



Delegate Handbook

SIMUN XVI

November 4th, 2017

Welcome to SIMUN XVI!

“Character-Driven Diplomacy”

Conference Schedule

8:15-8:45 Delegate Arrival & Registration

9:00-9:45 Opening Ceremonies – Gentile Gym

9:45-Lunch Committee Session 1

12:00-12:30 Lunch 1 – DISEC, EU, JCC Star Wars Committees, British House of Commons, UNICEF, COP21, ASEAN

12:20-12:50 Lunch 2 – SOCHUM, UN Human Rights, UNHCR, SPECPOL, Security Council, Political Security 1962, Russian Cabinet, Caesar’s War Room, OAS

12:35-1:05 Lunch 3 – U.S. Senate, WHO, UNODC, UNEP, JCC Spanish and Aztec Empire Committees, Chinese Politburo, UNCAP DEV, Illinois GA

12:50-1:20 Lunch 4 – UNOOSA, Chicago City Council, AD HOC, ECOSOC

Post-Lunch-4:15 Committee Session 2

4:15- 5:00 Closing Ceremony, Gentile Gym

Secretary General: Adam Himes

Committee Rooms

Standard Committees

ASEAN	344
COP 21	222
DISEC	McLaughlin Room (Ground Floor)
ECOSOC	253
European Union	342
Illinois GA	255
Security Council	345
SOCHUM	Foglia Library (4th Floor)
SPECPOL	156
UN Capital Development Fund	158
UNEP	153
UNHCR	240
UNHRC	254
UNICEF	145
UNODC	151
UNOOSA	258
US Senate	241-243
OAS	330
WHO	Brunswick Room (4th Floor)

Crisis Committees and Cabinets

AD HOC	455
Caesar's War Room	146 (Snite Room)
Chicago City Council	340
Chinese Politburo: 1969	213
Russian Cabinet	211

Historical Committees

1962 POLISEC	154
1982 British House of Commons	155

Joint Crisis Committees

JCC: Aztec Empire	464
JCC: Spanish Empire	463
JCC: Star Wars Rebels	460
JCC: Star Wars Imperials	462

Secretary General: Adam Himes

Staff

Committee Staff:

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Chair: Shea Kinander

VC: Krystal Rodriguez

COP 21

Chair: Will Brodlo

VC: Maddie Flynn

PO: Isabella Rosinia

Disarmament and International Security Committee

Chair: Konstantine Morakalis

VC: Aeneas Hines

VC: Sofiya Vilchynska

PO: Katy Hand

Economic and Social Committee

Chair: Olivia DiMonte

VC: Jordan Smith-Berry

PO: Mary Jane Hull

European Union

Chair: Juliet Welsh

VC: Cristina Rinella

Illinois General Assembly

Chair: Nick Ziebert

VC: Natalya Vasylyk

Organization of American States

Chair: Lindsey Zver

VC: Joaquin Benavidez

Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Chair: Nora Hayes

VC: Michael Preston

United Nations Capital Development Fund

Chair: Annie Austin

VC: Maya Goyal

United Nations Environmental Program

Chair: Julia Pangan

VC: Jack Lannon

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Chair: Pearson Love

VC: Sachin Medler

United Nations Human Rights Council

Chair: Rose Benas

VC: Max Tiemann

United Nations Children's Fund

Chair: Caroline VanDam

VC: Michael Crannell

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Chair: Jack Nash

VC: Darci Johnson

United Nations Office on Outer Space Affairs

Chair: Jake Gillis

VC: Deirdre Flanagan

United States Senate

Chair: Tivas Gupta

VC: Sean McCleary

PO: Anthony Karlos

World Health Organization

Chair: Ben Waverley

VC: Jason Kinander

1962 Political Security Council

Chair: Serena White

VC: Jonathan Ortega

1982 British House of Commons

Chair: Patrick Milito

VC: Keenan Troy

PO: Brittney Mensah

Ad-Hoc

Chair: Delaney Coyne

VC: Eleanor Westerbeck

Caesar's War Room

Chair: Don Harmon

VC: Bryce Leggett

PO: Matilda Scheftel

Chicago City Council

Chair: Elizabeth Marinescu

VC: Jackie McShan

1969 Chinese Politburo

Chair: Adam Chu

VC: Walt Fiewieger

Russian Cabinet

Chair: Cole Hopkins

VC: Joaquin Benavidez

Security Council

Chair: Olivia Welsh

VC: Michael Pikarski

PO: Max Wink

JCC Star Wars: Rebels

Chair: Maggie Doyle

VC: Britta Vaughn

JCC Star Wars: Imperials

Chair: Chris Mitchell

VC: Colleen McBride

JCC Spanish Expeditions: Spanish Empire

Chair: Tomas Turriff-Ortega

VC: Adam Hidad

JCC Spanish Expeditions: Aztec Empire

Chair: Marc Cordero

VC: Danny Kelly

Simulations Staff:

Undersecretary-General of Simulations:

Katie Goldman

Assistant: G.B. Moynihan

Sebastian Acevedo, Jack Lannon, Jackson Risch, Isabella Rosinia, Adam Kus, Nick Barkidjija, Max Wink, Paul Smith, Jake Davies, Colin Sullivan, Michael Brennan, Kristina Dalton, Ben O'Connor, Jorge Hernandez, Ava Nelligan, Jim Mahony, Itzelle Garza, Julia Wardlow, Justin Borysow, Aidan Evans, Marcin Malysa, Jackson Risch, Devin O'Neill, Danny Garber, Ali Hakim, Sean Kelly, Ryan McManus, Arturo Reyes, Andrew Salbego, Jack Garber, Daniel O'Leary, Luke Penner, Edward Clinton, Lucy Allen, George Barkidjija, Lauren Allegretti, Michel Domenella, Andy Reyes, Nick Sepich, Daniel Solis, Sakthiram S. Kumar, Ronald Ventura, Conner Dalton, Nicole Onyemeziem, Caitlyn McGugan, Luke Ralph

Awards Criteria

SIMUN XVI's award policy centers around recognizing the most well-rounded delegate in the committee. Chairs will award a "Best Delegate" award to the delegate who works effectively with his or her peers, crafts substantive resolutions and directives, and speaks with purpose. Chairs will look unfavorably upon backstabbing, grandstanding, or copying the works of other delegates without due acknowledgement. Additionally, delegates must submit a position paper to be considered for an award.

Awards per Committee:

Best Delegate
Outstanding Delegate
Honorable Mention Delegate(s)

Delegation Awards:

Best Large Delegation (25+ delegates)
Outstanding Large Delegation

Best Small Delegation (<25 delegates)
Outstanding Small Delegation

Position Papers

As implied by its name, a position paper is a written document prepared before a conference outlining your country's position on the topic(s) that will be addressed by the committee. Position papers should be about one page in length, single-spaced with 12 pt. Font. The foundation of all good position papers is good research. It is absolutely imperative that you begin collecting relevant and valuable research as soon as you receive your country assignment, committee, and topic for a conference. Any plagiarism will result in an immediate disqualification from awards consideration.

In writing a position paper, there are three main things you need to be thinking about: the relevant historical background of your country on the topic, what, if anything, your country is doing currently with regards to the topic, and what your country proposes to do in the future (at the conference) to deal with the problem. Please include sources as footnotes. A sample position paper is included below. If you have any questions about position papers or research in general, please do not hesitate to contact your Chairs.

Sample Position Paper

Simon Diplomat
Security Council
Delegation of the People's Republic of China
Saint Ignatius College Prep

Drug Trafficking

Once the People's Republic of China was established, it swiftly began to take measures against the trafficking of opium and other drugs inside its own borders. The Criminal Law of the PRC, as revised in 1997, defined twelve drug-related crimes and attached harsh penalties to them. Provinces also enacted local statutes that supplement this national law. Through strict control and the strong hammer of justice, the PRC has successfully curbed domestic drug production. Today, the Chinese opium trade has been so severely crippled that it is now negligible, and the cultivation of other drugs has been severely hindered as well.

The problem now facing the PRC is the importation of drugs from nearby countries. The PRC recognizes drug-trafficking as an international problem. As such, it is party to United Nations legislation on drug-related crime as well as a number of bilateral and regional agreements with Russia, the United States, Colombia, Japan, and Mexico. Together, these countries collaborate primarily through the exchange of information, assistance in training, and international law enforcement. The most damaging producers of drugs in Asia, however, exist in "The Golden Triangle," the region in which Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos all border one another. In addition to crackdowns, however, the PRC also gives its Asian neighbors aid to develop their agricultural industries, so as to reduce dependency on drugs as a source of income.

The PRC sees the ideal response of the Security Council to drug trafficking in South America and other parts of the world as being three-fold. First, it must establish a network of information sharing between nations through international and regional organizations

such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Criminal Police Organization, and the Organization of American States. Second, the Council should allocate aid to be given to nations struggling with rampant drug cultivation to build up agriculture and other industries. Lastly, the Security Council must collaborate with the World Health Organization to establish rehabilitation clinics in the regions where drugs are most prominently sold. This three-pronged strike will continue to crack down on drug cartels, but also weaken their power in both producer and seller regions.

Parliamentary Procedure

The following is the official operating procedure for SIMUN. The points and motions below are listed in order of precedence. Only one point or motion may be entertained at a time, and points or motions of higher precedence should be indicated by raising a placard. The Chair holds final say over which points or motions are in order at a specific time. Any questions about Parliamentary Procedure may be appealed to the Secretary General.

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.

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.

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 questions regarding parliamentary procedure during a normal session.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Motion to Adopt by Consensus: This motion requests that the body adopt the resolution by consensus, meaning that no delegation would be casting a “no” vote if the resolution were to be voted upon normally. A delegation may abstain, but should one delegation object, the motion is out of order.

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.

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.

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.

Motion to Limit Debate: This motion sets the amount of time a delegate has the floor during normal debate (excluding moderated caucuses). It may also be used to change the set speaking time.

Motion to Reconsider: This motion is used to bring a resolution or topic that has been previously tabled back to the floor. It requires two speakers in favor and two against and needs a two-thirds majority to pass.

Point or Motion	Description	Debatable?	Interrupt Speaker?	Requires Second?	Decision
Point of Order	Used to point out misuse of rules/procedure	No	Yes	No	Ruling of Chair
Point of Personal Privilege	Used to point out factor hindering personal comfort	No	Yes	No	Ruling of Chair
Point of Inquiry	Used to ask question to speaker or to chair about rules or proceedings	No	No	No	Ruling of Chair
Motion to Open Debate	Opens the conference/session and the primary speakers list	No	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to Set the Agenda	Determines which topics are considered by the body and the order in which they are addressed	Yes – 2 Speakers For, 2 Against	No	Yes	Simple Majority

Motion to Adjourn the Session	Adjourns the body and ends the conference	No	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to Suspend the Meeting	Temporarily suspends the session	No	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to Enter Unmoderated Caucus	Suspends the session for a set amount of time for caucusing	No	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to Enter Moderated Caucus	Suspends the rules of procedure for a set amount of time for rapid discussion moderated by chair	No	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to Table the Topic	Ends debate on the current topic temporarily and changes the order of topics to be considered	Yes – 2 Speakers For, 2 Against	No	Yes	2/3 Majority
Motion to Close Debate	Closes debate on a specific topic and brings all resolutions on the floor to a vote	Yes – 2 Speakers For, 2 Against	No	Yes	Simple Majority

Motion to Divide the Question	Made during voting procedure-divides a resolution into separate items to vote on	Yes – 2 Speakers For, 2 Against	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion for a Roll Call Vote	Made during voting procedure-requires the chair to conduct a roll-call vote	No	No	Yes	Only Requires Second
Motion to Adopt by Consensus	Made during voting procedure-requests that the body adopt a resolution by consensus	No	No	Yes	No Delegation can Vote “No” (May Abstain)
Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chair	Appeals a procedural decision of the Chair to the body – use with extreme prudence	No	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to Introduce an Unfriendly Amendment	Formally introduces an amendment that has already been approved by the Chair with the proper number of signatories	No	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to Introduce a Working Paper	Formally introduces a working paper that has already been approved by the Chair with the proper signatories and sponsors	No	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to Limit Debate	Limits the speaking time in general debate to a specified speaking time	Yes – 2 Speakers For, 2 Against	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to Reconsider	Brings a previously tabled topic or resolution back to the floor	Yes – 2 Speakers For, 2 Against	No	Yes	2/3 Majority

Resolution Writing

Preambulatory Clauses

The first section of the resolution consists on the Preambulatory Clauses. These clauses state the nature of the problem and establish the reasons and precedents for the actions outlined in the second half of the resolution.

Acknowledging	Expressing satisfaction
Affirming	Fulfilling
Alarmed by	Fully alarmed
Approving	Fully aware
Aware of	Fully believing
Believing	Further deploring
Bearing in mind	Further recalling
Cognizant of	Guided by
Confident of	Having adopted
Contemplating	Having considered
Convinced	Having devoted attention
Deeply concerned	Having examined
Deeply convinced	Hoping
Deeply disturbed	Keeping in mind
Deeply regretting	Noting with regret
Desiring	Noting with satisfaction
Emphasizing	Noting with deep concern
Expecting	Noting with zest

Operative Clauses

The second section of the resolution contains the Operative Clauses, the actions that will be taken by the body. These clauses are numbered and begin with present tense actions which are generally stronger than those used in the preamble. Each Operative Clause is followed by a semi-colon, except for the last one (which ends in a period).

Accepts	Designates	Reaffirms
Affirms	Emphasizes	Recommends
Approves	Encourages	Requests
Authorizes	Endorses	Regrets
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Resolves
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Solemnly affirms
Condemns	Further invites	Strongly condemns
Reaffirms	Further declares	Supports
Congratulates	Further proclaims	Trusts
Confirms	Further reminds	Urges
Considers	Further requests	Draws attention to
Declares accordingly	Has resolved	
Demands	Notes	
Deplores	Notes with...	

Sample Resolution

Resolution: 1.3

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Topic Area: Responsibility of the United Nations to Alleviate Apartheid in South Africa

Sponsors: Tanzania

Signatories: Australia, China, Gabon, Madagascar, Russia, Spain, United States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its Resolution 22/184 of January 1979 and 34/93 of 12 December 1979, as well as Economic and Social Council Resolution 1980/50 of 23 July 1980,

Reaffirming once again the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement,

Noting the great advance of the movement against apartheid and for national liberation and the rise of political consciousness of the oppressed people of South Africa,

Condemning the violence and repression by the apartheid regime against all opponents of apartheid,

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian and education assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as direct assistance to the liberation movements in their legitimate struggle,

1. Appeals to all States to provide humanitarian, educational, financial and other necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement;
2. Urges the United Nations Development Programme and other agencies with the United Nations system to expand their assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to the South African liberation movements recognized by the organization of Africa Unity, in consultation with the Special Committee Against Apartheid;
3. Urges all agencies within the United Nations system to ensure the participation of the South African liberation movements as recognized by the Organization of African Unity in their relevant conferences and meetings, and to provide financial assistance for that purpose;
4. Decides to continue the authorization of adequate financial provisions in the budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity – the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania – to maintain offices in New York to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies.

Participating Schools

Adlai E. Stevenson High School
Buffalo Grove High School
Carl Sandburg High School
Carmel Catholic High School
Chicagoland MUN Club
DePaul College Prep
Downers Grove South High School
East Leyden High School
West leyden High School
Evanston Township High
Francis W. Parker School
Glenbard East High School
Glenbrook North High School
Glenbrook South High School
Hononegah Community High School
Jones College Prep
Josephinum Academy of the Sacred Heart
Kaneland High School
Lake Forest High School
Lane Tech High School
Lincoln Park High School
Loyola Academy
Lycée Français de Chicago
Lyons Township High School
Maine South High School
Marist High School
Metea Valley High School
Naperville Central
Nazareth Academy
New Trier High School
Niles North High School
North Shore Country Day School
Oak Park and River Forest High School
Rolling Meadows High School
Saint Patrick High School
St. Laurence High School
University Laboratory High School
Walter Payton College Prep
Waubonsie Valley High School
Whitney M. Young Magnet School
William Fremd High School
York High School

