



Conference Handbook

Cathedral Model United Nations 2023

Letter from the Secretary-General

Coordinators

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Dear Delegates,

It is a tremendous honour and privilege to invite you to the 27th annual session of the Cathedral Model United Nations. We, at CMUN, take great pride in our heritage and legacy as one of India's oldest and most prestigious student-led conferences. For nearly three decades, like-minded individuals from across the country have gathered to passionately debate and discuss various issues that plague our society. While this is undoubtedly a source of inspiration for us as we strive to uphold this undying spirit of dialogue, it also raises certain questions for us as humanity.

How much has the world really changed in the last 30 years, or even since the first edition of CMUN in 1996? On some levels, the two eras are almost impossible to reconcile. The unprecedented advancement in global interconnectedness and the proliferation of modern technology at every level of society are responsible for this. If the statistics are to be believed, we have made great strides in eradicating or at least significantly reducing poverty and various other social ills. Yet, in many other ways, it appears that not much has changed at all. Authoritarian leaders still exploit their people and smother dissent, rogue nations still subvert international law, and the price for all this continues to be paid by the most vulnerable. This is the exact idea that this year's conference theme, Patterns and Perceptions in History, aims to capture.

To understand just how profound this notion is, one need only refer to the nature of global conflicts and tensions over the last 80 years or so since the UN was founded. Between 1945 and 1991, the United States and USSR engaged in a war that manifested in a thousand proxy battles across almost every continent and ocean. Imperialism and rule in the name of monarchs, which dominated before 1945, were replaced by control through puppet governments. What did not change, was the hunger for power. Each side grappled to have their influence maximised, or the influence of their opponent minimised, in every corner of the world. Then in 1991, the USSR imploded and perhaps some felt the world would enter an era of peace. On the contrary, the same desire to control others continues to be acted out, albeit in a new form. Today, economic colonisation through debt and "soft power" has become the tool of choice. It seems that there will always be some powerful nations, that use their strength to subjugate others. It appears to be a pattern that humanity is condemned to live out – over, and over again.

If anything has changed, it is that wars have become more multi-dimensional and dynamic. It is not that battles and conflicts aren't fought on the ground by uniformed soldiers; look at Ukraine and we know that this still happens. Instead, the frontline has moved and become virtual, undefined, and ever-shifting. Every mobile phone that carries personal data, and every computer that is connected to vital infrastructure, is now a potential site of attack and defence among warring parties. Additionally, it is no longer clear where exactly the threat comes

from. The unprecedented rise of non-state actors means that any strong-willed individual or group could pose a serious risk to global security. Delegates, I am here to tell you that the only way to make sense of all this is to understand that it is all about perception. What is in a nation's best interest? Who is a foe and who is an ally? If we want to understand the nature and origin of a conflict, we must consider what its participants perceive about each other and the world. More often than not, conflicts stem from a difference in perception about how the world looks today, and how it should look in the future. Each individual or group wishes to bring their perceived ideal to fruition and is willing to do whatever it takes to achieve this.

Some could view this as a storm that will never subside, an abyss that we may never crawl out of. Others will see this as an opportunity to create change, and I sincerely hope that all of you are among the second group. The challenge I present to each of you, as we approach with growing impatience those three August days, is to attempt to disrupt history's patterns. Use your skills of tact, compromise, and diplomacy to align perceptions and arrive at creative and complete resolutions. In my journey as a MUNner over the last five years, I have seen history reshaped and the future altered in its course several times. I am beyond confident that CMUN this year will be no different. Our diverse and fascinating committees, administered by our talented and passionate secretariat, promise to reward ingenuity and dedication in the best way possible. All this to say, the

experience of a lifetime awaits you, and I cannot wait to see you all in action.

Finally, a little about myself. I am a Year 12 IB student and this will be my 5th and final CMUN. It is incredibly satisfying and humbling to be your Secretary-General this year. In addition to participating in MUNs, I am an avid debater and enjoy listening to music, watching cricket, or trying new food. If you wish to discuss any of this, or even something else entirely, I invite you to approach me during the conference.

If you should require any assistance or support in the meantime, do not hesitate to reach out to me at secgen.cmun@cajcs.in.

Until August.

Yours faithfully,
Siddharth Kumar.
Secretary-General,
Cathedral Model United Nations, 2023.

Letter from the Deputy Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you to the 27th annual session of the Cathedral Model United Nations. Each August, our conference brings together the nation's emerging student leaders in a gathering that reverberates with passionate debate on matters of war and inequality. These issues serve as profound reflections, showcasing how patterns and perceptions intertwine and leave indelible imprints on our daily lives. They possess the immense power to shape our comprehension of the world and guide our actions.

"How can a mere debate make any difference in the world?" The question lingers, challenging the significance of any MUN conference. Yet I have witnessed, as a student, the consequential power a MUN holds. It is here, within the realm of simulated diplomacy, that we confront global issues head-on. We delve into research, hone our critical thinking, and kindle our voices. Through intense debates, we shatter preconceptions and embrace the perspectives of the nations we represent. We emerge as leaders, armed with knowledge and empathy. Beyond the conference walls, we disseminate awareness, build networks, and develop the skills required to enact real change. Our impact ripples outward, creating a generation of informed global citizens, ready to shape a brighter future.

The recognition of the twin forces of patterns and perceptions unveils a mosaic of wisdom that resonates across generations. It empowers us to navigate the complexities of the past, illuminate the nuances of the present, and spearhead the journey toward a more enlightened future. Here at CMUN, our eight committees each represent a distinct conflict, converging under this unifying theme. It is through recognizing these commonalities and understanding diverse perspectives that we can begin to unravel these conflicts and pave the way for resolution. We witness the captivating tapestry of history unfold before our eyes as the specialized agencies of CMUN 2023 embark on a journey like never before. From the prevailing perception of the indomitable Mafia, and the monumental power struggle between monarchy and parliament during the English Civil War, to the seismic power dynamics shaping public perception of national sovereignty in the Invasion of East Timor, and the audacious formation of a democratic society by Pirate Lords—every facet of historic conflict is meticulously woven into the fabric of our committees. Within our regional body, the ever-shifting perceptions of the Belt and Road Initiative ignite discussions on sustainable development and regional cooperation. Our general assembly's boldly venture into a futuristic realm, actively pursuing innovative approaches to address contemporary security challenges with unwavering determination. Meanwhile, the intricate dynamics that shape South Korea's economic landscape unfold with great fervour. Lastly, our esteemed International Press Corps takes centre stage, poised to debate, report, and scrutinize every

committee's valiant effort to discern and interpret these enthralling patterns that bind the pages of history. Brace yourself for the most dynamic and thought-provoking exploration of conflicts ever witnessed.

I am grateful that CMUN this year will be held with the same, if not more prestige than what it began with 26 years ago. This will be my fourth and final CMUN, and my second as a member of the Secretariat. It feels like mere moments ago that I sat transfixed before my computer screen, engrossed in my director's explanation of MUN procedures. Little did I know the monumental impact that CMUN would have on my life. As I reflect on my journey, I am filled with a deep appreciation for the transformative power of MUNs. Each moment I have experienced within this realm has been pivotal, shaping the very core of my being. It has been the catalyst that propelled me from a modestly confident speaker with limited awareness of the world to someone who now possesses a broader, albeit not all-encompassing, understanding of global issues and the patterns and perceptions that define them.

May this conference not only enrich your knowledge but also beget an amalgam of unforgettable memories. CMUN has the ability to illuminate minds and hearts, and I am confident it will continue to do so for generations to come.

I look forward to meeting you all very soon, but till then, please feel free to reach out to me at depsecgen.cmun@cajcs.in.

Until August.

Anika Shah
Director,
Economic and Social Commission for Asia
and the Pacific.
Deputy Secretary-General,
Cathedral Model United Nations, 2023.

Secretariat

Historic Security Council

Director: Tia Bhatnagar

Moderator: Diya Choksey

Assistant Director: Samara Sujan

Assistant Director: Tariiecka Sinh

Grand Council of Charles I, 1642

Director: Karan Parekh

Moderator: Akshay Vora

Assistant Director: Nyah Bhat

Assistant Director: Vivaan Davda

Conclave of the Pirate Lords, 1641

Director: Aman Nayyar

Moderator: Yuvaan Talreja

Assistant Director: Anoushka Singh

Assistant Director: Zara Andhyarujina

The Mafia Commission Trial, 1985

Director: Shikhar Sehgal

Moderator: Madhav Kothari

Assistant Director: Krish Lambah

Assistant Director: Rahul Dadlani

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Director: Anika Shah

Moderator: Adishri Jain

Assistant Director: Aditya Bhat

Assistant Director: Aria Dalal

South Korean Regulatory Reform Committee

Director: Kabir Chawla

Moderator: Siddhi Ladda

Moderator: Rayyan Noorani

Assistant Director: Anveshi Srimal

Assistant Director: Esha Toshniwal

Futuristic Disarmament and International Security Committee, 2040

Director: Jaivardhan Jain

Moderator: Aaryan Kumar

Assistant Director: Ananya Tawakley

Assistant Director: Sidhaant Bisani

Assistant Director: Vir Mahadevia

International Press Corps

Director: Raya Poredi

Moderator: Nishita Malhan

Assistant Director: Ariya Malkani

Assistant Director: Sana Lamba

Note: Email addresses for all committees have been listed on page 9 of this handbook.

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, problem-solving 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 2023 will be its 27th 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 21 of this handbook.

The email addresses for the committees are as follows:

Historic Security Council

hsc.cmun2023@gmail.com

Grand Council of Charles I, 1642

gcc.cmun2023@gmail.com

Conclave of the Pirate Lords, 1641

cpl.cmun2023@gmail.com

The Mafia Commission Trial, 1985

mct.cmun2023@gmail.com

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ecoscap.cmun2023@gmail.com

South Korean Regulatory Reform Committee

skrrc.cmun2023@gmail.com

Futuristic Disarmament and International Security Committee, 2040

fdisec.cmun2023@gmail.com

International Press Corps

ipc.cmun2023@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

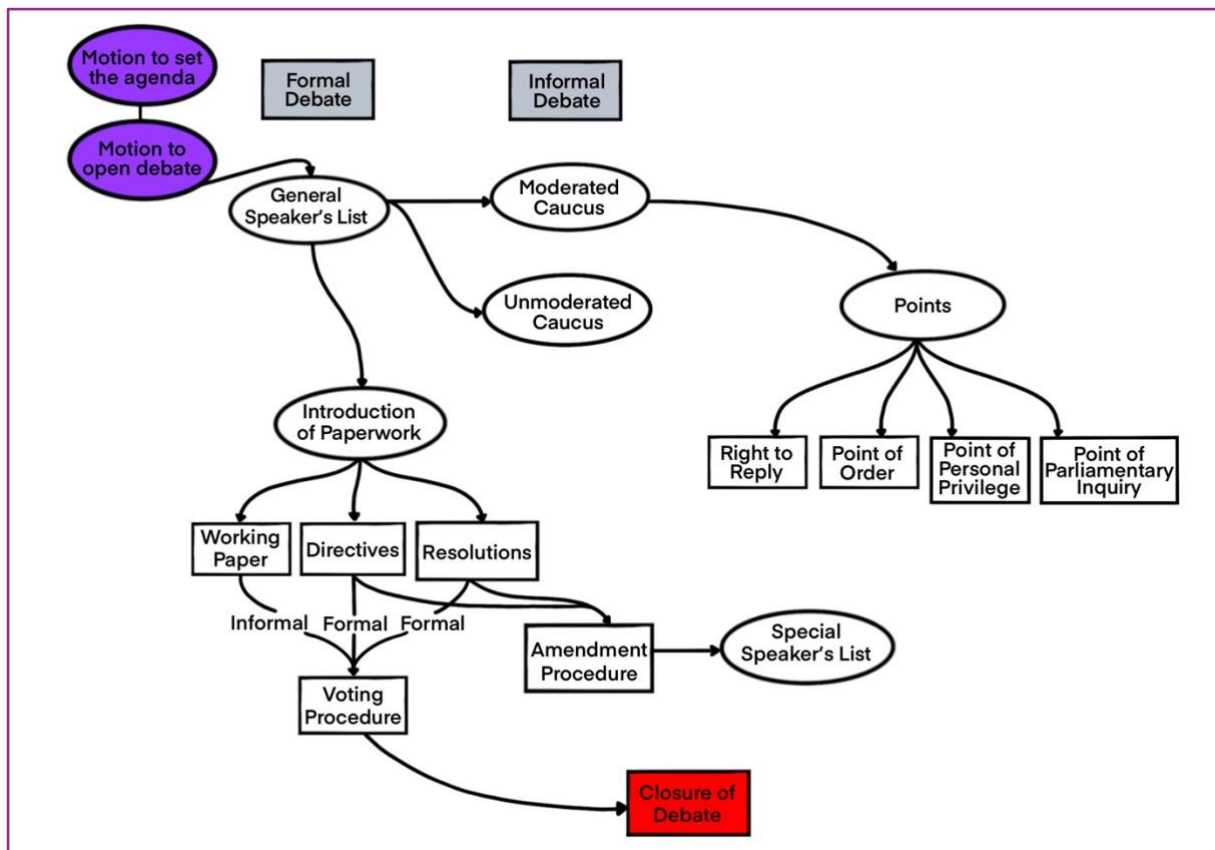
Delegates are free to appeal against a decision made by the Executive Board. However, it is the Director's prerogative to accept or reject any appeals. Should the appeal not be related to immediate committee proceedings but the committee as a whole, the delegates may appeal to the Secretary-General. 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 2023, 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: League of Latin American Nations

Agenda: Legalisation and Regulation of Drugs

Allocation: The Plurinational State of Bolivia

School: The Cathedral And John Connon School

Delegate: Anika Shah

Statement of the Problem:

Latin America is currently the world's primary producer, transshipment, and financial hub for narcotics and drugs, and depends on their sales as a significant part of their revenue. Due to two fatal waves of COVID-19 and its variants, many countries in the Latin American Region are facing economic degradation, and the precedented third wave threatens to cause total economic collapse. Despite this, the interregional drug network is thriving, and generating almost 500 billion dollars annually in Latin America.

While this generates enormous revenue for these governments, it also produces a plethora of concerns that must be addressed. It is critical to recognize the decade-long association between transnational organized crime and drug trafficking. Drug cartels have a long and tumultuous history in Latin America, dating back to 1978. The expansion of criminal organizations has broadened the target market for drug trafficking, and the earnings generated by this increased trafficking enable transnational criminal organizations to expand even further. The framework utilized for trafficking illicit substances is frequently used for other criminal operations, primarily trafficking and money laundering, due to the relationship between drug trafficking and members of organized crime.

Taking into account civilian health, the use of narcotics such as heroin is frequently linked to the risk of fatal and nonfatal accidents, as well as the risk of Hepatitis-C, HIV, and other infectious diseases. Over 1.6 million people who abuse drugs are infected with HIV, 6.1 million with Hepatitis-C, and 1.3 million with both Hepatitis C and HIV as of 2017. Low-income communities' lack of access to reputable treatment centres, which are subject to poor monitoring and regulation, exacerbates the problem. As we can see from the statements above, there are numerous negative consequences of drug use, and while it is evident that the drug generates revenue, it is not properly regulated. If governments were to regulate drug production, it would not only boost the country's economy but would also reduce the number of adverse effects.

Foreign Policy:

‘Esta es una hoja de coca. Esto no es cocaína. Esto representa la cultura de los pueblos indígenas de la región andina.’

- *Evo Morales, Ex-President of Bolivia*

The aforementioned quote translates to ‘This is a cocoa leaf. This is not cocaine. This represents the culture of indigenous people of the Andean region’. It provides a general overview of the Bolivian Government’s policy towards the topic. Bolivia has a long and arduous history with drug cartels, dating back to the 1980s with the Santa Cruz Cartel. The heinous murders perpetrated by cartels have prompted the formation of self-defence communities, but they are still unable to protect civilians from the cartels' who are willing to decapitate anyone to maximize profits and maintain power. Cartels continue to be highly powerful, and their attacks are growing increasingly abrasive ^[9]. Bolivia reiterates its zero-tolerance approach regarding drug cartels and will continue to retaliate harshly against any acts of violence however will not accept any unnecessary violence or extrajudicial deaths would not be accepted.

Bolivia has been at the forefront of drug policy reforms involving the coca plant and has lobbied the United Nations in 2013 to update the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs to legalize traditional coca consumption in Bolivia. According to the delegate of Bolivia, the United Nations should accept more coca leaf-related reservations to the Single Convention, allowing for more coca leaf exceptions. Not only would international law align with the indigenous rights recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of 2007, as well as Bolivia's Constitution, but the coca leaf would not be completely prohibited from the rest of the world. The tobacco plant, as well as other plants containing caffeine, are not considered drugs. Bolivia made a reservation to Article 49 of the Single Convention successfully, pledging to remove coca leaf chewing within thirty years, and urges the international community to investigate the possibility of legalizing coca leaf chewing for all convention members. The United Nations Development Programme commended Bolivia's technique of working with coca leaf farmers as beneficial.

With the recent announcement by the United Nations to recognize local coca leaf use in Bolivia, some international regulation uniformity has been achieved, and Bolivia can now match its laws with international policy. However, there is still work to be done to recognize the coca leaf's good properties and potential marketability around the world. Bolivia decreased total coca plantings in 2012 by using surveillance on coca plots, requiring coca grower listing, and regulating coca growers unions, despite the United States' concern that "the amount of cocaine that could potentially be produced from the coca grown in Bolivia" increased, and encourages other countries to do the same.

While the Bolivian Government faces significant challenges addressing border drug trafficking trends and the continuing diversification of trafficking routes and its transshipment, the trends have only improved over the years, and by diversifying local drug trafficking networks the presence of representatives from countries respective cartels have only decreased. In terms of the health of civilians, according to a survey conducted in 2000 by the Directorate of Total Prevention of Drug Dependency and Mental Health, the 12-18-year old age group was at the largest risk of narcotics use, but these rates have only decreased since Bolivia's policy was implemented. In 2004, drug use was 43% over a month, 61% over a year, and 68% during a person's lifetime, and it was believed that over 10% of all drug users were addicts. Although the pattern appears to be fading, the starting stages are as early as 22 years old. Countries have observed a decline in not only these but also general drug consumption, as a result of drug regulation and implementation of Bolivia's Policy.

It is important to emphasize that, while prohibitionist laws should be altered, the Bolivian government thinks that dealing with the ramifications of the drug trade, such as people trafficking, firearm trafficking, and money laundering, is a matter of urgency. Only by working together to share data, allocate funds and resources to the proper cause, and enact suitable standards will drug traffickers' dominance be reduced. The fate of millions of people depends on the League of Latin American Nations' decision-making abilities and the delegate of Bolivia hopes to work together to solve the issue.

Solutions:

1. Legalisation of the Cocoa Leaf

The United Nations should accept more cocoa leaf-related reservations to the Single Convention, allowing for further coca leaf exceptions. Not only would international law align with the indigenous rights recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of 2007, but the coca leaf would not be fully banned throughout the world. Many countries have experienced a decrease in total coca plants by utilizing high-tech surveillance on legal coca plots, enforcing coca grower registration, and regulating coca growers unions. The legalization of the coca leaf is likely to lead to more cultivation of the plant than is required for traditional usage, as well as for medical and scientific purposes (coca tea, energy drinks, and toothpaste), perhaps boosting the country's economy.

2. Economic Fortification

The Delegate of Bolivia suggests that the League of Latin American Nations undergo economic fortifications to curb recession by having a multifaceted approach towards the issue of the criminalisation of drugs. All pending income-tax refunds up to a certain sum should be released which should greatly benefit taxpayers. Interest rates should be cut and loan moratoriums should be extended for an applicable period. To create employment

opportunities, governments should allocate the production of the coca leaf and other plants (not the actual narcotic) to local retailers and farmers. The Ministry of Labour of the respective countries should provide financial assistance to workers furloughed due to COVID-19 and should allocate funds for workers in subsidies monthly. This can create vast employment opportunities and boost productivity as well.

3. Creation of a Taskforce

The Delegate of Bolivia implores the immediate need for a Narcotic task force to be created. This task force should act within the League of Latin American Nation's structure and should be led by the respective Military Staff. This task force's mission should include, but not be limited to, temporarily assisting and enabling information exchange on national military assistance in support of civilian authorities on the use of narcotics and the potential legal ramifications of breaking the law. They would have complete control over the government's drug-related activities and would be responsible for ensuring that both the administration and the general public adhere to the UNODC's statutes. The aforementioned task force should cooperate with the LLAN's Emergency Response Coordination Centre and make sure that the tasks do not overlap.

Conclusion:

With the recent announcement by the United Nations to recognize local coca leaf use in Bolivia, some international regulation uniformity has been achieved, and Bolivia can now match its domestic laws with international policy. Bolivia believes that all necessary preventive measures for the above issues should be taken into account with utmost seriousness. Economic fortification and the legalisation of coca leaves will be extremely pertinent to solve the crisis at hand. The lives and health of civilians are at stake and it is imperative that the League of Latin American Nations implements feasible solutions immediately. Ultimately, allowing further exceptions for the use of the coca leaf may be appropriate, which is why the decriminalisation and legalisation of this are of utmost importance. The fate of millions hangs on the decision-making skills of the LLAN and the Delegate of Bolivia has no plans to let people down.

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Sample Resolution

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs Regulation and Legalisation of Drugs

Authors: Egypt, Afghanistan (*Maximum 2*)

Co-Authors: Brazil, Sudan (*Maximum 2*)

Signatories: China, France, United States of America, Germany, Russian Federation, India, Sweden, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Italy, Spain, Togo, Liberia, Libya, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Burundi, Iran, Afghanistan, Greece, Trinidad and Tobago, Nauru, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Myanmar, Nepal, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Australia, Malta, Iceland, Austria, Fiji, Cyprus, Cuba, Panama, Paraguay, Chad, Niger, Madagascar

Preambulatory Clauses:

Emphasizing the need for a holistic approach towards combating opioid misuse;

Recognizing the lack of medical education in developing nations;

Encouraging the creation of multilateral reforms to actively support the population;

Understanding the active need for international collaboration and cooperation;

Affirms the need for resolutions which remain respectful of cultural ties to narcotics;

1. Encourages the establishment of small scale rehabilitation programs in the nations affected by illicit drugs trafficked, where:
 - a. The medical rehabilitation will consist in the creation of special branches in the Healthcare System of each country to reassure the psychological and physical treatment for the drug addicts in need,
 - b. The approach must focus on identification, prevention, and cure,
 - c. Awareness programs must work cohesively within the continent, which should focus on but not limited to:
 - i. De-stigmatisation of drug addicts,
 - ii. The option for peaceful and humane rehabilitation centres must be encouraged, keeping the overflow of addiction centres in mind,

- d. Keeping in mind the different complications and differentiation in demand, the following are viable options and must endorse, support and finance if conditions in nations allow to do so, including but not limited to:
 - i. Inpatient rehabilitation for those battling chronic addiction and suffering from co-occurring mental and behavioural disorders, with around the clock treatment,
 - ii. Outpatient rehabilitation for those wishing to be supported by their families and staying at home,
 - iii. Drug detoxification which may include medication-assisted therapy to ease the withdrawal,
 - iv. Sober living homes which would help people develop new habits while living in a comfortable environment,
 - v. Behavioural approach to help those to remain abstinent and modify their approach towards drug abuse,
 - vi. A follow-up program to prevent relapse in patients,
 - e. Within this rehabilitation centre, it is encouraged to exist certain measures and initiatives:
 - i. Drug-assisted therapy: Referred to by licensed psychologists and psychiatrists that will assist drug addicts out of addiction through a careful journey where the use of drugs shall be used, to ensure that withdrawal does not risk the chances of success,
 - ii. Syringe programs: This exchange program shall be offered by all countries in local health units, where drug addicts will have the opportunity of changing needles and syringes and requesting new ones, crucially decreasing the rates of HIV contamination, as well as other diseases,
2. Encourages the creation of Needle and Syringe Exchange Programs (SSPs) for education on how to safely dispose of needles to prevent HIV-related diseases:
- a. These programs will be funded by the CNDECF, and based on the number of HIV Patients will receive funding accordingly:
 - i. The CNDECF sub-committee will be in charge of overseeing this funding,
 - b. These programs allow a person who injects drugs to bring back his or her used needle and syringe and receive free, sterile replacements:
 - i. In this program all people will be treated equally, and there will be no discrimination based on sex, gender or race,
 - c. The exchange is made in person, it offers health care workers an opportunity to engage people who inject drugs in counselling for:

- i. Health,
 - ii. HIV prevention,
 - iii. Treatment referral,
- d. It will provide onsite access to and disposal of syringes and injection equipment,
- e. It will provide HIV, viral hepatitis, STD and tuberculosis screening:
 - i. This will include the provision of onsite vaccination and testing services,
- f. Offer referrals to medicated-assisted treatment:
 - i. Medical and psychosocial care,
 - ii. Food,
 - iii. Housing,
- g. Provide onsite wound care, safer injection instruction, and training on administering the overdose prevention medication:
 - i. The people that inject drugs will further be sent to the small scale rehabilitation centres,
- h. Education and counselling to reduce sexual, injection and overdose risks:
 - i. Develop national drug prevention systems that reach children as early as possible in their development and focus on building resilience in accordance with the UNODC/WHO International Standards on Drug Use Prevention,
 - ii. Reach out to and involve adolescents, disseminating prevention messages on social media and other online platforms to counter the use of these channels for promoting drug use and facilitating the illicit drug supply,
- i. Provision of condoms to reduce risk of sexual transmission of viral hepatitis, HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases,
- j. Referral and linkage to HIV, viral hepatitis, STD, and TB prevention, treatment, and care services:
 - i. Antiretroviral therapy for HCV and HIV,
 - ii. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP),
 - iii. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP),
 - iv. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission,
 - v. Partner services,
- k. Referral and linkage to and provision of substance use disorder treatment:
 - i. MAT for opioid use disorder:
 - 1. Combines drug therapy with counselling and behavioural therapy;

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