



Cathedral International
Model United Nations



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

STUDY GUIDE

AGENDAS:

A. Ukraine Crisis

B. Open Agenda



Letter from the Secretary-General

It is my distinct honor to welcome you to the Eighth Edition of Cathedral International Model United Nations.

It is very important to be aware of the issues the world is facing today and involving the youth of the world in these conversations to gain their perspectives on various matters. CIMUN intends to do exactly that by providing the experience of being part of the United Nations -discussing the wide range of global problems, conversing with delegates representing various countries and arriving at potential solutions.

This will help in familiarizing students with the international situation and create diplomats, politicians and journalists who ask the right questions and even discover ways to answer them, keeping in mind, a global perspective.

As the Secretary-General of CIMUN 2019, I would like to assure you that this would be a unique learning experience for you and contribute to the increase in your potential. Our hard-working Secretariat, multiple committees and their agendas and the socials will surely make this a memorable event for you.

"Everything will be alright - do you know when? When people, just people, stop thinking of the United Nations as a weird Picasso abstraction and see it as a drawing they made themselves.

So, I look forward to seeing you and probably changing the "landscape" of the world over a brief period of three days!



**Ananya Agrawal,
Secretary-General
Cathedral International Model United Nations, 2019**

Letter from the Director-General

Dear participants,

Welcoming you to the Eighth Edition of Cathedral International Model United Nations is tremendously exciting! This year things are different. It is time that we, as the future of tomorrow start looking at the world with more concern. 10 years from now this world will not be the same as it is, and as the youth of today, we are responsible for making it safer, better and more sustainable. It is our future after all right?

This year's conference strives to encourage delegates to explore the various issues that this very future that we will be living in could potentially face, through fervent debate and innovative ideas. Whether it's discoursing stronger mitigation commitments to tackle climate change or investigating defensive methods to prevent cybercrime in today's increasingly digitalized world, CIMUN is your platform to make a difference.

Delegates, journalists, chairpersons and any other stakeholder of this endeavor, it is opportunities like this MUN that help ignite the passion and concern in the hearts of people to make a difference. May you all strive to excel in your respective contribution, be it raising moderated caucuses of importance, recording the events that unfold during the committee session or guiding your committees' delegates through any difficulty.

Be prepared to change the world!



Arushi Dahiya
Director-General
Cathedral International Model United Nations, 2019

Letter from the Chair

Hello,

My name is Manav Dharnidharka and I'll be the Chairperson for the United Nations Security Council at Cathedral International Model United Nations. Model UNs have been an integral part of my life and have been a key factor in the holistic development of my persona. I have been a member of the Mumbai Model UN circuit for the past 4 years and have participated in a plethora of different committees, albeit I have a fervent propensity for the Security Council. Not only is it regarded as the principal organ of the UN, it has an ability to create instrumental change through its powers enshrined within the charter, make it a committee apart.

Model UNs have not only improved my communication and oratory skills but have helped me a great deal in making more calculated career choices. I not only implore you to use Model UNs as a platform to debate, but also a medium to refine soft skills and deduce more about future career possibilities. Over my years as a delegate I have accumulated several tricks of the trade from both senior and junior MUNners, and I hope that I can impart some of them to you.

In conclusion, it is my primary purpose to make the conference as enjoyable and fulfilling for you, as it will be for me. I assure you that I'm convicted to make this one of the best Model UN experience you've had and I beseech you to help me make this happen.

Regards,

**Manav Dharnidharka,
Chair of UNSC**

Letter from the Co-chair

Greetings to everyone! My name is Unnat Bhatia and it is my great pleasure to be the co-chair of the Security Council at Cathedral Model United Nations 2019. I am currently a student at Cathedral Vidya School Lonavala, pursuing music for my future. I can produce music, I know how to play 8 instruments and I know how to beatbox so yes extra brownie points for creativity along those lines (just kidding, maybe not, we'll see).

Other than that, I am looking forward to welcoming you for many fruitful debates. The Model United Nations has been a part of my life for three years. It has helped me to improve my social and oratory skills, and also helped me interact with new people and make many new acquaintances. The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. In conclusion, I hope that our committee will have many productive discussions which include peace and are for the betterment of the Security Council.

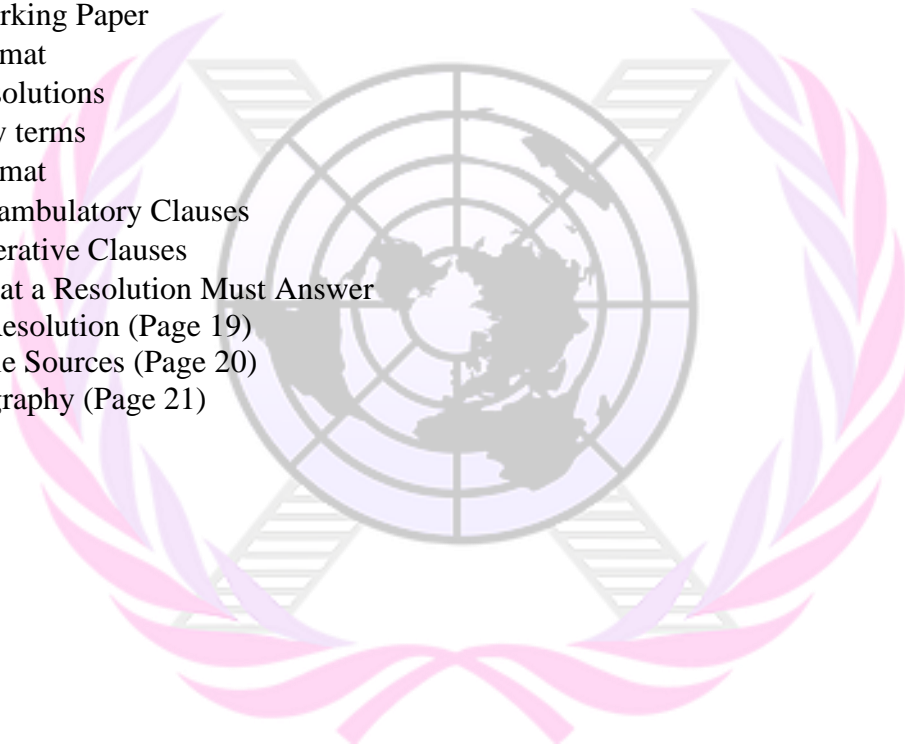
Regards,

**Unnat Bhatia,
Co-chair of UNSC**



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Mandate of The United Nations Security Council

The United Nations Security Council is the paramount council of the United Nations with 5 permanent members and 10 rotating members. Its establishment and nature is enshrined in Chapter V of the United Nations Charter. Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII all contain provisions pertaining the powers of the Security Council, which, to alleviate the burden of the shoulders of you delegates, shall be elucidated in the following paragraph. Chapter VI pertains to the Pacific Settlement of Disputes, within which, under articles 33 to 38, the Security Council may call upon the settlement of such disputes by the parties involved, investigate such disputes and recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment or resolution of the issue in a pacific manner. Chapter VII deals with the Action with.

Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression, within which, under articles 39 to 41, the Security Council may determine any of the three aforementioned violations, calls upon parties involved to comply with provisional measures and invoke non-armed measures towards the resolution of it. Articles 42 to 50 pertaining to the utilization of armed-measures, the procedures towards invoking and carrying out such measures and responsibilities and options for UN member states in the light of such measures being employed. Article 51 of the same chapter VII finally iterates the inherent right of member states towards individual and collective self-defense.

Chapter VIII contains only articles 52 to 54, which enshrine the practices involving regional arrangements, particularly in regards to how the Security Council may utilize such regional arrangements, but also how these will always require explicit authorization from the Security Council, should they wish to get seriously involved in matters. Finally, we have Chapter XII, which pertains to the International Trusteeship System, under whose articles 83 and 84 mentions the Security Council as the sole approver of terms regarding such trusteeship agreements, as well as the body to whom the administering authority would be obligated as a contractual partner in this agreement. It is vital to note that passage of a resolution in the Security Council is conditional on the affirmative voting of 9 member states and the absence of usage of the veto power, which a certain 5 states hold.

AGENDA A: UKRAINE CRISIS

Introduction

Ukraine is a country located between Russia and the European continent. It's also called the "borderland". It was part of the Soviet Union until 1991, and has since been "democracy" with a very weak economy and foreign policy that wavers between pro-Russian and pro-European.

On the west people basically speak native Ukrainian and see their country to be more European. On the east people speak mostly Russian and see their country sharing cultural heritage with Russia. The former president is from Russian speaking side of the country.

This all began as a domestic Ukrainian crisis in November 2013, when former President Viktor Yanukovich rejected a deal for greater integration with the European Union leading to large scale protests. People in Ukraine thought that the president sold out their country to the old Russian overlords

Since then, several big things have happened. In February 2013, anti-government protests led to the falling of the government which forced Yanukovich to leave Ukraine. Russia, trying to salvage its lost influence in Ukraine, invaded and annexed Crimea, a peninsula on the northern coast of the Black Sea in Eastern Europe. In April, pro-Russia separatist rebels began seizing territory in eastern Ukraine.

Fighting between the rebels and the Ukrainian military intensified, the rebels started losing, and in August, the Russian army overtly invaded eastern Ukraine to support the rebels. This has all brought the relationship between Russia and the West to its lowest point since the Cold War. Sanctions are pushing the Russian economy to the brink of recession, and more than 2,500 Ukrainians have been killed.

Russian-NATO tensions are at an all-time high as the European Union and NATO have overtly supported Ukraine in their conflict against Russia.

Explanation

The Ukraine crisis is a power struggle between factions within Ukraine. One wants to align with the European Union and the other with Russia. Ukraine had been an important contributor to the Soviet Union's economy between 1920 and 1991.

Recent events:

In March 2014, when Russian special forces occupied Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula. Russia claimed it was protecting its port access to the Black Sea. Russian President Vladimir Putin had planned to develop Crimea's natural gas reserves in two years in a partnership with U.S. companies. If Ukraine had accomplished this, Russia would have lost one of its largest customers.

Between 2014 and 2018, a military conflict between Ukrainian soldiers and Russian-backed separatists has continued in eastern Ukraine. More than 10,000 people have been killed.

On June 7, 2014, pro-West president Petro Poroshenko replaced pro-Russia President Viktor Yanukovich. On September 12, 2014, Ukraine approved a trade deal with the EU that removed export tariffs. It agreed to delay its implementation a year to avoid Russian energy sanctions and even attacks. Ukraine President Poroshenko wanted to maintain the cease-fire.

On November 25, 2018, Russian ships attacked and boarded three Ukrainian vessels in the Crimean port of Azov near the Black Sea. It placed a freighter to block the port. It said Ukraine has violated Russian waters. The two sides signed an agreement in 2003 to guarantee free passage through the strait. In recent months, they've been harassing each other's ships.

Critics at the United Nations Security Council meeting said Russia's attack was a violation under international law.

International Stance and Actions

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization increased its military presence in the area. Putin's attack responded to the February 23 overthrow of his ally Viktor Yanukovich. The pro-West faction of Ukraine's Parliament took over the government. The crisis occurred because Yanukovich mismanaged the budget. He forced Ukraine to ask for financial help. It appealed to the EU, then Russia. The political unrest occurred at this point. Those who wanted to be closer to the EU objected when that solution was abandoned. Russia's military strike supported Yanukovich's return to Kiev and closer ties to Russia.

In April 2014, Russia supported local rebels who took over city halls and police stations throughout eastern Ukraine. That area is home to ethnic Russians who don't want to be part of the EU. Those Russians were moved there 50 years ago by Joseph Stalin, who intended to strengthen the Soviet Republic's hold on the area.

Earlier, NATO revealed satellite photos showing Russia's invasion of Ukraine's eastern border. An EU emergency meeting added further sanctions on Russia's oil and banking sectors. That occurred shortly after Russia sent a convoy of trucks over the border. They were bearing aid to Ukraine's eastern cities, held by pro-Russian rebels. Several of those trucks entered without approval. Ukraine had also destroyed a convoy of Russian military vehicles. They were bringing arms to the rebels. It was the first time that Ukraine attacked Russian forces directly.

A few days later, Ukraine reported that several military vehicles were near the Russian border at the Crimean port of Azov. It claimed that Russia was creating a second front for the rebels. Russia also wanted land access through southern Ukraine. It wanted a shorter route to Crimea.

In July, Russia built up its military force on the border. There were 19,000 to 21,000 troops, 14 advanced surface-to-air missile units, and 30 artillery batteries. It was a battle-ready force that could launch an attack into eastern Ukraine at a moment's notice. Russia had already launched rockets across the border in support of Ukrainian rebels.

Timeline

We request all delegates to go through this link in order to get the sequence of events that have taken place in the Ukrainian crisis in the last few years. The link below provides accurate and detailed information about the events and has been ratified by the executive board;

<http://ukraine.csis.org/#6>

Important Stakeholders

- 1)UKRAINE
- 2)RUSSIAN FEDERATION
- 3)UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- 4)NATO
- 5)EUROPEAN UNION

United Nations

The United Nations firmly expressed their concern over the ongoing crisis in Ukraine, especially eastern Ukraine and the region of Crimea. The region of Crimea remains to be disputed territory according to the United Nations and does not recognize it as a sovereign part of either Russia or Ukraine. The United Nations believes in negotiations and calls for a dialogue amongst the parties in dispute for a peaceful solution to the agenda.



AGENDA B: OPEN AGENDA

Delegates, as you all know the second agenda will be up to the committee's discretion and the executive board cannot decide the agenda for the committee. We urge you all take common agendas for example the India-Pakistan conflict, South China sea crisis or some agenda that will involve as many nations as possible in the committee. This is basically a challenge for a delegate and we urge you all not take very detailed agendas which will possibly not be known by all the delegates. But we do expect all delegates to be well versed with current affairs and various conflicts around the world etc. as the agenda can be anything. Since this is an open agenda it is expected of the Delegates to be prepared of anything and everything. No amount of research would be too much for a committee with an agenda like this. The Delegates have to be well versed with all of the recent and ongoing topics and should come prepared for the worst. They will be given a chance to set the agenda according to their will, but that doesn't mean the agenda they prefer would be chosen, so it is imperative that all Delegates come fully prepared.

Also, when the delegates are given the opportunity to set the agenda, it is of paramount importance that they do their research before setting the agenda. The reason for this is that when the agenda is set, it needs to be something relevant to what The UNSC is currently tackling. Most frequent participants of MUNs would be bored of all the agendas covering widely used and uninteresting topics. It is crucial for all the delegates to know what The UNSC is currently tackling and set something on those lines. Examples of current crisis's that The UNSC is tackling and some of its recent Resolutions are:

Resolution 2428: This was to impose an arms embargo on South Sudan and called upon all members to stop and prevent the sale, supply or transfer to South Sudan from or through their territories.

In one of its more recent meetings The UNSC had set its topic to the situation in Somalia. "The key challenges in Somalia include the threat of The Al-Shabaab and other extremist out to spoil progress." said Michael Keating, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM).

It is mandatory for all delegates to be absolutely thorough and well versed with all of The UNSC's recent meetings and set an agenda related to current and ongoing issues. If there is something that the delegates should be completely aware of and understand fully, it is that the Secretariat and The Chairperson will not entertain any unrelated and illogical propositions for the open agenda. The open agenda should be and needs to be based on current issues that The UNSC is tackling. The following of guiding questions that may help the delegates in understanding what topic would be suitable for the open agenda:

- 1) Is it currently being discussed in the UNSC?
- 2) Is it related to The UNSC and not to any other committee?
- 3) Is it that important that The UNSC would need to urgently discuss it?
- 4) The delegates may also refer to websites such as the Official UN website, Reuters etc. to stay fully updated.

The agenda should be selected based upon the following factors:

- 1) Is it relevant to the UNSC ?
- 2) Is it worth being discussed in the UNSC ?
- 3) Do we have the relevant delegations in committee?
- 4) Does it involve various countries present in committee?

Committee Direction

Delegates we firmly believe that we are going to be having some comprehensive debate in committee. For this reason, Being the UNSC, I do believe that we will have the finest quality of debate and delegates who will be well researched. I urge all delegates to research well, study their foreign policies well and go through the Charter of the United Nations. Under the UN charter, at least read chapter 5,6,7 as they are directly related to the UNSC.

Based upon the quality of debate we are favorable of even bring in a crisis in committee. I assure you if the quality of debate is good, I will give you the best crisis as I am a crisis and UNSC specialist.

Working Paper

Delegates, working papers are documents submitted by countries to have a solution on the agenda. It is more like an informal document which does not need formal voting and has informal voting. It has authors but no signatories and co-authors. Working papers are documents discussed in committee before resolutions are discussed. They are usually the foundation for the resolution and the clauses in a working paper are used in a resolution in a formatted and formal manner. Working papers do not have a particular format although we would recommend the usage of clauses as it is easier to understand it.

Format

Committee: The General Assembly,
Topic: World Food Summit: five years later

Working Paper 1 - World Food Summit

Recalling its resolution 51/171 of 16 December 1996, in which it welcomed the outcome of the World Food Summit, held in Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996,1

Recalling also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Recalling further its resolutions 55/162 of 14 December 2000 and 56/95 of 14 December 2001 on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit,

1. Welcomes the holding of the World Food Summit: five years later, which was organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome from 10 to 13 June 2002;
2. Urges Member States to implement in a coordinated manner and in close cooperation with relevant bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional financial institutions, the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later International Alliance against Hunger;
3. Requests all relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the International Fund For Agricultural Development, as well as the international and regional financial institutions, to pursue, at the global, regional and country levels, the implementation of the outcome of the World Food Summit: five years later in the context of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in particular the goals of halving the levels of hunger and absolute poverty by 2015, and in the context of relevant follow-up to the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, the International Conference on Financing for Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Sponsors: USA, France, UK, Brazil and Mexico.

Resolutions

Delegates, Resolutions are the final and official documents passed in committee which have the solution to the agenda. They are a representation for the Board or a member to propose action for the membership to consider. It has sponsors and signatories. They do follow a particular format in which they need to present it.

Key Terms

SPONSORS- They are the ones who write all the clauses in the resolutions. They are the ones who write the resolution and have suggested that all the solutions under it. Usually it has, 3 sponsors in a UNA-USA format resolution.

SIGNATORIES- They are the ones who are in favor of reading the resolution and it being put up in committee. Being a signatory, it does not mean you are for or against the resolution but simply means you are in favor of it being discussed in committee. Each resolution must have at least 1/3rd of the committee to be a signatory. Authors and co-authors cannot be signatories to their own resolution but can be signatories to another resolution.

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES- These clauses essentially are just past UN actions that have taken place on the agenda. It can be reinstating a past UN resolution or any past action taken place on the agenda.

OPERATIVE CLAUSES- These are new actions the UNSC or certain countries are suggesting in committee. They can be recommending, requesting and being the UNSC we can even demand, condemn.

Format

UNS-USA RESOLUTION

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate perambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance;
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development;
8. Decides to remain seized on the matter.

ALL UNA-USA RESOLUTION END WITH THE CLAUSE

“Decides to remain seized on the matter.”

Perambulatory Clauses;

Affirming

Aware of Cognizant of Convinced Deeply conscious Deeply regretting Affirming

Aware of

Cognizant of

Convinced

Deeply conscious

Deeply regretting Emphasizing

Expressing its satisfaction Fully believing

Further recalling

Having considered Having heard

Alarmed by Believing Confident

Declaring Deeply convinced Deploring

Alarmed by Believing Confident

Declaring Deeply convinced

Deploring Expecting

Fulfilling Further deploring

Guided by

Having considered further Having received

Approving Bearing in mind

Contemplating Deeply concerned

Deeply disturbed Desiring Approving Bearing in mind Contemplating Deeply concerned

Deeply disturbed

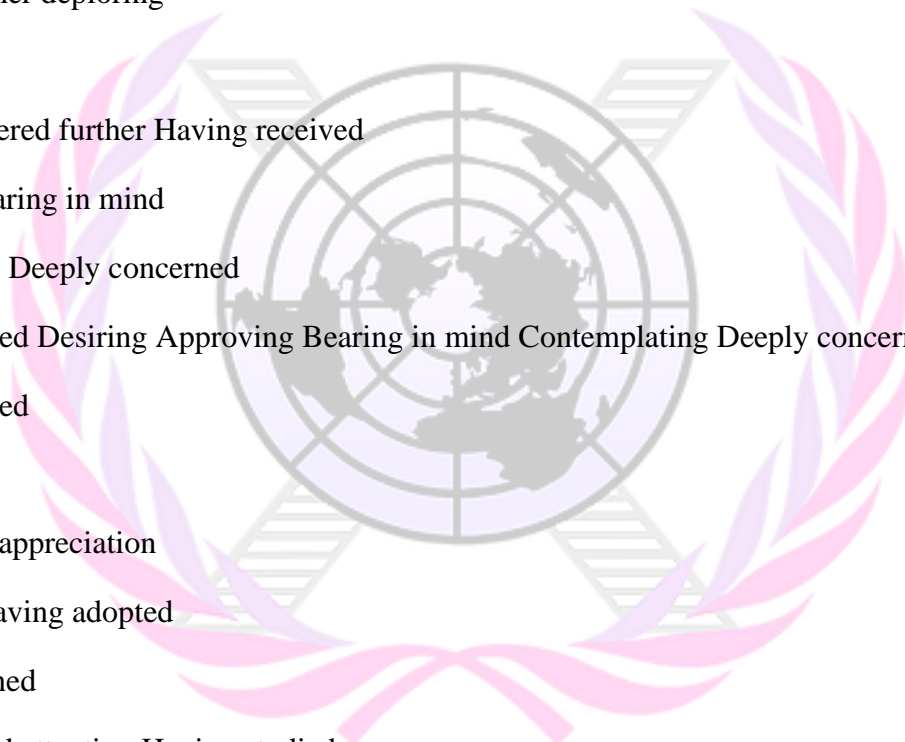
Desiring

Expressing its appreciation

Fully aware Having adopted

Having examined

Having devoted attention Having studied



Operative Clauses

Regrets

Solemnly affirms

Takes note of

Further proclaims Further requests

Notes

Recommends

Affirms

Calls for

Congratulates

Decides

Deploras

Emphasizes

Expresses its appreciation

Requests

Strongly condemns*

Trusts

Further remind

Further resolves Proclaims Reminds Approves

Calls upon

Confirms

Declares accordingly

Draws attention Encourages

Expresses its hope

Resolves Supports

Urges

Further recommends

Has resolved Reaffirms

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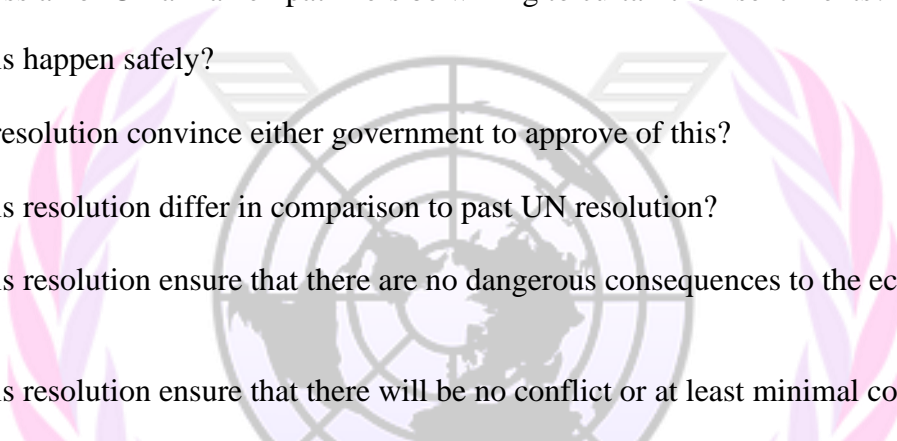
Accepts Authorizes

Condemns* Considers

Demands* Designates

Endorses Further invites

What A Resolution Must Answer?

- 1) How can a UNSC resolution bring about peace to one of the worst conflicts currently?
 - a) Which state is going to have a bigger compromise than the other?
 - b) How will this resolution pacify the state if it is compromised?
 - c) How will Russian or Ukrainian empathizers be willing to curtail their sentiments?
 - 2) How will this happen safely?
 - 3) How will a resolution convince either government to approve of this?
 - 4) How will this resolution differ in comparison to past UN resolution?
 - 5) How will this resolution ensure that there are no dangerous consequences to the economy of both states?
 - 6) How will this resolution ensure that there will be no conflict or at least minimal conflict in this area?
- 

Sample Draft Resolution:

DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.1

Sponsors: Germany, France, United States of America, Estonia

Signatories: Latvia, Czech Republic, Somalia, India, Russian Federation

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Agenda: Promoting the access and use of renewable energy with a special emphasis on the use of nuclear energy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizes that the energy needs of the world community are on the continued rise and the existing conventional sources of energy might not be sufficient to meet the rising needs,

1. Recommends the United Nations Development Programme to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at the next Ministerial Review in accordance with Article 64(1), with assistance from the United Nations Statistical Division and the UN-Energy, focusing upon the following-

- a) Prospects of nuclear energy in the future with respect to its viability in terms of availability, affordability and competitiveness, with due regard to the social costs and possible risks,
- b) Possibility of energy security if in case nuclear energy is completely phased-out,
- c) Feasible alternatives in terms of sustainability, availability, affordability and competitiveness, with a special focus on renewable sources;

2. Appeals to the nations to increase the share and role of renewable sources of energy in their energy mix, while also diversifying their respective energy mix in order to make the systems more reliable and reduce investment risks, if in case the report indicates nuclear energy to be feasible;

3. Requests nations to look into and implement the technical advancements in energy infrastructure and usage suggested in the ‘Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climatic Change Mitigation’ by the IPCC;
 4. Urges the nations to undertake measures for improving energy efficiency and reduce wasteful use of energy by following the 25-point strategy recommended by the International Energy.
-

Credible Sources:

1. Reuters
2. Al Jazeera
3. BBC
4. All UN Websites
5. All Official Government Websites
6. WION
7. Russian Times
8. CIA World Factbook
9. Economic Times

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<https://voxeu.org/article/ukraine-s-trade-policy>

NOTE: A delegate must not go against its foreign policy at any point of time in the committee, as it will be highly frowned upon.

Good luck reading and researching delegates!

We look forward to productive discussion's and stimulating committee sessions to make this CIMUN 2019 memorable.

Please DO NOT limit your research to this guide, use it as a benchmark for your further research.

