

SALMON EYES



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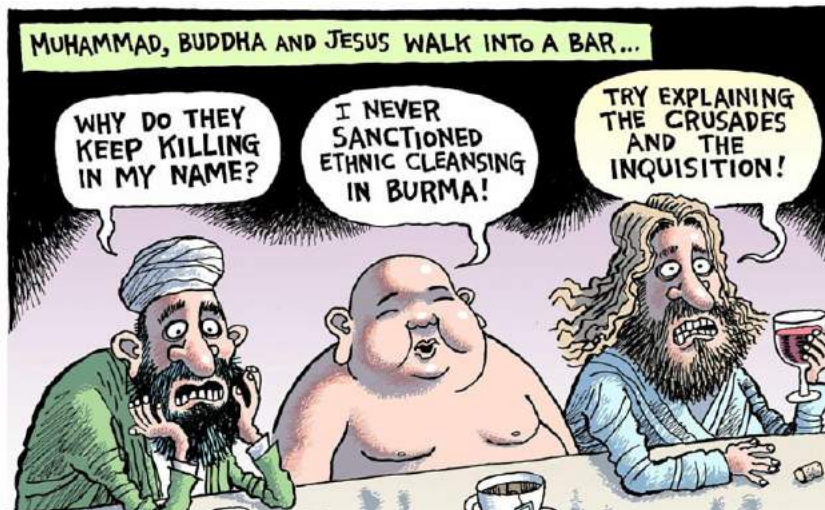
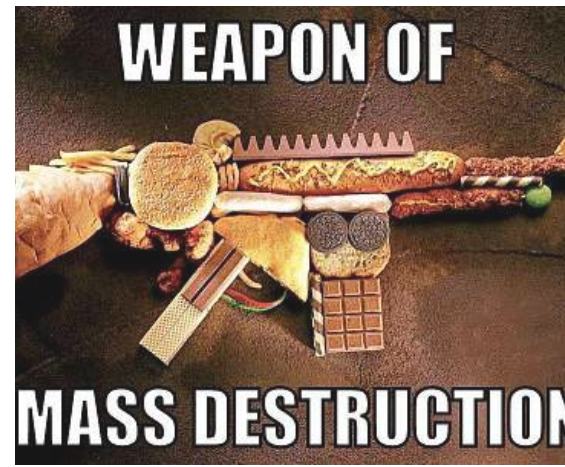
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Cartoon Corner





ARTICLE: GA 1

By Tom Pham



2. The question of strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The Mediterranean region is a geologically large area consisting of 22 different countries, and is where Asia, Africa, and Europe meet. For such a convenient place like this, it is not surprising that many disputes have occurred here.

First, it is the contemporary civil war happening in Syria. The war began in early 2011, when protests against Bashar al-Assad and his corrupted government arose. These protests soon turned into armed rebellions when the government decided to respond using violence. In fact, Syrian authority even used barrel bombs containing chlorine - a deadly substance to humans - on civilians. The war has not only affected Syria, but its neighbouring nations as well. According to the UN's estimation, the war has resulted in 250 thousand casualties with approximately 80,000 civilians' demise.

Then, in 2015, The European Migrant Crisis emerged. Countless refugees from Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq flooded Europe. The working refugees here, however, are deemed to be greatly underpaid considering the hazardous labor they do, which results in numerous problems: an increase in child labour and a drop in original citizens' employment rate due to the refugees' cheap labour.

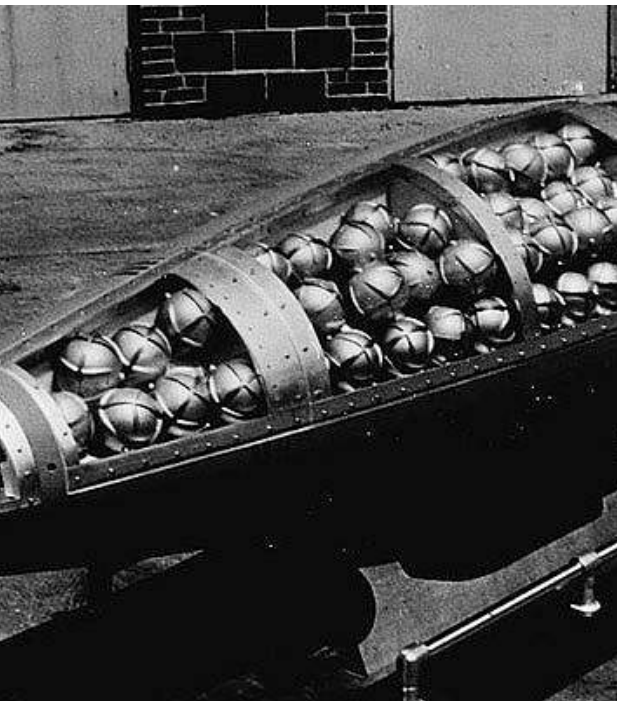
Next are the violent matters conducted under the name of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, or so-called the ISIS. The ISIS has committed many misconducts in terms of war crimes and crimes against humanity. The group has uploaded numerous videos that show beheadings of abducted individuals onto social medias, for instance, simply to stir horror among international communities. The ISIS's activities are mainly based in countries in the Mediterranean - Syria, Palestine, and Iraq - and thus shall be debated with those in the surrounding area.





ARTICLE: GA 1

By Tom Pham



3. The question of prohibiting the development of weapons of mass destruction

The phrase “Weapons of Mass Destruction”, or WMD, refers to the weapons which intention are to kill or to harm a massive quantity of people. They can be nuclear, radiological, biological, or chemical.

The use of WMD obviously threatens global peace and safety. As wars advanced, nations began to utilize more chemical weapons against one another. Exemplary examples include Japan’s conducted research on chemical weapons, and Italy’s use of mustard gas against civilians and soldiers in Ethiopia.

The fact that no treaties were formed to address the issue of WMD is a key threat to security worldwide. Although, existing organizations such as the IAEA and the OPCW are constantly working to stop WMD terrorism, they have yet to propose resolutions to restrict the operation to all ranges of WMD.

The provision of weapons of mass destruction to terrorist groups shall be one of the world’s most serious burdens, considering that they are having very loose access for attacking innocent citizens. In addition, these types of weapons, especially nuclear, can tremendously affect humans. This can be clearly seen from the bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, with 200 thousand resulting casualties and an upsurge in leukemia.

The Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT) has created a treaty with the intention to limit possessions of nuclear weapons to France, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, China, and the Russian Federation. Countries that have refused to sign the treaty are currently still investing in the development of such weapons. In January 2016, North Korea declared to have successfully developed its first Hydrogen bomb. Other countries, such as India, Pakistan and Israel, are also holding on to their illegal possessions of nuclear weapons





The problem of agricultural methods and food security is seen as a very much solvable issue and can be ended within a short period of time if is treated attentively.

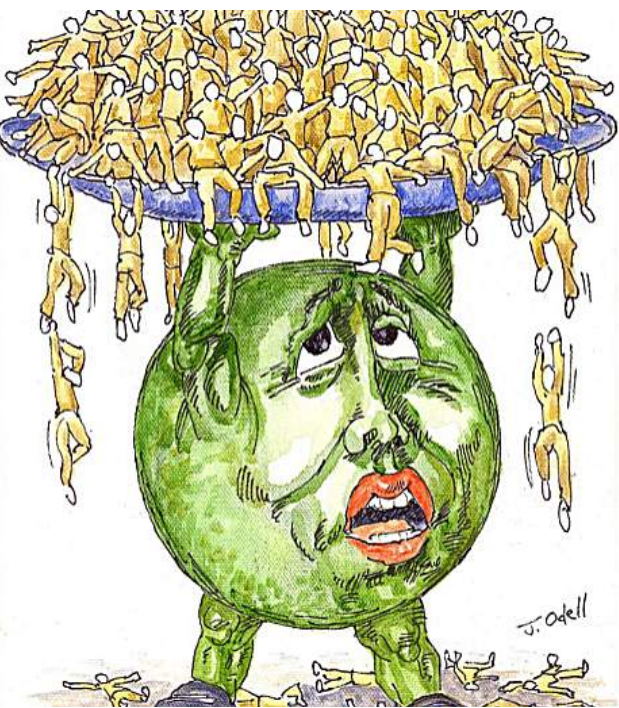
The question of addressing the Eurozone Crisis

Since 2009, the financial crisis that is known as the Eurozone Crisis arose and impacted not only the economy of Europe but the whole world's. It is known that the Eurozone have only one currency for all of its members, and that they have an relationship that allow the nations involved to lend and borrow money from others, a economical support. The problem of this system arises when weaker economies of the Eurozone like Greek's is unable to keep up the rest of the nations. They could not repay the loans of other countries with the currency being too high priced to fix their unemployment rate and high spending. Although bailouts of billions of euros were offer to the collapsing nations, their economy is yet to escape from their fall. It is urgent to resolve this issue as not only is it pulling Europe down but the it is affecting the whole world.



ARTICLE: GA 3

By Kelly Han



Welcome to General Assembly 3!

As we all know, the General Assembly is the largest organ of the United Nations in general and SAIMUN 2016 in particular, playing a significant role in terms of peacekeeping. In SAIMUN 2016, the General Assembly's topics are ranged from the question of implementation of an international strategy for disaster relief, the question of overpopulation, and the question of protecting World Heritage Sites against new and emerging threats. Let's have a brief look to see what the topics are mainly talking about.

First of all is the discussions of implementation of an international strategy for disaster. The topic primarily focuses on how to reduce natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, droughts, landslides, and many other disasters, by establishing international strategies. GA's objective is to help all countries derive at the best solutions to hinder tremendous harms as results of disaster risks, as well as urging individuals to take a step in altering the situations, in order to impede the damages caused by natural disasters as much as possible.

Second is the problem of overpopulation. This topic seems never to have lost its heat and popularity especially in GA. The human population is exponentially growing to almost uncontrollable levels - currently reached the mark of 7.4 billion people, and is expected to increase even more within the next few years.

Overpopulation not only is one problem itself, but also is a leading factor to various of other problems, including starvation, pollution, loss of natural resources, and many others. Therefore, coming to SAIMUN 2016, the delegates will have a chance to express their viewpoints and propose resolutions to improve upon the issue.

Last but not least is the problem of protecting World Heritage Sites. Heritage Sites have long been every country's most remarkable factors. Yet day by day, the world heritage sites out there are being threatened and are expected to disappear not too long from now unless we could arrive at the best resolutions to preserve them. Therefore, in this GA, delegates will be able to submit amendments and establish the best resolution for the situation



ARTICLE: ECOSOC

By Katie Cao



Welcome to Economic and Social Council Committee!

As one of the principal organs of the United Nation, Economic and Social Council Committee (ECOSOC) serves as the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues. In SAIMUN 2016, the ECOSOC Committee is going to focus on promotion and integration of sustainable urban growth, international trade of development, and reduction of wealth and disparities in developing countries.

The first topic is promotion and integration of sustainable urban growth. It is a significant issue because as urban populations increase, cities face growing dangers of environmental, social, and economic crises. That is why sustainable urbanism should be guided by a sustainable planning and management vision that promotes interconnected green space, a multi-modal transportation system, and mixed-use development. The primary goal of the ECOSOC Committee is to find ways to ensure that sustainable urbanism will be integrated into society efficiently.

The second topic is the international trade of development, intended to create greater cash flow and increase monetary values within countries. However, international trade can be a matter of decreasing trade barriers to foster many countries' economic growth. It is beneficial to the enterprises but not the workforce in some extent. ECOSOC's goal is to propose solutions for combating problems of international trade between nations.

The final topic is the reduction of wealth and disparities in developing countries. Wealth inequity is a severe issue in our contemporary world due to regional differences. It can lead to economic efficiency, political erosion, and social division. The ECOSOC Committee urges countries to take actions in response to the issue and establish resolutions to eliminate social benefits and welfare in the nation.





ARTICLE: EC

By Maria Ho



The question of preventing and combating the trafficking of wildlife and related products

Illegal wildlife trading is on its way to become a significant threat to many endangered animals, such as wild tigers and the rhinos. It is becoming more and more difficult even for the government themselves to make any attempts in regards to preventing these illegal activity, as they are ran by a group of dangerous international networks. The Environmental Commissions' objective here is to propose a variety of possible solutions that would raise awareness and increase governmental involvement in this issues.

The question of promoting the transition to a green economy

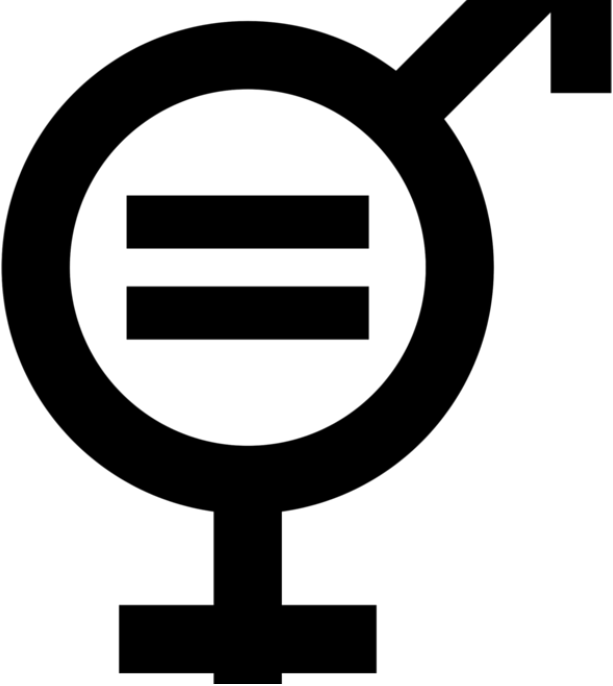
Creating a sustainable economic growth is certainly one of the utmost priorities for many countries. Green economy is an economy that specifically aims to reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcities. The transition to a green economy, however, is rather extremely costly and lengthy.

As delegates of the Environmental Commissions, you will look at key issues including the limited database to quantify progress and “greenness”, the lack of awareness among the people and the matters regarding energy industries.

The question of ensuring safe management and disposal of chemicals and waste

Our world is becoming more hazardous to live in due to the overwhelming disposal of chemicals and wastes. The lack of governmental regulations regarding the issue is starting to affect our health more than ever. Furthermore, the commercial nature of the waste disposal industry is reducing concerns for community's health and environment. Delegates of the Environmental Commissions will look at concerns in regards to the amount of waste production, the lifespan of hazardous waste, and the effectiveness of waste incinerating sites.





ARTICLE: HRC

By Duc Ho



The Human Rights Council has always been a place for heated debate from conferences to conferences, with delegates challenging one another to fight for the most fundamental needs of human, human rights. This council holds many, if not the greatest number of controversial topics, with clashing perspectives induced by differences in cultures, religions, and beliefs. Likewise, this year SAIMUN 2016 also consists of topics that raise many morals boundaries such as questioning women's power, women's decision making to the moral of scientific research in modifying embryo, or questioning the impact of climate change on human rights. These are all very important topics that will be debated in this year's annual SAIMUN as these are many countries' rising concerns that had taken the interest of the council this year.

In recent years, gender equality has been improving in various countries around the globe. However, there are still many countries that have yet to undergo any crucial changes, due to the many factors that heavily oppress the rights of women, such as gender stereotypes, cultural/religious views, or outmoded practices.

Despite the many attempts raised to solve this issue in past conferences, little results are seen. Therefore, the Human Rights Council will once again raise the matter in order to prevent further maltreatment of women with utmost strategy to put an end to the problem.

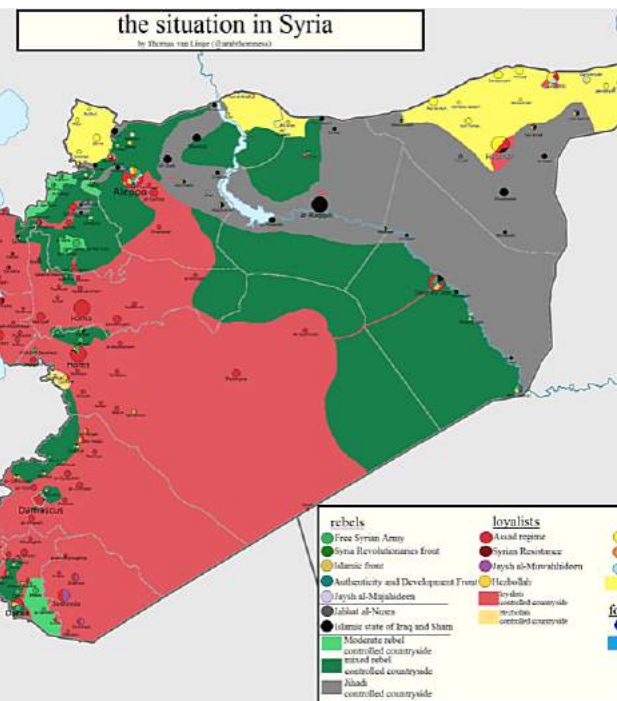
In addition, within the latest years, scientific researches involving genetically modified embryos have drawn attention from the great population. While this has proved to bring new possibilities in term of scientific advancements, it also raises the question of where the line of human rights lies when it comes to dealing with such issues. Considering the involvement of humans and embryos in these genetically modifying projects, it seems rather clear why extensive attention is aimed straight to human rights.

On a larger scale topic, the Human Rights Council is still very concerned about the issue of the effects of climate change on human rights. In terms of living conditions, this issue has shown to be capable of affecting a massive factor of the population as a result if the matter gets out of control.



ARTICLE: SC

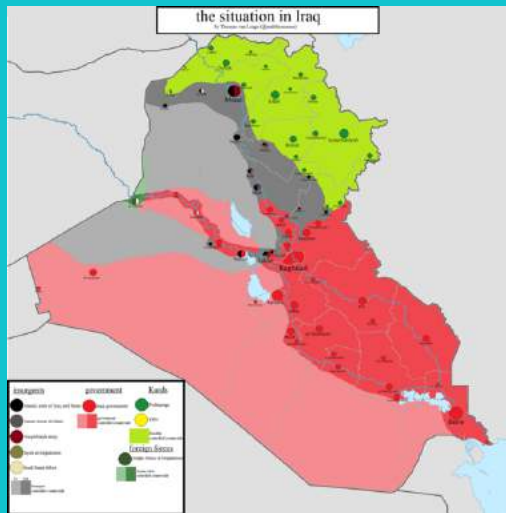
By Annie Trieu



Syria and Iraq have been involved in numerous of violent conflicts and instability ever since the emergence of Arab Spring, which was a wave of protests that swept across the Arab world to overthrow the dictatorship regime. In March 2011, the wave of protests finally reached Syria. The people were protesting against President Bashar al-Assad. The anti-government rebellion had turned into a brutal full-scale civil war as the President insisted on his refusal to resign. By June 2013, the UN reported that 90,000 people were killed; the number sky-rocketed to 250,000 by August 2015. Similar to Syria, after the U.S left Iraq in 2010, the country's Shia Muslim Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki, who had long discriminated Sunnis Muslims, began suppressing the Sunnis Muslims. Iraq's military wasn't loyal to the government so it quickly became disbanded. While these countries were experiencing internal war and chaos, the ISIS (the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria) took advantage of this opportunity to build their own religious state in Iraq and Syria. In June 2014, ISIS successfully took over the second largest city in Iraq, Mosul.

As ISIS gains power, the fear of terrorist groups and terrorists attacks also slowly emerges. The recent Paris attack that took place on November 13, 2015 claimed by ISIS had caused Islamophobia to spread widely in the United States. The fear for this terrorist group also caused the Syrians to flee and seek refugees in EU nations. Before the Paris attack, there were a number of terrorist attacks that had taken occurrence as well, most notably the 9-11 attack. Ever since, the countries' alertness of their nation's security against terrorism has always remained high.





The situation in Liberia is not comparatively better than Iraq and Syria. The country had experienced two civil wars as of recently. The first one was a battle that occurred between two political parties, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia and the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, setting time in 1989. It ended with Charles Taylor, the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia becoming the president of the country in 1997. Nonetheless, it seemed peace did not last long for the country, as another civil war broke out in 2000-2003. The rise of the second civil war was fundamentally the people's efforts to rebel against Charles Taylor's oppressive government. These two civil wars has brought Liberia a great amount of casualties and damages - and that is not to mention the outbreak of Ebola which had infected a plentiful of people in 2014.

Noting that the numerous of conflicts and concerns are still ongoing within these areas, the Security Council has promised to offer further reassuring solutions to the issues.

HOW TO CREATE A RESOLUTION

What is a resolution? A resolution is a document that contains issues a committee is striving to solve and a list of proposed solutions. Technically, it should be called a drafted resolution that is waiting to be debated and voted upon and will be called a resolution once it successfully passes the voting procedures. The process of writing a resolution may be both daunting and tedious, but with hard work and meticulous research, the result it yields can be very rewarding. After all, don't Vietnamese have a famous saying: "You reap what you sow"? I wish you all the luck you need and may God be in your favor (but don't depend on him too much).

1. How could you start a resolution if you don't have a heading? The heading contains the committee name, the sponsor (ex: Socialist Republic of Vietnam), the signatories and the issue to be debated upon in the committee. Issues and committee name are self-explanatory, but the sponsor is the author of the resolution and signatories are delegates who necessarily do not agree with the resolution and signatories are delegates who necessarily do not agree with the resolution but want it to be debated.

2. Pre-ambulatory clauses are appetizers. They state all the issues that will be debated and highlight significant areas that need urgent solutions. Pre-ambulatory clauses can include:

- Past UN resolutions and treaties
- References to the UN Charter or other international frameworks and laws
- General background information about the issue and their significance.

Strategical Tip: Have more operative clauses than pre-ambulatory clauses. More operative clauses convey that you have more solutions than problems.

3. In a resolution, it is very important to NEVER end a pre-ambulatory clause with a period. All sentences must end with either a comma, a semicolon or a colon. Continue this pattern until you reach your last operative clause. End with a period there to show that you have concluded and finalized your thinking.

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

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 humanitarian assistance in all complex emergency situations and events of all countries.

4. Operative clauses are the main courses. They are the proposed solutions created by the sponsor to tackle the issues presented by the pre-ambulatory clauses. Operative clauses are, unlike pre-ambulatory clauses, numbered to make the resolution more organized, help show the logical progression of the resolution and help make references to operative clauses in speeches easier. Strategical Tip: Usually one detail in an operative clause makes it stronger and less ambiguous to other delegates. A simple way to strengthen each operative clause is to answer the 5W' and 1H of each resolution. These details can actually be broken down into sub-operative clauses underneath the main operative clause.

5. As mentioned before, there are sub-operative clauses below the main ones that give detailed information for the proposed solutions. Sub-operative clauses are different from operative clauses in a way that there are lettered instead of numbered (ex: a,b,c,...). If you want to make another point below the sub-operative clause, make another sub-sub-operative clause and letter it with "i,ii,iii,...". All operative clause and sub should match your country's perspective, yet simultaneously, be reasonable to other country's perspective, as well to increase the probability of the resolution passing.