an important action would be the reconstruction of societies where conflicts have abated. Pre-ambulatory clauses should include references to past actions taken, the history of the problem, and should offer support for the purpose of the resolution. Each clause should begin with an italicized phrase and end with a comma.
3. Operative clauses are numbered and dictate action to be taken by the committee. Each operative clause is followed by a semicolon, except for the last which ends with a full stop. It is important to note that the full stop marks the end of the resolution and any clause after it will not be considered.

Voting

Each country has one vote. A vote can be a "Yes", "No", "Yes with Rights", "No with Rights", "Abstain" or "Pass". Should a member not be present and voting during a substantive vote, their vote will be equivalent to abstention. All votes on substantive issues will be conducted by roll call. No outside observers may be present during a vote, and the Director shall ensure that the room is sealed before proceeding with the vote. Voting may be interrupted only by a point of Personal Privilege. During a Roll Call Vote, the Moderator will assume control of the committee.

1. During the first round of voting, delegates may vote for their member nations in alphabetical order, choosing to vote a "Yes", "No", "Yes with Rights", "No with Rights", "Abstain" or "Pass". A delegate from a member nation who chooses to vote "Yes with Rights" or "No with Rights", may request the right to explain their vote.
2. A member nation that passes in the first round must vote during the second round. The right to explain that member nation's vote is suspended in this second round. Member nations who requested the right to explain their votes may do so, with approval and a time limit set by the Director.
3. A third round will ensue in which members may change their votes by expressing this desire, in writing to the Moderator.
4. After allowing a pause in committee session for those who wish to change their votes, the Moderator will tabulate and announce the final result, following which the doors of the committee room will reopen. The Executive Board will shortly release the official result of the vote.

Please find below a list of sample pre-ambulatory and operative phrases for ease of reference:

<i>Preambulatory Phrases</i>		<i>Operative Clauses</i>	
Affirming	Guided by	Accepts	Has resolved
Alarmed by	Having adopted	Affirms	Notes
Approving	Having considered	Approves	Proclaims
Aware of	Having considered further	Authorizes	Reaffirms
Bearing in mind	Having devoted attention	Calls for	Recommends
Believing	Having examined	Calls upon	Regrets
Cognizant of	Having heard	Condemns (SC only)	Reminds
Confident	Having received	Confirms	Requests
Contemplating	Having studied	Congratulates	Resolves
Convinced	Keeping in mind	Considers	Solemnly affirms
Declaring	Noting further	Declares accordingly	Strongly condemns
Deeply concerned	Noting with approval	Demands (SC only)	Supports
Deeply conscious	Noting with deep concern	Deplores	Takes note of
Deeply convinced	Noting with regret	Designates	Trusts
Deeply disturbed	Noting with satisfaction	Draws attention	Urges
Deeply regretting	Observing	Emphasizes	Welcomes
Desiring	Reaffirming	Encourages	
Emphasizing	Realizing	Endorses	
Expecting	Recalling	Expresses its appreciation	
Expressing its appreciation	Recognizing	Expresses its hope	
Expressing its satisfaction	Referring	Further invites	
Fulfilling	Seeking	Further proclaims	
Fully alarmed	Taking into account	Further recommends	
Fully aware	Taking note	Further reminds	
Fully believing	Viewing with appreciation	Further requests	
	Welcoming	Further resolves	

Plagiarism Policy

Delegates must understand that they are responsible for ensuring that all submitted documents are their original works. Any reported or observed plagiarism on the part of the delegate shall make them liable for disciplinary action. Delegates are given to understand that their Executive Board members shall determine whether the instance qualifies as plagiarism in conformity with the plagiarism policy at CMUN. The Secretary-General's decision on the matter shall be final and binding, resulting in the immediate disqualification of the delegate from individual awards in committee. Should the delegate be representing a school at the conference, their delegation award may be compromised as well.

Malpractices that may result in a delegate gaining an unfair advantage in assessment components for their paperwork will attract severe consequences. No form of plagiarism will be tolerated at CMUN, including but not limited to the following:

- 1. Complete plagiarism:** Taking credit for a piece of paperwork not authored by the delegate claiming to have written it. It is commensurate to intellectual theft.

2. **Imprecise authorship:** Unsubstantiated allotment of credit to a delegate or source that proves not to be the authentic point of reference.
3. **Verbal plagiarism:** Presentation of another delegate's subject matter in Committee without providing the necessary recognition.
4. **Paraphrasing of outsourced ideas:** Modification of ideas of another delegate or an external source without accurate attribution. This is also applicable to the coalescence of information obtained from multiple sources lacking specific citations.
5. **Replication of statements or clauses:** Verbatim copying of statements from published resources or rewriting of clauses from previous UN resolutions.
6. **Self-plagiarism:** Previously drafted paperwork of any kind by the delegate or their school cannot be reused at CMUN. This also pertains to the reproduction of all paperwork previously passed by the Committee during the conference as operative clauses in a resolution.
7. **Misleading citations and fabrication of data:** Creation and subsequent usage of falsified data which has been wrongly attributed to a source.
8. **Accidental similarities:** Unintentional plagiarism on behalf of the delegate owing to lack of research and prior knowledge.
9. **Plagiarism from Artificial Intelligence:** We firmly believe that the use of AI violates the principles of fairness, originality, and critical thinking that are integral to CMUN. Hence, we have implemented a strict no-tolerance policy towards plagiarism from artificial intelligence tools, such as ChatGPT, Bing's AI chatbot, and others. We understand that detecting AI usage can be challenging, and therefore rely on the cooperation and support of all delegates in upholding this policy to ensure the success and integrity of CMUN as a conference. Any delegate found using AI will face serious consequences, including the possibility of being disqualified from receiving awards.

Note: In the special case of historic committees, delegates must not emulate the exact actions or legislation that may have previously led to the resolution of the conflict. It is expected that all Position Papers submitted will contain 'Works Cited' in MLA 8 format since they will be run through multiple plagiarism checkers during the vetting process. Delegates aware of plagiarism taking place in Committee, who choose not to inform an authority, may also be reprimanded. Executive Board members are to be consulted on any discrepancies that arise regarding authorship or verbal plagiarism. Their decision on the matter shall not be subject to questioning by the delegate.

Sample Paperwork

Sample Position Paper

Committee : 1917 Presidential Cabinet

Topic Area : The War to End All Wars

Allocation : Elihu Root, Ambassador extraordinary, mission to Russia

Name : Anoushka Singh

School : The Cathedral and John Connon School

Statement of the Problem

At the end of 1916, the United States faces a complex set of challenges that have the ability to significantly shape the course of its domestic and foreign policy. The nation finds itself on the brink of profound historical changes, both due to internal factors and the global context of World War I, which has been ongoing since 1914. The United States is currently grappling with the delicate balance between isolationism and international involvement as the War rages on in Europe. Despite its official stance of neutrality, the country is now more than ever increasingly drawn into the conflict.

The war presented the United States with a dilemma regarding its role in global affairs. The sinking of the Lusitania in 1915 and the interception of the Zimmermann Telegram in 1917 underscores the threats to American lives and interests and pushes the nation toward a reconsideration of its neutral stance. However, the delicate balance of power and shifting alliances in Europe further complicates the decision-making process. Domestically, the economy experienced a mix of prosperity and strain, with the war creating new opportunities for industry while also posing challenges such as rising inflation and labour disputes. Social tensions were heightened, and concerns about maintaining civil liberties in a time of war began to emerge.

Policy

I, Elihu Root, am a respected statesman who has had the honour of serving as the Secretary of War under President Theodore Roosevelt and later as Secretary of State under President William Howard Taft. Throughout my extensive career, which also includes a long and distinguished legal journey, I have been a trailblazer in the American practice of international law, a commitment that earned me the Nobel Peace Prize in 1912. During my tenure as Secretary of War from 1899 to 1904, I embarked on a mission to usher in a new era for our armed forces. The reforms I spearheaded during this period, collectively known as the "Root Reforms," were a comprehensive effort to rectify the structural, educational, and logistical deficiencies within the U.S. Army. I recognized the imperative for a more agile and responsive military and took steps to streamline the organizational structure of our

armed forces. This was a crucial aspect of my vision to create a military apparatus capable of meeting the challenges of the modern era. I believed that a more efficient organizational framework would serve as the bedrock for a military ready to face the complexities of contemporary warfare. The United States did not need a larger army but should have professional armed forces selected by merit to achieve military efficiency. A general staff, with a chief of staff at its head, ought to plan and co-ordinate army actions. Simultaneously, my focus extended to the importance of professional military education. I understood that a well-trained officer corps was essential for effective leadership and strategic decision-making. To this end, I played a pivotal role in establishing the Army War College, an institution designed to provide advanced education for military officers. My belief was that a well-educated officer corps would be better equipped to navigate the intricacies of modern warfare and ensure the military's preparedness for any challenges that lay ahead. Beyond my contributions to domestic military reforms, my influence extended to the realm of U.S. foreign policy. As Secretary of State, I played a crucial role in shaping America's diplomatic relations with the rest of the world. My diplomatic efforts were characterized by a commitment to peaceful and pragmatic solutions to international issues.

One of my notable achievements during this period was the negotiation of the Root-Takahira Agreement with Japan in 1908. This diplomatic accord aimed to ease tensions between our nations in the Pacific, affirming the principles of territorial integrity and the Open Door Policy in China. It averted a drift toward possible war by mutually acknowledging certain international policies and spheres of influence in the Pacific.

Furthermore, my diplomatic initiatives extended to Latin America, where I pursued a policy of "dollar diplomacy." This approach involved using American economic influence to encourage stability and development in the region. I believed that economic prosperity would contribute to political stability, thereby safeguarding American interests and fostering positive relations with Latin American nations. Even at the outbreak of World War 1, I opposed neutrality. I promoted the Preparedness Movement to get the United States ready for actual participation in the war. I have always been a leading advocate of the American entry into the war on the side of the British and French because I feared the militarism of Germany would be bad for the world and for the United States.

At the outbreak of World War I in 1914, Root opposed neutrality. Root promoted the Preparedness Movement to get the United States ready for actual participation in the war. He was a leading advocate of American entry into the war on the side of the British and French because he feared the militarism of Germany would be bad for the world and for the United States. However, up until now, America has maintained a mostly isolationist policy. Recently Germany's implementation of unrestricted submarine warfare, targeting and sinking ships without warning, poses a direct threat to American lives and interests. The sinking of the Lusitania, resulting in the loss of civilian lives, particularly neutral Americans,

has ignited widespread outrage and fuelled anti-German sentiments. We now have a clear *causis belli* to enter the war. Reports of German atrocities in neutral Belgium, whether accurate or exaggerated, served as potent propaganda, shaping public opinion against Germany. The U.S. had significant financial interests in the war, with American businesses and banks providing substantial loans to the Allies. Protecting these investments has become a compelling reason for the U.S. to ensure an Allied victory.

In respect to the current war, Wilson sent me to Russia to facilitate the Root Mission. The purpose of the mission was ascertaining whether Russia's active participation in World War I could be continued after the March revolution that had ousted Tsar Nicholas II. Sending a diplomatic mission was a proactive measure to navigate the complexities of the post-revolutionary landscape, understand the emerging power dynamics, and explore diplomatic solutions to sustain Russia's role in the war. Understanding the status of Russia's commitment to the war effort was crucial for the Allies in determining the overall strength of their coalition. Assessing the situation in Russia and working towards the preservation of the Eastern Front would help prevent a shift in the balance of power that could favour the Central Powers.

On the domestic front, I am against woman's suffrage, however, I am for improving the quality of life of all Americans. Hence, I would urge committee to implement solutions

Solutions

1. Strategic preparations to enter the war are imperative to ensure a swift and effective transition into a wartime footing. The government should focus on mobilizing and expanding its military forces, accelerating the production of weapons, ammunition, and military equipment. Concurrently, diplomatic efforts should be intensified to solidify alliances with the Allied powers and assess potential logistical support. Additionally, measures to bolster national unity and garner public support for the war effort, through propaganda and communication campaigns, would be crucial. Simultaneously, economic policies should be adjusted to meet the demands of war production, ensuring a seamless transition from a peacetime to a wartime economy. Coordinating with intelligence agencies to gather information on the military capabilities of both the Central Powers and the Allies would further enhance strategic decision-making.
2. Racism is a crucial issue that must be addressed by the committee as well. Legislative reforms are crucial. The enactment of anti-discrimination laws at federal and state levels to challenge segregation and establish equal rights. Educational initiatives are vital in reshaping societal attitudes; implementing programs that fostered understanding and dismantled racial stereotypes through curricular reforms could have been instrumental. Community building initiatives, encouraging interracial alliances and fostering dialogue, could also challenge racial divisions. Media representation could also play a pivotal role; encouraging outlets to portray diverse and positive images of African Americans is crucial for dispelling harmful stereotypes. Legal advocacy, supporting efforts to challenge discriminatory laws and practices, can be

essential for systemic change. Implementing community policing strategies aimed at building trust and promoting fair treatment could have addressed racial tensions in the past.

Works Cited

1. ." Dictionary of American History. . Encyclopedia.Com. 19 Oct. 2023 .” *Encyclopedia.Com*, 10 Nov. 2023, www.encyclopedia.com/history/dictionaries-thesauruses-pictures-and-press-releases/root-mission.
2. “The Failed 1917 Root Mission to Russia.” *Roads to the Great War*, roadstothegreatwar-ww1.blogspot.com/2017/05/the-failed-1917-root-mission-to-russia.html.
3. *Pre-War Military Planning (USA) - 1914-1918-Online*, encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/pre-war_military_planning_usa.
4. *U.S. Army Talent Management Strategy*, talent.army.mil/wp-content/uploads/pdf_uploads/PUBLICATIONS/Army%20Talent%20Management%20Strategy,%20Force%202025%20and%20Beyond.pdf.
5. *War Aims and Peace Discussions (USA) - 1914-1918-Online*, encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/war_aims_and_peace_discussions_usa.

Sample Resolution

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Author- Republic of Turkey

Co-author- People’s Republic of China

Signatories- Saudi Arabia, The Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Azerbaijan, The Islamic Republic of Iran, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Turkey

Alarmed by the definition of ‘equitable’ according to the nations of the United Kingdom, Russia, and the United States concerning the amount of sovereign land demanded from Turkey,

Recalling the actions of PKK and YPG inflicted upon Turkey, Iraq, and Syria,

Reaffirming the violation of article 2 of the UN charter by The United States and Russia,

Emphasizing the importance of Kurdish integration into society without forming a separate state,

Fully aware of the damage inflicted upon the conflicted region due to funding of extremist operations by the United States of America and Russia,

- 1) *Calls for* the following methods to convince the United States to remove their military and financial support to the PKK:
 - a) China to recall its 3 present fleets from the South China Sea if the United States complies with these agreements, allowing trade to continue, failure to do so will result in no change in the movement of the fleet that has temporarily blocked US trade going through the corridor,
 - b) The United States should pull support to the current operations that are planned and being carried out through Iraq and in Damascus fully by,
 - i) Removal of troops,
 - ii) Removal of fighter jets and drones equipped with missiles,
 - iii) Removal of small arms traded,
 - iv) Removal of financial support,
 - c) The United States should formally write a letter of apology to the United Nations Security Council apologizing for their uncalled action and collaboration with an organization that has inflicted thousands of casualties,
 - d) Calls for the United States to pledge allegiance against terrorism in a press statement to the UNGA and to sign a fund that will help rebuild the destroyed infrastructure, obliterated by strikes advocated by the USA,
 - e) Humanitarian aid passing through the territory will be given a green light to pass through,
 - f) The United States of America will steadily repay the debt with china to ease economic conditions as well as cut the massive trade deficit of \$ 1.1 trillion that needs to be cleared, the following guidelines regarding this must be followed,
 - i) The USA shall repay \$ 60 billion per fiscal quarter,
 - ii) In the case that the payment does not go through, the USA will have to further pay a 3% compounded interest on the principle asked for;
- 2) *Solemnly affirms* that Action is to be taken based on Russia's further involvements in support of the extremists, Russia's decision on whether to meet the listed conditions will be accordingly responded to:
 - a) Russia is expected to,
 - i) not provide any more military or financial support to the extremist organizations,
 - ii) Recall all contributed troops,
 - iii) Sever ties with the extremist organization monetarily, in ammunition and arms, by all other support,
 - b) If the conditions are met, Russia will receive the following trade benefits,
 - i) A 3% reduction in import taxes on \$14,37 billion electrical imports and \$12,43 billion machinery imports from China,
 - ii) A 2% reduction in import taxes on \$820 million agricultural products and \$560 million machinery imports from Turkey,

- c) Failure to meet with said conditions will be met with sanctions from all agreeing signatories to this paper, The sanctions would include an arms embargo and economic tariffs on Russian oil exports with companies such as, but not limited to,
 - i) Gazprom,
 - ii) Rosnet,
 - iii) Lukoil,
 - iv) Transneft;

- 3) Taking into consideration China will pledge its military-grade drones which are capable of tracking military movements to aid Turkish intelligence and keep them updated:
 - a) China pledges to deploy:
 - i) 3 wing loong drones (unmanned vehicle),
 - ii) 3 wing loong ii drones (unmanned vehicle),
 - iii) 2 Sky hawk stealth drone (unmanned vehicle),
 - b) The aforementioned drones will not be equipped with missiles, with or without nuclear fuses, to protect the sovereignty of the nations and to see that aerial conflict does not further escalate,
 - c) The intelligence will go straight to Turkey and if Turkey wishes to broaden its surveillance, China's agreement with Turkey will not prohibit the use of other surveillance techniques by their intelligence agency or others, The major surveillance data will include,
 - i) Thermal militant and tank movement in the Qandil mountains,
 - ii) Movement of PKK fighters near Erbil, Mosul, Kirkuk and see the power distribution as to analyze further targets,
 - iii) If and when they reach the Iraq- Turkey border all 8 drones will perform low flight surveillance to detect covert action,
 - d) China will not be responsible for further actions taken by any of the parties involved in the conflict escalates from this current status;

Contact Us

The Cathedral and John Connon School

Address

The Cathedral & John Connon School,
6, Purshottamdas Thakurdas Marg,
Fort, Mumbai-400001,
Maharashtra, India.
Contact Number: +912222094940
Website: www.cathedral-school.com

Office of the Principal

Dr. S. Parmar
022 4077 8122

Office of the Vice Principal

Mrs. R. Roberts
022 4077 8824

Office of Headmistress

Mrs. Anshuma Shah
022 4077 8125

Coordinators

Anshuma Shah
+91 98200 92500

Cebone D'Silva +91 88504 98474
coordinator.cmun@cathedral-school.com

Secretary-General

Anoushka Singh
Mobile: +91 9820813306
Email ID: secgen.cmun@cajcs.in

Deputy Secretary-General

Krish Lambah
Mobile: +91 98339 59449
Email ID: depsecgen.cmun@cajcs.in

For further details please reach out to us on:
Email ID: cathedralschool@cajcs.in
Website: cathedralschool.com

Instagram:
https://www.instagram.com/cathedral_mun/