

CHEMUN

CCPCJ GUIDEBOOK



American International School of Chennai

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INTRODUCTION

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) is a functional commission established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1992. As a policy-making body, this commission aims to improve the criminal administration systems to combat not only national but also international crimes, ranging from financial to violent crimes, by sharing the expertise and experiences of the Member states. The CCPCJ governs the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to implement the policies created. In order to ensure the inclusion and effectiveness of the policies, consensus is essential in the CCPCJ.

A common procedure within all Model UN committees is the passing of resolutions by a majority vote, which often means that the interests of the minority are neglected. In committees such as the General Assemblies, resolutions passed are non-binding, serving as suggestions to member nations rather than enforcements. This results in countries not implementing solutions that aren't in their best interest, potentially leading to a large amount of ineffectiveness within the UN. In an attempt to address the need for minority representation when voting within the UN, the global community implemented a system focused on consensus in which voting is considered a last resort.

GENERAL RULES

1. Be on time for every session.
2. Turn off all cell phones before the committee is in session.
3. Delegates should stand when speaking for any purpose.
4. The use of electronic devices is solely permitted during lobbying.

5. The use of electronic recording (audio or visual) devices by Delegates is prohibited.
6. Address other delegates with dignity and respect.
7. Voting should not take place when not all delegates are present, except for absent delegates.

CCPCJ PROCEDURE

Debate

A general rundown of the committee is described below.

1. Open Plenary:

- a. Delegates will present opening speeches in alphabetical order. Delegates will be given 1 minute and 30 seconds to present their speech.

2. Consultations 1:

- a. Delegates split into groups based on similarity in political policies to draft clauses (both preambulatory and operative). Each group will focus on one of the topics.

3. Line-by-Line Review:

- a. The committee will begin the line-by-line review process of the resolution. Delegates propose amendments they want to be made, and the chairs will mark these down on the resolution.

4. Clause by Clause Debate:

- a. The main submitter of the resolution will formally introduce and present the draft resolution to the rest of the committee for 1 minute and 30 seconds.
- b. The committee can either adopt the resolution via consensus (in which voting is not necessary) or by voting (if consensus is not met).

- c. (If consensus is not met), The clauses that did not meet the consensus will be debated again in Consultations 2.
- d. (If consensus is met), The passed clauses will be merged into the other document.

5. Consultations 2:

- a. The clauses that have not met consensus are then debated until all parties agree, or disputed clauses are dropped.

6. Formal Committee:

- a. After a clause-by-clause debate, the House moves into the debate on the whole resolution again. Delegates may make amendments to a clause that has been dropped during debate.

Voting

There are two voting requirements in CCPCJ: consensus and simple majority. While consensus is essential to pass each clause and the whole resolution, amendments and procedural voting need only a simple majority. In the context of the Model United Nations, consensus does not necessarily mean that every delegate wholeheartedly agrees with every part of a resolution. Consensus refers to consulting and negotiating on a resolution until there are no strong objections to anything stated in it.

Use of Sub-clauses

Within the Model United Nations program, resolutions commonly consist of long clauses, sub-clauses, and sub-sub-clauses, which add excessive amounts of detail. These types of resolutions are much less common in real United Nations resolutions, as the more specified the resolution becomes, the less accommodating it is to a plethora of differing situations. As a result, the negotiation process becomes troublesome.

Consensus requires compromise, therefore, clauses may become more general in order to become more adaptable.

MOTIONS & POINTS

All the Motions and Points that are entertained in CHEMUN CCPCJ are listed below.

Points:

- **Point of Order:** If the chairs violate the procedure, or a delegate requires clarification on the procedure
- **Point of Personal Privilege:** If a delegate has a personal concern, such as the temperature in the room
- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** If a delegate has questions for the chairs regarding parliamentary procedures, or to indicate that the chair has made an error in procedure
- **Right of Reply:** If Delegate A says something that offends Delegate B

Motions:

- **Motion to Move to Previous Question:** A motion that calls for debate to be moved to the next phase, ie, moving from time for to time against, or moving from time against to voting
- **Motion to Extend Debate Time:** A motion that calls for the set debate time to be extended; this has to be done before debate time has elapsed, as the motion is no longer valid after the chair moves into voting procedure, also note that an extension for debate time “for” will not be entertained when the committee is in time “against”

- **Motion to Move Into Unmoderated Caucus:** Calls for the committee to move into a state similar to lobbying, where there is no formal debate that occurs in the committee room
- **Motion to Move Into Moderated Caucus:** Calls for the committee to be moved into a faster form of debate where panelists who wish to make a speech do so in only 30 seconds and entertain no points of information; this is discouraged in a small committee
- **Request/Motion for Follow Up:** Used to ask a question pertaining to the initial POI
- **Motion to Suspend the Meeting:** Request to move back into Informal-Informal debate
- **Motion to Adjourn Debate:** Request to move on to the next clause and come back to discuss the currently being debated clause later.
 - Note: This is not the same as a Motion to Move to the Previous Question, in which delegates can request to move on to the next part of the debate

CONTACT INFORMATION

Please contact the President of Special Committees or the chairs of CCPCJ for any further questions.