



## Academia San José High School MUN

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Dear Delegates and Moderators,

ASJMUN cordially invites you to the Invitational Conference for the school year 2019-2020. The conferences will be held on October 25th-26th at our ASJ facilities in Villa Caparra. We would be honored with your presence during this opportunity to propose actions and find solutions to some of today's most challenging international and local issues. The purpose of this conference is to have our delegates experience once again what it is like to work together for a cause or an idea. To completely fulfill our goals, we look forward to our Chairs' and Delegates' involvement in this enriching endeavor. We at ASJ thank you in advance for your support and assistance in this activity.

Sincerely,

Graciela Guzmán López

**Secretary-General**

Yolanda Vélez Rosado

**Club Moderator**

Adriana Jordán Banuchi

**Under Secretary-General**

Isabel Franqui Hernández

**Club Moderator**



## Organization Team for ASJMUN 2019

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Ana Iglesias Alvarez: **Club Treasurer**

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## Schedule

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### Monday, September 16, 2019

**3:30 pm** Committees' Chairs Meeting

**Will be held in the High School Library**

Academia San José, Villa Caparra

### Friday, October 25, 2019

**3:00 pm - 4:00 pm** Registration

**4:00 pm - 4:30 pm** Opening Ceremony

**4:30 pm - 7:00 pm** Committees in Session

### Saturday, October 26, 2019

**8:00 am - 9:00 am** Continental Breakfast (*coffee courtesy of Starbucks™*)

**9:00 am - 11:30 am** Committees in Session

**11:30 am - 1:30 pm** Lunch

**1:30 pm - 3:00 pm** Committees in Session

**3:00 pm - 4:30 pm** Committees' Chairs Deliberation

**4:30 pm** Closing Awards Ceremony



## Inscription Fee

Each delegation must pay \$20 fee (**\$10.00 per delegate**) in order to receive the placard. **\$5.00 fee will be charged if placard is misplaced. If a delegation is absent, their school will have to pay their inscription.**

## Delegations

This conference contains six committees. Delegates may participate in single or double delegations from their same school or **mixed**.

## Awards per committee

Best Delegation - **1**

Outstanding Delegation - **1**

Distinguished Delegation - **1**

Honorable Mention - **3- 4** (depending on the size of committee)

Oral Mentions - *discretion of the Dais*

## Lunch

Academia San José's Class of 2021 will provide lunch, which details concerning the cost and menu will be informed later. Due to safety concerns, students will not be allowed to leave campus during the lunch period. The lunch dismissal will be scaffolded in order to accommodate all delegates. **Under no circumstances, food and drinks will be allowed inside the committees. In case of any health issues, should be notified prior to the conference.**

**Additional information regarding parking spaces for faculty and students will be provided eventually. In case of any special needs, feel free to contact any ASJ staff.**



## Committees

### ASJMUN Conference October 25-26, 2019

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#### **Puerto Rico Committee:**

#### **Era de corrupción 1993-2001**

In 2005 the Puerto Rico Convention Center was finished and open for public view, bearing the name of the governor that marked our reality by managing one of the most corrupt administrations in Puerto Rican history. For such a bold statement we must return to the beginning of it all, the 1993 elections. On that year Pedro Rosselló using his “Strong hand against crime” campaign representing the New Progressive Party, won the governor elections and also became a paradox during his administration. Through this decade we encounter a complex political turmoil, an area where the unethical has been covered through legal strategies. It will be the delegates responsibility to explore one of the many chosen individuals who participated, witnessed and acted upon the corruption. They will also analyze the government’s departments that have been affected by these illegal activities, comparing possible patterns practiced in these events. Recreating a historical view is an opportunity for the delegates to contextualize the echoes of this past and create new ways to redefine it.



**Junior Committee:**

## **Climate Refugees**

The impact of climate change are numerous. Different researches indicate that the Earth's climate is changing at an alarming rate, which has exceeded most scientific forecasts. People are trying to adapt to the changing environment, but many are displaced from their homes, by the effects of climate change and disasters or are relocating for survival. The term "climate refugee" is mostly used in media and some discussions. However, this term causes confusion because it does not exist in international law. A "climate refugee" could be considered an "environmental refugee". An environmental refugee is a person displaced owing to environmental causes, notably land loss and degradation, and natural disasters. Rising sea levels, wildfires, drought or a slow-moving hurricane can all threaten your way of life as surely as any other human-made threat. Unlike victims of war for whom the causes and effects of the threats are clear and codified, there are no protections for environmental refugees. There have been many occasions where countries don't accept these refugees, for example the US only accepts refugees who have been targeted based on their race, religion, nationality, politics or affiliation with certain social groups. More than 140 million migrants are estimated by the World Bank that will be displaced as a result of climate change by 2050. The legal system all over the is not prepared for these immigrants, in this committee the delegates have to find a way to protect the people, harmed by climate change.



## Crisis Committee:

# **New Start Deal Missile Dispute 2019**

Since the first nuclear bomb fell in Hiroshima the 6th of August of 1945, tensions about said weapon and its devastating nature has grown and intensified through the course of World War II. With a nuclear arms race in the Cold War and the Cuban missile crisis of 1961, world leaders have been attempting to sign a treaty which will reduce the world's nuclear armament, and consequently reducing the possibility of nuclear warfare. During the Cold War, the presidents of the American and Soviet nuclear powers, Lyndon B. Johnson and Nikita Krushchev, signed a nuclear deal that limited their nuclear armaments along with other countries such as China, The United Kingdom, and France. Said deal has evolved into modern times by including countries who have also developed nuclear powers. In 2010, President Barack Obama proposed the *New Start Deal*, alongside Russian Prime Minister Dimitri Medvedev, which proposed larger, encompassing, and more restrictive clauses that hopes to further diminish nuclear proliferation around the globe. Delegates in the committee must aim to analyze all the events that led to our current dispute concerning nuclear weapons, what events in modernity has led to the proposition of Trump's administration to abstain from a possible solution for nuclear warfare and what consequences does the integration of China on the *New Start Deal* has on the world.



**Economic Committee:**

## **South China Sea Conflict**

The South China Sea has been a region of tension and territorial disputes for many years. Containing over 17.7 billion tons of crude oil, it is considered the “Second Persian Sea”. Most of the world’s important trade routes, cross the South China Sea. These shipping routes are five times that of the Panama Canal. Trillions of dollars, in natural gas and oil, lie beneath its surface. Around half of the world’s merchant ships pass through the region, further building on the immense importance of it. In addition, the fishing in this area is approximately 8% of the world’s catches, making it a lucrative region. Dating back to the 3rd century BC, different territorial claims have been made in the South China Sea by numerous nations. Most of these nations include: Brunei, the People’s Republic of China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Taiwan and the Philippines. In the 20th century, China established the nine-dashed line in 1947, laying its claim to the sea. This line has been declared by the Philippines as “against international laws, particularly the United Nations Convention of the Laws of Seas.” Recently, beginning in the 1970s, the new Vietnamese government re-established claims to the Spratly and Paracel Islands, and Taiwanese troops attacked Philippine fishing boats. Later on, in 1992, China stated a law declaring the entire South China Sea as its territory. In 2005, two Vietnamese fishing boats were fired by Chinese ships, killing 9 people. There have been partial agreements concerning a variety of topics, but no agreement has been reached on oil and gas drilling. Due to the given reasons, a solution is needed in order to facilitate relations and minimize the risk of conflict over a region that is worth trillions in resources.



## Humanitarian Committee:

# Kashmir Conflict

In 1947 two nations rose after Britain gave its Indian colonies independence: Pakistan for the Muslims and India for everyone else. Fourteen million people on both sides of the new divide were forced to migrate across the border after this partition, a process marked by ethnic and religious violence, causing between one and two million deaths. Under the Partition Plan provided by the Indian Independence Act, Kashmir was free to decide which country it would join. Because it was a muslim majority state, most wanted to join Pakistan but Kashmir's hindu ruler preferred to keep the region independent. It is without a doubt that Kashmiri muslims were not satisfied with this decision and began a revolution which was then joined by armed tribesmen from Pakistan.

Today, Kashmir is one of the most disputed territories on Earth and the stage for the relentless conflict between India and Pakistan. Over the course of 70 years, it has been at the center of three wars fought between these two massive armies and is heavily occupied by over half a million Indian troops and a deadly collection of militias and terrorist groups. Nevertheless, focusing on these two countries can obscure what is really at stake, the voice of Kashmiris who are caught in a vicious cycle of violence, people that are born into this conflict and will die in this conflict. Delegates in this committee must find viable solutions to the undying violence the Kashmiris face.



**Political Committee:**

## **Youth Deportation MX-US Border**

In the United States, there are more than 9 million children whose parents are undocumented immigrants, the majority from Mexico and Latin America. Due to many relocations of homes and communities as parents seek better employment, or the separation from parents who may live at some distance in order to support their families, citizen-children often experience the absence of parents' attention and affection. Adults and children often make dangerous journeys in search of safety and migration-related family separation, particularly between mother and child go through this journey as well. During the journey, they may be exposed to further violence, including physical and sexual abuse, exploitation, gang violence. So far this fiscal year, it has taken charge of nearly 41,000 unaccompanied children. The entire program could run out of funding by the end of June. In short, it is time for Congress to stop dithering and pass emergency funding to deal with this nightmare. Beyond the money for security, one of the remaining disagreements is how much data sharing will be allowed between the agencies responsible for caring for migrant children and those that handle border enforcement. In this committee the delegates have to find solutions for these families and children to be able to pass through immigration without such treatment.



## Dress Code

All delegates and Dais members must dress in “**western business attire**”. Gentlemen require a suit and tie with dress shoes. Ladies are allowed to wear skirts or slacks, which must be knee length. Strapless tops, spaghetti straps or tops that are too revealing are prohibited. In case of any violation to the dress code, the delegate will be asked to leave the conference until dressed with proper attire. If allowed by Chairs, props and costumes may be allowed only during committee sessions. Secretary-General, the Under Secretary-General and Moderators will be evaluating dress code upon arrival and registration on Friday and throughout the weekend. **\*Violations of the dress code will result in deduction of diplomacy points.\***

## Code of Conduct

- Delegates are expected to treat each other respectfully, and address the ASJMUN staff with utmost respect.
- Behavioral infractions, under no circumstance, will be permitted. This may result in the disqualification of the delegation.
- Littering the campus will not be tolerated.
- **Drinking and smoking will not be permitted during the conference, as well as any type of electronic cigarettes, vapes, and juuls.**



## Parliamentary Rules

### Start of Committee:

- Dias (Chairs) begins with roll call
- Delegates may respond “present” or “present and voting”
- Next, the Dias asks to hear any points or motions
- If there are no points or motions on the floor, the Dias will recognize the next speaker on the Speakers’ List from the previous session
- In the first committee session, a delegate must move to open the Speakers’ List
- During the first committee session, the agenda must also be set (choose topic 1 or 2)

### Speakers’ List:

- The Speakers’ List is the default format of committee, if there are no points or motions
- A country may only appear on the list once at any given time
- A delegate can be added by raising their placard when the Dias asks or by sending a note to the Dias.
- The speaking time will be set by the delegate who moves to open the Speakers’ List, but a delegate may move to change the speaking time
- If the Speakers’ List is exhausted and no other delegates wish to be added, committee moves immediately into voting procedure on any draft resolutions that have been introduced
- If there is still time remaining when a delegate concludes his or her speech, he or she must yield his or her time (to the Dias, to another delegate, or to questions, by saying either “I yield my time to ...”)
- Yielding to Dias ends the speech, yielding to another delegate allocates the remainder of the time to that delegate (the second delegate may not yield to a third delegate), and yielding to questions allows for feedback from other delegates

### Moderated

#### Caucus:

- When the Speakers’ List is open, a delegate may introduce a motion for a moderated caucus, which is a less formal debate format to debate a specific subset of the topic



- No set speaking order; each new speaker is chosen after the previous speaker concludes
- A delegate may not yield her or his time; if delegate finishes early, move to next speaker
- Must have a set topic, duration, and speaking time (which will be voted on)

### **Unmoderated**

#### **Caucus:**

- When the Speakers' List is open, a delegate may introduce a motion for an unmoderated caucus, the least formal debate format
- Delegates may move around the room and speak freely to one another to draft resolutions
- Delegate may not leave the room without permission from the committee director

### **Resolutions**

- The first stage of resolutions are “working papers,” or the first draft of a resolution
  - Working papers, like draft resolutions, require sponsors and signatories
  - Sponsors must submit working papers to the Dias for feedback
  - Committee discusses working papers and subsequently moves to creating draft resolutions
- Draft resolutions should be improved and edited versions of working papers
  - Like working papers, they will be assigned numbers based on the order in which they were received by the Dias
- When a working paper is ready to be introduced as a draft resolution, one of its sponsors may move to introduce a new draft resolution
  - This motion is not voted on, but instead is at the discretion of the Dais
  - At that point, the committee will be given time to read the resolutions
  - Then the sponsors will explain it and answer questions in a Q&A session
  - The Dias chooses the allotted time for each activity
- If delegates wish to improve a draft resolution, they may pass an amendment
  - Amendments must first be written down with a sponsor and signatories
  - If all sponsors of the draft resolution agree that the amendment should be added, it is considered a “friendly amendment,” meaning it can be added without debate



- If at least one sponsor does not agree with the amendment, it is considered an “unfriendly amendment” and needs support from a majority of the committee
- After debate, delegates may move to enter voting procedure
  - When entering voting procedure, four delegates can speak, two in favor and two against
  - If the motion passes, doors are closed and no delegates may enter or exit the room until all voting has been completed
- Amendments are voted on first
  - Each amendment is read, with one or two speakers for and against, and then voted upon
- During voting procedure, delegates may move to ask for each country’s vote individually (“roll-call vote”) or to vote on different parts or clauses of the resolution instead of all at once by dividing the question
  - Delegates may not pass two draft resolutions that have conflicting clauses
  - Once a draft resolution passes, it becomes a Resolution

### **Points and Motions:**

- Points and motions are tools for delegates to ask questions about committee and its proceedings, rather than the content of debate
  - Motions change what the committee is *doing* and generally require a *vote*
  - Points do not require a vote
- Delegates may only introduce motions while the Speakers’ List is open and between speakers
  - When motions require a vote, the vote may be either substantive or procedural
  - Some votes require a two-thirds majority to pass, while other require a simple majority.
- Points may be raised during caucuses, and some points may be used to interrupt a speaker
- There are four common points, as follow:
  - 1) Point of Inquiry - used to ask a question about parliamentary procedure
  - 2) Point of Order - used when a delegate believes the Dias has made a procedural error
  - 3) Point of Personal Privilege - used to express concerns about comfort such as the temperature of the room or the ability to hear a speaker



- 4) Point of Information - used to ask a clarifying question about the content of a speech or statement (only during the speakers list)
- Only a point of order and a point of personal privilege may be used to interrupt a speaker

### **Writing a Resolution:**

- Definition: A resolution is one very long sentence that describes how a committee will address the topic they've discussed. Resolutions include two types of clauses, called preambulatory clauses and operative clauses.

### **Preambulatory Clauses**

- Preambulatory clauses set up the *context* of a resolution
  - They do not **do** anything; they serve to justify the actions taken later on in the resolution
  - Not numbered and it ends in a comma rather than a semicolon
  - The Preambulatory phrase is italicized, and calls for no specific action from countries

### **Operative Clauses**

- Operative clauses are the *main substance* of a resolution
  - These are the clauses that *actually do something* (calls for one specific action)
  - Clause is numbered, operative phrase is underlined, and ends with a semicolon
  - Only the last clause in a resolution should end with a period
  - Sub-clauses are indicated with a lowercase letter, and sub-sub clauses are indicated with lowercase roman numerals
  - There are no underlined words in sub or sub-sub clauses
  - Please note: most UN committees cannot call for binding action (only recommendations)
    - Words like “requires,” “forces,” and “obligates” may not be used in operative clauses except for in committees that may pass binding resolutions, such as the UN Security Council



## Sponsors and Signatories

- Draft resolutions and working papers must have a certain amounts of sponsors and signatories
  - Sponsors are delegates who wrote the working paper, or whose ideas are substantially represented in the paper
  - Signatories are delegates who would like to see the working paper debated
    - Signatories need not agree with the content of the resolution they are signing, they must only agree that it is worthy of discussion
  - Sponsors count towards the total number of signatories

## Sample Resolution

Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

Nations Topic: Emergency Preparedness

Sponsors: Angola, Malaysia Signatories: France, Myanmar, Mongolia, Japan, Russia, Qatar, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Malawi, Canada, Ukraine, Argentina, Uganda, Brazil, Turkmenistan, Peru, Burundi

*Noting* that national food stockpiles are at their lowest levels since 2042, *Deeply saddened* by the recent famine in Germany that claimed thousands of lives, *Reaffirming* our international commitment to food security,

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1. Recommends that all member states stockpile sufficient food to last for one year in

the event of a catastrophic crop failure, a. Emphasizing foodstuffs that do not spoil easily, such as:

- i. Grains, ii. Canned foods, and iii. Other dried foods, and b. Storing these foodstuffs in a physically secure location to reduce the risk of



destruction as a result of a natural disaster or an act of war; 2. Encourages the establishment of international emergency food transport routes that can be mobilized to carry food across borders within 48 hours; 3. Proclaims June 14th to be International Food Security Awareness day.