

TENNESSEE YMCA
MODEL UNITED NATIONS



DELEGATE MANUAL

TENNESSEE YMCA MODEL UNITED NATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Administration Page_____	3
General Conference Information _____	4
Delegate Check List_____	5
Deadlines_____	6-7
Component Explanations_____	8-10
Sample Agenda_____	11-13
Election Guidelines_____	14-21
Award Distribution and Criteria_____	22
Technology Policies_____	23
Financial Assistance Form_____	24
Delegate Code of Conduct_____	25-26
Student Statement of Financial Responsibility_____	27
General Assembly Information	
General Assembly Research Requirements_____	28
Position Paper Topics_____	29
Position Paper Guidelines_____	30
General Assembly Resolutions_____	31-32
Writing Your Resolution_____	33
Preambulatory & Operative Clause Suggestions_____	34
Tips for an Effective Resolution_____	35-36
Format for Debate_____	37
Debate Script_____	38-39
Table of Motions_____	40
Intent Speaker Procedure_____	41
Rules of Procedure_____	42-45
UN Member Countries_____	46-47
Samples_____	48-66

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GENERAL INFORMATION ON MODEL UNITED NATIONS

CONFERENCE DATES:

A NOVEMBER 11-13, 2016

B NOVEMBER 18-20, 2016

OVERVIEW

Each fall, the YMCA of Middle Tennessee sponsors a Model United Nations conference. At the conference, Tennessee high school students learn about the real world operation of the United Nations by participating in a reenactment of the UN's activities. Most students form delegations and represent member countries interests in the General Assembly by drafting and debating resolutions. These resolutions cover a wide variety of topics of international concern. Other students have the opportunity to research and lobby issues in the Secretariat, represent a country on the Security Council, participate in a model International Court of Justice, or work in the Department of Public Information.

CONFERENCE FEES

Delegate Conference Fee: \$175.00

Hotel Cost per room: \$450.00

(This per room cost covers both nights in the hotel. A school may put up to 6 students in a room. The hotel cost per student will be determined by the number of students in the room. The total cost to students for the conference will vary from school to school.)

LOCATION

Embassy Suites- Murfreesboro, TN

ELIGIBILITY

Students Grades 9-12

COMPONENT OPTIONS

Students attending the conference may elect to participate in a variety of capacities. Each component has different responsibilities before and during the conference as well as specific registration requirements/restrictions for students and schools. Options include:

1. General Assembly Member Country
2. Secretariat
3. Security Council
4. International Court of Justice
5. Department of Public information

DELEGATE CHECK LIST

PRIORITY DEADLINE: Choose one of the following

1. Have I applied to be on Secretariat or Security Council?
<http://www.tennesseecce.org/>
2. Have I registered for the ICJ or DPI? <http://www.tennesseecce.org/>
3. Has my country team registered online to ensure we are in the first wave of country assignments? <http://www.tennesseecce.org/>

FINAL DEADLINE:

1. Has my country team uploaded our:
A) Resolution,
B) Position Papers, and
C) General Assembly Research
2. If not on GA Country team, have I completed my pre-conference assignment for Secretariat, Security Council, or ICJ?
3. IF RUNNING FOR OFFICE- have I completed the Candidate Nomination form online at <http://www.tennesseecce.org/?>
Note: you must submit the **Candidate Nomination Form**, NOT the Officer Registration. Completing the Officer registration does NOT nominate you to run for office.
4. Have I completed a Delegate Code of Conduct and Student Financial Responsibility form and returned them to my advisor?
5. Have I submitted my payment to my advisor?

AFTER THE FINAL DEADLINE:

1. If I want to order a conference t-shirt, have I given my advisor my order?
2. If a DPI member, have I completed my Pre-Conference Assignment?
3. If running for office, have I uploaded a campaign speech on <http://www.tennesseecce.org/?>

DEADLINES

Conference Dates:

MUN A November 11-13, 2016

MUN B November 18-20, 2016

August 31st, 2016 –11:59 pm– PRIORITY DEADLINE

- Positions for Security Council and Secretariat will be assigned on September 1st to any applications submitted by the priority deadline.
- Country assignments will be emailed on September 1st to any team registrations submitted by the priority deadline.
- ICJ Case files will be emailed on September 1st to any lawyer teams registered by the priority deadline.

October 5th, 2016–11:59 pm– FINAL DEADLINE

All of the following are due on or before this date:

- General Assembly- Resolutions
- General Assembly- General Research
- General Assembly- Position Papers (4 per Country)
- Security Council- Assignments
- Secretariat- Assignments
- ICJ- Memorials and Counter Memorials
- School and Student Statements of Financial Responsibility
- Financial Assistance Forms*
- Rooming List
- Candidate Nominations (online)
- World Cup Registration (online)
- Adult Registration (online)
- Adult Background Check – sent via email through Asurint.

*Any requests received after October 5th will be evaluated based on availability of funds. The sooner these forms are turned in, the better chance your students will have of receiving financial aid. Financial aid can only cover our outlined program costs, not fees for transportation or extra school fees. So that our families and students have ownership over this program, it is our policy not to give 100% aid unless there are extreme circumstances.

IMPORTANT DEADLINE INFORMATION

- **Security Council and Secretariat Registrations**

Security Council and Secretariat positions will be assigned beginning the day after the priority deadline. Any registration for Security Council or Secretariat received by this date will be assigned based on the ranking of order of the student's choices and the quality of the application. If any positions remain open after this date, they will be assigned on a first-come, first served basis.

- **Lawyer Registrations**

If you have students wishing to serve as lawyers in the International Court of Justice, please have them register by the priority deadline so that they have plenty of time to prepare. Each lawyer team will receive their case to begin preparing their memorials and counter memorials, complete with instructions, deadlines, etc. on the day following the priority deadline. Lawyers who register after the priority deadline will receive the case soon after registration.

- **Department of Public Information Applications**

Department of Public Information delegates will receive a confirmation email of their registration after the priority deadline. We will close registration at 25 delegates. Members will receive a preconference assignment via email 2-3 weeks before the conference.

- **Rooming Lists**

Rooming Lists MUST be submitted electronically (via the website or provided excel workbook) to the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement by the Final Deadline. We are not able to guarantee sleeping rooms for schools who submit the rooming list after that date.

COMPONENT EXPLANATIONS

UNITED NATIONS MEMBER COUNTRY (GENERAL ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANT)

The majority of the Model United Nations participants will attend as a United Nations Member Country. Each country must be represented by 3-4 delegates and will present a resolution in character of the assigned country.

We do not allow 5 person teams. 2 person teams are only allowed if there are not enough people to fill a full team.

(NOTE: Students representing a Security Council Country as a Member Country will have no responsibilities with the Security Council at the conference. These delegations follow the same guidelines as a regular Member Country.)

Students in this component will research their countries and write a resolution on any topic they deem important to their country. All resolutions will be heard during committees on the first night. Those ranking out of committee will either be heard in one of two General Assemblies on Saturday or the Plenary Session on Sunday morning. All Member Countries must also complete Position Papers and general country research to be considered for awards.

SECRETARIAT

Approximately 15 students will have the opportunity to serve as Secretaries in the Model United Nations Secretariat. Each Secretary will work under the direction of the Secretary General and will be responsible for understanding the issues affecting his or her Secretariat Department; he or she will be relied upon as an expert delegate and lobbyist on a particular category of international issues. Each Secretariat position will be unique (similar to YIG's Governor's Cabinet) and each Secretary will hold one of the following positions:

- Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
- High Representative for Disarmament Affairs
- Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs
- United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator
- Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support
- Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations
- Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs
- Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security
- Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict
- Secretary-General of the UN Conference on Trade and Development
- Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme
- Executive Director of the UN Entity for Gender Equality & the Empowerment of Women
- Executive Director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime

Good Secretaries will understand that their positions will be highly research-intensive, and, therefore, a significant amount of work. They will function as researchers, lobbyists, advisers to the Secretary General and other components, situation experts, and, possibly, as intent speakers. Members of the Secretariat **MUST HAVE ATTENDED ONE HIGH SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE PRIOR TO THIS ONE**. Secretaries will be required to complete a preconference assignment. Failure to complete this assignment disqualifies students from awards and running for office.

It is also important that you stress to any interested students that Secretariat delegates will meet in the Secretariat for the entire conference. Completion of the application does not guarantee acceptance to the Secretariat. The Secretary General, the officer over the Secretariat, is the highest office at MUN. Delegates wishing to run for Secretary General at this year's conference are encouraged to serve as Secretaries.

Each school will be limited to two (2) Secretariat positions unless otherwise decided by the conference administration.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Fifteen students will have the honor and responsibility to represent one of the Security Council Countries in the United Nations. Each delegate will be required to submit four research papers on topics (assigned via email) relevant to the participating countries and the UN as a whole. Failure to complete this assignment disqualifies students from awards and running for office.

The Security Council will set a docket containing topics for discussion, taken from both the President's agenda and the topics highlighted by each delegate, and respond to international security crises. The Security Council does not prepare resolutions before the conference; instead, resolutions on various topics will be drafted at conference, during and following debate on topics from the Council's docket.

Good Security Council members will understand that their positions will be highly research-intensive, and, therefore, a significant amount of work. Students applying for Security Council should be familiar with the tone and content of real-world Security Council resolutions. Security Council delegates **MUST HAVE ATTENDED ONE HIGH SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE PRIOR TO THIS ONE**. It is also important that you stress to any interested students that Security Council delegates will meet in the Security Council for the entire conference. In addition, please note that completion of the application does not guarantee acceptance to the Security Council.

Each school will be limited to two (2) Security Council positions unless otherwise decided by the conference administration.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Participants in the International Court of Justice will register as lawyer teams. Each team will consist of two (2) students. If one member of a lawyer team drops, his/her partner MUST find a replacement OR choose a different component. Single person teams are NOT ALLOWED.

Lawyer teams will prepare to argue both sides of a real case heard in the International Court of Justice. Upon registering the lawyer teams will receive information about the case and instructions on preparing memorials and counter-memorials.

At the conference, lawyer teams will compete in a round-robin style and argue cases in front of the student justices. The top teams in the novice and advanced divisions will be given a new case on Saturday night and will compete in the final round on Sunday.

Like the Security Council and Secretariat, lawyer teams will meet in the International Court of Justice for the entire conference. Also like the Security Council and Secretariat, the court component will be highly research-intensive, and, therefore, a significant amount of work.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

The final component option is the Department of Public Information. Students may apply to be in the Print Division or Video Division. The Print Division is responsible for all written publications while the Video Division works on newscasts and the conference slide show. Both divisions are responsible for uploading material to the conference app.

DPI membership will be limited to 25 people. There may be no more than two (2) DPI members per school per division. Completion of the application does not guarantee acceptance to the DPI.

DPI members will be expected to complete a pre-conference assignment- a newspaper article or newscast script on an assigned topic- to be submitted prior to the conference. This assignment will be emailed to delegates 2-3 weeks before the conference begins so that written material will be up to date and relevant. Failure to complete this assignment disqualifies students from awards and running for office.

Tennessee YMCA
MODEL UNITED NATIONS
A Tennessee YMCA Center for Civic Engagement Program
Embassy Suites Murfreesboro

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Friday

8:30 AM	Officer Meeting	Mirabella F-J
9:30–11:30AM	Registration Luggage Storage	Registration Desk Mirabella AB
12:30–1:30PM	Opening Session	Mirabella F-J
1:30–2:00PM	General Assembly Orientation	Mirabella F-J
1:30–4:00PM	Advisor Hospitality Department of Public Information International Court of Justice Justice Deliberation Room Security Council Secretariat	Oakleigh A Broadlands A Cambridge A Churchill Boardroom Cambridge B Wynthrope Boardroom
2:00–4:00PM	General Assembly Committees	

	Committee	Location
1	Economic and Financial	Oakleigh C
2	Special Political and Decolonization	Oakleigh B
3	Disarmament and International Security	Mirabella D
4	SpecialPolitical&Decol, SocialHumCultural	Mirabella C
5	Disarm&IntlSecurity, Eco&Fin	Mirabella F
6	Social, Humanitarian and Cultural	Broadlands B
7	Social, Humanitarian and Cultural	Mirabella G
8	Social, Humanitarian and Cultural	Mirabella H
9	Social, Humanitarian and Cultural	Mirabella I
10	Social, Humanitarian and Cultural	Mirabella J

4:00– 6:30PM	Dinner	
5:00– 6:00PM	Advisor Dinner	Oakleigh A
6:30– 7:00PM	Delegation Meetings	See list in book
7:00– 7:30PM	Hotel Check-in	
7:30– 10:00PM	All Sessions Reconvene	Same as above

10:15PM All delegates in rooms and out of halls!
(Absolutely NO ONE out of their rooms after curfew)

If you ordered pizza, please wait in your room for Conference Staff to deliver it

Saturday

8:30AM	Officer Meeting	Mirabella F
9:15AM-Noon	All Sessions Reconvene Advisor Hospitality Department of Public Information Blue General Assembly White General Assembly International Court of Justice Justice Deliberation Room Security Council Secretariat World Cup Y in the World Studio	Oakleigh A Broadlands A Mirabella F Mirabella GHIJ Cambridge A Churchill Boardroom Cambridge B Wyntrope Boardroom Mirabella D Broadlands B
9:30-11:30AM	Voting Polls Open	
11:30 AM	Advisor Meeting	Oakleigh A
Noon–2:00 PM	Lunch	
2:00–5:00PM	All Sessions Reconvene	Same as above
2:30–4:30 PM	Voting Polls Open	
5:00–7:00PM	Dinner	
7:00–9:00PM	All Sessions Reconvene	Same as above
7:00–9:00 PM	Voting Polls Open	
9:00PM	Personal Time	Assigned Hotel Floors
9:30PM	Delegation Meetings	See Advisor
9:50PM	Conference Dance Game Room Chill Zone	Mirabella E Mirabella D Broadlands B
11:00PM	Security Council & Secretariat UN Crisis ICJ Final Case Meeting	Same as above
11:30PM	All delegates in their rooms	

Pizza will be delivered to your room...if you ordered it

Sunday

7:00AM	Luggage Room Open	Oakleigh BC
8:15AM	Officer Meeting	Mirabella F-J
9:00–11:00AM	All Sessions Reconvene Advisor Hospitality Department of Public Information Plenary Session International Court of Justice Justice Deliberation Room Security Council Secretariat	Oakleigh A Broadlands A Mirabella F-J Cambridge A Churchill Boardroom Cambridge B Wynthrope Boardroom
11:00–11:30AM	World Cup Championship	Mirabella F-J
11:30AM–12:30PM	Closing Ceremonies	Mirabella F-J

Happy Holidays!

ELECTION GUIDELINES

All YMCA Center for Civic Engagement conferences are 100% student run. Each year delegates attending the conference have the opportunity to run for the next year's leadership positions. Some roles are selected by the entire conference; others are elected by their specific components.

GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOLS:

Any qualifying student may seek any available office by running in the general conference election or by running in his/her respective component during the conference, with the following restrictions:

- No candidate will be eligible to seek the office of Security Council President without having first served as a Security Council Delegate.
- No school shall run more than 5 candidates, no more than 2 may be for the office of General Assembly Vice-President.
- The offices of President of the International Court, Justices, ICJ Liaison, Video Producer, Video Editor, Print Managing Editor, Print Layout Editor, and Security Council President will be elected by the current ICJ, DPI and Security Council at the conference. If you have students wishing to run for these offices, they DO NOT count toward your total number of candidates. Students may seek these ICJ, DPI, and Security Council offices even if you are already running 5 candidates in the full conference election.

*Should there be offices sought by no candidate, students to fill those positions shall be appointed by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement.

GUIDELINES FOR CANDIDATES:

- All candidates must submit a campaign speech to the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement Administration for approval by the designated deadline.
- A candidate MUST submit his/her pre-conference assignment by the deadline appropriate for his/her component. Late or unsubmitted assignments will disqualify a candidate from the election.
- No candidate shall spend more than \$100.00 on materials to be used in his/her campaign.
- All campaign material must be Y-Rated.
- No candidate shall distribute candy or food of any kind.
- NO STICKERS may be used for campaigning.
- Any signs placed in common conference areas by candidates MUST be displayed on easels or other types of floor mounts. Nothing may be taped or otherwise affixed to hotel walls. The YMCA will NOT provide easels.
- ALL candidate campaign materials MUST be removed from the conference center prior to the dance on Saturday night.
- Current officers MAY NOT display support for any candidates, unless they are candidate—in which case, they may campaign for themselves.

AVAILABLE OFFICER POSITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

SECRETARY GENERAL

The Secretary General is the servant administrator of the Model United Nations. This officer will be presiding over the conference as a whole, giving speeches, advancing an agenda, and setting the tone of the conference. Additionally, s/he will preside over the Secretariat and direct the activities of the Secretaries, approving their activities and giving assignments when necessary. The Secretary General will lobby for his or her agenda, and, at the request of another component, answer questions and provide information to that component in the form of speeches and/or reports. The Secretary General must enjoy researching international concerns, be able to write clearly, and be comfortable with public speaking. The Secretary General will be expected to have read all resolutions prior to attending the conference, and to develop a comprehensive lobbying agenda. This officer will be responsible for making a minimum of two speeches to the entire conference, including an opening address in which s/he will focus attention on certain world concerns and outline an agenda for the conference. Requirements for this position include:

- **Attendance at two (2) Model United Nations Conferences (Attendance in the election year does count as one of the 2)**
- **Candidate MUST have one year of experience in the Secretariat (experience in the election year does count) OR spend 1.5 consecutive hours shadowing the Secretary General in the election year**
- **Advisor Approval**
- **Delivery of 1 candidate speech outlining his/her qualifications and vision**
- **Candidate speeches MUST be ISSUE-BASED and submitted by the designated conference due date.**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

The General Assembly President will preside over the General Assembly and Plenary sessions. The President will chair a committee with the assistance of a clerk. He/she must be knowledgeable in parliamentary procedure and be comfortable with public speaking. It is extremely important this officer have a good understanding of what issues can be handled by the General

Assembly vs. Security Council/International Court of Justice. The President will be expected to have read all resolutions prior to attending the conference. This officer will be responsible for speaking in front of the entire conference. Requirements for this position include:

- **Attendance at two (2) Model United Nations Conferences (Attendance in the election year does count as one of the 2)**
- **Candidate MUST have one year of experience as a United Nations Member Country**
- **Advisor Approval**
- **Delivery of 1 candidate speech outlining his/her qualifications and vision**
- **Candidate speeches MUST be ISSUE-BASED and submitted by the designated conference due date.**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY VICE PRESIDENT

Seven (7) students will be elected to serve as General Assembly Vice-Presidents. These officers will assist the General Assembly President in presiding over General Assembly and Plenary sessions. Like the General Assembly President, all Vice-Presidents will chair a committee with the assistance of a committee clerk. They will also be assigned a specific caucus to lead based on the rankings of positions they provide upon candidate registration. They will be required to research their regional groups and be able to lead caucuses with great aptitude. An ideal Vice-Presidential candidate should be knowledgeable in parliamentary procedure as well as what issues can be handled by the General Assembly vs. Security Council/International Court of Justice. All Vice-Presidents will be expected to read all resolutions prior to attending the conference. Requirements for General Assembly Vice-Presidents include:

- **Attendance at one (1) Model United Nations Conference (Attendance in the election year does count as one year of participation)**
- **Candidate MUST have one year of experience as a United Nations Member Country (This means if a candidate is running her first year at the conference, she MUST be a member country)**
- **Advisor Approval**
- **Delivery of 1 candidate speech outlining his/her qualifications and vision**
- **Candidate speeches MUST be ISSUE-BASED and submitted by the designated conference due date.**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY LIAISON

Two (2) students will serve as General Assembly Liaisons. While serving at the conference, the liaisons will address questions about procedure and handle assignments for intent speeches. S/he must be knowledgeable in parliamentary procedure and will be asked to chair a committee. The Liaison will be responsible for communicating with the Security Council, the Secretariat, the Department of Public Information, and the International Court of Justice, including handling of resolutions and escorting country teams to/from other components as they are summoned. The General Assembly Liaisons shall set the docket for each chamber following calendar committee and shall be responsible for the physical possession of all resolutions when the General Assembly is not in session. Requirements include:

- **Attendance at one (1) Model United Nations Conference (Attendance in the election year does count as one year of participation)**
- **Advisor Approval**
- **Delivery of 1 candidate speech outlining his/her qualifications and vision**
- **Candidate speeches MUST be submitted by the designated conference due date.**

SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT

The Security Council President will preside over the Security Council while representing a country on the Security Council. S/he must be knowledgeable in the Security Council agenda and have an understanding of what issues are to be handled by the Security Council vs. General Assembly/International Court of Justice. S/he will read ALL resolutions prior to the conference and determine if any have content to be handled by the Security Council instead of General Assembly. This officer will be responsible for making a minimum of two speeches to the entire conference at opening/closing ceremonies. Security Council President nominations will occur within the component during the conference. Voting for Security Council President will occur within the component. Requirements include:

- **Attendance at two (2) Model United Nations Conferences (Attendance in the election year does count as one of the 2)**
- **Candidate MUST have one year of experience as a Security Council member. (Attendance in the election year does count)**
- **Advisor Approval**
- **Delivery of 1 candidate speech to other members in the Security Council outlining his/her qualifications and vision**
- **Candidate speeches MUST be ISSUE-BASED.**

SECURITY COUNCIL LIAISON

The Security Council Liaison will assist the Security Council President in any needs as they arise. S/he will summon patrons from the General Assembly as necessary, make copies of any documents, and assist the Security Council President in researching existing resolutions to determine if they need to be handled by the Security Council. The Liaison will also be in communication with the Secretariat. Requirements for this position include:

- **Attendance at one (1) Model United Nations Conference (Attendance in the election year does count as one year of participation)**
- **Advisor Approval**
- **Delivery of 1 candidate speech outlining his/her qualifications and vision**
- **Candidate speeches MUST be ISSUE-BASED.**

PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

This officer will be elected from the current or past justices. S/he is responsible for thoroughly researching the cases both prior to and during the conference, and by actively and enthusiastically participating in lawyer questioning and Court deliberations. The president must also remember the importance of decorum, the dignity with which they behave and that they require all in the courtroom observe. The president of the ICJ is responsible for ensuring that his/her bench comes prepared to the conference. S/he will preside over all cases, handle the tie-breaking vote in a case, preside over deliberations and deliver the ruling to the courtroom following deliberation. Like the Secretary General and Security Council President, the President of the International Court of Justice will be responsible for making a minimum of two speeches to the entire conference at opening/closing ceremonies.

- **Attendance at two (2) Model United Nations Conferences (Attendance in the election year does count as one of the 2)**
- **One (1) year service as an International Court Justice (Serving in the election year does count as one year on the bench)**
- **Advisor Approval**
- **Delivery of 1 candidate speech to other members in the ICJ outlining his/her qualifications and vision**

JUSTICE IN THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Justices will be elected from current participants in the International Court of Justice. They are responsible for thoroughly researching the cases both prior to and during the conference, and by actively and enthusiastically participating in lawyer questioning and Court deliberations. Justices must also remember the importance of decorum, the dignity with which they behave and that they require all in the courtroom observe.

- **Attendance at one (1) Model United Nations Conference (Attendance in the election year does count as one year of participation)**
- **Candidate MUST have one year of experience in the International Court of Justice (This means if a candidate is running his first year at the conference, he MUST be on a lawyer team)**
- **Advisor Approval**
- **Delivery of 1 candidate speech to other members in the ICJ outlining his/her qualifications and vision**

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE LIAISON

The International Court of Justice Liaison will assist the ICJ President and justices in any needs as they arise. S/he will manage the court docket, make copies of any documents as necessary, type and post the court's decisions and complete any additional tasks as they are requested by the justices or component leaders. Requirements include:

- **Attendance at one (1) Model United Nations Conference (Attendance in the election year does count as one year of participation)**
- **Advisor Approval**
- **Delivery of 1 candidate speech to other members in the ICJ outlining his/her qualifications and vision**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Print Division Editor and Producer

The Print Division Editor and Producer will work together and manage the publications of the conference newspapers. These officers are selected from current DPI members. Their duties shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- Publication of one newspaper by 11:00 PM the night before the conference (Previewing the conference, containing a conference agenda, and using articles written in advance by DPI members. This paper shall be distributed to delegates upon their arrival at the conference on Thursday.)
- Contact all DPI members prior to the conference to make sure they are working on their first article, per the assignment in the delegate manual.
- Story Assignments
- Proofreading each publication, which includes checking for grammatical errors as well as the presence of general good taste, and PERSONALLY delivering a copy to the state director or assistant director for approval before final printing.
- Compiling each issue of the conference on one single disc to be PERSONALLY delivered to the state director or assistant director before the editor's departure from the conference.
- At a minimum, the DPI Print Division shall be responsible for publishing two newspapers per day.
- A layout and masthead will be designed for YMCA Center for Civic Engagement. Conference papers WILL NOT deviate from this layout.
- Editor shall ensure that each component receives coverage in the paper and slide show or video. Note: The Conference Staff IS NOT a component. Though it is appropriate to make the occasional mention of them, or to do a single story about their role at the conference, they should never take up more column inches than delegates.
- The DPI shall serve as the 'Communicator' of the conference, not the entertainer. It IS NOT the job of the conference paper to entertain the delegates, but rather to inform them of day-to-day happenings at the conference. There is nothing wrong with one or two feature stories or entertainment pieces (doodle areas), but the days of a paper full of doodles and word searches and hot lists no longer exist. If you can't think of enough ideas for stories, see YMCA Center for Civic Engagement staff. Our Department of Public Information will be a legitimate one. Reporting is a real job, not merely a pastime.
- REQUIREMENTS:
- **Attendance at one (1) Model United Nations Conference (Attendance in the election year does count as one year of participation)**
- **Advisor Approval**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Video Division Editor and Producer

The Video Division officers will work collaboratively to manage all aspects relating to the nightly newscasts and the conference slide show. Like the Print Division officers, these leadership positions will be filled by delegates in the video press. Their primary responsibilities include:

- Management/Coordination of DPI members assigned to work in the video division
- Design, layout, construction and editing of one slide show per conference, to be shown on Saturday night. This slide show must be completed on a schedule that allows ample time for the state director or assistant director to watch and approve before it airs.
- Development, shooting and editing of pieces suitable for closed-circuit television presentation.
- REQUIREMENTS:
- **Attendance at one (1) Model United Nations Conference (Attendance in the election year does count as one year of participation)**
- **Advisor Approval**

CHAPLAIN

The conference Chaplain will be expected to prepare invocations for opening session on Friday and closing session on Sunday. The Chaplain must participate in a MUN component GA, ICJ, DPI, Security Council, or Secretariat and complete the assignments of that component.

- **Attendance at one (1) Model United Nations Conference (Attendance in the election year does count as one year of participation)**
- **Advisor Approval**
- **Delivery of 1 candidate speech outlining his/her qualifications and vision**
- **Candidate speeches MUST be ISSUE-BASED and submitted by the designated conference due date.**

AWARD DISTRIBUTION AND CRITERIA

Awards:

Outstanding General Assembly Resolutions
Outstanding Delegates
Outstanding Secretary
Outstanding Security Council Delegate
Outstanding Written Argument in the ICJ
Outstanding Lawyer Team in the ICJ
Outstanding Department of Public Information Delegate, Press Division
Outstanding Department of Public Information Delegate, Video Division
Outstanding Student Leader (Awarded to an Officer)
Outstanding Service Project

Outstanding Resolutions

Resolutions are considered for awards based on the following factors:

- Debate Potential & Innovation
- In keeping with national character
- Feasibility
- Significance of Impact
- Innovation
- Correctly formatted with Evidence of Research
- Submitted by Conference Deadline- Position Papers included.
- In keeping with the YMCA core values of Honesty, Caring, Respect & Responsibility

Outstanding Delegate

Delegates are considered for awards based on the following criteria:

- Cooperative & Respectful in his/her approach to legislation and peers
- Ability to stay in nation's character
- Use of proper parliamentary procedure
- Evidence of Preparation & Research
- Positive Attitude
- Positive Leadership
- Poise and Maturity
- Excellent Communication- clear, concise, and convincing
- Leadership by example with regard to conference rules and regulations
- Behavior in keeping with the YMCA core values of Honesty, Caring, Respect & Responsibility
- Meet all deadlines established by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement

TECHNOLOGY POLICIES

1. The following components are encouraged to bring laptops, tablets, etc. They will be provided with internet access throughout the conference:
 - **Officers**
 - **International Court of Justice**
 - **Secretariat**
 - **Security Council**
 - **Department of Public Information**
2. Members of the **General Assembly** will follow the guidelines below:
 - a. Resolution sponsors may use a laptop/tablet/etc within Committee or the General Assembly when presenting his/her resolution. Resolution sponsors are allowed to research throughout debate, as long as this research is conducted in a manner respectful to other speakers.
 - i. This also applies to students chosen to be **Intent Speakers**.
 - b. The use of electronic devices is allowed during Committee and General Assembly. Delegates using an electronic device will behave in a manner respectful to speakers, conference officers, and other delegates.
 - i. Students may use electronic devices to conduct research pertinent to the resolution up for debate.
 - ii. Students may use electronic devices to monitor the YMCA CCE conference app.
 - iii. During Committee and General Assembly, students are asked to refrain from social media.

YMCA CODE OF CONDUCT: Social media shall only be used in a positive and encouraging manner. Cyber bullying is strictly prohibited. Any participant involved in any way dealing with negative activity toward the CCE program or any CCE participant will be held responsible for the violation and will be disciplined accordingly, up to and including legal action.
 - c. The violation of these guidelines will result in a school being removed from the Premier Delegation list.
 - d. The violation of these guidelines will result in a student being removed from consideration for Conference Awards.

THE CCE HOPES TO EMBRACE TECHNOLOGY IN A WAY THAT IS BENEFICIAL FOR OUR CONFERENCE AND FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS. WE APPRECIATE YOUR ASSISTANCE UPHOLDING THESE POLICIES.

MODEL UNITED NATIONS REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

YMCA Center for Civic Engagement YMCA of Middle Tennessee

The maximum financial assistance allowance for MUN is \$250.

All extra costs must be covered by the school.

FORM MUST BE COMPLETE TO BE CONSIDERED.

Please submit by Final Deadline. All forms turned in after the deadline may not be awarded aid.

Name of Student: _____

School: _____ Grade: _____ Advisor: _____

Home Address: _____

Parent Contact Name: _____ Phone: _____

Parent Contact Email: _____

Number of family members in household: _____

Household income before taxes: \$_____ Per (Circle One) Week 2 Weeks Month Year

Additional income for adults in household: (Child support, welfare, social security, unemployment, etc)
\$_____ Per (Circle One) Week 2 Weeks Month Year

Monthly Expenses:

Rent/Mortgage: _____ Car: _____ Insurance (home, car, health) _____

Groceries: _____ Utilities: _____ Phone/Internet: _____ Other: _____

Please explain any extenuating circumstances below:

How much can you afford to pay for the conference? _____

What is your school cost per delegate to attend the conference? _____

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

By seeking financial assistance, you acknowledge that the CCE has the right to request documentation, including tax returns, in order to verify the income information presented. Failure to produce complete and accurate documentation upon request will affect your ability to receive financial assistance.

YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

DELEGATE CODE OF CONDUCT

The purpose of the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement is to educate its participants on the processes of government at the city, state, national and international levels, in the hopes of beginning what will be a lifetime of civic engagement for our alumni.

Given such, a code of conduct has been developed to help ensure that every delegate receives the maximum benefits possible as a result of their participation. This code of conduct is applicable to adults as well as student delegates. With that in mind, the following code of conduct has been adopted:

- All individuals participating in the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement Conferences will conduct themselves in a respectable and positive manner and present a good and decent reflection of themselves, their school, and their community.
- All participants share equally the responsibility for their actions when violations of the code are witnessed. Those who decide to be present when a violation occurs, shall, by their choice, be considered a participant in the violation. In this program there are no "innocent by-standers."
- Plagiarism of outside sources will not be allowed for any delegates. If evidence of plagiarism exists, delegates can expect to be disciplined by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement. Authors of plagiarized resolutions will be dismissed from the conference.
- Dress code for the conference is business attire. Business attire includes: Suits, dresses, long skirts, blouses or sweaters, blazers, slacks, and appropriate shoes.
- Business attire does NOT include: Jeans, skirts shorter than 1 inch above the knee, strapless or spaghetti strap style tops, bare midriffs, bare backs, sandals, flip-flops, athletic shoes, Converse sneakers, or Birkenstocks.
- Possession and or use of alcoholic beverages, drugs (unless prescribed), tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, or pornography by any participant will result in an immediate expulsion from the conference. Any participant who is expelled from the conference will be sent home at his or her own expense. Parents and school administration will be notified of the expulsion as soon as possible, and students should be aware they might also be subject to further disciplinary action by their respective schools with regard to specific school policies. If necessary, the CCE will contact local law enforcement to help handle any situation.
- All delegates are to participate in all scheduled events. This includes the nightly activity.
- No boys allowed in girls' rooms or girls allowed in boys' rooms. Violation of this rule is grounds for expulsion.
- No delegate may leave his or her room after curfew except for an emergency. If you have an emergency you must notify your adult advisor and the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement Executive Director.
- Students are not allowed to leave the conference without written permission from school administration.
- No participant may drive or ride in ANY vehicle during the time they are at a CCE conference this includes taxis, Ubers, and friends' vehicles who are not attending the conference.
- Nametags must be worn visibly at all functions.
- No food or drinks shall be permitted in any session.
- Physical, psychological, verbal, nonverbal, written, or cyber bullying is prohibited.
- Social media shall only be used in a positive and encouraging manner. Any participant involved in any way dealing with negative activity toward the CCE program or any participant in the CCE program will be held responsible for the violation and will be disciplined accordingly, up to and including legal action.

- All participants who bring cell phones or other electronic devices to the conference must respect and follow the technology policies of the CCE.
- Drones and any other remote controlled devices are strictly prohibited.
- Noise must be kept to a minimum in all hotel rooms and hallways. YMCA or other conference staff will investigate any complaints waged by other hotel guests.
- ABSOLUTELY no throwing anything over the balconies of the hotel.
- Destruction of personal property, hotel or other property will result in immediate expulsion. Any delegate responsible for damages must make restitution and will be held accountable for any legal actions that follow. Hotel rooms are registered to the conference and are subject to search by the CCE staff at any time. All conference participants, guests, bags and vehicles at the conference are also subject to search by the CCE staff at any time.
- Visitor Policy: If a student under the age of 18 or still in high school wishes to visit a CCE conference, he/she must have a parent/guardian directly contact CCE staff prior to the conference. Any visitor over the age of 18 and no longer in high school must present a valid driver's license to the CCE info desk to receive a visitor's badge. Visitors are only allowed to attend conference sessions. Visitors are not allowed to attend evening social events. Visitors are never permitted in participant hotel rooms.
- Use of the Tennessee State Capitol sound system is prohibited. Tampering with the components of the sound systems (microphones, cords etc) is prohibited. Violation of this regulation is grounds for expulsion.
- Use of the Tennessee State Capitol voting machines is strictly prohibited. No touching or pushing buttons in chamber seats. Violation of this regulation is grounds for expulsion.
- Violation of any conference guidelines may result in dismissal from the conference and or the suspension of your school for the next CCE Conference.
- Violation of any conference guidelines may result in the removal of a student from the conference awards list.
- The YMCA Center for Civic Engagement staff reserves the right to make amendments to the Delegate Code of Conduct at any time.

WAIVER

We acknowledge that CCE events will be held at different venues and that transportation maybe provided between venues. The transportation will be provided by third parties with whom YMCA will contract or certified YMCA staff. We agree that we will hold YMCA harmless against, and agree not to name YMCA as a defendant in any action arising out of or related to, any injury, harm, damage, loss or expenses of any nature incurred in connection with such transportation activities.

I grant permission for photographs, written/art work, quotes, videos or other media which may include my child, to be used in media releases which benefit the YMCA of Middle Tennessee.

I have read and will adhere to all guidelines:

Delegate Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Print Name: _____

Parent Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Print Name: _____

School _____

Parent Phone Number(s) _____

Tennessee YMCA Center for Civic Engagement

STUDENT STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As a participant in a Tennessee YMCA Center for Civic Engagement program, I, with parental consent, agree to the following policy regarding financial responsibility:

I, _____, a student at _____ (School), have registered to attend the Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. I will attend the conference on (date) _____. My school fee to attend the conference is \$_____. I understand that once I have registered as a participant, I am obligated to pay this amount in full by _____. Should I elect not to participate after this date, I will still be responsible for payment of the fee in full to my school, or I must find a paying substitute who is able to take my place, as non-refundable fees will have already been incurred on my behalf.

(Student Signature)	(Print Name)	(Date)
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(Parent/Guardian Signature)	(Print Name)	(Date)
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The YMCA of Middle Tennessee has an Open Doors Financial Policy, meaning no student will be denied the right to participate because of an inability to pay. If you would like to apply for financial assistance, please obtain a Financial Aid Application from your advisor, and then return the completed form to be reviewed by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESEARCH REQUIREMENTS

Each member state delegation will be required to submit the following pieces of research in order to be eligible for conference awards and to run for office. All items are to be submitted online by the FINAL DEADLINE to be considered on-time. These are in addition to the team's resolution.

I. GENERAL COUNTRY RESEARCH

This part of the research will cover country specifics including: geography, people, government, economy, communication, education and more. Each country team submits this ONCE. The YMCA Center for Civic Engagement online submission will ask for specific information in those general topic areas. ALL the information can be found on this website:
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

II. POSITION PAPERS

Each delegation is required to submit a total of FOUR position papers. The delegation will prepare one position paper on one topic from each of the four standing United Nations committees (Disarmament and International Security; Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; Economic and Financial; Special Political and Decolonization). Under each of the committees there is a list of specific topic choices for the position papers. These can be found under "Position Paper Topics." All four position papers must be submitted at the SAME time online to be considered for awards (and to qualify any student to run for office).

POSITION PAPER TOPICS

Each country must choose and write on one topic from each of the standing committees of the General Assembly. Each country will submit a total of 4 position papers.

I. Disarmament and International Security

A. Disarmament, Weapons Management

- Security of weapons technology and materials
- Including but not limited to nuclear, chemical, biological weapons
- Use of NATO banned ammunition & weaponry

B. Oversight of ongoing Weapons Inspections

C. United Nations' Personnel

- Safety of observers and relief workers in areas of conflict
- Ethical oversight of programs and missions

D. Conventional arms control in conflict regions

- Children in Combat
- Use of concealed explosives
- Treatment of POWs and detained persons

II. Economic and Financial

A. Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

- Building economic institutions (markets, infrastructure, banking)
- Stability of the commodities and energy trades

B. Strategies to adapt to forces of globalization

- Financing for development, poverty eradication,

C. International Debt Management

D. Availability of International Investment

- Encouraging constructive investment in developing nations
- Information and communication technologies for development

E. International Trade Practices

III. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

A. Humanitarian concerns in war zones

- Infectious disease, temporary shelter, displaced peoples, relief availability, treatment of refugees

B. Population and Environment

- Population density related to global health
- Waste Management Practices, water borne infectious disease
- Agricultural and humanitarian issues related to famine and drought
- Water and air contamination by Multi-National Corporations
- Wildlife protection in international waters, whaling
- Exploitation & Abuse of Natural Resources (i.e. diamond mining)

C. Human Rights-

- Advancement of women, protection of children, indigenous issues
- Promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination
- Right to self-determination
- Issues related to youth, family ageing, persons with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, international drug control.
- HIV/AIDS- Generic medications, funding prevention activities, relief for orphans

IV. Special Political and Decolonization

A. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

B. Economic and other activities that affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

C. Safety of International Travelers

D. Social, Security, and Health Threats of the International Narcotics Trade and Organized Crime

E. Effects of atomic radiation and discarded weapons materials

POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

After consulting the delegate guide published for the Berkley Model United Nations, the following guidelines have been adopted for the composition of position papers for the Tennessee YMCA Model United Nations. Each member country is required to submit a total of **4** position papers.

Your Content Should Include the Following:

I. Topic Description

To begin, you will choose one topic from each standing committee, from the list provided. Then, your position papers on each of your four chosen topics should begin with a topic description. Your topic description should provide you a context for the sections of your paper that will follow. In addition, this section should illustrate your understanding of the respective committee's role in the resolution of the conflict or topic. Think of the topic description in these terms: a reader with no previous knowledge of the topic should be able to fully understand the rest of your position paper after reading your topic description. Specifically, your topic description should include the following:

- Historical Background
You want to provide some historical background associated with the topic in order to understand the developments that lead to the current situation. As part of your historical background, describe any events that fueled the birth of the current topic. In addition, you might want to briefly touch on any past action related to the topic.
- Current Situation
You should illustrate the current situation as it relates to the topic. Have any UN resolutions been recently adopted, proposed, etc. The position your member state takes on the topic will be based on the nation's desires for the resolution of the current situation, so it is paramount that your position paper covers the current situation effectively.
- Key Issues
Identify the key issues surrounding the topic. Attack the key issues from this angle: you want your reader to know what YOU believe is important. Identifying the key issues will also help you extrapolate the most important parts of what is probably a boatload of information. From this point forward, you only want to focus on the things you've identified as most central to the topic in question.

II. Past United Nations Action

This should be the section of your paper where evidence of your research shines. In other words, this is your opportunity to further discuss in detail any of the actions you learned about from your research of the elements in your topic description. In order to successfully present your research, you should strive to identify some themes in past actions and cite those resources you've found to be relevant. Those resources could include UN resolutions, documents and speeches. The key to your position paper is not how many sources you've cited, but rather, how well you've interpreted the sources you've determined to be the most paramount in understanding the topic. This is the section where you should do just that.

III. Delegation Policy

This section provides you with the first opportunity for *your* nation to take a stand. When you consider your research of the topic and your research of your country, where do the two meet, or even collide? Clearly state your delegation's position on each of the key issues you've previously identified in the paper.

IV. References

Each of your position papers should end with the citation of each source that you used in the composition of your paper. You may use the style of citation to which you are most accustomed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS: COMMITTEE TOPICS

There are five standing committees in the United Nations General Assembly with each being the header for a section below. As a team is selecting a resolution topic, they may use the information below to either pick an actual topic or determine which committee their topic is in. Please visit the UN website for more specific committee information- <http://www.un.org/en/ga/first/index.shtml>

1. Disarmament and International Security Committee

Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- **Regulation of Biological and Chemical Weapons:** Can the UN regulate what **weapons** are created and why? Should these weapons be possessed and /or used at all?
- **Combating Religious Fundamentalist Pressure on Political Stability:** Throughout history religion has been named as the cause of countless wars, armed conflicts, civil unrest etc. As the world has seen, religious fundamentalism can bring terrorism and political instability.
- **Measures to Combat Terrorism:** Terrorism has long been a major problem for many countries. Recently countries are working together to find solutions to this growing problem.

2. Economic and Financial Committee

Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- **Impact of Regional Trading Blocs in Global Trade System:** How can the UN promote trade within regions and among the various international trade blocs. Increased traffic through deregulation, lowering of tariffs, lessening of economic embargoes, etc., are ideas to be considered.
- **The Rights of Migrant Workers:** As migrant workers move from place to place, they are given few rights. What rights exist for migrant workers and how can they be expanded?
- **Information Technology:** As dependence on technology has expanded, the ability to bring chaos and destruction to essential systems such as air traffic control systems and global computer networks has grown. How can the UN shed light on these problem areas and aid its member states in reducing and/or preventing its effects upon the world's population?
- **Recommendations to Improve the Economic Stability of the United Nations:** As the debt levels of the United Nations grow, its effectiveness as a peacekeeping force diminishes. The growing debt is partly due to the fact that many member nations, such the United States, are refusing to contribute all of its share of millions of dollars because of internal political issues. How can the UN entice its members to pay their fair shares for the promotion of peace and other UN endeavors?

3. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- **Protection of Humanitarian Aid Workers:** Humanitarian aid workers are often placed in the center of civil strife, war and numerous other dangers. How can the UN increase protection of these vital workers?
- **International Regulation of Medicinal Drugs:** Whereas rules for testing and use of legal medical drugs vary from country to country, what can the UN do to help regulate the process and distribution of these drugs?
- **The Pandemic of Infectious Diseases:** Infectious viral diseases are spreading across the globe at an alarming rate. The spread of infectious diseases often results from poor sanitation and education and is often complicated by political strife. Additionally, warring parties who do not permit necessary treatments and aid workers to reach infected areas further complicate this problem. What can the UN do to promote research into viral diseases and how can it help combat the spread of infectious diseases?
- **Regulation of Labor by Children and/or Prisoners:** Exploitation of this form of labor has been used by numerous governments, countries, and businesses. Regulation by the UN and its pressure upon member states could decrease this problem.

4. Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- **Measures to Prevent Environmental Atrocities:** Man-made destruction of the environment by governments, industry, and/or individuals. How can the UN prevent these types of actions from occurring and punish those persons responsible once they occur?
- **Controlling Organized Crimes Across International Borders:** Organized crime is not simple a problem inside country borders, increasingly it is flowing across nation-states.
- **Measures to Facilitate Peacemaking Efforts in Situations of Civil War:** How can the UN ease the difficulties of peace-making as an intermediate, advisor, and/or enforcer of the peace, etc.
- **Protection of Tourists:** What role should the UN take in protecting tourists as they travel throughout the world's nation states? Should the UN attempt to aid in the protection of tourists who choose to travel in known problem areas?

5. Administrative and Budgetary

Examples of resolutions this committee might hear include:

- **Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations**
- **Programme budget**
- **Human Resources Management**
- **Financing of Missions and Operation**

RESOLUTION FORMAT

DEFINITION:

A resolution is a written proposal that deals with the issues being entertained by a UN committee. In your case, your resolution will need to concern topics that would fall within one of the standing committees being heard at our Model United Nations conference. (You should consult your advisor for a listing of these committees.) Your resolution will first be heard in a committee setting, then ranked. Should you rank well enough to move on to General Assembly or Plenary, you will present your resolution again for consideration by the General Assembly or Plenary to be passed or failed.

PLEASE WRITE YOUR RESOLUTION ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES:

STRUCTURE:

Resolutions are divided into three parts:

1. Header
2. Preambulatory Clauses
3. Operative Clauses

Here's a further description of what those sections should include:

• Header

The header will provide the basic information about your resolution purposes, used mainly for administrative purposes. They are:

Sponsor (Your country)

Delegates (Alphabetical- by last name- listing of your country members)

Committee (One of the standing committees)

School (of your county members)

Title (A Resolution to...)

• Preambulatory Clauses

These clauses introduce the problem at hand, provide necessary background information, and give a general indication of the attitude of the resolution. You should begin each of your preambulatory clauses with an underlined word, as in the sample resolution found in this manual. Please see the list of sample preambulatory clause beginnings in this manual for some ideas. Some good examples of perambulatory clause beginnings are: **Recognizing**, **Affirming**, & **Observing**.

• Operative Clauses

Your operative clauses should be the meat and potatoes of your resolution. They should outline your ideas and specific proposed actions for the resolution. An operative clause should present your solution or solutions to the problem you're addressing. A good operative clause can be one of many things: original, innovative, concerning policy, and economically and politically feasible. Each of your operative clauses should be numbered, and like your preambulatory clauses, should begin with an underlined word or words. Each clause should end with a semi-colon. Some good examples of operative clause beginnings are: **Calls for**, **Strongly encourages**, & **Establishes**.

PREAMBULATORY & OPERATIVE CLAUSE SUGGESTIONS

Preambulatory Clauses could begin with the following:

Acknowledging	Disturbed	Guided by
Affirming	Regretting	Having adopted
Alarmed by	Deploring	Having approved
Anxious	Desiring	Having considered
Appreciating	Determined	Having further decided
Approving	Emphasizing	Having devoted attention
Aware of	Encouraged	Having examined further
Bearing in mind	Endorsing	Having heard
Believing	Expecting	Having received review
Cognizant	Expressing its	Having studied
Concerned	Expressing appreciation	Keeping in mind
Conscious	Expressing satisfaction	Mindful
Confident	Fulfilling	Noting with
Considering	Fully alarmed	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Fully aware	Noting further
Convinced	Fully bearing in mind	Noting with grave concern
Declaring	Fully believing	Noting with satisfaction
Deeply concerned	Further deploring	Observing

Operative Clauses could begin with the following:

Accepts	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Affirms	Encourages	Recommends
Approves	Endorses	Reminds
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls	Expresses its hope	Requests
Calls upon	Further invites	Resolves
Condemns	Further proclaims	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Confirms	Further reminds	Supports
Considers	Further requests	Trusts
Declares	Further resolves	Takes note of
Deplores	Have resolved	Urges
Draws attention	Notes	
Designates	Proclaims	

TIPS FOR WRITING A RESOLUTION

Provided courtesy of the Memphis University School Government Club

General Background:

The United Nations is a community of its member states. It exists for two general purposes:

- 1) To maintain peace and security, and prevent aggression, amongst nations. The Security Council is the only UN body with the authority to pressure or punish countries through military or economic means.
- 2) To improve the quality of life for the people of the world. This is carried out through one of the dozens of UN organizations and committees.

The United Nations is **NOT** a world government. It cannot violate the “national sovereignty” of a member nation; that is, the right of a nation to control its own internal affairs.

Specifics on Resolutions:

Resolutions are merely suggestions, requests, or statements of “world opinion.” (The exception to this is the “peace and security” function of the Security Council).

The General Assembly and its committees are the bodies in which all member nations discuss world problems and propose solutions. The purposes of GA resolutions are to define and describe problems and propose solutions. More specifically:

- 1) A resolution may propose that specific nations alter their behavior in order to be in line with principles and guidelines stated in one of the dozens of agreements, treaties, declarations, reports, or protocols that most nations have previously signed. Examples range from the UN Declaration of Human Rights to the Kyoto Protocol on Global Warming to the UN Charter itself, and many, many others. Specific punishments may be **suggested**, if desired, for nations who are in violation.
- 2) A resolution may call on member nations to adopt by their vote a new position or viewpoint regarding a more specific international issue (for instance to “request action to solve” this or “condemn or oppose” that).
- 3) A resolution may seek to develop and gain approval for a specific program or course of action to be carried out by one of the UN organs (Examples of such organs are the UN Commission on Human Rights, the UN Children’s Emergency Fund, The UN Development Programme, the UN Environment Programme, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the UN Disarmament Commission, the UN International Drug Control Programme, and many, many more).

A resolution can create a new organization or committee, but be careful because an organ already exists for practically every matter of world concern. (The UN needs creative solutions and will power, not more bureaucracy).

What do I need to know to write a good resolution?

1) Your country's outlook and priorities. Aside from having a general knowledge of your country's geography, culture, economy, government and recent history, there are UN-based sources, such as the book, *A Global Agenda: Issues Before the General Assembly of the UN*, published annually by the UN Association of the USA (called UNA-USA). Another very possible "short-cut" would be to go to the web site your country's Permanent Mission to the UN. Here your country issues position statements, as press releases, regarding the selected issues currently before the General Assembly (<http://www.un.int/brazil> or whatever your country is) .

2) The pressing issues or needs confronting the UN today, and which would concern your nation directly (as a national or regional need) or indirectly (as a concerned "world citizen").

3) What UN declarations, statements, reports, or protocols now exist concerning your issue or topic. If none exist, then you may propose that a new statement of opinion/goals be adopted. But again, make sure none already exist before doing this.

4) What UN organizations or commissions already exist to deal with your issue or topic.

Other things I might want to know:

There are some topics or problems of general concern about which you may not be writing a position paper. It's a good idea to familiarize yourself with a few of these in order to be an effective delegate in general. Those broad, general topics include: improving health and education, fighting crime or terrorism, promoting economic development (agricultural and industrial or high technology), debt relief for poor nations, reforming the UN system or its finance, protecting the environment, eliminating or limiting weapons of mass destruction, improving the lives or protecting the rights of women and children, assisting refugees fleeing economic or military disasters, and so on.

With these problems of general concern, remember that long-term complex problems require long-term detailed solutions. Hence, in many cases, your resolution alone is probably not going to entirely solve those problems. Think of it as the first, even if limited, step toward a later, more comprehensive solution. Or, your resolution may identify a small, but important, problem that exists with a UN program. In this case, you could propose a specific reform which "fine tunes" that UN program.

Remember that unless a problem is totally unique to your nation or region, or a dire emergency exists, it is not a good idea to personalize an assistance effort (for instance, to improve literacy in my country only). With most problems, such as those related to health, education, or economic development, a large number of country's face those problems in common. So, think in terms of general programs and solutions.

Keep in mind the UN financial resources involved with your plan or solution. You will probably be asked this question in debate. This would be decided by the magnitude or severity of the problem. How extensive is the problem? How many nations and people are affected by it? One idea would be to go to the UN budget and see what the UN organization or commission in question spends on comparable problems. Where does your topic fit in that organization's, or the world's, priorities?

FORMAT FOR DEBATE

I. Committee

Two minutes - Introduction

Two minutes - Technical Questions

+/-Five minutes - Con/pro debate

One minute - Summation

Amendments

One minute - Introduction

Two rounds - Con/pro debate (1 minute per speaker)

One minute - Summation

II. General Assembly/Plenary

Two minutes - Introduction

One minute - Technical Questions

Three rounds - Con/pro debate (2 minutes per speaker)

Two minutes - Summation

SAMPLE RANKING FORM

Best **1...2...3...4...5** Worst

Committee Ranking Forms

	Resolution #	Character	Innovation	Fiscal Feasibility	Content & Research	Significant Impact	Total
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							

SCRIPT FOR CCE MUN DEBATE

BY TUCKER COWDEN, MHMS

*Outside of this guide, consult additional TN YMCA CCE supplements and Robert's Rules of Order

*Script is written with the assumption of more than one patron for the resolution/bill. If there is only one presenting patron, change statements to the singular (i.e. "Does the Patron" instead of "Do the Patrons").

OVERVIEW

Model UN (MUN) debate should be seen in the context of the actual United Nations General Assembly, where delegates speak directly on behalf of the governments of the nations they represent and the items debated are called **resolutions**. Because of this setting, MUN delegates should know their nation's stance on important world issues and approach them as that country's government would (even if the delegates do not agree with that approach). This applies especially to the resolution that you are presenting. It should address not only an issue that the delegates think is important, but one that the country's government thinks is important and would actually present to the UN. Also, although the event is called "Model UN," speakers referring to the body should not say that "the Model UN" should do such-and-such. You are to be completely in character, acting as if Model UN were the actual United Nations (so refer to the conference as "the UN" or "the United Nations").

ASKING TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

(after being recognized by the chair)

Speaker: [States Name, States Country, States **One** Question (must be one that merits a response of yes, no, a number, a definition, or a short, expository rather than persuasive answer) (the question is directed to the presenting delegates)]

CON/PRO DEBATE

(after being recognized)

*Delegates may take one or two of the three actions listed below (ask questions, speak to the floor, yield time to another delegate), but may not only yield time to another delegate (you can only ask questions or only speak, but cannot only yield time).

Speaker: (States Name, States Country) and...

- To Ask A Series of Questions

Speaker: Do the Patrons yield to a possible series of questions? (**Not:** “a series of possible questions,” or “a question.”)

Chair: They do so yield

Speaker: (To Patrons) (Asks Questions and receives answers for up to two minutes, depending on the committee/GA/plenary’s time structure).

*It is important to note that questions asked as a Con speech should seek to criticize, or at least show skepticism for, the given resolution. Those asked as a Pro speech should do the opposite, emphasizing the positive aspects of the resolution.

- To Address the Assembly

Speaker: May I address the floor?

Chair: That is your right.

Speaker: (Speaks to fellow delegates, not the patrons, for the allotted amount of time either in favor of (pro speech) or against (con speech) the resolution).

*You should never use the words “Con” or “Pro” in your speech unless referring to “a previous con speaker,” etc. Con and Pro are not nouns or verbs that can be used to show your support or dislike of a resolution (so **do not** say “I con this resolution”).

- To Yield Remaining time after one of the above to a fellow delegate:

Speaker: May I yield the remainder of my time to a fellow delegate?

Chair: That is your right. Please specify a delegate.

Speaker: [Names the delegate to be yielded to (refer to him/her by country)] (Takes first action)

*Delegates being yielded to should have the same opinion (pro or con) on the resolution as the speakers that yield to them.

MOTIONS

(must be made before the last con speech)

Speaker: (Shouts) Motion!

Chair: Rise and state your motion.

Speaker: (States Name, States Country, States Motion—see table of motions in delegate manual)

Chair: [Takes it from there (decides if the motion is in order or not, asks for a second to the motion, and conducts a vote, usually by voice acclamation)]

TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

TABLE OF MOTIONS

Motion	When Another has the Floor	Second	Debatable	Amendable	Vote	Reconsider
Main Motion (Bill)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes
Adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	Majority	No
Amend	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes-N
Appeal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	Yes
Lay on the Table	No	Yes	No	No	2/3	No
Postpone to a certain time	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	Yes
Previous Question	No	Yes	No	No	2/3	No
Recess	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority	No
Reconsider	When Another has been assigned the floor	Yes	If motion to be reconsidered is debatable	No	Majority	No
Point of Personal Priv.	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Suspend the Rules	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3	No
Withdraw Motions	No	No	No	No	Majority	Yes-N
Division	Yes	No	No	No	One	No
Point of Information	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Parliamentary Procedure Point	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

INTENT SPEAKER PROCEDURE

WHAT IS AN INTENT SPEAKER?

An intent speaker is a person recognized in advance to prepare a 2 minute speech, either pro or con, for a given proposal. The chosen intent speakers shall make the first pro and con speeches for each proposal.

HOW DO I BECOME AN INTENT SPEAKER?

Delegates wishing to be intent speakers for any proposal shall fill out and submit an Intent Speaker form. This form is located at the front of your General Assembly with the GA Liaison or GA VP. Each delegate may only be chosen as an intent speaker for ONE resolution.

HOW ARE INTENT SPEAKERS CHOSEN?

Once all forms for intent speaker requests are collected, one PRO and one CON intent speaker shall be determined by a random drawing for each proposal. The intent speakers will be announced at least three proposals prior to the presentation of the chosen proposal.

TENNESSEE YMCA MODEL UNITED NATIONS

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Rule 1

AGENDA – The agenda of the General Assembly shall be drawn up by the Secretary General (State Director's Office) and shall be regarded as adopted at the beginning of the session. There shall be no revisions or additions to the agenda without approval of the officers and the Secretary General.

Rule 2

The Secretary General shall allocate items to the main committees of the General Assembly.

Rule 3

The credentials of all members of delegations, having been submitted to the President of the Security Council and Secretary General in advance of the session of the Model General Assembly, shall be considered to have been approved.

Rule 4

The PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY – The President of the General Assembly and six (6) Vice Presidents shall be elected by a majority of those voting, with each delegate having one (1) vote.

Rule 5

Nominations shall be in writing and submitted to the State Director's office by the pre-determined deadline. Electronic voting machines will be used (polls will be opened only at specific times – see agenda). The election will be for the assembly the following year.

Rule 6

The President of the General Assembly shall:

- a. Declare the opening and closing of each plenary session.
- b. Direct the discussion in plenary session.
- c. Ensure the observance of these rules of procedure.
- d. Accord the right to speak.
- e. Put questions to a vote and announce decisions.
- f. Limit the time allowed to speakers.
- g. Close the list of speakers.
- h. Have at least one year of experience in the Model United Nations.
- i. Call councils to order.
- j. Reserve the right to delegate the execution of the above to any Vice President.

Rule 7

The President or presiding officer of the General Assembly shall not vote on any question unless there is a tie.

Rule 8

The PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL – The President of the Security Council shall be elected by a majority of members of the Conference with one vote per delegate. The election shall be for the following year's assembly.

Rule 9

The President of the Security Council and the Security Council Liaison shall act in the capacity of Secretariat for all meetings of the General Assembly members and shall be responsible for advanced notice of sessions, reports of committees, and all documentation.

Rule 10

LANGUAGES – The model session shall be conducted English. No interpretation will be provided by the organizers of the model session. However, any participant wishing to address the session in another language may do so, provided he/she brings his/her own interpreter.

Rule 11

Two-thirds (67%) of the assigned delegates shall constitute a quorum of the General Assemblies, Plenary session, and committees. Any session without a quorum may not act on any question on its agenda until a quorum is present.

Rule 12

No delegate may speak to any session without the permission of the presiding officer. Remarks must be relevant to the items on the agenda at any given time.

Rule 13

The President of the General Assembly, any presiding Vice President, Sub committee or Committee chair may limit the time to be allowed for speakers in their respective sessions. Speakers must limit their remarks to the time allocated and will be called out of order if they speak beyond their allotted time.

Rule 14

All resolutions must be submitted in writing prior to the beginning of the conference. The CCE staff and conference officers reserve the right to reject inappropriate resolutions. Amendments must be submitted during committee sessions only, and on the appropriate form in legible writing. Amendments must be germane. The patrons of the resolution in question have the right to declare an amendment friendly or unfriendly.

Rule 15

The decision to refer a resolution to committee for amending is at the discretion of the Chair.

Rule 16

WITHDRAWAL OF MOTIONS – A motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting on it has commenced. Any member may reintroduce a motion, which has been withdrawn.

Rule 17

RECONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS – No resolution, once passed or failed by the General Assembly or Plenary, may be reconsidered without the express approval of the CCE Director.

Rule 18

CLOSURE OF DEBATE – During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move for adjournment of debate. Two representatives may stand in favor of, or two against, the motion for closure of debate. The motion shall then be immediately put to vote (two-thirds vote required).

Rule 19

SUSPENSION OF ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING – At any time, a representative may move the suspension of adjournment of the meeting. Such a motion shall not be debated, but shall immediately be put to a vote. The President of the General Assembly or committee chairman may refuse to entertain such a motion if he/she feels it will prevent the meeting from completing its work.

Rule 20

ORDER OF PROCEDURE MOTIONS – The following motions shall have precedence over all other proposals in the following order:

- a. To suspend the meeting
- b. To adjourn the meeting
- c. To close the debate

Rule 21

VOTING – Each member nation's delegation shall have one vote in the General Assembly and Plenary sessions on all substantive matters (i.e. resolutions). Delegations may vote yes, no, or abstain. Resolutions that receive simple majorities of 'yes' votes shall pass. Each delegate may vote on all procedural questions.

Rule 22

Representatives shall normally vote by voice vote or by standing. Any presiding officer may call for a roll call vote, but no roll call votes will be taken on the following:

- a. Procedural questions
- b. In the plenary on resolutions already voted on in the main committees
- c.

Rule 23

CONDUCT OF VOTING – After the President of the General Assembly, presiding Vice President, or Committee Chair has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting. Members may be permitted to explain their votes after the voting; the President of the General Assembly or committee chairman may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations.

Rule 24

IN COMMITTEE – When an amendment is moved to a resolution in committee, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a resolution, the committee shall vote first on the amendment furthest in substance removed from the original resolution, then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the reflection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to a vote. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from, or revises part of that resolution.

Rule 25

A motion to suspend the rules requires a two-thirds majority vote. Consideration of the motion will be at the Chair's discretion.

Rule 26

Two members of each country's delegation must be present in all committee meetings and the Plenary session. Countries failing to adhere to this are subject to suspension of voting rights and/or expulsion.

Rule 27

All country delegations must be present at all scheduled Model United Nations functions.

UNITED NATIONS CURRENT MEMBER STATES

BOLD indicates Security Council Member

Afghanistan	Croatia	Italy
Albania	Cuba	Jamaica
Algeria	Cyprus	Japan
Andorra	Czech Republic	Jordan
Angola	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	Kazakhstan
Antigua & Barbuda	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Kenya
Argentina	Denmark	Kiribati
Armenia	Djibouti	Kuwait
Australia	Dominica	Kyrgyzstan
Austria	Dominican Republic	Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Azerbaijan	Ecuador	Latvia
Bahamas	Egypt	Lebanon
Bahrain	El Salvador	Lesotho
Bangladesh	Equatorial Guinea	Liberia
Barbados	Eritrea	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Belarus	Estonia	Liechtenstein
Belgium	Ethiopia	Lithuania
Belize	Fiji	Luxembourg
Benin	Finland	Madagascar
Bhutan	France	Malawi
Bolivia	Gabon	Malaysia
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Gambia	Maldives
Botswana	Georgia	Mali
Brazil	Germany	Malta
Brunei Darussalam	Ghana	Marshall Islands
Bulgaria	Greece	Mauritania
Burkina Faso	Grenada	Mauritius
Burundi	Guatemala	Mexico
Cambodia	Guinea	Micronesia
Cameroon	Guinea-Bissau	Republic of Moldova
Canada	Guyana	Monaco
Cape Verde	Haiti	Mongolia
Central African Republic	Honduras	Montenegro
Chad	Hungary	Morocco
Chile	Iceland	Mozambique
China	India	Myanmar
Colombia	Indonesia	Namibia
Comoros	Iran	Nauru
Congo	Iraq	Nepal
Costa Rica	Ireland	Netherlands
Cote d'Ivoire	Israel	New Zealand

Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Kitts & Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino

Sao Tome & Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal**
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia

East Timor
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad & Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
**United Kingdom of Great Britain
& Northern Ireland**
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

TENNESSEE YMCA MODEL UNITED NATIONS



SAMPLE POSITION PAPERS

Canada

1. For much of the history of armed disputes and combats in the embattled regions of the world, children (sometimes as young as or younger than fifteen years old) have been used as soldiers in various governmental or nongovernmental armies and other rebel groups and warring factions. This is damaging and severely detrimental to the physical and mental health and development of all the children involved. Children used as soldiers do not have enough mental strength to fight in a war let alone kill somebody. Children need to be cared for growing up and these armies and their fellow soldiers are not providing that care. Children need to be taken out of all armies immediately or else the world will see more trouble and pain than it already sees on a daily basis. Fighting a war with children is wrong. Quite frankly, the battlefield and heat of war is no place for a child to grow up.

Children have been forced to join armies and participate in combat situations for a while. They have been forced by recruiting groups and governments through various methods. They have been kidnapped, lured with promises of better things for themselves and the families, persuaded by threats against their friends and family, and many other ways. They have also been forced by themselves to join. They join because they feel they must avenge themselves for the death of a family member, loved one, or friend. One definition of the verb force is to compel, contain, or oblige (oneself or someone) to do something (Force). Even though it seems as if they are volunteering, they are in concurrence with aforementioned definition and are therefore being forced to join the army of their nation or an independent rebel faction.

In Angola, war between the armed forces of the governing Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola (MPLA) and the rebel Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) has been ongoing for years. In a study, the Human Rights Watch (HRW) discovered that both the MPLA and UNITA have been engaged in the unlawful practice of kidnapping children for their armies. They lied to the people of the community, making up various stories of why they were taking the children away from their families. However, the MPLA and UNITA are not the only groups involved in such an illegal practice. The same thing has been showed to have been happening in Burma, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Peru, and Sudan. This forced recruitment directly violates Article 4(3) of the Optional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions which states children who have not attained the age of fifteen years shall neither be recruited in the armed forces or groups nor allowed to take part in hostilities (Human Rights Watch). These violations will not stop unless direct action is taken against the offenders and help is offered to the children who want to accept it. The history of using children in combat is oftentimes gruesome and unfair to the children. The Spanish philosopher and novelist George Santayana wrote in *The Life of Reason, Volume I: Reason in Common Sense*, Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it. This quote accurately describes the scenarios involving children in combat.

In 1994, the sixth Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Egyptian Boutros Boutros-Ghali, appointed Graa Machel, widow of the President of Mozambique, to head a comprehensive study on the impact of armed conflict on children. In the autumn of 1996, Mrs. Machel made her final presentation. Her presentation and study looked at and made recommendations for the ending of children in armed conflict, the differences of genders as a tool of war, and other areas of children soldiers lives. While child soldier numbers have begun to slowly decline, the United Nations estimated that 250,000 children were still actively involved in armed combat. The numbers are slowly falling as time goes on, but there is still much we can do to make sure that the number falls to even lower terms.

The United Nations has many resources at its disposal to help the children in the ghastly predicaments they face repeatedly. The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is an inter-governmental body and subsidiary of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The successor of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR), the UNHRC was created by the adoption of a resolution (specifically, A/RES/60/251) on the fifteenth of March in 2006. It is tasked with the maintaining of human rights on various tasks including (but not limited to) torture, adequate housing, and the sale of children. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography is one of the primary persons that is involved with children in combat. Other organizations, not necessarily pertaining to the United Nations, also deal with children in combat. The HRW (mentioned above) also works closely, conducting studies and helping children facing difficult situations. We have the resources to help these children who are facing difficult situations. If we utilize these boundless resources to the best of their ability and if we apply in them the correct ways in the correct situations, we can help alleviate the horror facing children in embattled countries, who have been forced to serve (whether by someone else or by themselves) in armies that face dangerous situations every day. We have the resources. We can help.

The safety of children is jeopardized on the battlefield every single day that they fight. Children are not getting enough care for their development (mentally, physically, and socially). Mentally, these children are being damaged. This damage will last a lifetime. Some of the most seasoned veterans are damaged by what they see in war, and children as young as fifteen are being subjugated to the horrors of war. Physically, these children are unfit to carry heavy weaponry and are not receiving proper care. It is the responsibility of the United Nations to work to prevent these children from being involved in warfare in their respective countries. The United Nations should strive to make the world a better place for everyone, and we can help these children by preventing them from being used as soldiers.

We, the delegation of the Dominion of Canada, representatives of the citizenry thereof, do hereby declare that our country will support any resolution or act of help to the children involved in warfare around the globe. We will support any measure considered by any group within the United Nations or the governments of nations to

prevent children from being exposed to the battlefield at an early age. Our delegation takes this issue to heart, and we will help and concur in any way that we can. It is our privilege to serve in such prestigious bodies of world government like the United Nations. It is our responsibility to be of assistance to any child anywhere in the world who is in need of assistance, and we are proud to be able to have the opportunities to do so

Sources:

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4. Stanford University. Children in Combat. Stanford University Events Calendar. Stanford University, 14 Mar. 2007. Web. 30 Sept. 2011. <<http://events.stanford.edu/events/106/10676/>>.
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2. Globalization is a highly debated issue and one that many Canadians, such as other global citizens, have strong concerns about. As David Kilgour, a profound member of Parliament put it, the main challenge to globalization is not to decide whether globalization is good or bad, but rather to ensure that a walled-down world provides more fulfilled lives for people everywhere. However, unfortunately, the reality of a truly border-less world appears to be more of a work of fiction. Part of the problem with globalization is the general connotation of a hungry entrepreneur scouring for profits across the globe. But Canada, a country generally known for friendly relations with other countries, faces the prospect of truly being a leader in the effort for globalization. How will Canada respond?

The question, though, is if Canada is really ready for the tide of globalization. Over the past 15 years, we have seen trade and foreign policies from Canada do a great deal to promote a sort of global identity. However, Canada's main problem is the fact that its economy is nowhere near large enough to have a profound presence in the world - especially compared to the neighboring United States. Very few products, on a global scale, are manufactured in Canada. Most of Canada's top exports are natural resources such as liquid natural gas - and the majority of those exports stay in North America. While Canada is making great strides in its foreign relations, the threat of globalization stands to weaken the Canadian identity overall

Many economists argue that the first step to increasing Canada's role in globalization is to first strengthen the Canadian economy and produce more products within the country. Canada must establish a little more independence from the United States - as Gabrielle Grey stated in 2001, Canada rides on the coat tails of the American economy. So, until Canada is able to produce this sort of individualism, it appears that the country's role in globalization may be severely limited.

While the Canadian government will remain watermarked by its general positive global relations, the Parliament of Canada will continue to steer clear of the concept of globalization for the time being. As a country, a borderless world still does not serve to greatly contribute to Canada. However, if Canada's economy was to increase sufficiently in the next 20 years, we may again witness a greater strive for a global community. Until then, Canada remains perfectly situated in its rather consistent policies on foreign trade

3. The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have plagued the people of the world for much of history. The highest of these disease rates is on the continent of Africa. Adults (men and women alike), and even children are infected, live with, and sometimes die from HIV/AIDS. The disease can be transmitted in many ways. The virus weakens the victim's immune system and makes them susceptible to other diseases, which might kill them if they are virulent enough. It weakens the resolve of the individual and shatters the unity of a village or community. When one person is infected with HIV/AIDS, everyone around them suffers.

The virus traces back all the way into the late nineteenth century. This is the approximate era that humans estimate that HIV (which causes AIDS) was transferred to humans. From this point in the virus history, we jump to the 1970s. During this time, the virus enters the United States. Doctors in Africa, where HIV has been prevalent for many years, has seen a rise in opportunistic infections, or other diseases such as tuberculosis and influenza, attacking the immune system of infected persons. These opportunistic infections often killed HIV positive people.

In the front of science and technology, doctors remained ignorant of a growing epidemic of the virus. The reasons for their ignorance isn't exactly clear, but it is known that this ignorance set medicine back a long way. It wasn't until 1982 that the term Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (or AIDS) was termed. From this point on, the field of science made many breakthroughs in the concern of HIV/AIDS. Scientists determined that the root cause of AIDS was infectious and eventually narrowed a list of mediums through which the virus could be transferred. In 1987, scientists were successful in creating a medication for the treatment of HIV/AIDS called AZT.

As of the end of 2009, the Sub Saharan region of Africa was the worst for the rate of people living with HIV/AIDS. The global total of children and adults living with the virus is a staggering 33.3 million (22.5 million of which live in Sub Saharan Africa). 2.6 million adults and children were newly infected with HIV/AIDS by the end of 2009. The virus is one of the worst of its kind, and in 2009 1.8 million people lost their life to the virulent strains of HIV/AIDS (again most of them living in Sub Saharan Africa).

The virus has an effect on the way children in poorer parts of the world develop. For the purpose of this statistic, an orphan is defined as a person aged 0 to 17 who lost one or both parents or guardians to HIV/AIDS. The global total for orphans was 6.6 million.

The trend of people living with the disease has rapidly increased. At one point in the late twentieth century, only about 8 million people lived with HIV/AIDS. That number rapidly grew to the 33.3 million figure as mentioned above. HIV/AIDS has a strong tendency to increase in number the people who have to live with it, and with each and every one of those people, the disease complicates their lives beyond imaginable

Various reactions arose to the epidemic of the disease. On a national level, the United Kingdom and the United States were the first to make something happen to help with HIV and AIDS. Community organizations in both countries began to promote safer sex practices among gay men (seeing as the primary infected peoples were homosexual men at the time). The next national response came in the form of the worlds first needle exchange program in 1984 that was set up in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. From then on, countries began to raise awareness to the problem posed by the diseases and how an individual could help prevent this spread. These programs came in the form of safer sex practice education to prevention programs. It wasn't until 1994 that the first global response to the epidemic came.

A resolution within the United Nations Economic and Social Council created the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (which is often shortened to UNAIDS). UNAIDS wasn't launched until 1996.

Michel Sidib is the current Executive Director and Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations. He took these posts on January 1, 2009. Mr. Sidib took over the leadership of UNAIDS from Belgian Peter Piot.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS has stated their mission as being aimed to help lead, strengthen, and support the response to the disease. They provide care and support to those already living under the burden of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Their stated goals are reducing the sexual transmission of the disease, ending vertical transmission, preventing HIV among Injection Drug Users (IDU). They also want to make treatment more accessible in heavily impacted regions of the world. Protecting the vulnerable and strengthening the resolve of women and

children, while stopping violence, is another stated goal. One of the last goals of UNAIDS is to end punitive laws.

UNAIDS is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. It has ten co-sponsors, which include the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is the primary agent for the global reaction to the diseases.

HIV/AIDS are very destructive and a growing concern to the global community. People in every part of the world are affected in negative ways by these horrible diseases and their slew of complications. People in the poorest regions of the world are helpless against the fight for the health, and so it is the responsibility and duty of the United Nations to uphold the values of the global community and help out in any way possible.

We, the delegation of the Dominion of Canada, representatives of the citizenry thereof, do voice our concern to the global community of the growing epidemic of the spread of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. We also pledge our country's full support in any measure to help the prevention of the disease epidemic or to further the goals of UNAIDS.

Sources:

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4. Wikipedia. "Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS." Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundations, Inc., 27 Sept. 2011. Web. 29 Sept. 2011. <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNAIDS>>.

4. Canada's space program was founded back in 1989. But even before then, the country has participated in efforts to call for a peaceful use of Space. Canada currently stands as one of the 67 member nations of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Founded back in 1958, Canada became one of the the first nation to join the COPUOS. The committee works to enact and promote various treaties and agreements on the fair usage of outer space. The first being the Outer Space Treaty. Canada is currently one of the 98 nations to have both signed the treaty and ratified it. In addition, Canada has stood with the UN on its Rescue Agreement, pledging its support to contribute resources to the saving of stranded astronauts. Canada first signed the agreement back in 1968 and has stuck with the agreement ever since. In addition, Canada has ratified the Liability Convention - a treaty that forces nations to take responsibly for damages caused by their space crafts. To date, Canada is one of the few nations to have ever been affected by this treaty. In 1978, a United States

satellite crashed in the country, causing no real damaging effects. The event never led to an organized claim under the treaty, but it was the first instant to provide substance to the treaty. Canada has also signed and ratified the UNs Registration Convention. The agreement calls for the United Nations to be informed of orbits of all space objects - as result of a 1962 resolution. Canada has remained in compliance with this agreement to date. The only one of the 5 main space treaties that Canada has not yet signed is the Moon Treaty. The 1984 resolution has only been signed by 13 nations, and Canada has decided to abstain from the treaty as of now. The agreement calls for jurisdiction of the moon and other heavenly bodies to be left up to the international community. As there is currently no pressure to sign it, Mexico remains as the only western country to have ratified the treaty. Canada has remained compliant in all practical efforts for safe space usage over the past 50 years. As the prospect of space colonization begins to surface, the Canadian space program will remain a valuable ally in that talk, as it has in the formation of the International Space Station. While many treaties passed in the UN serve to a future scenario, Canada continues to support the efforts of a cooperative space usage. In the years to come, it is safe to say that the nation will remain supportive in ongoing UN initiatives involving outer space.

Swaziland

1. I. A big problem in Swaziland today is its relaxed standards in disarmament and weapon management. Disarmament means the act of reducing or depriving of arms, or the removal of weapons from a person. The estimated number of privately owned weapons in Swaziland is 72,000 out of a population of 1,354,051. In comparison to the number of firearms in 174 countries, Swaziland ranks 144th. Though firearm exports are limited by transfer control laws, the activities of arms brokers are not specifically regulated by law. Therefore, people in Swaziland are free to buy and sell weapons. A good law they have regulating firearms is that in Swaziland, it is required that a record of the possession and transfer of each firearm held privately be retained in an official register. However, law does not require an identifying mark on each weapon. The lack of recognized arms tracing and tracking could result in the fail of finding murderers. The number of gun related homicides in 2004 were 384, which have gone down gradually from 1998. Though this number does not seem so large, it has a big impact on society in Swaziland if 37 of 100,000 people were killed in gun related murders in 2004. Gun control in Swaziland has been weak in the past and needs to be helped.

II. In the past, the United Nations has tried many things to help the weaponry problems. The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition has not been signed, therefore meaning this problem has not been solved. However, in 2009, Swaziland voted to begin compromises towards a legally binding Arms Trade Treaty, which was a success with the United Nations. In 2001, Swaziland committed to a compromise decision of the United Nations to support the UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its qualities. Though the United Nations have tried to help Swaziland in their Armed Weapons problem, it has not done as much impact in the country as needed.

III. To help the relaxed standards of weapons in the country of Swaziland, we could try to pass a law in efforts to strengthen the force and organization of arms possession. This law could enforce the control of the regulation of weaponry in Swaziland. By adding this control, people would not be able to buy and sell weapons without a license, and regulations of the use of these weapons would be much better and safer. This solution would provide a big impact on Swaziland.

IV. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/wz.html>
<http://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/region/swaziland>

2. I. The small country of Swaziland is located in Southern Africa and is almost entirely surrounded by the country of South Africa. Due to the extremely small size of the country, the economy and the nations trade is highly dependent upon its neighboring country of South Africa. Free Market principles are the strong foundation for the economy of Swaziland. Most individuals of the country support themselves by agriculture and rural homesteads. The idea of free market principles is favored by the

population because of its modern ideas and techniques. While the country does support a portion of its economy, it is highly dependent on its trade with its neighboring country. Swaziland has been a part of the World Trade Organization since 1995. The World Trade Organization is a worldwide organization dedicated to opening up trade opportunities for countries. In a survey taken in 1996, South Africa was accounted for 96% of the imports of Swaziland, 60% of its exports, and 50% of its foreign direct investment. Having such a small economy, they are forced to import many of their goods. Their imports typically outweigh their exports and this is leading to their countries debt. Trade heavily influences the country of Swaziland's economy to a point that the country is almost completely reliant on their trade.

II. Swaziland joined the United Nations in 1968 and since then the United Nations has worked hard to combat many problems within the country of Swaziland. While the United Nations has done much to devour the problem of HIV/AIDS and other such diseases, they have done very little to improve the country's self sustainability. The country of South Africa accounts for a good percent of Swaziland's GDP and therefore without the neighboring country's generosity, Swaziland would struggle to survive. According to the United Nations Development Program, Swaziland's economy is unstable due to a poor combination of income and living conditions. Honestly, very little has been done in efforts to strengthen the economy of Swaziland.

III. In efforts to strengthen the self sustainability of the economy of Swaziland, our solution would be to encourage the country to being less reliant on South Africa. If Swaziland could simply rely less on South Africa and move a percent of their imports to other countries they might be able to being relying on themselves for more. We could create a committee that would support and encourage the country to start becoming more self sustainable and eventually lead to an all around stronger economy.

IV. <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Africa/Swaziland-ECONOMY.html>
http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/who_we_are_e.htm
<http://www.undp.org.sz/> <http://allafrica.com/stories/201104080803.html>

3. I. Swaziland, our country of only 17, 364 square kilometers, is landlocked by South Africa, and Mozambique, and suffers from lack of available water for drinking and for irrigating their crops. The only surface water source we have access to is the Lusutfu and Komati Rivers, and the majority of the water available in Swaziland comes through ground water and aquifers. 3,000 boreholes have been drilled in Swaziland since 1986 to access this groundwater, although 90% of the community water projects have now stopped functioning. Many times, the water projects cease to work because the people placed in charge of them are not educated on how to keep them running. Also, the pumps for accessing the water from the boreholes are broken, and left unrepaired. 90% of the Swaziland population, mostly rural farmers, depends on that groundwater for their daily needs. However, water access is first reserved for the few rich and wealthy of the country. The lack of access to available water also affects the

availability for irrigation in a country that relies heavily on its agriculture with approximately 70% of the population occupied in subsistence agriculture. As of 2008, only 500 square kilometers of the country were irrigated. With so much water deficit, the country continues to play host to many tree plantations, which according to the Swaziland Environment Action Plan (1997), exceed the replenishment of the rate of groundwater, and cause the surface water of surrounding areas to dry up as well. All these contributing factors to the lack of available water in Swaziland inevitably cause drought and a decline in the nutrition and health of our citizens. In a recent drought in 2006 and 2007, more than a fourth of our population depended on emergency food aid for survival. These issues of water availability also have the potential to negatively affect the economy, since there have been recent threats of foreign investors pulling out of Swaziland due to water scarcity issues.

II. In September of 2003, the UN proclaimed 2005 to 2015 as the international decade of Water for Life. This decade would specifically focus on water-related issues throughout the world, and also ensure the participation of women in the water-related development issues. They also launched the Swaziland National Environment Action Plan in 1997 to unite the country under a single national policy concerning the use and protection of the environment, including water.

III. The country of Swaziland realizes that the United Nations has launched efforts to help with the lack of water in countries all over the world. However, Swaziland feels that more concentrated efforts should be put forth to our country by creating a committee for the sole purpose of educating and employing workers to maintain and if needed, repair, existing boreholes used for drinking and irrigation water. Also, since only 10% of Swaziland's groundwater has been accessed, this committee would also send out workers to drill more boreholes.

IV. <http://thewaterproject.org/water-in-crisis-swaziland.php>
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/wz.html>
http://www.wrm.org.uy/countries/Swaziland/Book_Swaziland.pdf
<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2003/gaef3068.doc.htm>

4. I. With a shaky economy and the falling prices of traditional cash crops such as sugar and cotton, many of the farmers in Swaziland have turned to cultivating marijuana to bring in money. Swaziland, with perfect growing conditions for marijuana, is arising as a major exporter of the crop to the rest of Africa and even Europe and the United Kingdom. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, southern Africa alone contributed 10% of the annual \$142 billion global marijuana trade. The UNODCs 2006 annual drug report identifies Swaziland as one of the main exporters in the region. The Swazi pot crop brings in much more money for farmers than the traditional crops do, making it the obvious choice for many citizens. For instance, a 10kg bag of maize will be sold for about R80 (roughly 11 U.S. dollars), however, a 10kg bag of marijuana will be sold for about R3,000 (roughly \$405) if it is to be distributed outside Swaziland. According to a study by South Africa's institute for Security Studies, the

Swazi pot crop is playing a significant role in the regional and global criminal networks. It is usually smuggled to the United Kingdom and Europe via the neighboring countries of Mozambique and South Africa. The police force in Swaziland has been able to do very little against the recent growth of the marijuana industry. They have tried to eradicate the weed by spraying and killing the crops on plantations, but they do not have enough resources to make a lasting impact. The Swazi farmers know that the police have a lack of resources, and they continue to grow the marijuana to buy goods and education for their children. The future of this industry in Swaziland is headed for exponential growth, and the unequipped Swazi police are helpless. They do not have the resources to combat the drug problem on their own and although Swaziland receives very limited anti-drug aid from the U.S., the aid they received from South Africa has ended due to lack of funds.

II. Swaziland has been an active member of the United Nations since 1968. In Swaziland, the United Nations is dedicated to improve and enhance the development of the kingdom. The United Nations has worked hard to improve living conditions as well as civil rights for each and every citizen of Swaziland. Although the United Nations is extremely active in the lives of Swaziland's people, they have done little to nothing to improve the conditions of marijuana production and growth. Police have said that the Swaziland Marijuana growers are simply unstoppable. Police have attempted to stop the growth and export of such an illegal drug, but without and greater force helping them, they have hardly been able to do anything. The United Nations has improved the country tons since it first joined, but now bigger problems have arose, such as marijuana. If the United Nations would simply put aside some of the smaller problems of Swaziland and take notice of the growth of the production of marijuana, this problem could be destroyed very quickly.

III. The problem of marijuana in Swaziland needs to be stopped very desperately. One thing we could do to help this predicament is to ask for money to provide the Swazi police with enough resources to wipe out the marijuana farms. By doing this, the marijuana farmers in Swaziland would no longer be able to grow the crops and the police could eradicate the weed. Though it may be hard, with enough resources to spray and kill the crops, the marijuana growth could be destroyed. This could be the one possible solution to the police saying, Swaziland Marijuana growers are simply unstoppable. With this money from the United Nations for resources, the problem of marijuana growth in Swaziland could change drastically.

IV. http://stopthedrugwar.org/chronicle/2006/nov/01/africa_marijuana_growing_expands
http://sz.one.un.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=172&Itemid=27 <http://www.iol.co.za/news/africa/the-weed-that-feeds-tiny-swaziland-1.243620>

TENNESSEE YMCA MODEL UNITED NATIONS



SAMPLE RESOLUTIONS



GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Sponsor: Saudi Arabia

Delegates: [REDACTED]

Committee: Economic and Financial

School: [REDACTED]

Decreasing the National Debt of Saudi Arabia

To the General Assembly:

Anxious by the debt increase from 23.8 billion US Dollars in 2002 to 82.92 billion US Dollars in 2010,

Regretting Saudi Arabias decision to invest 500 billion US Dollars towards the development plan of Abu Dhabi and soon after seeing the plan come to a complete stand still,

Aware of Saudi Arabias recent investment of 155 billion US Dollars to construct social infrastructures such as educational and health-care related facilities,

Noting with concern, Saudi Arabia is currently ranked forty-fourth most in-debt country out of the 201 nations,

Acknowledging that 80% of Saudi Arabias Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a result of production of hydrocarbon receipts,

Recognizing the 8.1 million barrels of crude oil produced each day in Saudi Arabia, the price of a single barrel being equivalent to 200 US Dollars,

Cognizant that of the 8.1 million barrels of crude oil produced each day in Saudi Arabia 1.164 22 million barrels are sold to other foreign nations.

The Delegation of The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Hereby:

Proclaims that Saudi Arabia would like to institute a debt/equity swap;

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Notes that in a debt/equity swap a transaction takes place in which existing bonds (debt) are exchanged for newly issued stock (equity);

Declares that for which ever country purchases the Saudi Arabian debt they will in exchange receive of our daily oil production for 8 months which averages out to a little over what the country would be purchasing our nations debt for;

Calls upon The United Nations to constitute a committee of financial experts and national mediators to oversee the transaction between Saudi Arabia and the country that purchases our debt;

Further calls upon The United Nations to supervise and invest 1 million US Dollars into the transportation of the oil between Saudi Arabia and the country of purchase;

Draws attention to the fact that countries are NOT required to invest into Saudi Arabias solution to resolve our nations debt;

Strongly recommends foreign nations to invest in the Saudi Arabian debt/equity swap detecting that nations world-wide are experiencing crude oil deficiencies;

Further recommends that the United Nations be in favor of our resolution to use a debt/equity swap to solve our national debt which can be used as a pilot resolution for many other nations in debt.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Sponsor: Somalia

Delegates: [REDACTED]

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

School: [REDACTED]

An Resolution to Send Convoys to Defend the Provisions Offered by the World Food Program (WFP)

Noting with grave concern that the number of people now in need of food relief due to drought, conflict, and high food prices in Somalia is approximately 4 million, more than half of Somalias population,

Bearing in mind that 750,000 people are at risk of death in the coming four months in the absence of adequate response according to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) for Somalia,

Deeply Concerned that the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) reports that famine conditions now prevail in six southern areas and are expected to spread farther throughout the south during the approaching months,

Disturbed that half of those who have already died from the alarmingly increasing rate of malnutrition are children,

Emphasizing that tens of thousands of Somalis have fled their country to seek help,

Viewing with appreciation that WFP is currently providing food assistance to nearly one million people in Somalia,

Fully bearing in mind that maximum assistance is not being provided due to Somalian piracy, the capture of supplies by neighboring countries, and lack of protection when sending necessities to the citizens,

We the Delegation of Somalia do hereby:

Call upon the United Nations (UN) to end this affliction by providing funding for checkpoint establishments to ensure the security of delivered supplies which will endow the people of Somalia with the proper nutrition;

Request that UN designated convoys affirmed by the Security Council be formed to defend these vital provisions sent by the WFP;

Encourage the WFP to scale up its operations during coming months to reach additional communities in parts of Somalia where the WFP has access;

Urge the UN to take responsibility for getting food assistance to areas of the south that WFP cannot reach through the UN funded checkpoint establishments;

Proclaim that this shall go into effect by February 1, 2012;



GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Sponsor: Turkey

Delegates: [REDACTED]

Committee: Economic and Financial

School: [REDACTED]

The Domestic Threat of the Partiya Kararen Kuridstan (PKK) in Turkey and Global Terrorism

To the General Assembly:

Noting with deep concern that Turkey has recently been confronted with an increasing degree of terrorist attacks perpetrated by the Partiya Kararen Kuridstan (PKK), and these attacks have involved not only the destruction of Turkish businesses and Mosques, but also the deaths of defenseless and innocent civilians,

Noting with regret that Turkish efforts to destabilize and weaken the PKK have proven unsuccessful and have further inspired the destructive activities of the organization,

Taking into consideration the elaborate structure of the PKK which permits the organization to maintain a presence in several European and Asian countries while also strengthening the organizations ability to finance missions, recruit new members, and distribute propaganda,

Recognizing the extent to which terrorism has hindered international growth and stability, preventing the worlds citizens from reaching their potentials and improving living conditions for future generations,

Having examined Resolution 297 of the United Nations in which member states affirmed the need for enhanced dialogue among the counter-terrorism officials of

member states to promote international, regional and subregional cooperation, and in that regard recalled the role of the United Nations system,

Approving of the attempts of the United Nations to adhere to Resolution 297, particularly the recent Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation on Strengthening Law Enforcement and Capacity Building Efforts led by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force of the United Nations and attended by almost thirty member states,

Expecting further efforts of the United Nations to strengthen international cooperation in the realm of counter-terrorist policy that can lead to the eradication of not only the PKK, but other terrorist groups around the world,

The Delegation of Turkey does hereby:

Requests further examination of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism strategy by all member states, so as to make known the specific goals of the strategy, which include: (i) measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; (ii) measures to combat terrorism; (iii) measures to build States capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the UN system in this regard; and (iv) measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism,

Emphasizes that a focused review of this policy by member states is needed for the practical implementation of the strategy, and that this implementation is a responsibility of the member states as this strategy has been adopted through the passage of Resolution 297,

Encourages the United Nations to organize another Symposium concerning International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation so as to guarantee a thorough review of the Counter-Terrorism strategy and to inspire discussion of possible improvements to the strategy between member states,

Expresses its hope that the organization of another Counter-Terrorism Symposium will further encourage the strengthening of the collective effort of member states to enforce the Counter-Terrorist policy of the United Nations and therefore increase the amount of manpower and resources dedicated to eliminating terrorist groups like the PKK and saving the lives of innocent civilians around the world.