

JAMUN VI
May 9, 2020



Welcome to Junior Academy Model United Nations VI!

Dear Delegates,

After five hugely successful sessions, we are excited to build upon JAMUN's unparalleled commitment to education for the next generation of leaders: you! This year, our conference will include two General Assembly Committees (DISEC and SOCHUM, two ECOSOC Committees (WHO and UNDP), as well as the African Union, a regional body, and a Crisis committee! This regulation of committee size affords our newer delegates the ability to speak their positions effectively and allows everyone to participate in debate. The effects of this year's topics are seen internationally, from security to economic development to social growth and more. By having a wide variety of topics to be discussed, students will better understand the complex issues that members of the United Nations face every day.

Delegates will conclude the conference having learned more about themselves and their own capabilities as well as having met with others whose perspectives may be different from their own. This is what we covet: the ability to open up the eyes of young people to the issues our world faces, and offer them the chance to solve them.

In this delegate guide, you will find the guidelines for debate - specifically, the guide reviews parliamentary procedure which will be used in all committees. Please refer to this handbook if you are confused about JAMUN's procedures, and, of course, ask your chairs. Discuss, debate, problem solve, and most importantly, have fun!

Sincerely,

The JAMUN VI Secretariat

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Schedule

Saturday, May 9th, 2020

8:20 - 9:00.....	Registration
9:00 - 10:00.....	Opening Ceremonies
10:10 - 11:30.....	Committee Session I
11:30 - 12:15.....	Lunch
12:15 - 3:30.....	Committee Session II
1:10.....	Break
3:40 - 4:30.....	Closing Ceremonies

Room Locations

DISEC: Room 225

SOCHUM: Room 20

WHO: Room 33

UNDP: Room 48

AU: Room 47

Crisis: Room 239

Position Paragraphs

All delegates are required to submit a position paragraph to their chairs via email before the conference or a hard-copy at the start of the conference to be eligible for awards. We strongly feel this will be a worthwhile exercise in academic writing for all delegates. Further, this is an opportunity for them to showcase their research. We ask that position paragraphs be 5-8 sentences in length, and consider the following:

- What is your country's stance on the issue?
- Has your country voted in favor or against past UN resolutions addressing the issue?
- What has your country done in the past to combat the issue, if anything?
- What does your country feel is a potential solution?

JAMUN VI Debate Procedures

Please review the following Parliamentary Procedure guidelines. Before the start of debate at the conference, chairs will review this information with delegates.

Roll Call

- Roll Call, or attendance, is taken at the start of every committee session
 - The chair will call countries alphabetically and delegates may respond with:
 - "Present"
 - Present and Voting" which means the delegation cannot abstain (vote neutrally) during the session

Setting the Agenda: deciding the order in which the topics will be debated

- Motion to open the Speaker's List (primary speaker's list)
 - Requires a majority vote
 - A delegate will say: "motion to open the speaker's list for the purpose of setting the agenda" and the committee will vote
 - After motion passes:
 - The speaking time will be set
 - Delegates will raise their placards to be added to the speaker's list
 - Chair will select delegates to speak beginning with the delegate who made the motion
 - If you are not selected initially, send a note to the chair saying you'd like to be added and you will be
 - During the primary speaker's list delegates argue which topic is the

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- most urgent or should be debated first
- After debate begins to sound repetitive, someone motions to set the topic by saying: “Motion to set the agenda to topic A followed by topic B” or vice versa
- If it passes the topics will be debated in the order of the motion and if it fails they will be debated in the opposite order

Opening the Secondary Speaker’s List

- Requires a motion and majority vote
 - A delegate will say: “motion to open the speaker’s list”
 - After motion passes:
 - The speaking time will be set
 - Delegates will raise their placards to be added to the speaker’s list
 - Chair will select delegates to speak beginning with the delegate who made the motion
 - If you are not selected initially, send a note to the chair saying you’d like to be added and you will be
 - During the secondary speaker’s list delegates articulate their positions on the selected topic and indicate what type of solution you would favor

Yields

- Yields are ways to handle extra time during a speaker’s list
 - Yield to the Chair: extra time goes back to the chair (is not used)
 - Yield to Questions: if the chair allows this yield, he will proceed to call on delegates with questions for the speaker until time elapses
 - Yield to another delegate: a delegate gives their remaining time to another delegate

Points

- Points are used to ask question about how committee runs
 - Point of Order: used to point out when parliamentary procedure is being broken
 - Point of Personal Privilege: used when you personally need something like to increase the font size of the projector, to use the bathroom, increase or decrease the temperature of the room
 - Point of Information: used to ask the chair for clarification about something -

Caucusing

- Moderated Caucuses

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- Moderated caucuses are the main form of debate in MUN
- Delegate will make a motion specifying duration (cannot exceed 20 minutes), speaking time (per speaker), and purpose
 - If motion passes, delegates will raise placards to speak during caucus -

Unmoderated Caucuses

- Informal debate where delegates may leave their seats and discuss topics freely with each other
- Delegate will motion specifying duration (no speaking time during unmod and purpose does not need to be specified)
 - If motions passes, everyone will get up and move around the room freely -

Working Papers and Resolutions

- Resolutions begin as working papers (rough drafts); working papers are revised by adding additional clauses, modifying pre-existing clauses, or removing clauses and after this working papers are considered draft resolutions; draft resolutions that have been passed by the committee (passed a majority vote) are considered resolutions
 - Sponsors are countries that have contributed in some way to the working paper/resolution
 - Signatories are merely countries that would like to see the working paper or resolution debated (signatories do not have to agree with the content)
 - The minimum-maximum number of sponsors varies - ask your chair
 - The number of signatories is always unlimited
- To introduce a working paper or resolution, say: “motion to introduce working paper 1.1,1.2, 1.3, etc.”
 - After the motion passes, a portion of the sponsors will go to the front of the room and read it aloud and participate in a Question and Answer Session
 - Other delegates will ask questions about the working paper or resolution -

Voting

- Voting on resolutions closes debate for that topic
 - Delegate says: “motion to move into voting procedure”
 - If motion passes, no one may enter or leave the room and resolutions will be voted on in the order they were received
 - After the committee is in voting procedure other motions can be passed to change how voting is conducted
 - “Motion for a roll call vote”: chair will read of each country’s name and country will declare yes, no, or abstain
 - After voting procedure, the committee will reset and begin debating the

second topic beginning with a secondary speaker's list

JAMUN II Working Paper/Draft Resolution Format

Working Papers

- Are informal documents that provide a foundation for further debate. Though there is no set format for working papers, the working paper should be a clear representation of the ideas of a delegation or delegations. Working papers requires sponsors – those who wrote and support the document – and signatories – those who do not necessarily support the document but would like to discuss it in debate. Working papers need the Chair's approval before copying and distribution.

Draft Resolutions

- The ultimate goal of a committee session is to create resolutions that solve the crises or international issues at hand. Resolutions are formal documents using the following format:
 - Preambulatory Clauses (must start with a preambulatory phrase)
 - Do not take action, but rather cite the historical basis for the resolution
 - *Sample Preambulatory Phrases: Affirming, Deeply conscious, Recalling, Noting with deep concern, Alarmed by, Approving, Aware of, Recognizing*
 - Operative Clauses (must start with an operative phrase)
 - Take action to solve the issue
 - *Sample Operative Phrases: Accepts, Draws attention to, Recommends, Approves, Deplores, Requests, Authorizes, Designates, Calls for, Calls upon, Endorses, Notes, Supports*

Sample Draft Resolution

Draft Resolution 1.1

Sponsors: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala

Signatories: Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Affirming the lack of quality in the educational systems in Latin America;

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Urging the immediate reform of curricular and educational systems of the signing countries;
Reaffirming CELAC's mission as a community of autonomous states;

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically proper education for the individual;

Motivated by the power of education to catalyze growth in other sectors of society;

The Community of Latin American and the Caribbean States,

1. Asks member states to apply the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO's) on child labor into their respective national law, and the suggestion to increase the intensity of punishments for founded offenders is in place so as to curtail the 5.7 million child laborers in Latin America and the Caribbean;
2. Requests the reallocation of funds to correct the primary/secondary and higher education gap;
3. Suggests the widespread implementation of the Ganar, MEC, ANEP, and Plan Ceibal program for recent secondary school graduates;
4. Ensures that publicly funded universities offer pedagogical degrees and make teaching a desirable career path by offering teachers tax breaks or exemptions;
5. Declares the following goals as guiding principles of CELAC's ongoing commitment to improving education
 - a. Facilitating Financial Aid Through CELAC
 - b. Improving School Attendance
 - c. Creating Universal Accessibility
 - d. Increasing School Attractiveness and Incentives
 - e. Improving Curriculum Quality
 - f. Enhancing Teacher Quality;
6. Encourages collaboration with the following third party organizations:
 - a. Docente Al Dia,
 - b. Pencils of Promise,
 - c. CARE Education,
 - d. Escuela Nueva,
 - e. Dream Project,
 - f. Oportunidades,
 - g. Global Partnership for Education,
 - h. Fundación por Joven,
 - i. UNESCO,

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- j. FATIH,
 - k. Inter American Development Bank,
 - l. World Bank;
7. Promotes the use of the Social Impact Bonds (SIB) model to manage Public-Private Partnerships in Latin America and the Caribbean;
8. Fosters Inter-Regional Cooperation that favors:
- a. Exchange between CELAC countries with regards to educational opportunities including, but not limited to:
 - i. University and Technical Students Exchange Program (UTSEP)
 - ii. Uruguay's and Chile's Scholarships for Teachers
 - b. Collaboration in the form of sharing and exchange of resources between CELAC member countries.