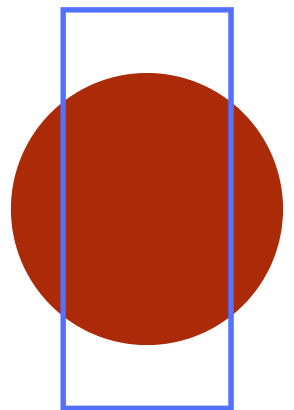
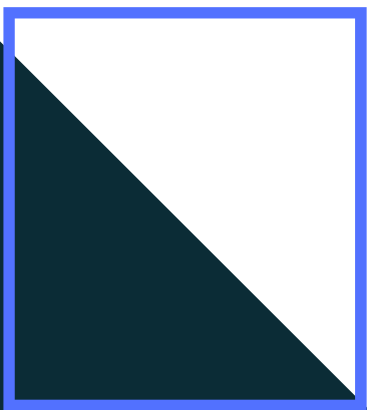


# Thracing on MIC

MODEL international crises

The official Guide

December 1-5 2021 / Komotini, Greece



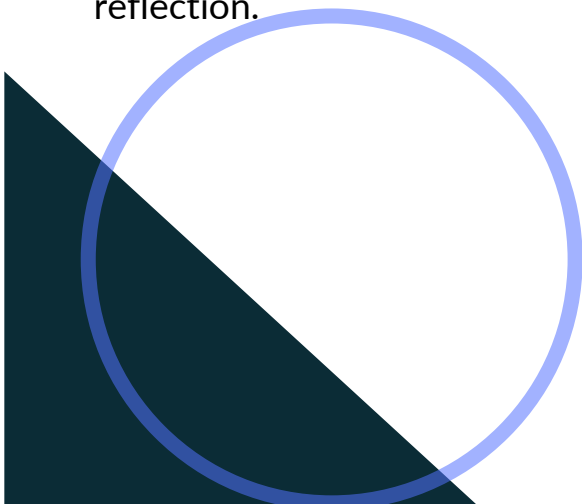
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# A few words about Thracing on MIC

Thracing on MIC (Model International Crises) is a simulation conference on international organizations and crises which is going to take place in the city of Komotini during the first week of December 2021 and is addressed to students who love international law, diplomacy, and politics. Participating delegates are invited to play the role of a representative of a state entity in international committees and to manage a simulated crisis of international scope, using the rules of international law and their diplomatic skills. More specifically, an international crisis environment will be created, evolving in real-time, which will be examined by each of the committees to be simulated to the extent and from the point of view that its jurisdiction allows it. What makes Thracing on MIC unique is the role of a major international crisis as an epicenter, interconnecting all committees, especially those considered as "crisis committees", and influencing the topic areas discussed in the conference.

The organization of this academic event is an initiative of the newly established association "Visualizing in Thrace: forum of International Law and Politics", based in Komotini. The idea of the conference and the association itself was initiated by some students, who, driven by their love for diplomacy and international law, decided to create a group for fellow students with common interests. The project of Thracing on MIC is part and purpose of the association from the beginning, as is the prominence of Komotini and the Democritus University of Thrace as a fertile ground for academic dialogue reflection.



# The Logo: Picturing a crisis

The process of creating a logo to represent a cause or a message is not an easy one. It is important that we choose a symbol which visualizes the whole thought process behind it; that is what makes it special.

This particular picture is a special one, because it represents this conference's unique trait; the simulation of international crises. Thracing on MIC will have a major international crisis as an epicenter, for the several committees simulated to focus on, while bringing more information to the light in real time, examining the many aspects of a crisis overturning what we know while we are not prepared for it.

We could easily say that the symbol of MIC is the picture of a crisis. At first glance we see a planet in orbit, sitting still. The colour blue symbolises diplomacy, the black shadow gives dimension, as does the part of the negotiations process that is shrouded in mystery and takes place behind closed doors. The brick red line is the one that gives movement, its colour has a touch of passion, it contrasts harshly with the peaceful picture we just described, and it symbolizes the big twists and turns that can occur when managing a crisis of international proportions. Considering these particular choices of shapes and colours while examining the picture, something magical happens; we can see it moving! It's not a trick, but a beautiful visualization of what happens when a crisis occurs; something rather unexpected changes the situation in front of us, and it's up to each diplomat's skill and strategy to ride the wave and use it to their advantage-or tame it. That is what we aspire to see in this conference.

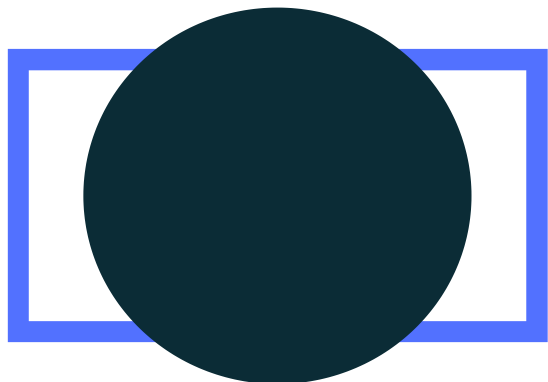


Thracing on MIC  
MODEL international crises

# A few words about us:

## Visualizing in Thrace: Forum of International Law and Politics

Visualizing in Thrace: Forum of Int. Law and Politics is a politically neutral association of students of DUTH (mainly for the faculties of the city of Komotini). Its object is to organize events, seminars and conferences (or webinars) on the main topic of international law and international politics (in a broad sense), without being strictly limited to them. That kind of entity did not exist in Komotini so students with such interests had to resort to other associations in Athens or Thessaloniki, in order to educate themselves or socialize with people with similar interests. In that sense, promoting the city of Komotini and Democritus University of Thrace, by creating for the first time an environment for growth and development in the field of international law is this association's main goal.



# The Organizing Committee of Thracing on MIC

**Panagiotis Georgiou:** Head of the Organizing Committee

**Apostolos Kokkalis:** Co-Head of the Organizing Committee

**Fotios Exarchos:** Treasurer of the Organizing Committee

**Paraskevi Kosta :** Secretary of the Organizing Committee

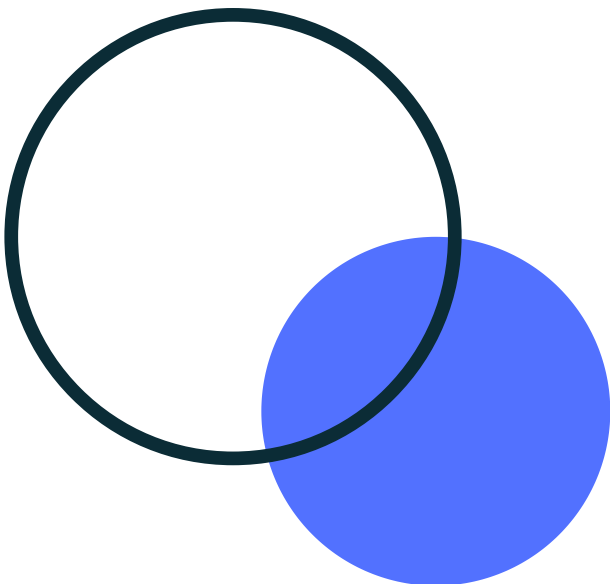
**Apostolos Mpatzios:** Member of the Organizing Committee

**Styliani Zargianaki:** Member of the Organizing Committee

**Lampros Lamprakis:** Member of the Organizing Committee

**Eirini Ralli:** Member of the Organizing Committee

**Athanasios Cheiras:** Member of the Organizing Committee



# The Secretariat

## **Secretary General**

**Labrini Kosta:** Student at Democritus University of Thrace-  
Faculty of Law

## **Deputy Secretary General**

**Vasileios Voutsikidis:** Student at University of Macedonia-  
International Relations

## **Deputy Secretary General**

**Sofia Christoforidou-** Student at Democritus University of  
Thrace- Faculty of Law

## **President of the United Nations General Assembly**

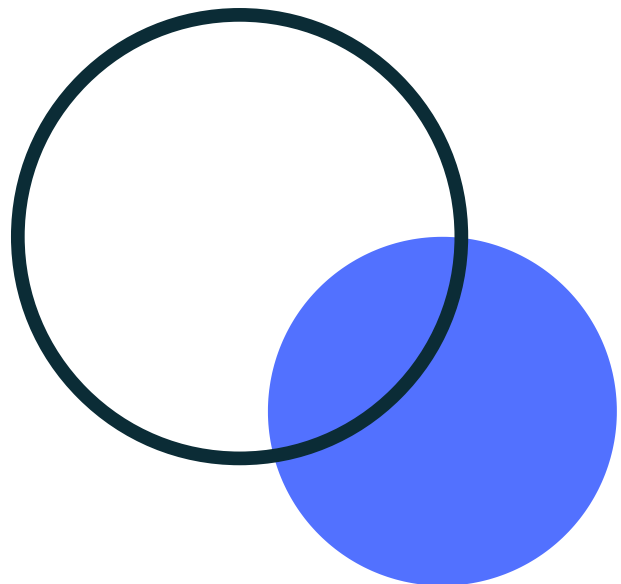
**Aikaterini Katsaouni:** Student at National and Kapodistrian  
University of Athens- Faculty of Law

## **Vice President of the United Nations General Assembly**

**Despoina Fronimopoulou:** Student at University of Macedonia-  
International Relations

## **Assistant to the Secretariat**

**Elizabeth Glavinis:** Student at Aristotle University of Thessaloniki-  
Faculty of Law



# The Scientific Committee of Thracing on MIC

- **Konstantinos Antonopoulos- Head of the Scientific Committee:**  
Associate Professor of International Law, Democritus University of Thrace
- **Michael Chrysomallis:** Professor of European Law, Democritus University of Thrace
- **Miltiadis Sarigianidis:** Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
- **Vassilis Grammatikas:** Assistant Professor of International Law, Democritus University of Thrace
- **Vasileios Pergantis:** Assistant Professor of Public International Law, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
- **Konstantinos Magliveras:** Professor of International Law, University of the Aegean
- **Anastasios Gourgourinis:** Lecturer in Public International Law, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
- **Virginia Tzortzi:** Assistant Professor of European Law, Democritus University of Thrace





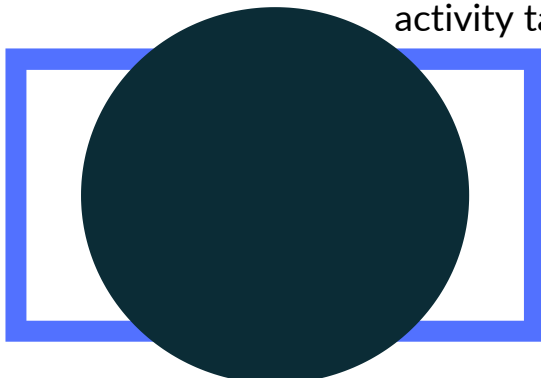
# A few words about the Democritus University of Thrace

The Democritus University of Thrace (DUTH) was founded in 1973 and it was named after the ancient Greek philosopher Democritus, who hailed from Avdira of Xanthi. The Democritus University of Thrace was, since its founding, the first Greek regional university with various faculties, and the need for its existence was not solely based on academic purposes but it has also constituted an essential intervention in the economic development of the region of Thrace. At the same time, DUTH has not only contributed vigorously in the empowerment of the national and cultural physiognomy of the broader area of Thrace but also in the upgrade of the living and social standard through various direct and indirect contributions.



## Financial Statement

Here, we would like to make you aware of the fact that financial support stems from sponsorships by private companies, foundations, and organizations. The event is a non-profitable one and also every economic activity takes place in absolute transparency.



# The simulated Committees

## 1.UN General Assembly Special Emergency Session

### "Uniting for Peace"

The General Assembly is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. It was created in 1945 along with the founding of the UN and its functions, powers, and procedures are laid out in Chapter IV of the United Nations Charter. It is comprised of all 193 states that are members of the UN, along with the Holy See and Palestine as observers. On special occasions, the assembly may give observer status to certain international entities. Out of the six main organs of the UN, the GA is the only one where all the members have equal status. The General Assembly is further divided into subsidiary organs, such as the 6 main committees like The First Committee:

Disarmament and International Security (DISEC) and The Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization (SPECPOL). Due to the fact that its members are from all around the globe, that is to say, the majority of the international community, the GA concerns itself mainly with problems of global nature and not so much with regional problems. Those are mainly addressed by the subsidiary bodies and specific summits.

Unlike the UN Security Council, the GA generally does not hold enforcement power. There are however certain occasions that this rule does not hold and the GA assumes this kind of power. One such instance is when there is a lack of unanimity among the Security Council's permanent members and thus its primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security is compromised. Then, according to resolution 377 A (V) which is titled "Uniting for Peace", the General Assembly shall seize itself of the matter. Certain procedural and substantive steps are suggested. First of all, if the Assembly is not in session, it may meet in an emergency special session at the request of the Security Council, if supported by at least seven members or of a majority of its own members. Second, such a session shall be convened with a view to making appropriate recommendations for "collective measures...including the use of armed force when necessary". Up until now, this has occurred ten times and the last began in 1997, has not yet come to its end.

### **on MIC:**

Each delegate takes the role of a diplomatic representative and seeks to find solutions to problems that are emerging as the crisis evolves. Due to the fact that it is a crisis-only committee, there will be no previously announced topic, only a description of the events that lead to the crisis. The solutions will be found through negotiation and exchange of views of the different representatives. The delegates must follow the views and policies of the country each one represents and not their own opinions and views.

## **2. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) is an intergovernmental military alliance between 30 European and North American countries. The organization implements the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949. NATO constitutes a system of collective defense whereby its independent member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party.

NATO has thirty members, mainly in Europe and North America. Some of these countries also have territory on multiple continents, which can be covered only as far south as the Tropic of Cancer in the Atlantic Ocean, which defines NATO's "area of responsibility" under Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

All agencies and organizations of NATO are integrated into either the civilian administrative or military executive roles. For the most part, they perform roles and functions that directly or indirectly support the security role of the alliance as a whole.

NATO has very few permanent forces of its own. Once members agree, by consensus, to engage in an operation, they contribute forces on a voluntary basis. The alliance has an integrated military command structure, allowing the implementation of political decisions that have military implications.

### **on MIC:**

The (35) attendees who will sit on the NATO simulation committee will attempt to manage the international crisis they will be given, to negotiate with the other representatives of the states on the committee, and resolve any problems that arise in real-time, in order to reach an agreement that will serve both the interests of the country they will be called upon to represent and the interests of the alliance.

### 3. Council of the European Union (CoEU)

The Council of the European Union (CoEU), informally known as the Council, was established in 1958 as Council of the European Economic Community and is located in Brussels. Its role consists in negotiating and adopting EU laws together with the European Parliament, based on proposals from the European Commission, coordinating EU countries' policies, developing the EU's foreign & security policy based on European Council guidelines, concluding agreements between the EU and other countries or international organizations and adopting the annual EU budget - jointly with the European Parliament.

The Council meets in 10 different configurations, each corresponding to the policy area being discussed. Depending on the configuration, each country sends their minister responsible for that policy area. Each country is presiding in the Council of the European Union for six months, in rotation. The Foreign Affairs Council has a permanent chairperson - the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. All other Council meetings are chaired by the relevant minister of the country holding the rotating EU presidency.

#### **on MIC:**

Out of the many configurations of the Council of the European Union, the Foreign Affairs Council is the one to be simulated, in which the (27) delegates will be called upon to manage the crisis at hand, to overcome the obstacles that will arise during the conference and to reach a decision together with the other delegates, that is advantageous for the European Union and its Member States.

## 4. Council of Europe-Committee of Ministers (CoE)

The Council of Europe was founded in 1949 after the end of the Second World War. Its headquarters is in Strasbourg, France. It is comprised of 47 members, 27 of which are member-states of the European Union. In fact, it is a prerequisite that all states who wish to enter the European Union must first be members of the Council of Europe. However, the two organizations are distinct. The statute of its founding, the Treaty of London, set out three basic principles that should guide its work: democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

Its goals are the creation of a democratic and legal area that encompasses the whole European continent where its three basic principles are respected and upheld. That can only be achieved through mutual respect and cooperation. The Council tries to find solutions to major problems such as terrorism, corruption, and violation of human rights.

The two statutory bodies of CoE are the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly. The former is comprised of the foreign ministers of each member-state or a diplomatic representative, while the latter by members of the national parliaments of each member state. The Committee of Ministers is the Council's main decision-making body.

### **on MIC:**

Each delegate takes the role of a diplomatic representative and seeks to find a solution to a major problem, mostly humanitarian in nature. The topic/problem is already announced before the committee commences its work. The solution will be found through negotiation and exchange of views of the different representatives. The end goal is the drafting of a resolution. The delegates however should follow the views and policies of the country each one represents and not their own opinions and views.

## 5. International Court of Justice (ICJ)

The International Court of Justice, which was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Unlike all the other principal organs of the UN, the ICJ is the only one not located in the USA. It is headquartered at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands.

It functions on the basis of the Statute of the International Court of Justice which sets a dual role upon the court. It can either judge a case when requested by a State involved in a dispute or publish an advisory opinion on a topic when requested by another UN organ. Although its jurisdiction applies to all States that have signed the UN Charter, non-members can also take advantage of its jurisdiction using the procedure set in article 93(2) of the Court's Statute. It operates on the basis of consent, that is to say, both states have to first approve its jurisdiction before the court can examine the case. The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. They are chosen by a list of judges nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

### on MIC:

Each delegate takes the role of an individual judge, who along with the other judges, has to discuss and examine the case at hand and in the end propose a solution. They can exchange opinions on a matter and negotiate a reasonable resolution. The final verdict is decided by the majority of the court. The delegates must at all times follow the procedural matters of the committee and the views and policies of the country each one represents and not their own opinions.

# Programme

**Date:** December 1st to December 5th

**Location:** City of Komotini

**Venues:** To be announced

## **Wednesday, December 1st 2021**

12:00 -18:00 Registration

17:00-21:00 Opening Ceremony

22:30 Social Event

## **Thursday, December 2nd 2021**

09:00–11:00 Committee Sessions

11:00–11:30 Coffee Break

11:30–13:30 Committee Sessions

13:30–15:30 Lunch Break

15:30–18:00 Committee Sessions

21:30 Social Event

## **Friday, December 3rd 2021**

09:00–11:00 Committee Sessions

11:00–11:30 Coffee Break

11:30–13:30 Committee Sessions

13:30–15:30 Lunch Break

15:30–18:00 Committee Sessions

23:30 Social Event

## **Saturday, December 4th 2021**

09:00–11:00 Committee Sessions

11:00–11:30 Coffee Break

11:30–13:30 Committee Sessions

13:30–15:30 Lunch Break

15:30–19:00 Committee Sessions

23:30 Social Event

## **Sunday, December 5th, 2021**

11:00-13:00 Closing Ceremony

13:00 Field trip (Further details will be announced in due time)

# Application Deadlines

**Secretariat:** May 17th to May 31st

**Boards/Chairpersons:** June 1st to June 22nd

**Delegates("early bird" registration):** July 9th to August 20th

**Delegates (regular registration):** August 21st to October 17th

**Crisis Team:** June 1st to July 31st

**Press Team:** August 11th to October 17th

**Staff Members:** September 1st to November 15th

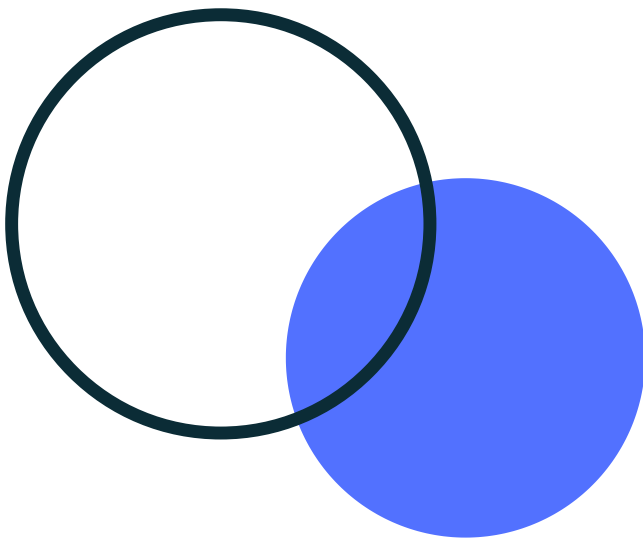
## Payment Fees

**Delegates' "Early bird" registration: 50 euros**

**Delegates' Regular registration: 55 euros**

**Press Team registration: 35 euros**

**Staff Members' registration: 20 euros**





**We are looking forward to seeing you in Komotini!**  
**More information about the conference will be announced soon. Until then, stay tuned!**

**Find us on social media:**  
**Thracing on MIC ● Visualizing in Thrace**

Thracing on MIC:  
Model International Crises



Visualizing in Thrace:  
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