



INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Background Guide

University of Colorado Boulder Model United Nations
Committee Chair: Aaron Chesler

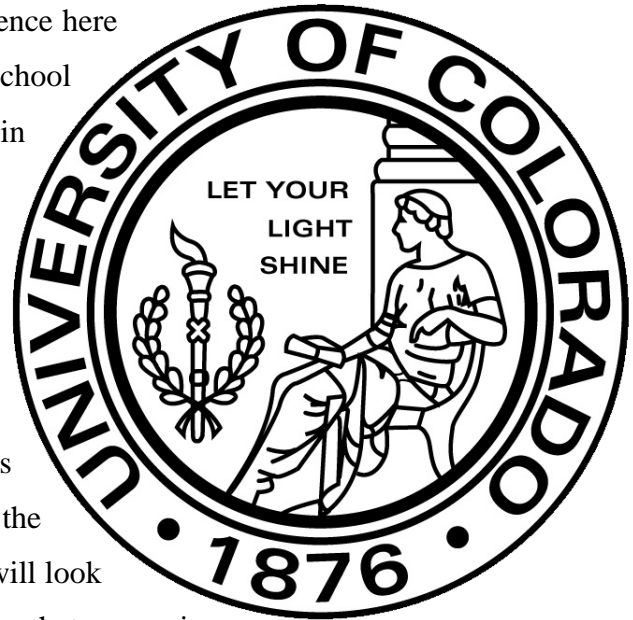
- **To maintain international peace and security**
- **To develop friendly relations among nations**
- **To cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights**
- **To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations**



Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Colorado Model United Nations Conference 2016 at CU Boulder!

My name is Aaron Chesler and I am studying political science here at CU. I have been in Model United Nations since High School and I have held an officer position in the club here in Boulder as well. I hope you enjoy this experience and I'm happy that you chose to challenge yourself with this advanced council.



This custom scenario has been designed to test your abilities to think critically and strategically about events and international diplomacy. Instead of focusing on the Security Council or a historic convention, this simulation will look to create a simulation that replicates the inherent asymmetry that occurs in international politics. To do this, we have created a crisis scenario where less than half of the delegates will be assigned to the National Security Council, which will advise the President (the chair) on actions to take in response to the developing crisis. The rest of the delegates will be assigned to the Emergency NATO Summit convened in response to the situation and will represent the Permanent Representatives of multiple countries of the alliance. The United States Permanent Representative to NATO will be the chair for the Summit.

We understand that this type of committee will be new to many and its asymmetry might be confusing. This guide will detail the specific scenario and goals of each body and instructions on how to prepare for a slot in either chamber. The most important part of participating in this simulation is to recall that diplomacy can never be practiced alone. It will not only take each delegate in each chamber working together, but both chambers coordinating as well, to be able to resolve this issue peacefully.

Sincerely,
Aaron M. Chesler

Background and History

Turkey, the United Kingdom and Greece held Cyprus as possession for varying periods of time in the first half of the 20th century. After a violent and complicated struggle to establish a government for the majority Greek Cypriots and the minority Turkish Cypriot population, Cyprus gained its independence from the UK in 1960. The following years were characterized by increased tensions and sporadic violence between the northern and southern sections of the island where Turkish and Greek Cypriots primarily but not exclusively resided. In 1967 a military junta took over Greece and started to plan a coup that deposed the leader of the island in 1974. The new pro-Greek administration was immediately attacked by the Turkish military and over the summer and fall of 1974 a United Nations ceasefire line was drawn and the military junta in Greece fell. Today the ceasefire line divides the internationally recognized Republic of Cyprus in the south and Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in the north, which is only recognized by Turkey. The United Kingdom retains use of its Sovereign Base Areas (SBA) in Dhekelia and Akrotiri and assists in maintaining the UN buffer zone known as the Green Line.

Figure 1



Today is September 19th 2016, and right leaning and Nicos Anastasiades whose government has supported the bizonal and bifederal division of Cyprus. Eastern Orthodox patriarch Makarios the IV, the youngest religious leader to date of Greek Cypriots, has recently voiced support for the Solidarity Movement

political party, which ran in May on a neo-enosis and unification platform. Though losing heavily in the polls and only garnering three seats in the 56-member parliament, rising tensions have turned the minority political party into a major player in Nicosia and Limassol municipal governments. The Turkish decision to use Northern Cyprus as a refueling station for Russian fleets participating in on going operations against combatants in Syria has sparked conflict between Turkish and Greek Cypriot populations on both sides of the ceasefire line. The UN is tested near daily on the Green Line with disgruntled mobs having rushed checkpoints twice in the past week. Patriarch Makarios IV has condemned the Turkish mobs as “nationalist militias” while remaining silent on Greek violence.

NATO has notified the National Security Council of a grave development in the ongoing tensions in Cyprus. Lieutenant Colonel James Winright of the Royal Air Force has been murdered at the SBA Dhekelia. The airman was shot several times but was only discovered after an hourly patrol of the base found him outside the perimeter. While Her Majesty’s Diplomatic Service attempted to keep the information between key allies and the Cyprus government, Makarios IV has given a speech almost as soon as the US government and NATO partner states received news of the murder. Besides raising questions about the reach and knowledge that the Patriarch has in the Cypriot government, the speech condemning Northern Cypriot militias has been broadcast across the entire island and currently threatens to destabilize the situation even further.

As the NSC convenes in Washington, DC to brief the President and respond to the crisis, a NATO Emergency Summit has been called at the Headquarters in Belgium. Due to the developing nature of the crisis, not all states could attend on short notice. Both the NSC and the Emergency Summit have been tasked with resolving the matter as peacefully as possible though instant coordination and collaboration through teleconferencing is not possible. Both bodies will be busy using their own purview, members and resources to resolve this conflict though their occasional coordination will be necessary via the United States Permanent Representative. Both chambers will commence with the news that the TCG *Gelibolu*, a Turkish frigate, has docked in Famagusta against the protests of Major General Mohamm Humayun Kabir, the leader of the armed

contingent of the United Nations Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). Neighboring Turkish and Greek communities have become more divided overnight.

Figure 2



At Stake for the United States of America

The United States has been peripherally involved in the tensions in the Mediterranean but has primarily relied on its ally, the United Kingdom, to maintain the tenuous Green Line. The current stance of Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service is that help is desperately needed. Downing Street no longer has the political capital in the EU (due to the successful execution of Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty) or the military capability to hold off a full-blown conflict on the island. Both Greece and Turkey represent strategic allies whose relations have either eroded or stagnated in recent years. There is grave concern that a wrong step would place Turkey further into Russia's sphere of influence or that not properly addressing Greek demands would signal to other allies of America's reticence to be a global peacekeeper in vital areas of international trade and influence.

In this scenario, the council can actively recommend and pursue highly invasive action or can refuse to act in this situation at all. While the international community has made clear that it needs leadership and expects some form of involvement from the United States, the degree and timing of which is upto this council. Each

member of the NSC will find in their dossiers a primary objective and a set of secondary objectives. The shared primary goal of every member of the NSC is to maintain the safety of Americans and reputation of the nation abroad. However, each role is specialized to solve this issue and thus has access to different information and resources to do so. The secondary goals will reflect this and might entail solving an issue only with certain actors, not supporting certain proposed actions or preferring to abstain on certain discussions.

At Stake for NATO

The conflict in 1974 revealed major fragile fracture marks along the edges of the international alliance. Greek forces were temporarily removed from the NATO command structure due to the disagreements with Turkey and the same may occur. As this chamber grapples with the dynamic issues before it, the Permanent Representatives should remember why their nations originally petitioned for admittance into NATO and what their alliance would mean if conflict erupted between two members of the organization. All delegates in this chamber have the primary objective of protecting the alliance and solving the crisis in a way that would maintain the security of all constituent states.

Due to the sudden nature of events, not all countries will be in attendance but as many as possible have been able to attend to discuss and act on this serious matter. It is essential for all delegates in this chamber to be versed in the operation and protections that NATO offers its members and how this organization has acted previously to live up to those protections. It is also important to note that national bilateral relations do not disappear in Belgium and states retain their bilateral relations even at the Headquarters. Weigh carefully your nation's opinion on this matter and focus on how the use of the alliance could help resolve the situation and how the individual relationships between the countries themselves could play a role in the crisis.

Other Actors

While delegates will work together in the "Situation Room" and the "Headquarters Office" (the respective names for each chamber), their actions will have consequences outside their walls. Our logistical team will represent all other actors in this scenario to ensure the most up to date and seamless diplomatic experience. The following list of actors represents all parties that may be interacted with or impacted by the

decisions of each chamber. Some actors will have transparent motivations that are clearly stated and are a matter of public policy. Other actors will try to obscure their real intentions. Working together, the NSC will be able to reveal all hidden motivations during the simulation but will begin knowing the following actors and known motivations.

Republic of Cyprus led by *Patriarch Makarios IV* seeking to **Reunite Cyprus as one nation**

Republic of Turkey led by *President Recep Erdogan* seeking to **Maintain Autonomy of Northern Cyprus**

Hellenic Republic of Greece led by *Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras* seeks to **Protect Greek Cypriots**

Russian Federation led by *President Vladimir Putin* seeks to **Maintain use of Kalecik port for Syrian**

Logistics

United Kingdom led by *Prime Minister Theresa May* seeks to **Unknown**

UNFICYP led by *Major General Kabir* seeks to **Hold the Green Line**

Nicosia Popular League led by *Unknown Leader(s)* seeks to **Unknown**

Shared Goal of the National Security Council

- Maintain the safety of Americans and the reputation of the nation

Questions to help pursue goal: How will the US react to the destabilization of a UN ceasefire line? What can the USA do by itself and what will it need to coordinate with its allies in NATO? How best to respond to the needs of two potentially antagonized allies? What role does the United States have in maintaining peace in this part of the world?

Shared Goal of the NATO Emergency Summit

- Maintain the integrity and ability of the Alliance to respond to violence of threats of violence against all members

Questions to help pursue goal: How does the Alliance set to negotiate and solve conflict between parties? How much should NATO members coordinated with America? What are the implications for

the alliance if the problem is not solved peacefully or if two members come in conflict? How do the bilateral relations between members of the Alliance affect the Alliance?

Rules and Procedures

Each room will follow the same parliamentary procedure of regular Colorado Model United Nations rules. Moderated and Unmoderated discussions are set by the body and ruled on by the chair (President and United States Permanent Representative to NATO). Communication between chambers can only be done through diplomatic actions, which are discussed, written and voted on in each committee room.

Position Papers

National Security Council: Your position paper should focus on what role you specifically have in the Council. Research and explain what does this role usually do in the executive branch and ask further, how would it be involved with advising or assisting the President in a crisis situation. You should not be looking to what individual role has done in regards to Cyprus as some will have far more interaction than others, and the aim of this chamber is to teach participants about the inner workings of the American government and how advice is given to the President. In this way, the NSC “is the President’s principal forum for considering national foreign policy matters with his senior national security advisors and cabinet officials” (NSC). **You may use upto 2 pages with 1.5 spaced text in Times New Roman** to describe what your role would bring to this forum. For best structure, dedicate your first section to describing the position and its history and look to former office holders and potentially explore their notable work. Continue in your second section to the specific responsibilities of this position and how it differs from other actors. This does not require you to do in depth research on all roles but give an approximate understanding of how related roles are different. For example, the Secretary of State should be able to define how their responsibilities are primarily diplomatic but distinct from the UN Ambassador. Finally finish your position paper with a final section expressing how you think your role would try to attain the goals listed in this scenario. While all position papers do not have to follow this formula, it is recommended as the best way to organize thoughts and learn about the roles.

NATO Emergency Summit: Position Papers should focus primarily on the specific role on the NSC that you occupy. The matter of Cyprus is a complicated one that can be better defined by looking into the formal diplomatic ties between countries.

Use of Technology

As accordance with Colorado MUN rules the use of laptops, tablets, and other electronic devices is prohibited. The chairs will attempt to setup a real-time map of on a projector so that delegates will be able to plan, coordinate, and discuss the situation in Eastern Mediterranean. Your dossiers will contain all information that is relevant to your role.

Decorum and Dress Code

Delegates are encouraged to roleplay their character as accurate and authentic as possible but delegates must abide by CU MUN dress code with Western Professional Business Attire and must respect one another at all times throughout the conference.

Key Actors for the Crisis Council (Reference Guide)

Nation Security Council Membership

1. Secretary of State
2. Secretary of Defense
3. National Security Advisor
4. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
5. Director of National Intelligence
6. Ambassador to the United Nations
7. Attorney General
8. Director of Central Intelligence