



# **ATOMIC COUNCIL**

**SAMUN XV**



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**Committee:** Atomic Council

**Topic:** The Nuclear Board - The Atomic Arms Race

**Language:** English

**Central Idea:** The Atomic Council committee focuses on the efforts performed by the whole world in order to accomplish a weapon of mass destruction: the atomic bomb. In this committee, delegates will incarnate important personalities from that period, such as generals, scientists, and politicians to build their path towards atomic development and unleash a power never seen before.

**Presidents:** Two presidents, one strategy presidents

**Dress Code Implications:** Delegates shall use a LAB COAT, instead of a blazer. Additionally, delegates may wear representative accessories regarding the time span and their delegation.

**Procedural Differences:**

1. The committee is divided in stages. Each stage represents an important event/period in the war/nuclear research. Each stage has sub-stages:
  - a. Sub-stages will occur during each stage
  - b. Sub-stages aren't fixed like stages. Sub-stages will emerge during the committee, consequent to delegates' actions
2. There are two types of sessions:
  - a. Atomic Board



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Joint sessions between sides. Both sides will be in the same session, being able to debate each other. Here, only moderated caucuses can occur. Also, no directives can be sent during these sessions. These sessions are important for the following reasons:

1. Delegates will be able to request private meetings with other delegates, regardless of their side.
2. Identify potential spies.
3. Persuasion attempts for personal or collective objectives.

b. Closed Chamber

Closed chambers are private meetings in which both sides are separated. Here, important decisions are made.

## I. General structure of the Committee

This Crisis Committee is structured as a hybrid simulation combining formal debate with operational decision-making. Delegates are expected not only to participate in discussions but to actively shape the evolution of the crisis through strategic actions, resource management, and real-time responses to developments introduced by the crisis staff. The committee progresses through **three stages**, each representing a transformation, such as the conflict, moving from ethical deliberation to strategic competition and ultimately to irreversible decision-making.



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At all times, the committee operates under **conditions of uncertainty, limited resources, and evolving constraints**. Decisions are binding once executed and may generate consequences that extend across multiple crisis cycles. The structure of the committee is therefore designed to simulate not only international negotiation, but also the pressure, ambiguity, and responsibility inherent to high-level decision-making.

## **II. Forms of Participation and Procedural Points**

Participation within the committee is conducted through both traditional parliamentary procedure and specialized crisis mechanisms. Delegates may raise standard procedural points such as Points of Personal Privilege, Points of Order, and Points of Parliamentary Inquiry in order to ensure clarity, fairness, and proper functioning of debate. Additionally, Points of Information may be used to directly question other delegates during formal sessions, provided that such interventions remain concise and relevant.

In addition to these standard mechanisms, this committee introduces two specialized operational points designed to regulate access to limited physical resources within the simulation environment. The first is the Point of Technical Access, which allows a delegate to temporarily approach the computer and printer in order to produce written material relevant to their bloc's



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strategy, such as directives, agreements, or technical plans. Given that only one computer per side and one printer are available for the whole committee, this point is subject to approval by the Chair and may be limited in duration to ensure equitable access among blocs.

The second is the Point of Strategic Board Access, which permits a delegate to approach and interact with their bloc's designated board. Each bloc will have access to one physical board representing its strategic progress, resources, and technological development. This point allows delegates to update, review, or modify their bloc's status in coordination with ongoing actions.

### **III. Directive System: Structure, Types, and Strategic Use**

Directives constitute the primary operational mechanism through which delegates influence the evolution of the crisis beyond formal debate. While speeches and negotiations shape alignment and strategy, it is through directives that delegates translate ideas into concrete actions with measurable consequences. A directive is therefore not merely a suggestion, but a structured plan of execution submitted to the crisis staff for evaluation and implementation.

Development, loss of progress in specific components, reduced efficiency in future attempts, or deterioration of public stability. However, sabotage inherently carries risk. Failed attempts may



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expose the initiating delegate or bloc, potentially allowing the opposing side to implement countermeasures, strengthen security, or even retaliate with their own actions.

As a result, sabotage must be understood not as a guaranteed advantage, but as a high-risk, high-impact strategy that requires careful planning and justification.

It is important to note that both espionage and sabotage inherently involve higher levels of risk compared to standard directives. Because they operate within conditions of uncertainty and opposition, their outcomes are more heavily influenced by probability, contextual modifiers, and the responses of other actors within the committee. Delegates engaging in such actions must therefore weigh potential gains against the consequences of failure, including resource loss, exposure, or escalation.

All directives, regardless of type, are subject to review and approval by the crisis staff. The Chair retains full authority to interpret the scope and impact of each directive, apply modifiers, and determine outcomes in accordance with the established system. Delegates are encouraged to approach directives not as isolated actions, but as part of a broader strategic framework, where timing, coordination, and adaptability are essential to success.



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Ultimately, the directive system is designed to simulate real-world decision-making under conditions of **incomplete information and limited control**. Delegates who are able to construct precise, realistic, and strategically coherent directives will be better positioned to influence the course of the crisis and achieve both collective and individual objectives.

#### **IV. Resource System & Process of Development of Nuclear Weapons**

#### **V. Public Stability System**

Each bloc is subject to a dynamic level of public stability, representing the degree of societal support or opposition to its actions. This variable evolves in response to both success and failure, as well as the ethical and political implications of decisions made throughout the committee.

High levels of public support may enhance efficiency and increase the likelihood of successful actions, while declining stability may reduce available resources, limit operational capacity, or introduce internal disruptions. Severe instability may critically impair a bloc's ability to function, regardless of its technological progress. As a result, delegates must balance external competition



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with internal sustainability, recognizing that public perception is a decisive factor in long-term success.

## **VI. Outcome Determination: Probability vs Chair Decision**

The resolution of directives operates under one of two systems, determined at the beginning of the committee. In the Chair-directed system, outcomes are determined exclusively by the crisis staff, who evaluate each directive based on its logic, feasibility, and alignment with prior developments. This system emphasizes realism and strategic coherence, ensuring that results reflect the broader narrative of the crisis.

Alternatively, the committee may operate under a probability-based system in which outcomes are influenced by dice rolls. In this model, each directive involving uncertainty is assigned a base probability of success determined by the result of a six-sided die. Higher rolls correspond to higher probabilities, with a roll of six representing the most favorable outcome and a roll of one representing the least favorable.

However, this probability is not absolute. The Chair may apply modifiers based on contextual factors such as prior investment, quality of planning, resource availability, public stability, and interference from opposing blocs. As a result, outcomes remain grounded in logic even when



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chance is involved. The purpose of this system is to introduce uncertainty without compromising coherence, ensuring that success is neither guaranteed nor arbitrary.

## **VII. Nuclear Development System**

The development of a functional nuclear weapon within the committee is governed by a structured, multi-component system designed to reflect both the scientific complexity and strategic difficulty of nuclear construction. A bomb cannot be created through a single action or directive; instead, it requires the successful completion of several independent but interconnected components, each representing a critical stage in the process of nuclear weaponization.

The construction system is divided into four essential components: fissile material acquisition and enrichment, chain reaction stabilization, detonation mechanism design, and delivery system development. Each of these components must be completed in order for a bloc to achieve full nuclear capability. The absence or failure of any single component renders the weapon inoperable, regardless of progress in other areas. This ensures that nuclear success is not only a matter of speed, but of consistency and coordination across multiple domains.

Completion of each component is not automatic, but must be achieved through deliberate and sustained action. Delegates must submit directives specifically aimed at advancing one of these components, clearly outlining the methodology, resources, and intended outcome of the process.



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These directives are then evaluated under the established outcome determination system, whether chair-directed or probability-based. A component is considered complete only when the crisis staff determines that sufficient progress, investment, and successful execution have been demonstrated. Partial success may result in incremental advancement, while repeated successful actions may be required to fully complete a stage depending on its complexity.

The level of difficulty associated with each component may vary. For instance, fissile material acquisition may depend heavily on territorial control and resource access, while detonation design may require higher levels of scientific precision and carry greater risk of failure. This variation introduces strategic diversity, forcing blocs to decide whether to pursue faster but riskier approaches or slower, more stable development paths.

## **VII. Consequences System (Crisis Wheel)**

Failed attempts within the nuclear construction system are treated as consequential events with both immediate and long-term implications. When a directive aimed at advancing a component does not succeed, the outcome may produce a range of effects depending on the nature of the failure and the stage of development at which it occurs.

At a basic level, failure results in the loss of invested action points and associated resources, reflecting the material and strategic cost of unsuccessful experimentation or miscalculation. However, more significant failures may trigger secondary consequences. These may include



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degradation of scientific efficiency, reducing the probability of success in subsequent attempts, or increased public dissatisfaction due to perceived waste, secrecy, or risk. In cases involving high-risk experimentation, such as unstable chain reactions or flawed detonation mechanisms, failure may escalate into major incidents, including laboratory destruction, loss of personnel, or critical delays that set back overall progress by multiple crisis cycles.

Additionally, failed attempts may create opportunities for opposing blocs. Information leaks, intelligence exposure, or visible instability may allow rivals to gain a strategic advantage, either by accelerating their own programs or by directly interfering with weakened systems. This interconnected consequence structure ensures that failure is not isolated, but instead reshapes the broader competitive environment of the committee.

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## **VIII Delegate Mission System and Performance Evaluation**

personal mission. These missions are designed to introduce an additional layer of strategic depth, encouraging delegates to operate not only as representatives of a bloc, but as individual actors with distinct priorities, incentives, and objectives.

Missions may vary widely in nature. Some may require delegates to achieve positions of influence within their bloc, such as securing leadership roles or directing key decisions. Others



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may involve covert actions, including information gathering, strategic manipulation, or indirect interference with rival blocs. Certain missions may align closely with bloc objectives, while others may introduce tension or divergence, requiring delegates to balance personal goals with collective strategy.

The evaluation of delegate performance is directly linked to the fulfillment of these missions. However, success is not measured solely by completion. Delegates are assessed based on their proximity to achieving their objectives, the consistency of their actions, and their ability to adapt to changing circumstances within the crisis. Partial progress, strategic positioning, and meaningful influence on the committee's development are all considered indicators of strong performance.

Importantly, missions are integrated into the broader logic of the committee rather than existing as isolated tasks. Delegates are expected to pursue their objectives in a manner that reflects realism, strategic thinking, and engagement with the crisis environment. Actions that are disconnected from the evolving situation or lack coherence with the structure of the committee may be disregarded in evaluation.

## **IX Chair authority and final provisions**

The Chair retains full authority over all aspects of the committee, including the interpretation of rules, evaluation of directives, determination of outcomes, and application of consequences.

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