Formula 1

Chair: Maeve Charlton

Vice-Chair: Eleanor Harmount

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Letter From the Chair

Delegates,

My name is Maeve Charlton, I am a junior at Lyons Township High School, and I have been doing Model UN since my freshman year. Outside of Model UN I spend my time running, hanging out with my friends, cooking, and re-watching all my favorite shows. I love traveling and hope to explore many different places throughout my lifetime.

I am very excited to be chairing the Formula 1 committee this year! I have always been interested in the intricacies that go into F1 racing and the community that surrounds it. I want the committee to be a fun experience for everyone! The most important thing is creativity and trying to align with your position. I know that some positions' opinions on the topics may not be widely known, but I still encourage you to try and find information about it. When thinking about your topics, consider what your position's connection to Formula 1 is.

LYMUN is a learning conference, so if you are a newer delegate I encourage you to speak as much as possible. I am hoping everyone will speak at least once, and the more you speak the easier it becomes. When everyone participates, committee becomes much more exciting and gives everyone a better experience. If you have any questions before the conference, feel free to email me at maevecharlton@gmail.com. If you have any questions during the conference, please ask! LYMUN is a practice conference so don't be afraid to make mistakes and ask any questions you need answered. Lastly, position papers are due the day before, or the day of committee. You can either email the papers to me or turn in a paper copy at the beginning of the committee.

See you soon!

Maeve Charlton

Members of Committee

You are acting as a member of the Federation Internationale de l'automobile, the non profit organization that governs international motor sports and the interests of motorists.

Stefano Domenicali

Duncan Llowarch

Sacha Woodward Hill

Liam Parker

Emily Prazer

John Elkann

Andrea Stella

Frédéric Vasseur

Christan Horner

Mike Krack

Chase Carey

Enrico Cardile

Paul Monaghan

Mohammed Ben Sulayem

Jan Monchaux

James Allison

Lewis Hamilton

Max Versteppen

Charles Le Clerec

Jackie Stewart

Alain Prost

Carlos Sainz

Jody Egginton

History Of Formula 1

Formula 1 (F1) racing combines high-speed excitement with cutting-edge technology and international glamour. It represents the peak of auto engineering, precision driving, and strategic teamwork.

The beginnings of Formula 1 can be traced back to the early 20th century, when motor racing began to gain popularity. Early races were organized as part of larger automotive events and were characterized by their lack of standardized rules. It was not until the 1950s that



Formula 1 as we know it began to take shape. In 1950, the International Automobile Federation (FIA) established the Formula 1 World Championship. This championship was designed to create a uniform set of rules for the sport, ensuring fair competition and safety standards. The inaugural season featured seven races, including the British Grand Prix at Silverstone, which remains a fixture on the F1 calendar.The 1960s and 1970s marked a period of rapid development and increased visibility for Formula 1. This era saw the introduction of advanced technology and significant improvements in car design and performance. Iconic teams like Ferrari, Lotus, and McLaren emerged, each contributing to the evolution of the sport. Innovations such as the use of aerodynamics and improvements in tire technology changed the dynamics of racing. Driver legends such as Juan Manuel Fangio, Ayrton Senna, and Jackie Stewart became prominent figures, attracting

audiences with their exceptional skill and bravery. The introduction of sponsorship and commercial partnerships further elevated the sport's profile and financial backing.

The 1980s and 1990s ushered in an era of unprecedented technological advancements and commercialization. The advent of electronic systems, turbocharged engines, and advanced materials revolutionized car performance. The introduction of corporate sponsorship and the expansion of the calendar to include races across multiple continents transformed Formula 1 into a global spectacle.The 2000s and 2010s continued this trend, with teams investing heavily in research and development to gain competitive advantages. The introduction of hybrid power units in 2014 marked a significant shift towards sustainability and energy efficiency, aligning the sport with broader environmental goals. Today, Formula 1 is not only a highly competitive sport but also a major global entertainment and media phenomenon. The sport's technological innovations, international reach, and high-profile personalities contribute to its status as a premier racing series.



History of The Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA)

The Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) was founded on June 20, 1904, in Paris as the Association Internationale des Automobile Clubs Reconnus (AIACR). Established to

address the growing need for international regulation of motor racing and automobile clubs, the organization sought to standardize rules and ensure fair competition. In 1922, it was renamed the FIA, reflecting its expanded role beyond just motor racing to encompass broader automotive and road safety issues. During these formative years, the FIA played a crucial role in shaping the early framework of international motorsport, including the establishment of the Formula One World Championship in 1950.

Throughout the latter half of the 20th century and into the 21st century, the FIA has continued to evolve, focusing on technological innovation and safety. The organization introduced key regulations to address safety concerns and environmental impact, such as the implementation of hybrid power units in Formula One in 2014. Today, the FIA oversees a diverse range of motorsport disciplines and promotes global road safety initiatives, maintaining its pivotal role in advancing both the sport and safety standards in the automotive world.



Topic A: City Races

Introduction

City racing, also known as urban motorsport, represents a dynamic and increasingly popular facet of competitive motorsport that takes place on temporary or permanent street circuits set within cityscapes. Unlike traditional racing circuits, city races are hosted on public roads or closed urban areas, offering a unique blend of speed, spectacle, and urban engagement. This form of racing brings the thrill of motorsport directly into the heart of bustling cities, often integrating iconic landmarks and city features into the track layout. Historically, city racing began as an innovative way to bring the excitement of racing to a broader audience and to showcase the sport in a new and visually captivating setting. From the glamorous Monaco Grand Prix to the fast-paced streets of São Paulo, these races offer a distinctive challenge for drivers and teams, combining technical difficulty with the vibrant backdrop of urban environments. The appeal of city racing extends beyond the track, promoting economic benefits such as tourism and local business engagement, while also highlighting the need for effective urban planning and safety measures. As city racing continues to grow in prominence, it presents both opportunities and challenges.



Past Actions

Recognizing the complexities of racing on temporary street circuits, the Formula 1 Committee established a set of specific regulations to ensure safety and fairness. These regulations cover various aspects, including track design, safety barriers, and emergency response protocols. The committee's goal has been to adapt traditional racing rules to the constraints and characteristics of urban environments, thereby maintaining high standards of competition and safety. In response to growing environmental concerns, the Formula 1 Committee has introduced guidelines aimed at reducing the ecological impact of city races. These guidelines include measures for waste management, noise control, and the use of sustainable materials for temporary infrastructure. The committee has also encouraged the integration of green technologies and practices, such as electric and hybrid vehicles, to align with broader environmental goals and enhance the sport's sustainability profile. The Formula 1 Committee has worked to highlight the economic benefits of city races for host cities. Actions have included promoting city races as a catalyst for local economic development, including tourism, hospitality, and infrastructure investment. The committee has also supported initiatives that foster community engagement and inclusivity, ensuring that city races contribute positively to the local population and urban development.



Effective collaboration with local authorities and stakeholders has been a key focus for the Formula 1 Committee. This includes engaging with city planners, transportation officials, and community leaders to ensure that city races are well-integrated into urban settings and that any disruptions are minimized. The committee has facilitated dialogue between teams, organizers, and local governments to address logistical challenges and ensure the smooth execution of city-based events. The Formula 1 Committee has continually evaluated the formats and structures of city races to enhance their appeal and effectiveness. This includes adjusting race schedules, modifying circuit layouts to better fit urban landscapes, and incorporating feedback from drivers and teams. The committee's efforts have aimed to balance the excitement of city racing with the practicalities of organizing events in densely populated areas.



Conclusion

The actions taken by the Formula 1 Committee regarding city races reflect a proactive approach to managing the complexities of urban motorsport. Through the establishment of

regulations, promotion of sustainability, economic benefits, and effective collaboration with local stakeholders, the committee has sought to ensure that city races are not only exciting and competitive but also aligned with contemporary values and practices. As city racing continues to evolve, the Formula 1 Committee's past actions provide a foundation for future developments and improvements in this thrilling aspect of the sport.

Questions To Consider:

How do the city races positively and negatively affect residents?

Does your position have opinions on city races? If so, what are they?

How can the committee make city races more cost efficient?

How can the committee continue to make city races safer for residents and drivers?

Additional resources:

FIA Website

Red Bull account of city races

Formula 1 races don't have a good effect on host regions

Topic B: Corruption

Introduction

Corruption in Formula 1, like in many high-stakes sports, presents a critical challenge that undermines the integrity and fairness of the sport. As the premier global motorsport series, Formula 1 attracts significant financial investments, high-profile sponsorships, and intense competition, making it vulnerable to various forms of unethical behavior. Corruption in Formula 1 can manifest in multiple ways, including financial misconduct, conflicts of interest, and manipulations of race outcomes.The high financial stakes and competitive pressures in Formula



1 create opportunities for unethical practices, from bribery and financial irregularities to undue influence over race regulations and team operations. Addressing corruption requires robust governance, transparency, and accountability mechanisms to safeguard the sport's reputation and ensure fair competition. As Formula 1 continues to evolve and grow, tackling corruption remains essential to preserving the integrity of the sport and maintaining the trust of fans, participants, and stakeholders. This introduction sets the stage for exploring the complexities of corruption in Formula 1 and the ongoing efforts to combat it within the framework of international sports ethics and regulation.

Past Actions

In response to growing concerns about corruption, the Formula 1 Committee has introduced comprehensive anti-corruption policies. These policies outline clear guidelines and ethical standards for teams, drivers, and officials, aiming to prevent conflicts of interest, bribery, and other forms of misconduct. The implementation of these policies includes mandatory compliance training for all participants and the establishment of a dedicated ethics committee to oversee and enforce these standards.The Formula 1 Committee has taken steps to enhance financial transparency within the sport. This includes rigorous financial reporting requirements for teams and sponsors, aimed at preventing financial irregularities and ensuring that all transactions are conducted openly and ethically. Additionally, the committee has mandated regular audits and reviews of financial records to detect and address any signs of corruption or financial misconduct.



To address corruption allegations impartially, the Formula 1 Committee has established independent review bodies tasked with investigating claims of corruption and misconduct. These bodies operate with a mandate to conduct thorough and unbiased investigations, ensuring that any violations are identified and addressed appropriately. The establishment of these bodies has been a critical step in reinforcing the sport's commitment to fairness and accountability. The

Formula 1 Committee has worked to strengthen regulatory oversight by enhancing the powers of its regulatory bodies. This includes expanding the authority of the FIA, the governing body of Formula 1, to enforce rules and impose sanctions on individuals or teams found guilty of corruption. The committee has also introduced stricter penalties for breaches of ethical standards to deter potential misconduct. Recognizing the importance of transparency and accountability, the Formula 1 Committee has implemented whistleblowing mechanisms that allow individuals to report corruption and unethical behavior confidentially. These mechanisms are designed to protect whistleblowers from retaliation and encourage the reporting of misconduct without fear. The committee has also established a dedicated hotline and online platform for the submission of complaints and evidence related to corruption.

Conclusion

The actions taken by the Formula 1 Committee to address corruption reflect a proactive and multifaceted approach to preserving the integrity of the sport. Through the implementation of anti-corruption policies, strengthening financial transparency, establishing independent review bodies, enhancing regulatory oversight, and promoting whistleblowing mechanisms, the committee has sought to combat corruption and ensure fair competition. These measures are essential to maintaining the trust of fans, participants, and stakeholders, and to upholding the core values of Formula 1 as a premier global motorsport.

Questions To Consider:

Has your position ever been involved in some form of corruption? If so, what?

How should people involved in corruption, accepting bribes specifically, be reprimanded?

How can the committee continue to enforce their policies and continue to make regulations stricter?

How can the committee prevent race finishing fraud?

Additional Resources:

BBC - Formula 1

Motorsport - Formula 1

Autosport - Formula 1

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