

THE DELEGATE

14th Of February 2025

SAIMUN Press Team



WELCOME TO SAIMUN 2025!

Hello delegates! Welcome to SAIMUN 2025, thank you so much for attending and we hope this MUN will be your best one.

In this issue you will find tips and tricks and helpful guides for your time at SAIMUN.

www.saimun.ie

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We hope you enjoy this issue.

WELCOME TO SAIMUN 2025!

Welcome to this year's St Andrew's College International Model United Nations conference!

This is our 36th SAIMUN conference and the 15th year in which we will be hosted by the Royal Marine Hotel. The Royal Marine Hotel is kindly hosting us for four days in which many fruitful debates and discussions will take place.

These debates vary on a wide range of political, humanitarian, economic and cultural issues that are present in our societies. Throughout this conference, we will simulate the workings of the United Nations, embodying such roles of diplomats, negotiators, and advocates for change. In doing so, we honour the principles of multilateralism, tolerance, and respect for diverse perspectives.



We welcome over 400 delegates from across the globe, from multiple different countries. We have over twenty schools here representing nearly seventy delegations: from Uganda to Algeria.

Some of the issues that are being discussed in the six different committees include, deep-sea mining, child poverty, global financial crises, the impact of climate change on Arctic biodiversity and many more with the full committee issues included below. But beyond these scheduled sessions, I encourage you to take full advantage of the informal interactions and conversations that are bound to occur throughout the duration of this conference. May your deliberations be fruitful, debates respectful, and resolutions transformative.

On behalf of everyone on the Press team, good luck to all the delegates! Try to get involved as much as you can all while having fun!

Anna Plunkett
Head of Press

WHAT TO DO IN DUN LAOGHAIRE

The SAIMUN conference is taking place in Dun Laoghaire, a suburb in Dublin. There are many wonderful things to do in this area, from eating delicious peri-peri chicken in Nando's to walking Dun Laoghaire pier with a 99 from Teddy's.

Dun Laoghaire is in south Dublin beside the sea in Dublin Bay and looks out towards Howth Head. You can get up to all sorts of different things here as it holds a variety of different activities, shops, and restaurants. As it is located right beside the sea you can get involved in different water sports like sailing and kayaking through local clubs or societies.

There are lots of great little restaurants and cafes in Dun Laoghaire to enjoy. For breakfast, I highly recommend the Gourmet Food Parlour, it's open seven days a week for breakfast, brunch, and lunch. It is open for dinner Thursday through Saturday. It's the type of restaurant that caters to all eaters, picky or adventurous. It has your classic full Irish all the way to any type of avocado eggs you desire!

However, if you're only in the mood for a quick coffee and crêpe I highly recommend Le Chocolat de Fred, it's an authentic French café offering premium ice-cream, milkshakes, iced drinks, crêpes, and waffles. Le Chocolat de Fred is also well-known for its broad range of specialty coffee and hot chocolate. Not to mention the continually flowing chocolate tap in the front window! If you're in the mood for something Savoury, you'll find an array of baguettes, sandwiches, galettes and quiches.

Another little eatery I'd highly recommend for those who are on the go and fancy something from the sea would be The Fish Shack on the East Pier. It makes the best fish and chips in Dun Laoghaire and is one of my go-to's when I'm in the mood for some seafood! An experience I'd suggest following your fish and chips would have to be a walk on the pier with a traditional Teddy's Ice Cream in hand.

If the weather permits and you're feeling brave enough, I urge you to go for a swim in the new and improved Dun Laoghaire Baths for some much-needed Vitamin Sea. Alas, if you're looking for something a little warmer, I would recommend a nice long walk along either the West or East Piers (the east pier is my personal favourite as there's a Teddys at the end) to experience the beautiful coastline and surrounding area.

ST. ANDREW'S INTERNATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE ISSUES 2025

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

1. The question of reducing the impact of cyber threats by international terrorist groups.
2. The question of measures to limit illegal drug trafficking.
3. The question of the effect of proxy warfare on security issues in the Middle East.
4. The question of peacebuilding in post-conflict areas.

The Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)

1. The question of improving third level institutions in LEDC's.
2. The question of human trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa.
3. The question of the human rights implications of AI and surveillance technologies.
4. The question of implementing the Literacy for Empowerment and Transformation report.

The Special Conference on Youth

1. The question of empowering youth in climate activism and the decision-making processes.
 2. The question of measures to limit child poverty.
 3. The question of ensuring adequate employment conditions for youth.
 4. The question of the long-term psychological effects of technology addiction on youth.
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The Ecology & Environment

1. The question of the impact of climate change on Arctic biodiversity.
2. The question of deep-sea mining.
3. The question of water security in South Asia.
4. The question of international cooperation in developing renewable energy sources.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

1. The question of the role of women in the advancement of economic development.
2. The question of fuel and energy affordability in Small Island Developing States (SIDs).
3. The question of responding to global financial crises.
4. The question of mobilizing finance for sustainable development in LEDCs via fair trade agreements.

The Security Council

1. The question of Haiti.
2. The question of the escalating humanitarian crisis in Yemen.
3. The question of stabilising and rebuilding Syria.



CRASH COURSE TO LOBBYING

What: Lobbying is essentially ‘informal meetings’ that allow allied countries to merge (create resolutions together) on their topics.

When: On the first day of SAIMUN between 17:15 and 21:00.

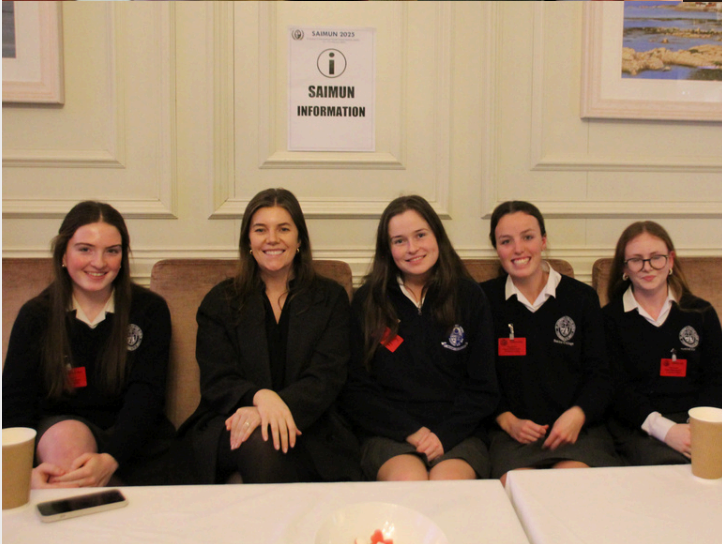
Where: In your committee rooms

Why: It’s a simulation of the lobbying process in the United Nations. It highlights the importance of consensus building (collaborative problem solving).

Rules:

1. At the beginning of the lobbying process all delegates will make their policy statements.
2. Generally, there are two resolutions per topic but there can be three depending on the scheduling.
3. Resolutions can be no more than 20 clauses, including additional sub-clauses.
4. Delegations should only lobby and merge with other delegations that would ally with your country in real life. Countries with contradicting approaches to a topic should not merge.
5. For standard committees, 15 signatures (including co-submitters) are required for the resolution to progress to the Approval Panel, subject to their Chair. (Tip: The more co-submitters of a resolution = the more likely that the Approval Panel will accept the resolution).
6. Delegates cannot sign more than 1 resolution on each topic. Breaching this will result in the removal of all signatures by the countries.
7. Delegates cannot merge with more than 1 delegate from their own school.
8. As well as the final resolution, all draft resolutions that are merged must be presented to the Chairs. A digital copy of the final resolution must also be presented to the Chairs.
9. Chairs act as a reference point for clarifications, etc. They will also observe the lobbying and merging process - if the Chair believes that the lobbying process was unfair, they have the right to deny resolutions progressing to the Approval Panel.
10. Delegates can bring their own laptops for lobbying in the committee room and then they will upload them to the system using the computers in the room. Resolutions must be uploaded to the SAIMUN system to be approved. The Chair must authenticate the upload of a resolution to the system.
11. Merging/lobbying groups will be asked by the Chairs to nominate a main submitter on the resolution (Tip: The Chairs will expect to see a fair system of lobbying before a main submitter nomination is put forward). If this resolution goes to the General Assembly, the main submitter will not necessarily be carried over.
12. Any incidents of unfair lobbying procedures will be referred to the Chairs, followed by the delegate’s MUN Director, and lastly (if necessary) the relevant Student Officer. SAIMUN is a fair conference; any practices that jeopardise this will not be tolerated under any circumstances.
13. Breach of any of these procedures could result in the exclusion of a delegation from possible awards.





HISTORY OF THE UN

The United Nations is a global diplomatic and political organization. The organization began on the 24th of October 1945, in reaction to the atrocious events of both World War I and II when many nations were in ruins and looking for peace. Based on the voluntary union of sovereign states, its aims are to promote and strengthen the international peace and security while supporting the development of cooperation between states.

The idea of creating such an institute arose at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. This led to the establishment of the League of Nations on the 10th of January 1920, with its primary goal of preserving peace. This organization however, failed as the beginnings of World War 2 emerged. This highlighted the need for a reformed and more effective international organization. To achieve this, several initiatives were launched by the US and UK, starting in 1941, which led to the formation of the UN Charter in 1945.

On the 14th of August 1941, President of the United States, Franklin D Roosevelt, and Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Winston Churchill, met in secret to discuss unresolved issues of WWII, and to propose a new set of principles for maintaining peace and security through the foundation of an international peace effort. The signed contract known as the Atlantic Charter and was signed during a meeting on board the ship "H.M.S. Prince of Wales." This contract outlined the ideal goals of war and referred to the future "establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security" paving the way for the development of the UN and its Charter. Almost five months later, on the 1st of January 1942, representatives from the 26 allied nations battling the Axis Powers met in Washington D.C. to pledge support for the common principles stipulated in the Atlantic Charter. Together they signed the "Declaration by United States," the document containing the first official use of the term "United Nations," suggested by President Roosevelt to identify the allied nations. The following year, on the 30th of October 1943, the Governments of the USSR, the UK, the US, and China conjoined in the signing of a new declaration in Moscow, named the Joint Four-Nation Declaration, calling for the early establishment of an international organization for maintaining peace and security. The aim of the declaration was reaffirmed not so long after the signing, at the meeting of the US, the USSR, and the UK in Teheran. A conference was held in Washington DC at a mansion known as Dumbarton Oaks where the first blueprint of the UN was prepared. During the conference, running from the 21st of September through to the 7th of October 1944, the US, UK, USSR, and China, were to agree on the aims and structure of a future world organization.

A resolve to establish "a general international organization to maintain peace and security was declared on the 11th of February 1945, by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin, following meetings at Yalta in the Russian Crimea. Finally on the 25th of April 1945, representatives of the 50 nations gathered at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco. Together they drew up the 111-article UN Charter which was unanimously adopted on the 25th of June 1945, in the San Francisco Opera House. It was signed the following day in the Herbst Theatre auditorium of the Veterans War Memorial Building, and

on October 24th, 1945, the UN Charter was officially ratified by China, France, the USSR, the UK, and the US (the five permanent members of the Security Council), and most other signatories, and comes into force.

THE DELEGATE - FRIDAY 14 OF FEBRUARY

