



The Mayflower School
Debate Team



SharkMUN 2024

Hosted by The Mayflower School

Delegates' Handbook





Welcome to SharkMUN 2024

Welcome aboard, delegates, distinguished guests, and participants to the maiden voyage of the Model United Nations conference hosted by The Mayflower School. We are thrilled to set sail on this remarkable journey together, heralding the

03 Dress Code

As we navigate the waters of diplomacy, debate, and collaboration, let us chart the course with a keen eye on the horizon. This conference serves as our vessel for students to trim their public speaking, critical thinking, and negotiation skills amidst the turbulent seas of a simulated United Nations arena, where real-world issues unfurl like billowing sails in the wind.

04 Committees

18 Issues

The Mayflower School's dedication to cultivating global citizenship and fostering international understanding shines brightly through this Model UN conference, akin to a lighthouse guiding ships through stormy seas. Through engaging in profound dialogues, drafting resolutions like skilled sailors adjusting their sails, and steering towards consensus, we aim to mold a crew of young leaders ready to weather the tempestuous challenges of our era.

24 MUN Basics

In the spirit of unity and cooperation, let us hoist the flag of inclusivity, navigate the currents of diverse opinions, and anchor ourselves in the harbor of common ground for the greater good. Together, we can navigate uncharted waters, inspire change like the gentle breeze filling our sails, and create a lasting impact that ripples far beyond our shores.

35 Schedule

37 Maps

May this conference be a compass guiding us towards personal growth, a sextant helping us navigate uncharted territories of knowledge, and a sturdy anchor forging bonds of friendship that withstand the test of time. Let us embark on this voyage with open hearts and minds, ready to steer our ship towards a brighter future as empowered global citizens charting a new course for humanity.

Welcome aboard The Mayflower School's inaugural Model United Nations conference – let the journey unfurl its sails and carry us towards new horizons! Fair winds and following seas.

Dress Code

We kindly request all delegates to adhere to a business formal or casual dress code.

Business Casual

Men and Women



Committees

1. Security Council

1.1 Understanding the Structure of the Security Council in Model United Nations

The Security Council, within the framework of Model United Nations (MUN) events, plays a pivotal role that mirrors its real-world counterpart in the United Nations (UN). Its primary responsibility is the maintenance of international peace and security, a task that delegates take seriously as they step into the shoes of diplomats to navigate complex global issues. The roles and responsibilities of delegates in the Security Council extend beyond mere discussion; they involve active participation in crisis resolution, drafting and debating resolutions, and collaborating to address international conflicts and threats. This hands-on experience provides participants with a deep understanding of the procedural and substantive work required to maintain global peace and security, reflecting the comprehensive preparation and in-depth knowledge necessary for successful participation in MUN conferences.

The composition of the Security Council in MUN mirrors that of the actual UN body, consisting of 15 members divided into permanent and non-permanent categories. The five permanent members, known for their historical significance and political and military power, include China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These countries hold veto power, a critical aspect of the Council's decision-making process. In addition to the permanent members, there are ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly, ensuring a rotation that allows for a broader representation of the UN's member states. This structure aims to balance power dynamics and encourage participation from a diverse range of countries, reflecting the global nature of the issues addressed by the Security Council.

The decision-making process within the Security Council at MUN events is a detailed procedure that emphasizes consensus-building and negotiation. Central to this process is the veto power held by the five permanent members, which can be exercised to block resolutions, even if they have majority support. Decisions in the Security Council require an affirmative vote of at least nine out of the fifteen members, ensuring that resolutions have broad support while also highlighting the influence of the permanent members. This complex voting procedure is designed to replicate the careful balance of power and interests that characterizes the real UN Security Council, offering participants a realistic insight into the challenges of international diplomacy and the importance of collaboration and compromise in achieving lasting peace and security.

1.2 Functioning of the Security Council during a Model UN Conference

Pre-conference preparation for a Model United Nations (MUN) event, particularly within the Security Council, is a rigorous process involving extensive research, the drafting of position papers, and the preparation of draft resolutions. Delegates must immerse themselves in the policies and perspectives of the countries they represent, requiring a deep dive into a variety of international issues and the stances taken by their assigned nation on those issues. This

preparation is critical as it forms the basis of the delegate's strategies and positions during the conference. Position papers, a key element of this phase, are detailed documents that outline a country's view on the conference topics and propose solutions to the issues at hand. Furthermore, although it's a common belief among MUN participants that draft resolutions should be written during the conference, starting this work beforehand can give delegates a strategic advantage. This pre-conference groundwork ensures that delegates arrive at the conference well-prepared to engage in informed discussions and negotiations.

During the conference, the Security Council's functioning is characterized by intense lobbying, debate, and collaboration among delegates. The conference typically begins with formal meetings where agenda items are discussed in a structured manner, divided into a discussion phase and an action phase. This formal setting provides a platform for delegates to present their country's position and engage in debates on the proposed resolutions. Outside these formal proceedings, informal lobbying plays a crucial role as delegates work to build alliances and negotiate the terms of resolutions with other countries. Cooperation among delegations is common, with sustained collaborative efforts often leading to the formation of blocs that can influence the decision-making process significantly. The goal of these interactions is to draft and pass resolutions that reflect a consensus among the participating countries, aligning global interests with those of individual nations.

Crisis simulation is a dynamic and engaging component of the Model UN conference, especially within the Security Council, designed to test delegates' abilities to engage in real-time problem-solving and decision-making. Unlike the more predictable schedule of debates and lobbying, crisis simulations introduce unexpected scenarios that require immediate attention and resolution. This aspect of the conference demands that delegates quickly analyze the situation, collaborate with others, and devise effective solutions under pressure. The fast-paced nature of crisis simulations enhances the realism of the MUN experience, mimicking the unpredictability of global diplomacy and the rapid changes in international relations. Delegates must balance the interests of their represented nation with the need for collective action, often resulting in innovative resolutions that address the crisis at hand while navigating the complexities of international politics.

Sources

United Nations Security Council. (n.d.) retrieved June 3, 2024, from www.un.org/en/model-united-nations/security-council

United Nations Security Council www.un.org/securitycouncil/

Voting System | United Nations Security Council. (n.d.) retrieved June 3, 2024, from www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/voting-system

UN Security Council Working Methods. (n.d.) retrieved June 3, 2024, from www.securitycouncilreport.org

The Veto: UN Security Council Working Methods. (n.d.) retrieved June 3, 2024, from www.securitycouncilreport.org

2. Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC)

2.1 Understanding the Structure of the Economic and Social Committee in Model United Nations

In a Model United Nations (MUN) event, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) plays a crucial role in fostering debate and consensus on international economic and social issues. Just like its real-world counterpart, ECOSOC in MUN simulations aims to bring people and issues together to promote collective action for a sustainable world. At the center of the UN development system, ECOSOC serves as a platform for formulating policy recommendations and addressing Member States on economic, social, and environmental development. This committee in MUN provides delegates with the opportunity to engage in discussions on key global challenges, propose solutions, and work towards achieving sustainable development goals.

Understanding the structure of the ECOSOC committee in a Model United Nations event is essential for delegates to effectively participate and contribute to meaningful discussions. In MUN simulations, ECOSOC typically consists of delegates representing various Member States, each assigned a specific country to represent. The structure of ECOSOC mirrors that of the real United Nations, with a President presiding over the committee sessions, supported by Vice Presidents and Rapporteurs to facilitate proceedings and document discussions. Delegates are expected to adhere to formal procedures, engage in diplomatic negotiations, and collaborate with others to draft resolutions addressing the assigned agenda items.

Delegates participating in the ECOSOC committee at a Model United Nations event carry key responsibilities to ensure productive and impactful deliberations. To fulfill their roles effectively, delegates should engage in thorough preparation by researching and understanding the assigned country's position on relevant issues, familiarizing themselves with the UN Charter, and identifying key global challenges and opportunities for cooperation. During committee sessions, delegates are expected to actively participate in debates, contribute constructively to the discussions, negotiate with fellow delegates to build consensus, and draft comprehensive resolutions addressing the economic, social, and environmental aspects of sustainable development. By actively engaging in the ECOSOC committee, delegates can experience firsthand the complexities of international diplomacy, negotiation, and decision-making processes within the context of the United Nations framework.

2.2 Functioning of ECOSOC in a Model United Nations event

In a Model United Nations event, the functioning of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) begins with the crucial stage of agenda setting and topic selection. The General Committee plays a pivotal role in discussing the provisional agenda and making recommendations for the council. This initial step is essential for outlining the focus areas that will guide the discussions and resolutions within ECOSOC. Delegates involved in ECOSOC are tasked with researching and selecting topics that fall within the council's mandate, which primarily revolves around economic, social, and developmental issues. The selection of pertinent topics sets the stage for in-depth debates and collaborative problem-solving during the Model UN simulation. - General Committee discusses provisional agenda - Delegates

research and select topics within ECOSOC's mandate - Agenda setting is crucial for guiding discussions and resolutions

Following the agenda setting and topic selection phase, delegates participating in ECOSOC engage in intensive research and preparation to enhance their understanding of the chosen topics. Delegates are expected to gather information on their assigned country's stance on the issues, as well as comprehensive background information to inform their contributions to the council discussions. Committee research is a vital aspect of delegate preparation, enabling participants to formulate informed opinions and proposals. By delving into the complexities of economic and social challenges, delegates equip themselves with the knowledge necessary to engage meaningfully in debates and negotiations within ECOSOC. - Delegates conduct thorough research on assigned topics - Gathering information on country stances and background details - Committee research enhances delegate preparation for debates

The final phase of ECOSOC's functioning in a Model United Nations event involves active participation in debates and the drafting of resolutions. Delegates collaborate to draft resolutions that propose solutions to the economic and social issues under discussion, reflecting the diverse perspectives and interests represented within the council. The GA and ECOSOC Affairs Division (GAEAD) typically oversee the drafting process of resolutions on behalf of the Secretary-General, ensuring that the proposed resolutions align with the overall objectives of the Model UN simulation. Through constructive debates and resolution drafting, delegates in ECOSOC simulate real-world decision-making processes, fostering diplomatic skills and consensus-building abilities essential for addressing global challenges effectively. - Delegates engage in debates and resolution drafting - Collaboration in drafting resolutions reflecting diverse perspectives - GAEAD oversees the resolution drafting process on behalf of the Secretary-General

2.3 Collaboration and Decision-Making in ECOSOC

Diplomacy and negotiation play a crucial role in the functioning of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) within a Model United Nations event. Delegates representing various countries must engage in diplomatic discussions and negotiations to address complex global issues effectively. The process involves navigating differing viewpoints, proposing solutions, and collaborating with other delegates to reach consensus on key issues. This emphasis on diplomacy and negotiation not only mirrors real-world diplomatic processes but also fosters essential skills such as communication, compromise, and critical thinking among participants. Through active engagement in diplomatic dialogue, delegates in ECOSOC simulate the complexities of international relations and decision-making processes.

Building consensus among delegates is a fundamental aspect of the ECOSOC simulation within a Model United Nations event. Delegates must work together to bridge gaps in perspectives, find common ground, and formulate solutions that are acceptable to all parties involved. This collaborative effort to build consensus mirrors the real-world challenges faced by the United Nations in fostering international cooperation and addressing global issues. By engaging in constructive dialogue, actively listening to diverse viewpoints, and seeking common objectives, delegates in ECOSOC develop crucial skills in negotiation, cooperation, and conflict resolution. The ability to build consensus among delegates is essential for advancing productive

discussions, drafting effective resolutions, and achieving meaningful outcomes within the ECOSOC committee.

In the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) simulation, voting procedures and the formulation of final resolutions play a critical role in the decision-making process. Delegates must follow established voting protocols, propose amendments, and negotiate the content of draft resolutions to address the agenda items effectively. Once deliberations have taken place and consensus has been reached on a proposed resolution, delegates proceed to formal voting to determine the acceptance of the resolution. This final stage involves delegations submitting their votes, considering proposed amendments, and deciding on the adoption of specific measures. The outcome of this voting process is crucial as it reflects the collective will of the member states and their commitment to the resolutions passed. It is a testament to the power of diplomacy and the importance of collaboration among nations. The resolutions adopted in the ECOSOC simulations are not legally binding, but they carry significant weight as they represent the concerted efforts of the international community to address global challenges. Through these simulations, delegates gain a deeper understanding of the complexities of international relations and the intricacies of policymaking. They learn the art of compromise and the value of constructive debate. The experience hones their skills in diplomacy, negotiation, and leadership, preparing them for future roles on the world stage. Ultimately, the ECOSOC simulations serve as a platform for the next generation of leaders to engage with pressing global issues and to contribute to the creation of a more equitable and sustainable world.

3. The United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UNCCPCJ)

The United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UNCCPCJ) plays a pivotal role in the global fight against crime, acting as the main policy-making body within the United Nations system for crime prevention and criminal justice issues. Established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 1992/1, the UNCCPCJ's mandate encompasses a broad range of activities aimed at combating international crime and improving the efficacy of crime prevention and criminal justice systems worldwide. Its objectives include the development of international strategies to address global crime trends, the promotion of the ratification and implementation of international treaties related to crime prevention and criminal justice, and the enhancement of cooperation among countries to combat transnational crime. By adopting resolutions and decisions on crime-related matters, the UNCCPCJ significantly contributes to the international legal and policy frameworks that govern the global fight against crime.

Within the context of Model United Nations (MUN), the simulation of the UNCCPCJ's operations offers a unique opportunity for participants to delve deep into the intricacies of international crime prevention and criminal justice. The process begins with the drafting of resolutions, where delegates representing various member states bring forward their proposals for new international norms or adjustments to existing ones, aimed at addressing the multifaceted challenges of global crime. This is followed by intense negotiations among delegates, mirroring the real-life diplomacy that takes place within the UNCCPCJ. These negotiations are aimed at reconciling differing national interests and forging consensus on the best approaches to enhance global crime prevention and criminal justice efforts. Through this simulation, participants gain invaluable insights into the complex dynamics of international relations and the importance of diplomacy in achieving global governance objectives.

A critical aspect of participating in a Model United Nations simulation of the UNCCPCJ is the accurate representation of member states' policies and positions, especially in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice. Delegates must conduct thorough research on their assigned country's foreign policies, legal frameworks, and international commitments related to crime prevention and criminal justice. This preparation is essential for effective participation in the MUN, as it enables delegates to authentically represent their country's interests and contribute constructively to the formulation of resolutions and agreements. Accurate representation ensures that the simulated UNCCPCJ discussions reflect the real-world complexities and divergences in member states' approaches to crime prevention and criminal justice, thereby enhancing the educational value and realism of the Model United Nations experience.

3.1 Preparing for Participation in a MUNCCPCJ

Researching current issues addressed by the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UNCCPCJ) demands a strategic approach to ensure thorough understanding and effective participation in Model United Nations (MUN) simulations. Delegates should start with a foundational step of reading the UN Charter to grasp the general principles of the United Nations. Following this, focusing on the specific mandate of the UNCCPCJ, established by the

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 1992/1, is crucial to understand its role and responsibilities in crime prevention and criminal justice. Delegates are advised to explore:

- The scope of issues discussed by the CCPCJ, including crime-related matters and the adoption of resolutions and decisions.
- The role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and how the CCPCJ functions within this framework to address global crime prevention and criminal justice.
- Recent resolutions and decisions made by the CCPCJ to identify current trends and priorities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

This research strategy ensures participants are well-prepared with a comprehensive understanding of the CCPCJ's current focus areas and operational mechanisms, facilitating informed debate and resolution drafting during Shark MUN.

Source:

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. United Nations: Office on Drugs and Crime. (n.d.).

4. Historical Crisis Committee (HCC)

The Historical Crisis Committee (HCC) in Model United Nations (MUN) conferences plays a pivotal role in immersing participants in the intricacies of diplomacy and decision-making during significant historical events. Unlike other MUN committees, the HCC focuses on emulating the environment of small organizations or boards during a critical point in history, often covering about 3-6 years over the course of a weekend. The objectives of HCC are manifold, aiming to challenge delegates' adaptability, creativity, and strategic thinking by placing them in roles where their decisions could potentially alter the course of human development. This dynamic setting encourages participants to be proactive and engage deeply with the historical context, making first impressions and swift actions crucial elements of the HCC experience.

The HCC distinctly sets itself apart from traditional MUN committees through its dynamic and evolving nature. While traditional committees often deal with static situations where delegates represent countries to discuss and resolve global issues, the HCC simulates critical historical moments, requiring delegates to adapt to rapidly changing scenarios and make decisions that can have immediate and lasting effects on the simulated historical outcome. This unique format necessitates a higher level of engagement and quick thinking from the participants, as they navigate through crises that cover significant historical periods in a condensed timeframe. The difference in committee structure and the emphasis on real-time crisis resolution foster a more intense and immersive experience for delegates, pushing them to employ a blend of historical knowledge and diplomatic skills.

In the HCC, the importance of historical accuracy and research cannot be overstated. Delegates are expected to undertake comprehensive research to accurately represent their roles and make informed decisions within the historical context of the committee. This not only involves studying the specific period of history being simulated but also understanding the broader implications of the decisions made during the committee sessions. The emphasis on historical accuracy serves multiple purposes: it enriches the delegate's learning experience, ensures the integrity of the simulation, and provides a realistic backdrop against which delegates can test their strategic thinking and diplomacy skills. The requirement for meticulous research and historical fidelity makes the HCC a challenging yet rewarding experience for participants, offering them a unique opportunity to delve deep into historical events that shaped the world.

4.1 The Structure and Functioning of HCC

The selection process for historical crises and time periods in Model United Nations (MUN) crisis committees is a meticulous endeavor that aims to immerse participants in transformative events from the past. Organizers deliberate extensively to choose crises that not only mark significant turning points in history but also possess the potential to engage and challenge delegates. These historical scenarios, spanning 3-6 years within the condensed timeframe of a weekend, are carefully picked to ensure that the simulated crises represent critical junctures that could have altered the course of human development. The emphasis on such pivotal moments encourages a deeper understanding of historical complexities and underscores the impact of decision-making in shaping history.

In the Historical Crisis Committee (HCC) of a Model United Nations, participants assume varied and pivotal roles, including delegates, chairs, and crisis staff, each with distinct responsibilities that contribute to the immersive simulation. Delegates, diverging from

traditional MUN formats, represent individuals or entities rather than countries, thrusting them into the intricacies of historical events and requiring a blend of strategy and diplomacy. Chairs oversee the proceedings, guiding debates and ensuring adherence to procedural rules, while the crisis staff, behind the scenes, crafts updates and twists that propel the narrative forward, demanding adaptability and quick thinking from the participants. This structure fosters a dynamic environment where every role is integral to the unfolding of the historical crisis.

Crisis updates and the dynamic nature of HCC simulations introduce a layer of unpredictability and excitement, distinguishing them from more traditional MUN formats. As the simulation progresses, the crisis staff generates updates that can significantly alter the course of events, simulating real-time responses to historical scenarios. This aspect, known as the "crisis arc," challenges delegates to rapidly adapt their strategies and collaborate under pressure. The updates are designed to reflect the fast-paced, decision-heavy environment of actual crisis situations, emphasizing the importance of proactive decision-making and effective communication. Through this dynamic interplay, HCC simulations offer a unique and engaging experience, cultivating skills in negotiation, problem-solving, and leadership.

4.2 Preparing for and Participating in an HCC

In preparation for a Historical Crisis Committee (HCC), delegates must embark on an extensive research journey to effectively represent their assigned roles. Given that a crisis committee spans about 3-6 years of history over a single weekend, understanding the intricacies of the historical period and the critical point in history being simulated is paramount. Delegates are required to conduct dual-faceted research: one part focusing on the historical context and specifics of the crisis topic, and the other on the policies, attitudes, and potential actions of the character or country they represent. To thoroughly prepare, delegates should:

- Read the UN Charter to grasp the foundational principles governing international relations. - Dive deep into the historical, political, economic, and social conditions of the time period in question.
- Understand the personality, background, and leadership style of the character they are portraying, if applicable.
- Familiarize themselves with crisis procedures, which differ significantly from traditional Model UN committees, to adeptly navigate the session.

This comprehensive approach ensures that delegates are well-equipped to engage in the dynamic and unpredictable environment of an HCC.

Effective participation and negotiation in an HCC demand a strategic blend of knowledge, diplomacy, and tactical maneuvering. Since crisis committees grant more decision-making power to delegates compared to traditional committees, leveraging this authority to build consensus and recommend actionable solutions is crucial. Initially, discussions may start with broad exchanges of opinions, but quickly evolve into complex negotiations as crises unfold. To stand out as a skilled negotiator, delegates should:

- Clearly articulate their country's or character's position and interests, using their in-depth research to support their stance.

- Engage actively in debates and discussions, demonstrating a keen understanding of the crisis and its broader implications.
- Employ diplomacy to forge alliances and negotiate effectively, recognizing the importance of collaboration in resolving the crisis.

Navigating the "crisis arc"—the series of developments and updates introduced by the committee organizers—requires agility and strategic thinking, as delegates adapt their strategies in response to new information and challenges.

The role of creativity and adaptability in an HCC cannot be overstated, particularly when responding to the unforeseen twists of the crisis arc. Delegates must be prepared to think on their feet and devise innovative solutions to complex problems as the scenario evolves in real-time. This aspect of a crisis committee sets it apart from more traditional Model UN formats, requiring participants to:

- Quickly assimilate new information and updates, adjusting their strategies and positions accordingly.
- Employ creative problem-solving techniques to address the unique challenges posed by the crisis.
- Anticipate potential developments and prepare contingency plans.

The dynamic nature of an HCC rewards delegates who can creatively navigate the shifting landscape of the crisis, demonstrating adaptability and resilience in the face of uncertainty. This blend of creativity and adaptability not only enhances the delegate's experience but also contributes to the overall effectiveness and realism of the simulation.

Sources

Everything You Need to Know About Crisis Committees. (n.d.) retrieved June 3, 2024, from bestdelegate.com

Specialized - Intro to Historical Committees Part 1. (n.d.) retrieved June 3, 2024, from munuc.org/intro-to-historical-committees-part-1/

5. United States Senate

5.1 Understanding the Structure of the United States Senate

The United Senate plays a pivotal role in the legislative process, wielding significant powers that are fundamental to the functioning of the United States government. According to Article I of the U.S. Constitution, all legislative powers granted thereby are vested in a Congress of the United States, which consists of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is uniquely positioned within this bicameral structure to offer structured opportunities for deliberation and decision-making on legislative proposals. Participants in Senate simulations, such as students, engage in reading, debating, and voting on real legislation, thereby gaining an immersive understanding of the Senate's role in shaping the nation's laws. This experiential learning approach not only helps students learn about the legislative process but also inspires them to understand the importance of their roles in a democratic society.

The composition of the United States Senate is meticulously defined, consisting of 100 Senators, with two Senators representing each state, a structure that ensures equal representation for all states regardless of their size or population. This composition is crucial for the balance of power, and the leadership within the Senate plays a key role in guiding the legislative process. The current leadership and officers for the 118th Congress are listed on official resources, providing insight into the operational hierarchy of the Senate. Committees, divided into Class A, Class B, and Class C based on their importance, form the backbone of the Senate's organizational structure. Senators are limited in the number of Class A committees they can serve on, ensuring a broad distribution of responsibilities and expertise across different policy areas. This structured composition and organization enable the Senate to effectively manage its legislative workload and oversight responsibilities.

The process of bill passage in the Senate is a detailed and multifaceted procedure that transforms proposed legislation into law. Initially, a bill is introduced and then assigned to the appropriate committee for review. Following the committee review, the bill is debated on the Senate floor, where amendments can be proposed and voted on. If the Senate approves the bill, it is sent to the House of Representatives for consideration. Should the House make any amendments, the bill returns to the Senate for concurrence. This back-and-forth can continue until both chambers agree on the text of the bill. Once both the House and Senate have passed the same version of the bill, it is sent to the President for approval and enactment into law. The Senate's role in this process is critical, as it not only involves thorough scrutiny and debate of the legislation but also collaboration with the House to ensure the bill's passage reflects the consensus of both chambers. This procedural rigor ensures that only those bills that have been carefully examined and agreed upon by most of the legislative branch can become law, underlining the Senate's central role in the legislative process.

5.2 Key Responsibilities of a Senator

A paramount duty of a United States Senator is the representation and advocacy on behalf of their constituents. This role encompasses understanding and voicing the needs, concerns, and aspirations of the people residing in their respective states. Senators are expected to be the bridge between the citizens and the federal government, ensuring that the interests of their constituents are adequately represented in the national dialogue. This responsibility is

particularly emphasized in educational settings, such as school simulations, where students role-play as Senators to debate and advocate on various issues. Through such simulations, students learn the importance of representation and how Senators must constantly engage with and fight for the concerns of their constituents, mirroring real-life scenarios where Senators may advocate for issues ranging from healthcare to education reform.

Participation in committee assignments and hearings is another crucial responsibility for Senators. These committees are where much of the legislative groundwork is conducted, from reviewing bills to holding hearings on a wide range of issues. Senators are tasked with contributing to the discussions, bringing in their expertise, and representing the interests of their state or constituency. Through committee work, Senators can influence legislation at its formative stages, making it a vital part of the legislative process. In a school senate simulation, this aspect of a Senator's role is brought to life as students engage in committee assignments, mirroring the complex process of how bills are discussed, amended, and either forwarded or rejected before reaching the Senate floor for a full vote. This provides students with a structured opportunity to delve into the intricacies of legislative proposals from the perspectives of their senator roles, fostering a deeper understanding of the legislative process and the significance of committee assignments.

Voting on legislation, treaties, and other critical issues is at the core of a Senator's responsibilities. This duty encapsulates the essence of the legislative process, where Senators' votes determine the fate of bills and resolutions that can significantly impact the nation. They must carefully consider each piece of legislation, weighing its merits against the potential consequences for their constituents and the country as a whole. In educational simulations, students participating as Senators experience the gravity of this task firsthand. They debate real bills, cast votes, and understand the complexities involved in making legislative decisions. These simulations not only highlight the responsibility Senators bear when voting but also the various methods by which votes can be cast and the strategic considerations that can influence the outcome of legislative decisions.

5.3 Effective Strategies for Senate Simulation

Effective preparation for a United States Senate simulation involves a deep dive into current issues and legislative proposals. Participants are tasked with embodying the role of senators, which necessitates a comprehensive understanding of the political, social, and economic landscapes. Researching these areas provides a foundation for informed decision-making and effective participation. The simulation's structure encourages students to engage with real legislative proposals, offering a practical experience that mirrors the complexities senators face in their daily duties. To maximize the learning experience, students read, debate, and vote on these proposals, enabling them to learn history by living it. This approach not only enhances their grasp of legislative processes but also fosters a deeper appreciation for the intricacies involved in governance and policymaking.

Developing negotiation and debating skills is pivotal for success in a United States Senate simulation. Negotiation simulations and role-play exercises serve as essential tools in this learning process, introducing participants to new strategies, tools, and techniques for negotiation and dispute resolution. These exercises are designed to simulate real-life negotiation scenarios, providing a valuable opportunity for students to apply these methods in practical situations. Furthermore, engaging in these activities helps students to refine their

debating skills, making them more persuasive and effective communicators. The ability to articulate one's stance clearly and negotiate effectively is crucial in a simulation environment where the aim is to influence outcomes and garner support for legislative initiatives.

Coalition building and networking are integral components of the United States Senate simulation experience. Engaging in coalition building involves identifying potential allies among fellow simulation participants who share similar goals or interests. This process requires strategic thinking and effective communication, as participants must convince others to support their legislative initiatives. Networking with other participants fosters a sense of community and collaboration, essential for advancing shared objectives. The simulation provides a structured platform for students to practice these skills, simulating the real-life dynamics of coalition formation and negotiation within the Senate. This not only enhances the realism of the simulation but also prepares students for future endeavors in political and community engagement.

5.4 FAQs about the United States Senate

Q: What is the structure and role of the United States Senate in the legislative process?

A: The United States Senate plays a crucial role in the legislative process, acting as one of the two chambers of Congress. It is tasked with drafting, debating, and voting on legislation, in addition to confirming presidential appointments and ratifying treaties. The Senate is composed of two senators from each state, regardless of the state's population, making a total of 100 senators. Leadership in the Senate includes the Vice President of the United States, who serves as the President of the Senate but only votes in the event of a tie, and the Senate Majority Leader, who is selected by the majority party and sets the legislative agenda. The process of bill passage in the Senate involves several steps, including introduction by a senator, committee review and modification, debate on the Senate floor, and finally, a vote. If passed, the bill is sent to the House of Representatives for consideration.

Q: What are the key responsibilities of a United States Senator?

A: Senators have a wide range of responsibilities, paramount among them being the representation and advocacy on behalf of their constituents' interests. This includes drafting and supporting legislation that benefits their state or addresses national issues. Senators are also assigned to committees where they participate in hearings to scrutinize legislation and issues relevant to the committee's focus, ranging from national security to health and education. Additionally, senators vote on a variety of matters, including legislation, treaties negotiated by the president, and appointments to the judiciary and federal agencies. Their roles are critical in shaping national policy and governance.

Q: How can one prepare effectively for a United States Senate simulation?

A: Preparing for a Senate simulation involves several steps aimed at understanding the complexities of the legislative process and the intricacies of political negotiation and strategy. Firstly, researching current issues, pending legislation, and the stances of real senators on these matters can provide a solid foundation. Developing negotiation and debating skills is crucial, as much of a senator's role involves persuading others and articulating points clearly and effectively. Engaging in coalition building and networking with fellow participants can also

mimic the real-life alliances and partnerships that are key to passing legislation. Lastly, understanding the rules and procedures that govern the Senate's operation can help participants more accurately simulate the legislative process.

Q: What are Senate committees and why are they important in the legislative process?

A: Senate committees are specialized groups responsible for areas of policy, such as finance, foreign relations, or education. Each committee is tasked with evaluating legislation related to its focus area, conducting hearings to gather information and opinions on proposed bills, and deciding whether to move forward with legislation to the full Senate for a vote. Committees play a critical role in the legislative process as they allow for detailed examination and expert consultation on complex issues, helping to ensure that legislation is thoroughly verified before becoming law. Participation in committee work is also a key responsibility of senators, enabling them to influence policy areas of particular importance to their constituents or personal expertise.

Q: How does a bill become law in the United States Senate?

A: The process of a bill becoming law in the Senate is intricate and involves several steps. Initially, a bill is introduced by a senator and assigned to a committee relevant to its subject matter. The committee reviews the bill, may make amendments, and decides whether to report it back to the full Senate for consideration. If the committee approves the bill, it is placed on the Senate's calendar for debate, during which senators can further amend the bill. Following debate, the bill is put to a vote. If it passes the Senate, it is sent to the House of Representatives. If the House passes a different version of the bill, a conference committee may be formed to reconcile the differences. Once both the Senate and House approve the same version of the bill, it is sent to the President, who can sign it into law or veto it. If the President vetoes the bill, Congress can override the veto with a two-thirds vote in both the Senate and House, at which point the bill becomes law.

Source:

Library of Congress. (2024). Congress.gov | Library of Congress.

<https://www.congress.gov/>

SharkMUN Issues

1. Security Council:

TOPIC A: *Improvements for the UN and Security Council: Proposals include enhancing transparency, increasing representation, and improving conflict resolution mechanisms.*

In the realm of international relations and global governance, the United Nations (UN) and its Security Council stand as pivotal institutions. However, the call for improvements has been a persistent one, with proposals focusing on enhancing transparency, increasing representation, and improving conflict resolution mechanisms. Transparency is crucial for building trust among member states and the global community, ensuring that the decision-making process is open and accountable. Increasing representation is about reflecting the modern geopolitical landscape within the council, which would involve expanding the number of both permanent and non-permanent members to include emerging powers and ensure a more equitable geographical distribution. Lastly, improving conflict resolution mechanisms is about making the Security Council more effective in its primary role of maintaining international peace and security, which could involve reforming the veto power that permanent members hold and streamlining the process for intervention in conflicts. These reforms are aimed at making the Security Council more reflective of the 21st-century realities and enhancing its legitimacy and effectiveness in dealing with global challenges.

TOPIC B: *The Situation in Yemen: Focus on the humanitarian crisis, political instability, and international efforts for peace.*

The situation in Yemen presents a complex challenge characterized by a severe humanitarian crisis, ongoing political instability, and concerted international efforts to restore peace. The country has been embroiled in a civil war since 2014, leading to widespread suffering and the displacement of millions. The humanitarian crisis is acute, with millions of Yemenis requiring assistance due to food insecurity, lack of healthcare, and outbreaks of diseases like cholera. Political instability has been exacerbated by the conflict between the internationally recognized government, supported by a Saudi-led coalition, and the Houthi rebels backed by Iran. This has resulted in a fragmented political landscape, with various factions vying for control and influence. Despite these challenges, there have been international efforts to mediate peace, including UN-led negotiations and ceasefires, although a lasting resolution has yet to be achieved. The situation remains fragile, and the need for a sustainable political settlement, alongside humanitarian aid, is critical for the future stability of Yemen and the well-being of its people. The international community continues to play a vital role in supporting peace initiatives and providing relief to those affected by the conflict.

2. Historical Crisis:

TOPIC: *Nuclear Race 1942-1962: Examination of the arms race, key events, and the impact on global politics and security.*

The period from 1942 to 1962 was marked by the intense nuclear arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union, which began during World War II and extended into the Cold War. This race was characterized by a rapid build-up of nuclear arsenals and the development of increasingly sophisticated delivery systems. Key events such as the Manhattan Project, the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Soviet Union's first nuclear test in 1949, and the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, were pivotal. The arms race had profound implications for global politics and security, leading to a balance of terror known as Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). This doctrine assumed that both superpowers had the capability to destroy each other in the event of a nuclear war, which paradoxically maintained peace but also spurred a continuous escalation of nuclear capabilities. The nuclear arms race also influenced non-proliferation efforts, including treaties like the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting disarmament.

3. Economic and Social Council:

TOPIC A: *Enforcing Legal Action Against Digital and Physical Piracy: Strategies to combat piracy, protect intellectual property rights, and support creative industries.*

The issue of enforcing legal action against digital and physical piracy is of paramount importance. Piracy undermines the creative industries by illegally copying and distributing intellectual property without compensation to the creators. To combat this, nations can strengthen legal frameworks to ensure robust copyright laws that deter piracy and protect the rights of creators. Education and awareness campaigns can inform the public about the consequences of piracy and the importance of supporting legitimate content. Implementing Digital Rights Management (DRM) technology can prevent unauthorized access and duplication of digital content. Additionally, international collaboration is crucial, as piracy often transcends borders, requiring a coordinated global response. Supporting creative industries involves not only protecting intellectual property but also fostering an environment where creativity and innovation can thrive. This includes investing in cultural sectors, providing financial incentives, and creating policies that encourage the growth and sustainability of these industries. By addressing these issues, MUN students can explore the complexities of intellectual property rights and the global efforts required to safeguard the economic and cultural contributions of creative professionals.

TOPIC B: *Housing Crisis and National Security: Analysis of How Housing Instability Can Affect Societal Stability and National Security.*

The housing crisis poses a significant threat to societal stability and national security. When a large portion of the population struggles with housing instability, it can lead to increased homelessness, exacerbate poverty, and strain public resources. This instability can undermine the social fabric, leading to heightened social tensions and potentially civil unrest. Moreover, housing insecurity can impact national security by limiting labor mobility and economic growth, which are crucial for a country's resilience and ability to respond to crises. The lack of affordable housing can also affect the physical and mental health of citizens, reducing overall productivity and increasing healthcare costs. Therefore, addressing the housing crisis is not just a matter of economic policy but also a critical component of ensuring a stable and secure nation.

4. The United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UNCCPC):

TOPIC A: *Legal Line Between Religious Cults and Terrorism: Discussion on distinguishing religious freedom from activities that may lead to terrorism.*

Understanding the legal line between religious cults and terrorism is a complex issue that involves navigating the delicate balance between protecting religious freedom and ensuring public safety. Religious freedom is a fundamental human right, protected under various international laws and agreements, allowing individuals to practice their beliefs without persecution. However, when certain groups, labeled as cults due to their deviant beliefs from mainstream religions, engage in or incite activities that could lead to terrorism, the legal system faces a challenge. The difficulty lies in defining what constitutes a cult and distinguishing between legitimate religious practices and those that cross the line into criminal behavior.

The term 'cult' itself is not legally defined and often carries negative connotations, making it a subjective label that can be misapplied to non-mainstream religious groups. This ambiguity can lead to challenges in legal action, as laws targeting cults may inadvertently affect legitimate religious organizations, infringing upon the right to freedom of religion and association. Therefore, it is crucial for legal frameworks to clearly differentiate between protected religious practices and actions that are criminal, such as fraud, physical abuse, or endangering the welfare of children, which require intervention by authorities.

When cults propagate hate speech or incite violence, they may fall under the purview of laws that restrict such speech to protect individuals from harm. Legal action must then demonstrate a clear link between the speech and the likelihood of imminent harm to justify restrictions on freedom of expression. Additionally, cults operating across national borders present further legal complexities, necessitating international cooperation and treaties to address these cross-border issues effectively.

Students should consider the multifaceted nature of this issue, examining the interplay between human rights, religious freedom, public safety, and criminal law. They should explore how different jurisdictions approach the suppression of cults while respecting constitutional rights and international law. It is also important to understand the role of hate speech and incitement laws in curbing activities that could lead to terrorism without overreaching and suppressing legitimate religious expression.

TOPIC B: *Rightfulness of Political Refugees: Consideration of international laws and ethical obligations towards political refugees.*

Political refugees are individuals who flee their country due to persecution, war, or violence, often seeking safety and asylum in foreign nations. International laws, such as the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, provide the legal framework for the protection of refugees, defining their rights and the obligations of states to protect them. The principle of non-refoulement is central to this framework, ensuring that refugees are not returned to a country

where they face serious threats to their life or freedom. Ethically, there is a consensus among scholars and human rights advocates that there is a moral duty to protect refugees, respecting their dignity and autonomy. This involves not only providing immediate protection but also addressing the root causes of displacement and ensuring refugees' rights to participate in political processes that affect their lives. In MUN scenarios, students can explore the complexities of these issues, debating the balance between state sovereignty, international obligations, and the ethical imperative to uphold human dignity and rights for all individuals, regardless of their status. The discussion can extend to the responsibilities of the international community in sharing the burden of refugee protection and the role of international organizations like UNHCR in coordinating global efforts.

5. United States (US) Senate

TOPIC A: *Illegal Immigration Policy: Review of current policies, their effectiveness, and the impact on society and the economy.*

In a simulation of the United States Senate, students would explore the multifaceted issue of illegal immigration policy. Current policies have been shaped by a combination of legislative actions and executive orders, with significant changes occurring in recent years. The Biden administration has sought to reverse many of the restrictive measures implemented by the previous administration, proposing legislation that aims to create new legal pathways for immigrants and provide a path to citizenship for unauthorized immigrants already in the country. These policies are designed to manage migration effectively while ensuring the safety and humane treatment of migrants.

The effectiveness of these policies is measured by their impact on illegal border crossings, the treatment of asylum seekers, and the ability to provide a clear and lawful immigration process. Recent measures have included the reinstatement of the "Remain in Mexico" policy, which requires asylum seekers at the U.S.-Mexico border to wait in Mexico while their claims are processed. Additionally, the proposed end of the Title 42 public health order is expected to shift the processing of individuals under Title 8 immigration authorities, which carry consequences for unlawful entry.

The impact of illegal immigration on society and the economy is complex. While illegal immigration can present challenges to public safety and resource allocation, research indicates that unauthorized immigrants contribute to economic growth, enhance the welfare of natives, and increase tax revenues. Moreover, immigrants play a crucial role in the labor force, filling gaps in the market and boosting innovation. However, the presence of a large undocumented population can also lead to social tensions and concerns about national security and rule of law.

In summary, the United States' approach to illegal immigration policy continues to evolve, with ongoing debates about the balance between securing borders, upholding humanitarian values, and fostering economic prosperity. Students in a Senate simulation would grapple with these issues, considering the wide-ranging implications of policy decisions on the nation's social fabric and economic health.

TOPIC B: *Gerrymandering System: Evaluation of the redistricting process, its influence on electoral fairness, and potential reforms.*

Gerrymandering refers to the practice of manipulating electoral district boundaries to favor a particular political party or group. This can significantly impact electoral fairness, as it may distort the representation of voters in a way that undermines the principle of equal representation. The redistricting process, ideally, should reflect the population's changes and ensure fair and effective representation. However, when influenced by partisan objectives, it can lead to a lack of competition and a disconnect between elected officials and their constituents. Potential reforms to address gerrymandering include establishing independent redistricting commissions, using computer algorithms to draw district boundaries, and



implementing statistical tests to assess the fairness of district maps. These reforms aim to create a more transparent and impartial redistricting process, ensuring that electoral maps accurately reflect the will of the people.

MUN Basics

MUN Points and Motions

Points and motions are important. They outline how topics are prioritized; the way resolutions are voted on and they facilitate the general flow of debate. They are a core aspect of MUN and without them, every committee session would be in complete disarray. Today, we'll teach you some basics of points and motions, what each one does and how to use them properly.

Placards

The first thing to know is that in a committee all delegates will have a placard. In order to say anything, you should raise your placard and get called on by the Chair (if you're in an online conference you might not have one but the system will be similar). You should raise your placard both to make a point or a motion and if you want to speak about a particular topic.

Points

Points are used to discuss something outside of substantive debate. They are more personal and don't require a vote. A Point of Order and a Point of Personal Privilege have a special level of priority, this means that a delegate may interrupt the Speaker or Chair to express their concern. Delegates should only take advantage of this level of priority when necessary.

Points Used In MUN

- **Point of Order** – these are used to correct a procedural error.
E.g. The chair forgot Roll Call.
- **Point of Inquiry** – Used to ask the Dais a question regarding Parliamentary Procedure.
- **Point of Personal Privilege** – Used with to express a personal concern.
E.g. The room is too warm, your placard broke, or you cannot hear the speaker.
- **Point of Information** – Used to ask a delegate a question so they may clarify a speech.
Not always permitted and used only during the speakers list

How To Raise A Point In Committee

1. Raise your placard and get called, if it is a point of Personal Privilege or a Point of Order, you may interrupt the flow of debate within reason.
2. State the point that you are going to raise and what you would like to say
E.g. – “Point of Order, we forgot roll call at the start of debate”

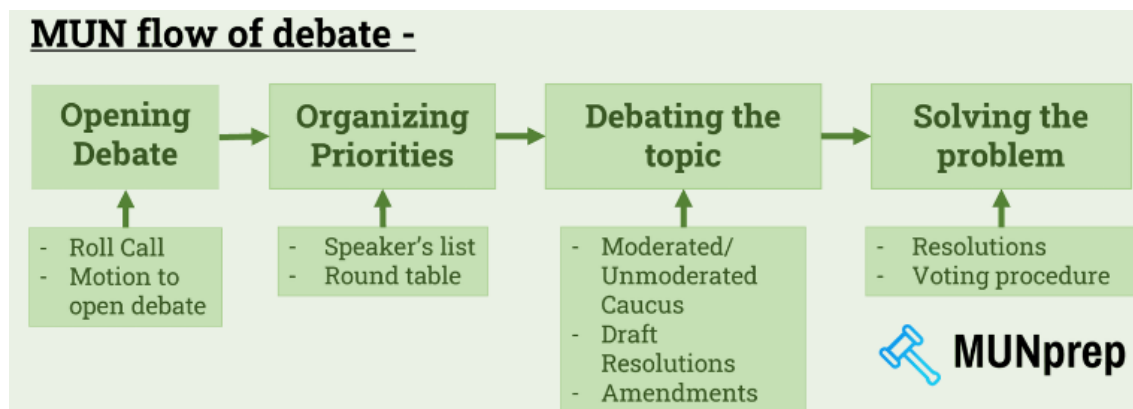
Motions

Motions are used to discuss procedural matters and they help to further the discussion on your committee topic. Most motions will require a vote in order to pass. This voting procedure will vary depending on your conference, so you should always consult your background guide or committee handbook to be sure.

There are different stages of a MUN conference, and you will need to use a different set of Motions for each step.

The Flow of Debate

In MUN, the flow of debate is the term used to break down the stages of a MUN conference. A committee session normally moves progressively along a 4-step process. The diagram below shows how this system works.



When and Which Motion Should be Used

1. Open Debate

Opening debate is simple; all you do is get there on time, be ready for roll call and motion to open debate (E.g. – “Motion to open debate”) if the Chair calls on you.



1.1 How to Motion to Open Debate

After a motion to Open Debate is passed, the next step depends on where you are at in your committee. If you have already completed the Organizing priorities stage then you can move directly to Formal/Informal debate.

2. Organizing Priorities


The speakers' list is the core part of the organizing priorities stage. In Regular committee styles, there are two speakers lists. This happens because there are normally multiple topics on the agenda. The Primary Speakers list is used to determine which one to discuss first. Once this has been selected it is time to begin discussing solutions, this is when the committee moves to the Secondary speakers' list and eventually Formal/Informal debate. The delegate who makes the motion to open a Speakers list is automatically added and may choose to speak first or last.

Organizing Priorities

Regular Committees

In Regular committees, there are two speakers lists. This happens because there can be many different issues to discuss on the agenda.

MOTION TO OPEN THE PRIMARY SPEAKERS LIST	<p>Used to discuss which topic should be considered first. Mention – Proposed speaking time</p>
MOTION TO SET THE AGENDA	<p>This prompts a vote where Delegates vote on which topic to resolve first. Mention – The topic you would like to set the agenda to</p>
MOTION TO OPEN THE SECONDARY SPEAKERS' LIST	<p>Used after the agenda has been set. Also if all motions fail to pass during Formal/Informal debate, discussion returns here. Mention – Speaking time</p>
MOTION TO SET THE SPEAKER TIME	<p>Used if the allowed time for the Speakers list is too long/short. Mention – The revised speaking time</p>



MUNprep

3. Debating The Topic

Delegates will spend most of their time debating solutions for their topic through Formal/Informal Debate. There are many different aspects of this category. This includes Caucuses, Introduction of Resolutions, and Amendments.

Caucuses

A Caucus is an opportunity to discuss policy ideas. A Moderated Caucus is more formal and is run by the Committee Chair, an Unmoderated Caucus is a time where delegates move around the room and have a more informal discussion on the topic, it is also a useful time to start writing resolutions. A delegate who makes the motion for a Moderated Caucus has the option of speaking first or last if the motion passes. It is also possible to extend a motion by up to half of the original time for both Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses.

Introduction Of Draft Resolutions

After you have written your Working papers, you must submit them to the Dais and subsequently introduce them. An introduction involves reading the Working paper to the committee, in Regular committees there may also be a Question-and-Answer period. Once a copy has been introduced and is open for debate the Working paper becomes a Draft resolution.

Amendments

After listening to each Draft Resolution, it is possible to adjust them before you move into the voting procedure on them. In MUN there are both Friendly and Unfriendly amendments. Friendly amendments mean that all Sponsors for a Draft Resolution accept the change. An Unfriendly amendment is not approved by one or more of the Sponsors; to get your amendment to pass, a simple majority must vote for it.

Debating the topic	
Regular Committees	
Delegates will spend most of their time debating their topic through Formal/Informal Debate. This includes Caucuses, Introduction of Resolutions, and Amendments.	
MOTION FOR A MODERATED CAUCUS	Structured debate on more specific aspects of a topic. Mention – Subject, Time, Speaking Time
MOTION FOR AN UNMODERATED CAUCUS	Informal debate and discussion. Mention – Subject, Time
MOTION TO INTRODUCE WORKING PAPER	Present a Working paper to the committee, usually followed by a Q&A period.
MOTION TO TABLE THE DEBATE	Used to suspend the debate on a certain topic in order to discussing another subject.
MOTION TO REINTRODUCE/ RECONSIDER	Used to resume discussion on a topic that had been tabled.
MOTION TO INTRODUCE AMENDMENT	Friendly Amendment – has been accepted by all sponsors, after introduction it is added to Draft Resolution. Unfriendly Amendment – Not accepted by all sponsors, Introduction is followed by For & Against speakers and a vote.

4. Solving The Problem

Once Delegates have finally introduced their Working Papers, it's time to vote on which Resolutions should pass.

This process involves a formal voting procedure where delegates can make final statements about the benefits of their Resolution.

The Resolutions that pass at this stage will count as the committee's official solution for a particular topic!

The Voting procedure in MUN is the same for both Crisis and Regular committees.


Regular & Crisis Committees

Solving the Problem

Regular & Crisis Committees

Delegates will spend most of their time debating their topic through Formal/Informal Debate. The only difference with Crisis Committees is the use of Directives

MOTION TO MOVE INTO VOTING PROCEDURE	<p>Closes debate on a certain topic and begins voting procedure either for a specific Draft Resolution or for all Drafts that have been introduced. Delegates are not allowed to pass notes or leave the committee room during this time.</p> <p>Mention – Resolution to vote on, For and Against Speakers</p>
MOTION TO VOTE CLAUSE BY CLAUSE	<p>The committee votes on each individual clause of a certain Draft Resolution.</p> <p>Happens after voting procedure has been entered.</p>
MOTION FOR A ROLL CALL VOTE	<p>Repeats the Roll Call process and each delegate must state their vote for a particular Draft Resolution</p> <p>Should only be done after the first vote fails and if the vote was very close.</p>
MOTION TO DIVIDE THE QUESTION	<p>Takes out one particular portion of a Draft Resolution in order to vote on it separately.</p> <p>Mention – The Clause to divide the Question on</p>

 **MUNprep**

How to Motion to move into Voting procedure: “Motion to move into Voting procedure on all submitted Draft Resolutions with 2 for and 2 against speakers”

How to Motion to vote Clause by Clause: “Motion to vote Clause by Clause on Resolution Alpha”

How to Motion for a Roll Call Vote: “Motion for a Roll Call Vote on Resolution Z”

How to Motion to divide the Question: “Motion to Divide the Question on Clause 4 in Resolution Y”

5. End Of Debate

Closing Debate

MOTION TO SUSPEND DEBATE

MOTION TO ADJOURN DEBATE



Regular & Crisis Committees

Delegates will spend most of their time debating their topic through Formal/Informal Debate. The only difference with Crisis Committees is the use of Directives

Use this motion in between debate

Use this motion at the end of the day and for the final committee session

How to Write a Resolution (sources [un/MUN](#) and [bestdelegate.com](#))

The resolution is the main result of the work of your committee and is meant to do exactly what the name implies: “resolve” the problem that your committee is focused on. Resolutions are the documents the UN uses to make decisions and are written by groups of Member States collaborating on their ideas. Resolutions have two main functions: to determine what the United Nations will do about the issue, and to recommend or request that individual Member States undertake actions to help solve the issue. There is a very specific format to resolutions, and three main sections: the header, the preamble, and the operative section.

Sponsor: An author of all or parts of a resolution, that agree with the content of the resolution.

Signatory: A delegate that wishes to see the resolution debated before the committee but does not necessarily contribute content or agree with the content of the resolution

The Header

There are four main pieces of information in the header of the resolution:

Committee- The name of the committee you’re representing

Topic- The name of the topic you’re debating

Sponsors- The main authors that wrote the clauses of the resolution

Signatories- The delegates that would like to see this resolution introduced in the committee. They don’t necessarily support the resolution but want it to have the requisite

number of signatories so it can be accepted by the Chair (usually about 20% of the committee is required).

Preambular Paragraph: These paragraphs constitute the Preamble of a resolution and explain why the United Nations is discussing this issue. Also known as Preambulatory Clauses.

Operative Paragraph: These paragraphs constitute the actual actions to come from a resolution and say what the United Nations and Member States will do about it. Also known as Operative Clauses

The Preamble

The goal of the preamble of a resolution is to set the scene for the resolution. Here, you can talk about why the resolution is being written, for example by talking about how serious the issue and who it is impacting. You can also refer to past UN Resolutions, Treaties, and International Actions related to the topic.

Preambular paragraphs each start with “preambular phrases”, which should be italicized in your resolution. Each preambular paragraph should end in a comma.

Preambular Phrases

Select a preambular phrase and italicize it to start your preambular paragraph. Here is a recommended list to start with, though there are over 50 preambular phrases used by the United Nations.

Acknowledging

Expressing concern

Noting

Affirming

Expressing its appreciation

Reaffirming

Alarmed by

Fully aware

Recalling

Bearing in mind

Guided by

Recognizing

Deploring

Having considered

Regretting

Emphasizing

Mindful of

Taking into consideration

The Operatives

Operative paragraphs determine what action the UN will take on the issue. This can mean funding solutions, directing members of the UN Secretariat what to do, or requesting actions by UN Member States. Each paragraph takes action, so it’s important to be careful with each of the operative paragraphs in a resolution!

Operative paragraphs start with operative phrases, which should be italicized. Each operative paragraph should also be numbered, and end in a semicolon, except for the final operative which ends in a period. If at any point an operative is broken into sub-operatives, you would use a colon to introduce those sub operatives, which start with lowercase letters.

Operative Phrases

Select an operative phrase to start your operative paragraph and italicize it. Here is a recommended list to start with, though there are over 100 operative phrases used by the United Nations.

<i>Acknowledges</i>	<i>Confirms</i>	<i>Insists that</i>	<i>Recommends</i>
<i>Adopts</i>	<i>Decides</i>	<i>Instructs</i>	<i>Reminds</i>
<i>Affirms</i>	<i>Demands</i>	<i>Invites</i>	<i>Requests</i>
<i>Approves</i>	<i>Determines that</i>	<i>Notes that</i>	<i>Resolves</i>
<i>Authorizes</i>	<i>Emphasizes</i>	<i>Demands</i>	<i>Suggests that</i>
<i>Believes that</i>	<i>Endorses the Declaration</i>	<i>Determines that</i>	<i>Supports</i>
<i>Calls attention to</i>	<i>Establishes</i>	<i>Realizes</i>	<i>Takes note</i>
<i>Calls upon Member States</i>	<i>Expresses its appreciation</i>	<i>Recalls</i>	<i>Urges</i>
<i>Condemns</i>	<i>Expresses its concern</i>	<i>Recognizes</i>	<i>Welcomes</i>

Source

MUNprep Team. (n.d.). *Learn model UN today!*. MUNprep. <https://www.munprep.org/>

Sample Resolution

Committee: General Assembly 1st Committee: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC) Topic: The Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Drones)

Sponsors: Argentina, Ethiopia, Germany, Kazakhstan Signatories: Poland, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states that the purposes of the United Nations include “To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace...”,

Recalling its resolution A/RES/68/178 which sought to limit the use of armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles UAVs in combating terrorism without the express permission of Member States,

Concerned by the recent high rate of civilian casualties in the rate of armed UAV strikes, Aware of potential medical, commercial, agricultural, and other beneficial functions of unarmed UAVs,

Expressing concern that countries’ national sovereignty is being violated by certain nations, conducting extrajudicial targeted killing in their territory with UAVs without declaring war,

Welcoming the January 2014 report of the Secretary General S/2014/9 on the need for global cooperation to combat terrorism, specifically in sub-Saharan Africa,

1. Encourages countries to adopt a UNHCR and UNODA orchestrated 2014 Covenant on Extrajudicial Drone Strikes that:

- a. Treats extrajudicial targeted assassination declared conflict zones as violations of the 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
- b. Reaffirms the rights of nations to develop drones, especially for nonviolent purposes,
- c. Acknowledges that drone use in self-defense and inside declared war zones is acceptable in accordance with existing international law;

2. *Strongly encourages* the use of drones in peaceful and primarily civilian affairs within each nation for instances of agricultural progress, surveillance, monitoring natural disasters and the environment;

3. *Notes* that the 2014 Covenant on Extrajudicial Drone Strikes will be based on the principles that:

- a. Every state has the right to develop unmanned aerial vehicles for peaceful civilian purposes such as development and transportation of goods,
- b. In times of peace, no state can operate UAVs in another state’s airspace without consent,
- c. Parties undergoing war must adhere to the norm of proportionality, which states that the anticipated benefits of waging war are greater than the expected evils or harms;

4. *Calls* for the establishment of the World Forum on Drone Innovation (WFDI) that will meet annually starting in 2015 for private companies, national governments, and NGOs to discuss drone uses for peaceful purposes including but not limited to scientific, agricultural, and economic uses;

5. *Affirms* the use of drones for:

- a. Emergency Preparation and Disaster Responses,
- b. Agriculture, including but not limited to crop dusting, pesticides, infestation eradication, and monitoring of soil moisture levels and crop growth,
- c. Cargo Delivery including but not limited long haul trips, transporting hazardous material, and deliveries during hazardous flying conditions and emergencies,
- d. Environmental Monitoring, including but not limited to wildlife tracking and monitoring droughts and floods,
- e. Maritime Domain Research and Awareness, such as:
 - i. criminal personnel search and pursuit,
 - ii. personnel search and rescue,
 - iii. identification and surveillance of low observable vessels and small craft
- f. Law Enforcement, such as:
 - i. reconnaissance and criminal personnel search and pursuit,
 - ii. personnel search and rescue,
 - iii. communications augmentation,
 - iv. border Patrol Security;

6. *Encourages* countries to adopt a UNHCR and UNODA orchestrated 2014 Covenant on Extrajudicial Drone Strikes that:

- a. Treats extrajudicial targeted assassination outside declared conflict zones as violations of the 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
- b. Reaffirms the rights of nations to develop drones, especially for nonviolent purposes,
- c. Acknowledges that drone use in self-defense and inside declared war zones is acceptable in accordance with existing international law;

7. *Recognizes* the work of the “Responsibility to Protect” which was launched in 2005 and insists that drones should be used under the following guidelines:

- a. carry the primary responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and ethnic cleansing, and their incitement,
- b. international communities have the responsibility to encourage and assist states in fulfilling the protection of their countries,
- c. the international community has the right to use appropriate diplomatic humanitarian and other means to protect populations from crimes;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for protective measures used against any violations that destabilize public security and pose any nation to the threat of terrorism, which can be done by methods

including but not limited to expanding the relations between the UN Counter-Terrorism Center and governments;

9. *Calls* for the international community wishing to increase their aid for expanding and enhancing community centers that ensure the rehabilitation of people traumatized and physically affected by drones that can be done by means including but not limited to:

- a. providing psychological aid for those suffering the aftermath of drone attacks such as PTSD,
- b. insuring the medical care for physically injured persons,
- c. providing shelter and food for those affected by drones until they are physically and mentally able to pursue their lives

10. *Requests* the Secretary General to deliver a global report on the progress toward achieving peace using unarmed UAVs in UN Peacekeeping Operations and UN Special Political Missions.

Schedule

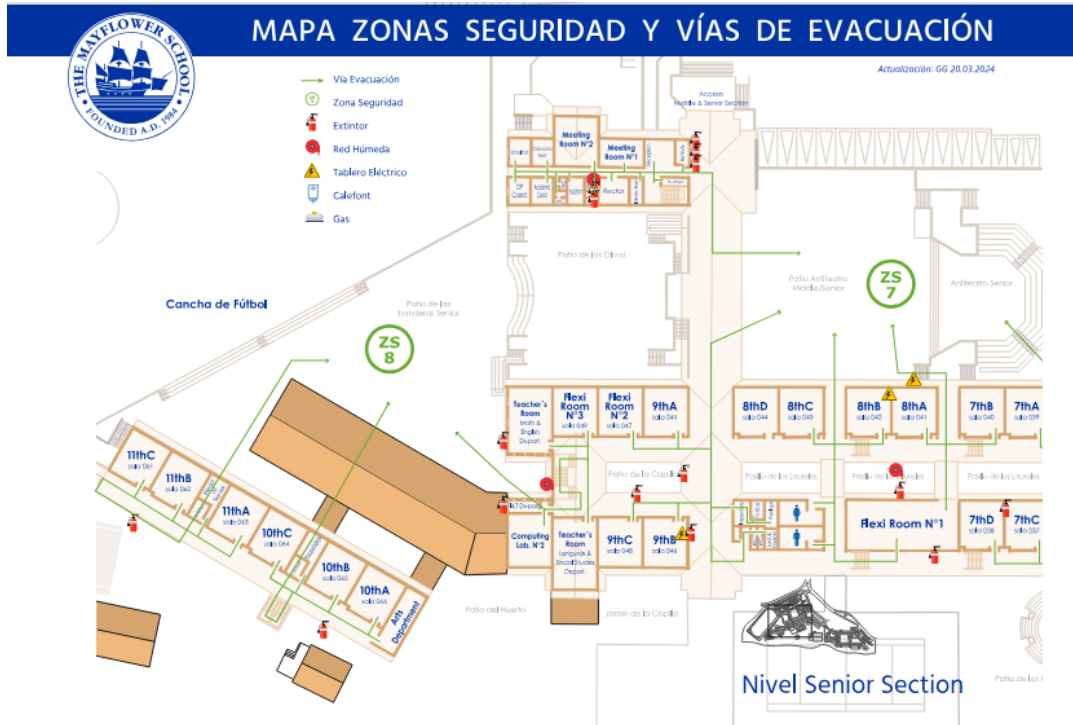
Day 1

Time	Event	Place
8:30 - 9:00	Arrival and registration	Senior Section Entrance
9:00 - 9:30	Opening Ceremony	Flexi 1
9:30 - 9:50	Ice Breaker and rules of procedure	9th A– UNSC 9th B- CCPJ 9th C- Historical Crisis Committee Flexi 2- ECOSOC Flexi 3- US Senate
9:50 - 10:30	Lobbying Issue 1	9th A– UNSC 9th B- CCPJ 9th C- Historical Crisis Committee Flexi 2- ECOSOC Flexi 3- US Senate
10.30 - 10:50	Break & Approval Panel	Middle Section Playground
10:50 - 12.30	Committees in Session	9th A– UNSC 9th B- CCPJ 9th C- Historical Crisis Committee Flexi 2- ECOSOC Flexi 3- US Senate
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	School Canteen
13:30 - 15.15	Committees in session	9th A– UNSC 9th B- CCPJ 9th C- Historical Crisis Committee Flexi 2- ECOSOC Flexi 3- US Senate
15.15 - 15:25	Break	Middle Section Playground
15:25 - 17.15	Lobbying issue 2	9th A– UNSC 9th B- CCPJ 9th C- Historical Crisis Committee Flexi 2- ECOSOC Flexi 3- US Senate

Day 2

Time	Event	Place
8.30 - 9.00	Schools Arrival	Senior Section Entrance
9:00 - 10:10	Committees in session	9th A– UNSC 9th B- CCPJ 9th C- Historical Crisis Committee Flexi 2- ECOSOC Flexi 3- US Senate
10:10 - 10:30	Break	Middle Section Playground
10:30- 12:50	Committees in session	9th A– UNSC 9th B- CCPJ 9th C- Historical Crisis Committee Flexi 2- ECOSOC Flexi 3- US Senate
12:50 - 13:25	Closing ceremony	Flexi 1

Maps, Security and Safety Protocols





CÓMO ACTUAR EN: CASO DE SISMO



El profesor **DEBE** mantener la calma, manejar la situación para evitar desorden y pánico colectivo y **NUNCA** dejar solos a los alumnos.

SIMULACRO PISE:

- 1) Sonará una primera sirena simulando el sismo.
- 2) Luego sonará una segunda sirena para evacuar.

COMITÉ PARTICIPATIVO TMS