

Baldwin School of  
Puerto Rico

**BWUN**  
BullMUN IX

April 17-18, 2020



Dear members of *La Federación de las Naciones Unidas de Puerto Rico* and other guests:

It is with great pleasure that the Baldwin School of Puerto Rico Model United Nations program invites you to BullMUN IX. The Baldwin Model United Nations Club is excited to host this year's last Federación conference. We aspire to create an environment where delegates can develop creative and thought-provoking ideas, as well as display their incredible talents in problem solving and diplomacy. It is our hope that these dynamic committees will not only allow students to express their ideas, but also the cooperation and communication skills necessary to develop well rounded delegates. We encourage club leaders to disseminate this invitation amongst their members.

BullMUN IX will take place **Friday, April 17, and Saturday, April 18, 2019 at the Baldwin School of Puerto Rico**. BullMUN IX will host six different committees covering political, social, economic, historical, and international subjects. We hope that our guests enjoy debating, discussing, and proposing viable solutions within their respective committees. While BullMUN IX will be a fully bilingual competition, we expect delegates to follow the behavior and format used in international competitions traditionally employed in *La Federación*.

The **cost** per delegation in BullMUN IX will be \$20, or **\$10 per delegate**. Note that **this payment will not include lunch on Saturday afternoon**. We must also mention that no delegate will be allowed to leave campus for lunch under any circumstances. Additionally, in our continued commitment to the environment, we encourage delegates to bring water bottles and fill these up in the multiple filtered water fountains found throughout our campus, seeing as Baldwin is a plastic water bottle free campus.

It is our sincere wish that delegates enjoy the competition and overall experience. We desire to see delegates blossom on our grounds, and we bid you the best of luck in our competition. Feel free to contact any of the undersigned with inconveniences or discrepancies. We eagerly anticipate your participation!

Warm regards,

Ana Beatriz Soto-Sugden  
Secretary General

Hailey Goldberg  
Under-Secretary General

Erin Moran-Mercado  
Moderator

# Organization Team for BullMUN IX

Erin Moran: Club Moderator  
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Ana Beatriz Soto-Sugden: Club President and Secretary General  
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Hailey Goldberg: Club Vice President and Under-Secretary General  
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Yael Berezdivin: Honorary Member  
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## Important Dates

Dias Meeting: February 25, 2020 at 3:30 pm in Room 8  
Committee Briefing and Delegation Distribution: March 23, 2020  
Last day for school to submit their delegate lists: March 31, 2020  
Extra Delegations: April 6, 2020

# Itinerary

## **Friday, April 17, 2016**

3:00-4:00 PM: Registration

4:00-4:30 PM: Opening Ceremonies

4:30-7:00 PM: Committee Session 1

## **Saturday, April 18, 2020**

8:00AM-8:30AM: Breakfast in the Courtyard

8:30AM-11:30PM: Committee Session II

11:30PM-1:30PM: Lunch\*

1:30PM-4:00PM: Committee Session III

4:00PM-5:00PM: Counting of points/Assembly

5:00PM-6:00PM: Closing Ceremony

\*Lunch will be staggered. A specific lunch schedule will be provided closer to the beginning of BullMUN IX.

### **Please note that:**

- I. Registration will be held at the entrance of the VPAC (Visual and Performing Arts Center), along with the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.
- II. No food or drink will be permitted inside the VPAC.
- III. Classrooms will open at 8AM, half an hour before Committee Session II begins.

# Delegate Expectations and Code of Conduct

Our goal is to ensure that all people connected with the school, experience our community as a place where people can safely express opinions, and even disagree, while still holding others in the highest respect. For this reason, we expect everyone on campus to abide by the following:

1. Civility Policy
  - a. Attentive Listening
  - b. Appreciations/No Put Downs and mutual respect
  - c. The Right to Pass /The Right to Participate
  - d. Take care of each other
  - e. Take care of the Baldwin school campus
2. Baldwin School of Puerto Rico is a non-smoking campus and as such, smoking will not be permitted.
3. Please be cognizant that Baldwin is a green campus and littering is unacceptable.
4. We would appreciate all participating schools sending us a list of the delegates and delegations they will represent in each committee prior to the competition date. The lists should be sent no later than **March 31, 2020**.
5. All delegates are expected to dress in *western business attire* at all times during the competition. It will be strictly enforced. We also encourage delegates to bring umbrellas in case of rain, as it is difficult to travel on rainy days in our open campus.
  - a. Gentlemen are required to wear a suit and tie with dress shoes.
  - b. Ladies may wear slacks or skirts, which must be of knee length. Strapless tops or those with spaghetti straps are not permitted and ladies must wear a cardigan or jacket. Tops that are too revealing are also prohibited.
  - c. Delegates should be mindful of avoiding graphic tees or accessories that may be considered inappropriate or disparaging to other cultures.
  - d. The use of tennis shoes, flip-flops, shorts and denim is strictly prohibited.
  - e. Violations of the dress code will result in the deduction of diplomacy points.

## Committee Descriptions

### **Junior Committee: Arab League: Migration and Statelessness in the MENA region (*The State of Statelessness*)**

Due to the multitude of conflicts in the Middle East in recent history, the region has become the site of mass forced migration, which has created a large population of stateless persons in the region. Lacking legal documents, these groups have no access to healthcare or education and have limited mobility.<sup>1</sup> The Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA) region host almost 40% of the total estimated displaced people in the world.<sup>2</sup> This places a social and economic burden on the region, which is only aggravated by constant war and political unrest.

Most displaced people remain within the MENA region. Some of these are refugees, which are people who were forced out of their home country while others are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who have been forced out of their homes but remain within their home country.<sup>3</sup> International aid has mitigated very little of the effects of this, with most refugees and IDPs living in very poor conditions.

This committee will focus on mitigating the effects of the more recent crises that have prompted statelessness: the 2003 invasion of Iraq, the Syrian Civil War that began in 2011, the humanitarian crisis in Yemen and the Civil War in Libya. Delegates will have to consider the issue of sovereignty and the role of international actors in the mitigation of this issue as well as the threat to security that this high number of stateless people presents. The goal of this committee will be to come up with solutions that ameliorate the present situation while bearing in mind the political implications that each will have on the local governments and people.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Ending Statelessness." UNHCR. Accessed February 6, 2020. <https://www.unhcr.org/ending-statelessness.html>.

<sup>2</sup> IOM Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa. "Migration to, from and in the Middle East and North Africa1 Data snapshot." International Organization for Migration. Accessed February 6, 2020. [https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/mena/Migration-in-the-Middle-East-and-North-Africa\\_Data%20Sheet\\_August2016.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/mena/Migration-in-the-Middle-East-and-North-Africa_Data%20Sheet_August2016.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> "Global Trends - Forced Displacement in 2018 - UNHCR." UNHCR Global Trends 2018. Accessed February 6, 2020. <https://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2018/>.

## **Historic Committee: *Spanish Civil War***

Between 1931 and 1936, Spain became politically polarized. On one side, are the Nationalists, composed mainly of Roman Catholics, as well as military officials, landowners, and businessmen.<sup>4</sup> The Nationalists vouch to return to the ultra-Catholic monarchy that had long prevailed. On the other side, are the Republicans, who are urban workers and agricultural laborers. They support the established government of the Second Spanish Republic.<sup>5</sup> Politically, these ideological differences have been manifested through parties such as the Fascist-oriented Falange and the militant anarchists. Therefore, the roots of this conflict are Spanish in nature, relating to the particular divisions that developed in the country by the early twentieth century.<sup>6</sup>

The civil war officially commenced in July of 1936, when General Franco assumed control of the military, seized control of Spanish Morocco, and crossed over into the mainland of Spain to overthrow the government.<sup>7</sup> Since then, Franco has remained in power and tensions have continued to strengthen. Hitler and Mussolini have expressed their support for the Nationalists, whereas Stalin for the Republicans.<sup>8</sup> Hence, the conflict has already reached the attention of the international community.

The committee will take place in the days following the siege of Madrid by the Nationalists forces in 1937. Delegates will be representing different individuals involved in the conflict in one way or another. They will be tasked with both responding to the current situation at hand, as well as preventing the conflict from escalating any further. Understanding if and how to promote security and general welfare in Spanish cities will be the overarching topic of debate.

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<sup>4</sup> Smith, David. *Causes and Effects of 20th Century Wars*. 2015.

<sup>5</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> Editors, History.com. "Spanish Civil War Breaks out." HISTORY. Last modified July 28, 2019.

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/spanish-civil-war-breaks-out>.

<sup>7</sup> Feature History. "Feature History - Spanish Civil War." YouTube. March 12, 2017.

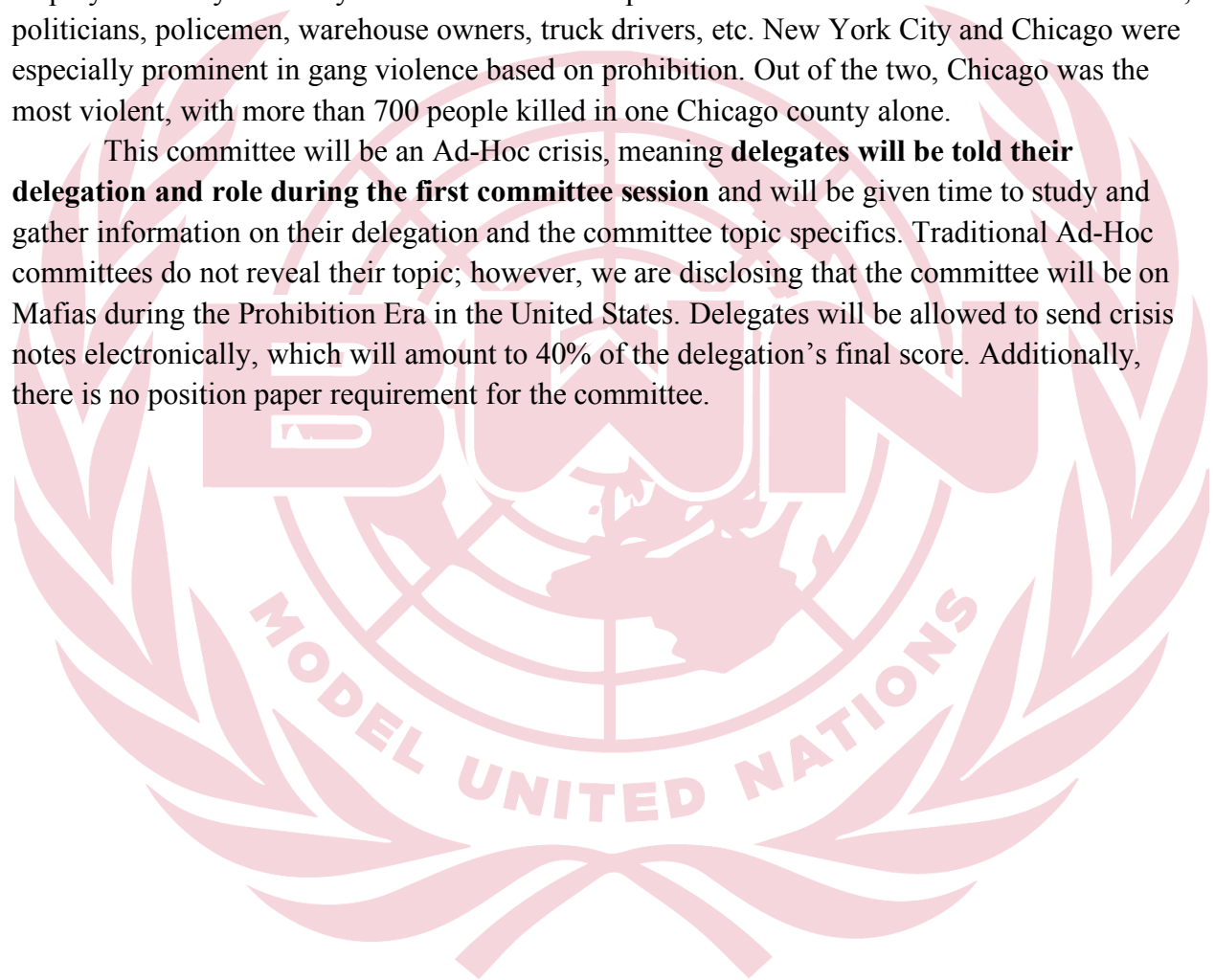
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=05\\_tghbhlfM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=05_tghbhlfM).

<sup>8</sup> The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Spanish Civil War." Encyclopedia Britannica. Last modified January 3, 2020. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Spanish-Civil-War>.

### **Crisis Committee: *During prohibition mafia (Ad-Hoc)***

On January 16, 1919, the Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition) was passed at the federal level, with businesses like breweries and bars given one calendar year to close down. In 1920, national prohibition was put into effect, and with it came the rise of organized crime, a never-before-seen illegal business strategy. This black market is the result of the downfall of a complete corporate structure based on the buying and selling of alcohol and alcoholic beverages. Mobs and gangs had enough power to pay expensive bribes and to hire however many employees of any kind they saw fit in order to keep their business afloat. This included workers, politicians, policemen, warehouse owners, truck drivers, etc. New York City and Chicago were especially prominent in gang violence based on prohibition. Out of the two, Chicago was the most violent, with more than 700 people killed in one Chicago county alone.

This committee will be an Ad-Hoc crisis, meaning **delegates will be told their delegation and role during the first committee session** and will be given time to study and gather information on their delegation and the committee topic specifics. Traditional Ad-Hoc committees do not reveal their topic; however, we are disclosing that the committee will be on Mafias during the Prohibition Era in the United States. Delegates will be allowed to send crisis notes electronically, which will amount to 40% of the delegation's final score. Additionally, there is no position paper requirement for the committee.





## **Puerto Rico Committee: *Post Earthquake Recovery***

On January 6th, a 6.4 earthquake shook the southern part of Puerto Rico, plunging the entirety of the island into a chaotic state. Throughout the following weeks, hundreds of replicas arising from this earthquake have continued to hit, causing major damage to essential pieces of infrastructure, and mass hysteria among the thousands who have lost their homes. The mental health of inhabitants in the southern part of the island is one of the prime issues that must be attended, with an overwhelming majority of the people who live in shacks, hills, or even their cars being mentally unstable. In a community called *Barrio Barinas* in the Lima sector of Yauco, located in the proximity of the center of seismic activity, inhabitants are sleeping in the yards of their homes in fear of replica waves from the earthquakes.<sup>9</sup>

Fortunately, the Puerto Rican people have taken strong initiative and provided large amounts of short-term relief to stabilize the situation. However, this natural catastrophe shed light on an overwhelming amount of long-term problems that the government needs to address to ensure the economic and humanitarian recovery of the U.S. Territory. The electrical grid powered by the Puerto Rico Electric Power Company (PREPA) collapsed yet again, proving to still be extremely debilitated and a major liability two years after Hurricane Maria hit. The public education system suffered substantial structural damages, a major hit to an already financially weakened institution, with schools such as La Escuela Agripina Seda collapsing completely.<sup>10</sup> Evidently, this natural catastrophe will have long lasting impacts on Puerto Rico's fiscal situation, influencing the government and fiscal board's respective plans for economic recovery. This committee will mention some short-term recovery efforts, but will direct the majority of its focus towards addressing the issues involved with the island's long term recovery.

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<sup>9</sup> *El Nuevo Día*. "Atender la salud mental es vital para superar la crisis." January 20, 2020.

<sup>10</sup> "Colapsa Escuela En Guánica." *Primera Hora*. Last modified January 7, 2020.

<https://www.primerahora.com/noticias/puerto-rico/notas/colapsa-escuela-en-guanica>

## **Economic Committee: *Russian Economic Crisis 2014***

In 2014, Russia annexed Crimea, instigating a violent conflict that to this day remains unresolved. A combination of this illegal involvement, falling oil prices, and interests centered in the U.S. market at the time led NATO affiliated nations to impose economic sanctions on Russia that are estimated to have cost Russia \$26.7 billion USD in 2014 alone.<sup>11</sup> This combination of factors caused the Russian ruble to be devalued, and many citizens resorted to purchasing capital to reduce their currency risk.<sup>12</sup> Restrictions were also imposed on the regions annexed by Russia (Crimea and Sevastopol); these include tourism bans, import and export bans, and investing bans. The European Union prohibited the buying or selling of new bonds, equities, similar financial deals with major Russian banks, energy corporations, and defense companies.<sup>13</sup> These factors all contributed to the devaluing of the ruble and the beginning of an economic crisis in the region from 2014-2015.

This committee will take place during 2014, allowing delegates to assume the roles of Russian leaders at the time and propose solutions to the national crisis at hand, while still protecting their interests abroad. As leaders of Russia, delegates need to consider the impact of the sanctions on an economic and political level, as well as noting the response the government must have and the role Crimea's illegal annexation plays in the crisis.

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<sup>11</sup> Justin Kuepper, "What Caused the Russian Financial Crisis of 2014 and 2015," *The Balance*, last modified June 25, 2019, accessed February 3, 2020, <https://www.thebalance.com/what-caused-the-russian-financial-crisis-of-2014-and-2015-1979012>.

<sup>12</sup> Angela Monaghan, "Russia's economic crisis: five key charts," *The Guardian*, last modified December 17, 2014, accessed February 3, 2020, <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2014/dec/17/russias-economic-crisis-five-key-charts>.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

## General Assembly: Climate Change & Tourism

"Climate change can be understood as all forms of climatic inconstancy, regardless of its statistical nature or physical causes." <sup>14</sup> Thus, it impacts not only biodiversity but the economic stability of nations. Tourism is an economic sector that is both affected by climate change and contributes to it. "The data released by the World Tourism Organization (2008) revealed CO2 emissions in three tourism sectors: transportation, accommodation, and leisure tourist activities." According to this data, the emissions generated by tourism in these three sectors represent 4.9% of global GHG emissions. Thus, to mitigate the negative effects, the concept of sustainable tourism has emerged. <sup>15</sup>

Furthermore, natural disasters and changes in climate affect the influx of tourists in certain areas as it motivates tourist flows and trends. Climate change has consequently affected many tourist destinations where extreme events of drought, storm, rain, hurricanes, and more have become much more common. As a result, many regions and global communities have suffered a loss of tourism, a large portion of the economic income. Moreover, tourism segments exposed to extreme weather conditions may also be affected by climate change because of impacts on infrastructure, and the need for emergency preparedness measures, maintenance costs, and the possible disrupting of commercial activity. <sup>16</sup> Consequently, in such conditions, the "profitability and viability of tourist destinations are partially influenced by the climate. <sup>17</sup>" For example, increased global temperatures may shorten winter, and thus shorten the tourism season of ski resorts. <sup>18</sup>

This committee will focus on both the effects of climate change on tourism, and the impact tourism has had on climate change. Delegates will need to come up with creative, feasible, and sustainable solutions to maintain and foster the tourism sector of the economy.

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<sup>14</sup>SANTOS, MJZ dos. "Mudanças climáticas e o planejamento agrícola." SANT'ANNA NETO, L.; ZAVATINI, AJ Viabilidade e mudanças climáticas: implicações ambientais e socioeconômicas. Maringá: Eduem (2000): 65-80.

<sup>15</sup>Paulo, São. "Tourism under climate change scenarios: impacts, possibilities, and challenges." Revista Brasileira de Pesquisa em Turismo 12, no. 3 (December 2018). [http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S1982-61252018000300001](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1982-61252018000300001).

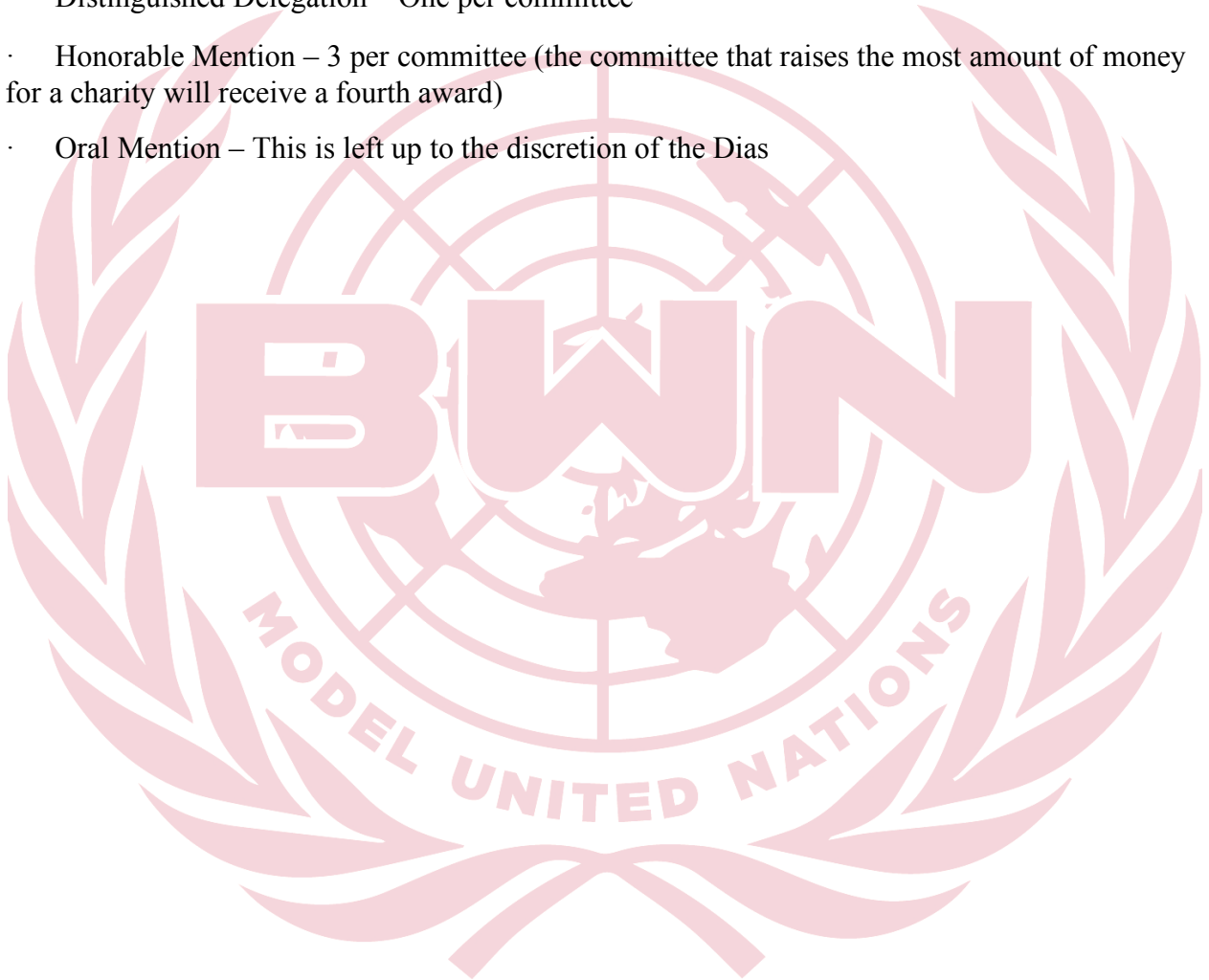
<sup>16</sup> Scott, D.; Gossling, S.; Hall, M. (2012). <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/wcc.165>

<sup>17</sup>UNWTO. UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2007 Edition. 2007. <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/abs/10.18111/9789284413539>.

<sup>18</sup> Scott, D.; Gossling, S.; Hall, M. (2012). <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/wcc.165>

## Awards

- Best Delegation – One per committee
- Outstanding Delegation – One per committee
- Distinguished Delegation – One per committee
- Honorable Mention – 3 per committee (the committee that raises the most amount of money for a charity will receive a fourth award)
- Oral Mention – This is left up to the discretion of the Dias

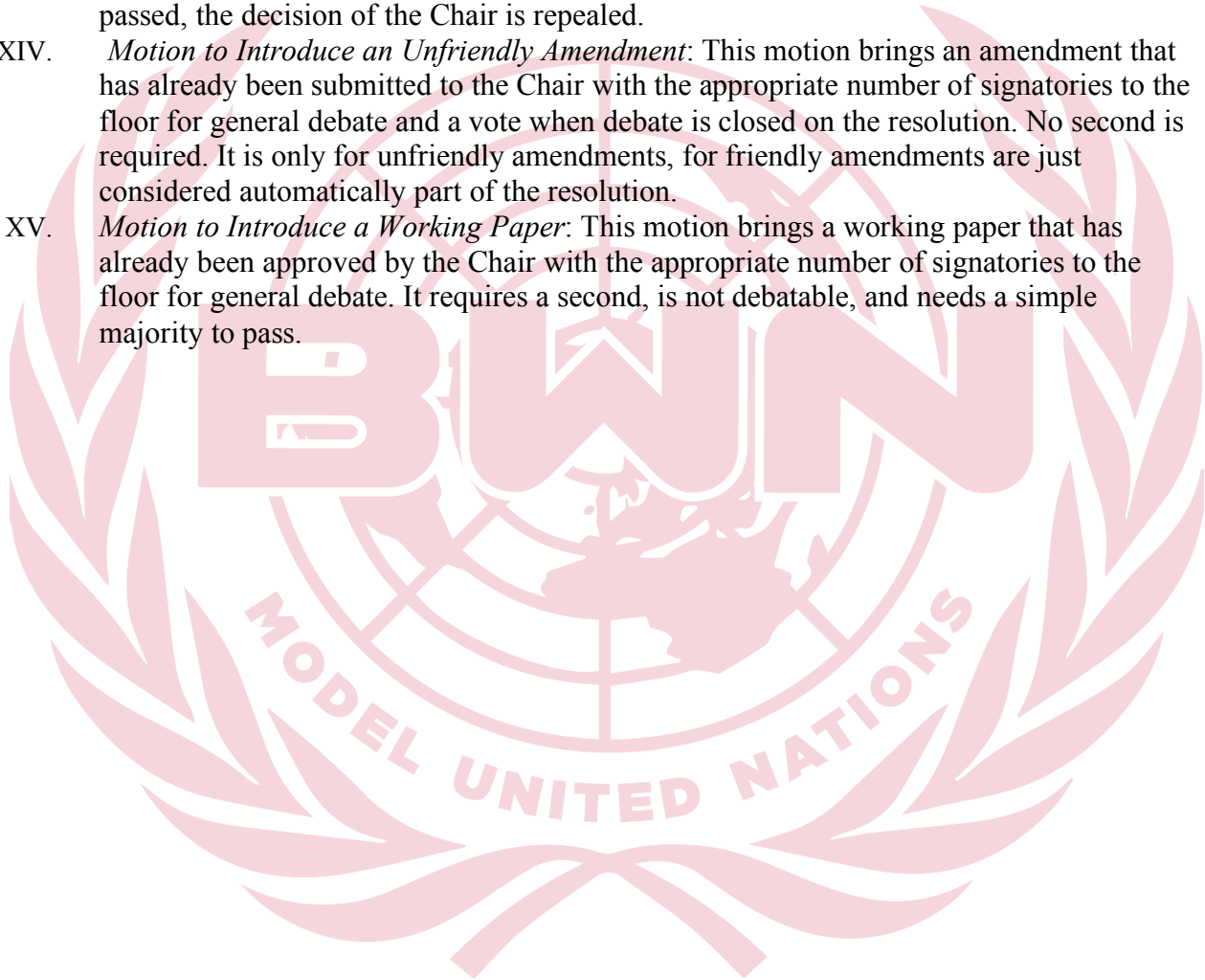


# Rules of Parliamentary Procedure

- I. *Point of Order*: This point may be raised when you feel that a delegate or the Chair is not abiding by correct parliamentary procedure (as laid out for the conference). A point of order is allowed to interrupt the speaker
- II. *Point of Personal Privilege*: This point is used to indicate personal discomforts or impediments to debate. It may be raised during the debate if, for example, you cannot hear the speaker or feel uncomfortably hot or cold. This point is allowed to interrupt a speaker, but may not refer to the content of any speech or working paper.
- III. *Point of Inquiry*: This point may be raised after a speaker yields to questions. It is used to ask a question of the speaker relating to the speech just given. It may also be used to ask the chair a question regarding parliamentary procedure during a normal session.
- IV. *Motion to Open Debate*: This is the first motion of the conference and is made to move into formal debate and open the primary speakers list. If there are multiple topics on the agenda, the body will first debate on the order they are to be discussed until there is a motion to set the agenda. All delegates wishing to be added to the speakers list should raise their placards at the request of the chair or send a note to the dais. Speaking time during debate may be limited with a Motion to Limit Debate (see below).
- V. *Motion to Set the Agenda*: This motion is made with a specific topic mentioned to be debated first and the other second. Two speakers for, two against, and requires a simple majority to pass,
- VI. *Motion to Adjourn the Session*: This motion adjourns the committee sessions for good. It will only be entertained by the chair at the end of the last committee session. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass.
- VII. *Motion to Suspend the Meeting*: This motion suspends the body between sessions. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass.
- VIII. *Motion to Enter Unmoderated Caucus*: This motion temporarily suspends the meeting for a specified amount of time. Use it to create resolutions, talk to other delegates, or anything else you may need to do. It requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass.
- IX. *Motion to Enter Moderated Caucus*: This motion brings the body into a moderated debate on the issue on the floor for a specified amount of time. The moderating officer will then recognize speakers for a specified amount of time, who cannot yield to anyone but the Chair at the end of their speech. This motion requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass. This motion may not be made once debate has been closed.
- X. *Motion to Table the Topic*: This motion tables a topic (ending debate on the topic) until it is reopened with a Motion to Reconsider. This motion requires a second, is debatable (two speeches in favor and two against), and needs a two-thirds majority to pass.
- XI. *Motion to Divide the Question*: This motion may be made to request that the resolution be divided in a manner specified by the motioner (it can be by every other letter, by prime numbers, or even by every ten words). These clauses will then be voted on individually. This motion requires a second, is debatable (2 speeches pro/2 con), and needs a simple

majority to pass. If the motion passes, the body then votes on the operative clauses as they were divided out. If an operative clause fails to receive a majority vote, it is left out of the resolution.

- XII. *Motion for a Roll Call Vote*: This motion requests that the Chair conduct a roll-call vote on the resolution. This motion only requires a second to be accepted.
- XIII. *Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair*: This motion appeals a decision of the Chair to the body. This motion requires the consent of the Chair and may be deemed out of order. If accepted by the Chair, the Chair and the Delegate shall each be given one minute to present their argument to the body. This motion needs a simple majority to pass. If passed, the decision of the Chair is repealed.
- XIV. *Motion to Introduce an Unfriendly Amendment*: This motion brings an amendment that has already been submitted to the Chair with the appropriate number of signatories to the floor for general debate and a vote when debate is closed on the resolution. No second is required. It is only for unfriendly amendments, for friendly amendments are just considered automatically part of the resolution.
- XV. *Motion to Introduce a Working Paper*: This motion brings a working paper that has already been approved by the Chair with the appropriate number of signatories to the floor for general debate. It requires a second, is not debatable, and needs a simple majority to pass.



# Clauses

## I. Preambulatory Clauses:

A. The Preambulatory Clauses will state the issue the resolution will discuss as well as it will explain in detail everything that regards the issue. These clauses will be the basis of the information involving your chosen topic. Whatever there is to know about the issue should be stated in the Preambulatory part of the resolution. Obviously, your resolution will contain the information that will support your country and your point of view. These include:

- References to the UN Charter
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion
- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

B. Preambulatory clauses will always start with words known as Preambulatory Phrases that will be underlined. They always end in a comma.

EXAMPLE: (1) Taking into consideration that the Bushehr Power Plant is not in compliance with the NPT (2) recommending and has been undergoing further,

### SAMPLE Preambulatory Clauses:

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring		Realizing

Deeply concerned	Guided by	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having adopted	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having considered further	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having devoted attention	Taking into account
Desiring	Having examined	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having heard	Taking note
	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

## II. Operative Clauses

A. Operative clauses are different than Preambulatory clauses because they are not presenting the issue: on the other hand, they present the solutions and actions that must be done to solve the problem. Operative clauses define the steps that the committee will decide upon, and they can therefore involve sub-clauses to become more specific.

B. Operative Clauses will start with Operative phrases and they will also be underlined, on the other hand these clauses will end with semicolons (the last one in the entire resolution will end with a period), and they will be numbered by the clause (block of words.)

### SAMPLE OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds



Declares accordingly

Endorses

Requests

Deplores

Expresses its appreciation

Solemnly affirms

Designates

Expresses its hope

Strongly condemns

Draws the attention

Further invites

Supports

Emphasizes

Further proclaims

Takes note of

Further reminds

Transmits

Trusts



# DRAFT RESOLUTION FORMAT

## **General Assembly (Body Name)**

Third Committee (Committee Name, No Abbreviations)

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

The General Assembly (name of the organ),

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period.]**

# Crisis Information

## Crisis Committee Format

Crisis committees tend to run somewhat differently from a traditional committee. Crisis committees are not nearly as regulated by parliamentary procedure as GAs and ECOSOCs, and the process of these committees are often contingent on the crisis situations confronting the committee. Below is a rough outline of how crisis committees often proceed:

Opening speeches and opening moderated caucuses become opportunities for the delegates to convey their goals for the committee's general direction, and are opportunities for delegates to convey their knowledge of the topic, speech-giving capabilities, or leadership presence to the committee.

After some early preliminary debate, a crisis update is introduced to committee. Debate quickly becomes more substantive, as delegates will often seek a moderated caucus to discuss possible solutions to the crisis at hand. During such caucuses, delegates may write and submit directives, or the action the committee will collectively take to answer the crisis. Delegates can also motion for an unmoderated caucus to collaboratively craft directives. Once directives are submitted, the committee may seek a moderated caucus to discuss each directive or an unmoderated caucus to consolidate and merge similar directives (often at the behest of the chair), or a variant of a moderated caucus to expedite the discussion process.

Once debate concludes, delegates will motion to vote on the directives on the table. Often times, Chairs will allow the sponsor of each directive to read or briefly summarize it. Once the votes are taken, the process essentially repeats itself, though as committee progresses the crises often become more dire and require faster responses from committee.

Because Crisis committees evolve largely based on the actions of delegates or the crisis generated by the Crisis staff, the debate process can take on numerous variants. Hopefully, you have a clearer picture of how crisis committees generally evolve over the course of the conference.<sup>19</sup>

## Crisis Notes

Crisis notes are notes sent to the crisis staff on behalf of the delegate in an attempt to undertake a unilateral action. A delegate can use these notes to either generate new scenarios for the committee, or to alter the dynamics of the "crisis world" in order to increase one's leverage in the room or to solve the crisis scenario on their own. Delegates must be careful to undertake action that is within the purview of their character's portfolio powers, or the actions and powers available to a delegate based on their position. For example, the US Secretary of Defense cannot unilaterally alter interest rates; rather, he can SUGGEST to the committee to undertake this action. However, the Secretary of Defense could undertake actions that involve the Pentagon, the

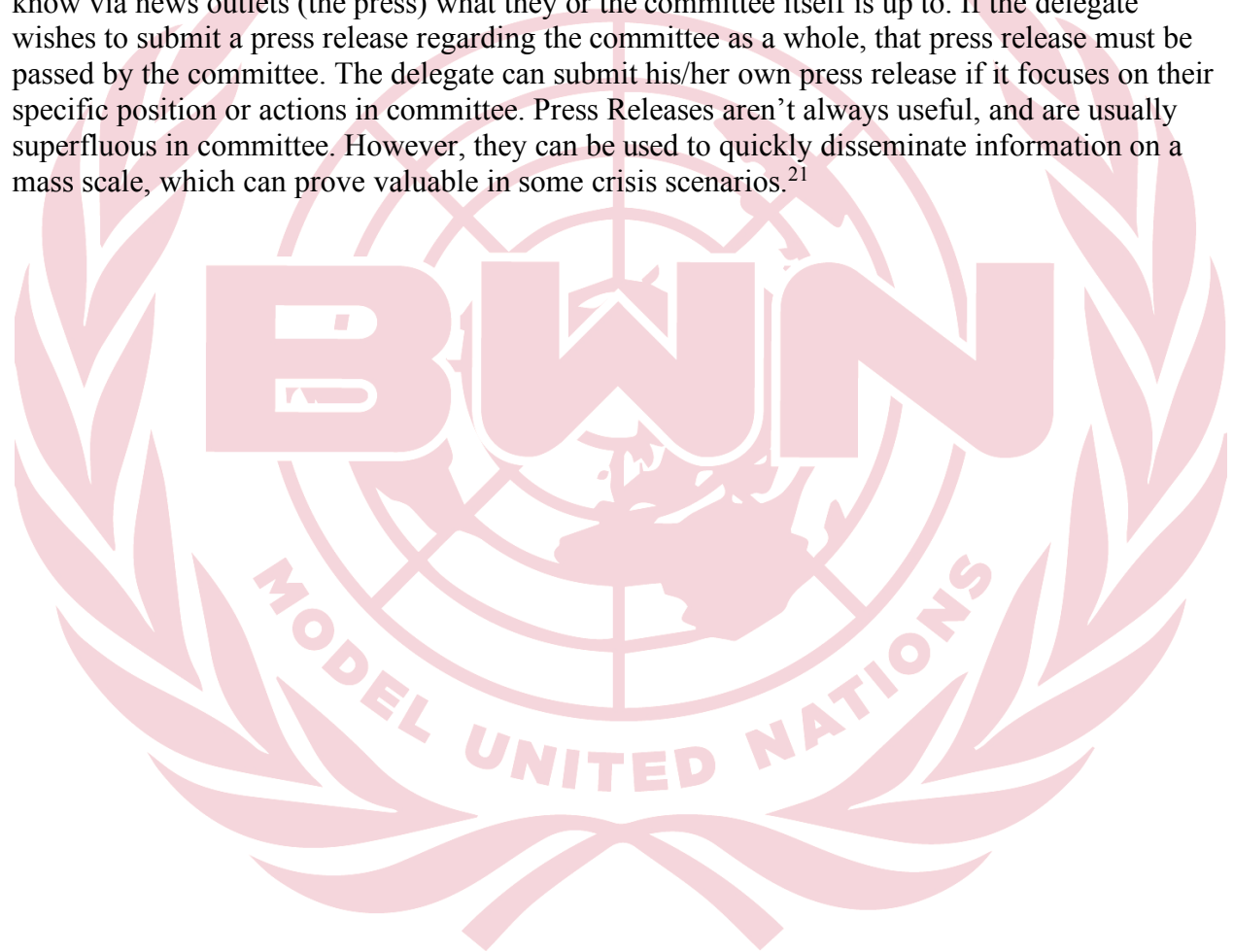
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<sup>19</sup> NAIMUN 54 Delegate Guide

institution he controls.<sup>20</sup>

## Communiqués and Press Releases

Communiqués are the means by which delegates can communicate with entities that do not exist inside the committee room itself. For example, if the US Ambassador to the UN were sitting in a White House meeting (committee) and wanted to reach out to the Ambassador of Israel, he/she could do so by sending the “Israeli Ambassador” a communiqué. Those outside entities are controlled and played by the Crisis Staff. Communiqués are excellent ways to set up meetings outside the room. Press Releases, meanwhile, are the means by which delegates can let the world know via news outlets (the press) what they or the committee itself is up to. If the delegate wishes to submit a press release regarding the committee as a whole, that press release must be passed by the committee. The delegate can submit his/her own press release if it focuses on their specific position or actions in committee. Press Releases aren’t always useful, and are usually superfluous in committee. However, they can be used to quickly disseminate information on a mass scale, which can prove valuable in some crisis scenarios.<sup>21</sup>



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<sup>20</sup> NAIMUN 54, Delegate Guide

<sup>21</sup> *ibid.*