

CIMUN 2011
Security Council
People's Republic of China

Topic One: Security Council Reform – Black Paper

China's official policy on Security Council reform, is the promotion of "intergovernmental negotiations", for the purpose of promoting "dialogue on the core issues of Security Council reform" and an "all encompassing solution". The crucial aspect of this policy is China's condemnation of setting a deadline for this process. The purpose of this policy is to stall the process, and prevent any action from being taken in the near future. This is because China strongly opposes Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the Security Council as Japan is a serious threat to China's development and status a world power, status that is signified by a veto-wielding permanent seat on the UN Security Council. China is wary of threatening the use of its veto, as Security Council reform is a very sensitive issue and China feels that it should refrain from isolating the current non-permanent members. With that, China is adamant that Japan should not receive permanent status, and will continue to stall the process. The downside to this policy is that it makes it difficult for China's allies in Africa (like Nigeria) to acquire a permanent seat on the Security Council. At the moment the prevention of Japan's acquisition of a permanent seat, takes precedence over Africa's lack of representation in the Security Council. China has officially voiced its support for India's bid for permanent status as long as it distances its bid from that of Japan. China is always looking out for the best interests of the Chinese people, and if we were able to construct a deal with India benefitting China in exchange for continued support for permanent status, China would not shy away from such an opportunity.

CIMUN 2009
Security Council
Nigeria

Topic One: On the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan – Black Paper

It is no surprise to anyone, with our large population and oil politics, that we are considered to be a regional superpower – rivaled only by South Africa. Over the course of several decades, we have been exercising our power through our support and creation of numerous regional organizations – most notably the African Union. The prevalence of crises in Africa is indeed a sad reality – dealt to us through the repressive rules of our colonizers, yet it is important to realize that at this point in history, much of the world's altruistic forces are focused upon Africa, creating for us an opportunity to increase our influence and strengthen the foundations of the African Union. We recognize the need for international support, as legitimizing the influence of the African Union will prove difficult in a Council dominated by the Permanent Five, who all wish to strengthen their influences around the globe.

In Africa, a majority of peacekeeping forces, unlike the Democratic Republic of the Congo, is run primarily by the United Nations. When that number is combined with non-governmental aid organizations, we are faced with a large, non-African source of aid and support. By working through the Security Council and redrawing the mandates of key resolutions, we wish to expand the role of the AU in all crises situations in Africa. Rather than a UN force in Africa, we envision an African Union force in Africa, heavily influenced by Nigeria and strongly supported by the Security Council – in effect, becoming the *de facto* UN power on the continent – and the international community at large .

In all honesty, the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has greatly aided our cause. The use of AU forces in that situation has opened up a precedent of Council action through a regional body. We will argue that point heavily during committee sessions.

Solidify and legitimize Nigeria and the AU: *that* is our real intent.
The DRC today, Sudan tomorrow, and all of Africa by the end of the Conference.