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Hope College Model UN



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# Hope College Model United Nations



## Delegate Handbook

### What's Inside:

- General Model UN conference information
- Model UN organ descriptions
- Description of this year's topics



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## **Future Mailings**

More detailed information will be provided in future mailings. Here is what can be expected and when:

### **January**

- \*Country assignments and receipts for all registered schools
- \*Briefing Papers for all Organs

### **February** (first week)

- \*Country assignments and receipts for all remaining registered schools
- \*Student registration cards
- \*Housing and meal information
- \*HCMUN official rules for each organ

### **March**

- \*Final Reminders

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## **Model UN Secretariat**

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Secretary General

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Majors: Political Science, Business Management, Psychology

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Majors: Pre-Medical, Political Science, and Religion

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HOPE COLLEGE MODEL UNITED  
NATIONS  
NEW HOME ON THE WEB!!!

**[www.hope.edu/mun](http://www.hope.edu/mun)**

You will be able to find the information in this handbook at the website, in addition to dozens of other resources including:

- Registration for this year's Conference
  - Links to international news sites
  - The forms you will use at the conference
  - Ways to contact the Secretariat and Directors
  - Pictures from past MUN conferences

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# Introduction

Greetings from the Hope College Department of Political Science and Model United Nations. We look forward to welcoming you to our campus on March 5 and 6, 2009.

## About the Handbook

The following pages contain the materials necessary for your participation in the 2009 Hope College Model UN (HCMUN) conference. This handbook provides new participants with an overview of our program, and informs previous participants of changes in this year's conference. Due to funding restrictions, we are not able to provide handbooks for every participant, so feel free to copy and distribute as needed. Also, we will make this handbook available on the web in PDF format at: [www.hope.edu/mun](http://www.hope.edu/mun).

## Awards and Judging

At each HCMUN conference, students who demonstrate exceptional performance are given awards. The top three delegations, as determined by the directors and individual Hope student organ leaders, are recognized for their efforts. The judges' decisions are based on the delegates' representation of their respective countries and the quality of their participation. The criteria for the awards are quite specific and are used strictly by the judges in selecting award recipients. The delegates must demonstrate a high level of understanding of the topics in their organ. Not only is it essential that they understand their own country's positions, but they must also understand all sides of the issues. The best delegations have a general idea of how the rest of the global community would likely respond to the issues at hand. The delegates must also display a general knowledge of the country they represent, including information on its economy, allies, military status, etc. Another essential component of an exceptional delegation is its effectiveness in presenting the country's position. The quality of a delegation's arguments is more important than the quantity of statements. The judges are more interested in the relevance, clarity, and authenticity of a delegation than in the number of times a delegate speaks or the length of a statement.

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# Advisory Opinion:

The issue that has been chosen for students this year is the trial of Radovan Karadzic, the former Bosnian-Serb leader accused of genocide during the Balkan Wars. Karadzic was captured on July 21, 2008 and has since been indicted on eleven different charges by the ICC at The Hague. Karadzic had been living as a fugitive in Serbia since 1995. He has been accused of carrying out the bloodiest display of violence since World War II, but is considered a national hero by many Serbians. Students will be asked to research the case in depth, provide typed briefs to the directors, and show astute knowledge of the facts prior to the trial. Students are encouraged to keep track of updates within the Karadzic case. We are looking forward to a very exciting and lively court session this year.

## Questions to Consider:

1. Does the ICC have the authority to violate state sovereignty to pursue criminals?
2. What are the facts of the Karadzic case? Is there concrete evidence when dealing with war crimes?
3. When dealing with an individual, should the ICC utilize local legal counsel or should it bring in its own legal professionals to investigate the case?
4. How do court proceedings take place during ICC trials? How do these differ from American criminal trials?

Please look at the International Criminal Court's website for more information!

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## Guide for Judges

A judge in the HCMUN ICC is a very interesting position. It is also a position which holds a great deal of responsibility. Judges have an opportunity to present themselves in two ways. They may act as an impartial judge, who will put aside all feelings toward the case and how it will affect their respective country. These judges must then use all relevant international law along with the lawyer's testimony to arrive at their verdict.

The second way judges may present themselves is acting on behalf of their country's best interests. This does not mean that a judge has decided the verdict before the case is heard, but rather that there will be some biases in court decisions that affect the judge's country. While this conflicts with the judge's role, it may add a more realistic aspect to the courtroom. Be careful! If this is how you wish to interpret your role, your agenda must be kept secret.

The HCMUN staff has decided that the ICC judge delegations will again consist of two students. This allows more students to take part in this organ.

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## Guide for Lawyers

A lawyer must always act in the best interest of his/her country. Lawyers must present their cases with passion and conviction. They must be prepared for what issues the other side will address. Be creative. Pick several valid arguments and build them up with solid facts. Investigate previous court decisions and their similarities to your case. Don't be afraid to use the list of members to uncover ways of presenting your case that may gain their favor. Preparation is key! Don't hesitate to provide visual aides or any other device which may energize and clarify your presentation. Hope College has a vast amount of audio/visual resources to aid countries during the proceedings. In the past, thorough preparation on the topic and clear presentation have determined lawyers' success.

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## Research Methods

We recommend delegations do research in three main areas:

Firstly, delegations should have a basic knowledge of the history of their issue or crisis as well as an understanding of the multiple perspectives involved.

Secondly, delegations need to be able to speak knowledgeably about their country's government, populace, and general foreign policy.

Finally, to make the simulation run more smoothly and accurately, each delegation should look at the countries with which they will be interacting and regional political geography, so they will be able to communicate more effectively with other delegations.

Information is only as good as its source. The most obvious resource is the Internet, but it is important to make sure that all of your sources are credible. Avoid websites that do not cite their sources or that the general population can edit (i.e.: Wikipedia). International news and government agencies can be helpful sources, as can sites produced by universities, and there is always the United Nations website that will contain links to international organizations and important documents.

Also, be sure to utilize resources at your local or school library. Reference librarians will be able to help you find print sources such as books and recent newspaper or magazine articles, as well as information from databases. Print sources can become outdated quickly, especially for developing issues, so be mindful of when your source was published.

Check out the HCMUN website for additional useful tips and helpful links.

<http://www.hope.edu/mun>

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## Conference Schedule

### Thursday, March 5, 2009

**3:30-5:30 pm:** Check-in: Security Council, ECOSOC,  
and ICC delegates  
*Session rooms to be determined and Early  
Check in is encouraged*

**6:00-6:30 pm:** Orientation to issues  
*In respective session rooms*

**6:45-8:30 pm:** Banquet for all Security Council,  
ECOSOC, and ICC delegates\*  
*Haworth Conference and Learning Center*

**8:30-11:00/11:30 pm:** Sessions:  
Security Council, ECOSOC, and ICC;  
IGA and AGA sessions optional  
*In respective session rooms*

\*Thursday's banquet is for all Security Council,  
ECOSOC, and ICC delegates as well as advisors.

### Friday, March 6, 2009

Delegates and advisors have the option of purchasing  
breakfast and lunch in the college cafeteria.

**6:30-8:30 am:** Check-in: Introductory & Advanced  
General Assembly delegates  
*Session rooms to be determined*

*7:30 and 8:00 optional campus tours available*

**8:30 am:** All sessions begin

*2:30 and 3:00pm optional campus tours available*

**3:30 pm:** All sessions close

**3:45 pm:** Awards Ceremony  
*Dimnent Memorial Chapel*

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## International Criminal Court

Directors: Dustin Miller  
and Rylee Hartung

The International Criminal Court (ICC) is an independent, permanent court that tries persons accused of the most serious crimes of international concern, namely genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The ICC was created during the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court in Rome, Italy on July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1998. The Rome Statute, as it has since been named, was and has been ratified by 106 countries. The ICC is a court of last resort and will not act if a case is investigated or prosecuted by a national judicial system, unless the national proceedings are found to be corrupt or biased.

The jurisdiction and functionality of the ICC are governed by the Rome Statute, which students will become much more familiar with as we get ready for the conference. The ICC is composed of four organs: the Presidency, the Judicial Divisions, the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry. These four components work together within the ICC and in conjunction with other semi-autonomous offices in an effort to properly review cases and decide on the correct course of action for each matter at hand.

In all of its activities, the ICC relies on international cooperation. States, Parties and the United Nations Security Council may refer incidents or crimes that fall within the jurisdiction of the ICC to the Prosecutor. The Prosecutor evaluates the available information and commences an investigation, unless he determines that there is no reasonable basis to proceed. The International Criminal Court provides a valuable alternative to the International Court of Justice because the ICC can pursue individuals and parties. Prior to the formation of the ICC, the United Nations could not prosecute individuals because the ICJ did not have jurisdiction to do so.

# Violence Against Women

(continued) ...

Therefore, the U.N. has outlined three major benchmarks in the Millennium Development Goals pertaining to gender equality: increasing the amount of women involved in government, eliminating the disparity between men and women in primary and secondary education and increasing the share of non-agricultural sector wages women receive. Although there has been meaningful progress towards these goals, many countries are not on track to reach compliance. The amount of women in parliament has increased with some countries having 40% or higher of their parliament occupied by women. Still, in a third of all countries women account for 10% or less of parliament. From 2000 to 2006 primary school education levels for girls was greatly increased and two out of three countries have reached the targeted gender parity in primary education.

However there are still large strides that need to be made in secondary education, especially in Sub-Saharan African, Western Asia and Oceania, making the outlook for target levels of education parity bleak. Similarly the percentage of wages earned by women in non-agricultural sectors has increased, but in Sub-Saharan Africa and Western Asia 80 percent of women work in vulnerable jobs.

## Helpful sources:

U.N. Development Goals: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/index.shtml>

<http://www.un.org/esa/progareas/women.html>

<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>

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# United Nations Member States

-Afghanistan	-China	-Greece
-Albania	-Colombia	-Grenada
-Algeria	-Comoros	-Guatemala
-Andorra	-Congo,	-Guinea
-Angola	Republic of	-Guinea-Bissau
-Antigua and	-Costa Rica	-Guyana
Barbuda	-Cote d'Ivoire	-Haiti
-Argentina	-Croatia	-Honduras
-Armenia	-Cuba	-Hungary
-Australia	-Cyprus	-Iceland
-Austria	-Czech Republic	-India
-Azerbaijan	-Democratic	-Indonesia
-Bahamas	People's	-Iran,
-Bahrain	Republic of	Islamic
-Bangladesh	Korea	Republic of
-Barbados	-Democratic	-Iraq
-Belarus	Republic	-Ireland
-Belgium	Of Congo	-Israel
-Belize	-Denmark	-Italy
-Benin	-Djibouti	-Jamaica
-Bhutan	-Dominica	-Japan
-Bolivia	-Dominican	-Jordan
-Bosnia-	Republic	-Kazakhstan
Herzegovina	-Ecuador	-Kenya
-Botswana	-Egypt	-Kiribati
-Brazil	-El Salvador	-Kuwait
-Brunei	-Equatorial	-Kyrgyzstan
Darussalam	Guinea	-Lao People's
-Bulgaria	-Eritrea	Democratic
-Burkina Faso	-Estonia	Republic
-Burundi	-Ethiopia	-Latvia
-Cambodia	-Fiji	-Lebanon
-Cameroon	-Finland	-Lesotho
-Canada	-France	-Liberia
-Cape Verde	-Gabon	*Libyan Arab
-Central African	-Gambia	-Jamahiriya
Republic	-Georgia	-Liechtenstein
-Chad	-Germany	-Lithuania
-Chile	-Ghana	-Luxembourg
		-Madagascar

- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Micronesia, Federated States of
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- 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
- St. Vincent & The Grenadines
- Samoa
- San Marino
- Sao Tome & Principe
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Swaziland
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad & Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United Republic of Tanzania
- United States of America
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe



## Violence Against Women

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued by the U.N. In 1948 states that all people are entitled to “life, liberty and security of person” regardless of “race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”. However in practice, there are many places where these universal rights are not shared by all a communities' members. Because women are often socially, economically, and politically marginalized in many societies and cultures throughout the world, physical abuse of women is often overlooked. The extent to which women are subjected to violence throughout the world is shown in the fact that one out of every three women will be beaten, coerced in sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime.

Recent studies have also pointed towards a link between violence against women and HIV/AIDS. During times of conflict, women are often the group most affected as they face issues such as rape, abduction, and slavery. These facts alone demand that violence against women is a relevant topic that needs to be addressed by the international community.

Moreover, the equality of human rights is a fundamental building block in a just society, therefore the U.N. has made gender equality an integral part of the Millennium Development Goals. Areas of the Millennium Development Goals involving women's right include Maternity Health, Universal Education, HIV/AIDS, Poverty and Hunger.

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## Microfinance (continued) ...

In the past decade, microfinancing has rapidly gained recognition as an innovative approach to economic development. In 2004, according a report by the Microcredit Summit Campaign, more than 3,000 microcredit institutions were reaching over 92 million clients. Furthermore, thanks primarily to the work of Muhammad Yunus' Grameen Bank, in underdeveloped countries such as Bangladesh, over 96% of the population now has access to financial services offered through microfinancing institutions. Another benefit of microfinance is that programs will often focus on providing resources and training to women, therefore improving their status and allowing them to take on leadership roles in their families and communities.

In 2005, the United Nations declared an International Year of Microcredit. This focus on microcredit attempted to promote awareness of microfinance as an economic development strategy which could contribute to the efforts of the Millennium Development Goals. Continuing in this effort, the ECOSOC Council will further investigate the opportunities that microfinancing offers as a means in which to economically empower the poor.

### Helpful Sources:

<http://www.yearofmicrocredit.org/>

<http://www.unCDF.org/english/microfinance/index.php>

<http://www.grameen-info.org/>

<http://www.kiva.org/app.php>

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## Writing Resolutions

A resolution is a one-page proposal that calls for action to be taken by the United Nations. This action may be undertaken by the Secretariat, member states, or various UN organizations.

Resolutions have three main elements:

1) The **Heading** tells where the proposal is being submitted, the subject of the Resolution and the primary sponsor.

2) The **Preamble** states the purpose of the Resolution, and explains why the operative clauses should be adopted. Each preamble clause should begin with a "Preamble Phrase" and should be followed by a comma. The final clause in the in the preamble should end with a colon.

3) The **Operative Clauses** state the action that the committee should take and should be the bulk of the resolution. The first word of the clause should be a verb, which indicates the action of the clause. Each clause should be followed by a semicolon, with the last clause ending with a period.

Take a look at the sample resolution on the next page. The sections are labeled for you. You will not need to label the sections of your resolutions.

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# Sample Resolution

## **-Heading-**

SUBMITTED TO: The Political Committee  
SUBJECT: The Rebuilding and Financing of Palestine  
PRIMARY SPONSOR: The United States

THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

## **-Preamble-**

RECOGNIZING the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Plan on 13 September 1993 by the government of Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization,

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the necessity for the new governing authority to establish a sound public order in Palestine,

REALIZING the newly formed interim self-government of Palestine:

## **-Operative Clauses-**

1. RECOMMENDS the establishment of the Palestine Interim Monetary and Financial Authority (PIMFA) which will charter, supervise, and regulate new banks in Palestine;
2. ENCOURAGES the creation of tax incentive programs by the interim government to attract industrial development and investment opportunities;
3. URGES all states to refrain from all action which could contribute to tensions in the Middle East.

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# Microfinance

With food prices rising and the global economy slowing, the poor living in developing areas need now more than ever access to economic resources. As part of the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals, member nations have pledged to eradicate extreme poverty by 2015. This goal focuses on halving, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than a dollar a day, achieving full employment especially for women and youth, and significantly reducing the immense number of people in the world suffering from hunger. In order to achieve these ambitious goals while facing the global economic turndown and rising food prices, considering innovative strategies to provide the poor with sustainable economic assistance is essential. One creative strategy that has already economically empowered millions of people in various regions throughout the world is microfinance.

Microfinance seeks to provide financial services, such as credit, savings, insurance, and other banking services to people who do not have access to traditional forms of banking. Within microfinance, microcredit programs provide loans, typically less than \$500, to small business owners who cannot receive loans from other banks or institutions. The idea behind providing this capital is that the business owner will be able to improve their project or enterprise, and eventually pay back the loan. Comprehensive microfinance programs, which also provide job training and workshops to teach lenders about savings and finances, have proven to be the most effective programs.

## 2009 Economic Social Council Members

	France	Pakistan
Algeria	Greece	Paraguay
Angola	Guinea-Bissau	Philippines
Austria	Guyana	Poland
Barbados	Haiti	Portugal
Belarus	Iceland	Republic of Korea
Benin	Indonesia	Romania
Bolivia	Iraq	Romania
Brazil	Japan	Russian Federa- tion
Cameroon	Kazakhstan	Saint Lucia
Canada	Liechtenstein	Saudi Arabia
Cape Verde	Luxembourg	Somalia
China	Madagascar	Sri Lanka
Congo	Malawi	Sudan
Cuba	Malaysia	Sweden
Czech Republic	Mauritania	United Kingdom
El Salvador	Moldova	Ireland
	Mozambique	United States of America
	Netherlands	Uruguay
	New Zealand	
	Niger	

## Examples of Preamble Phrases

Affirming	Having adopted
Alarmed by	Having considered
Approving	Having considered further
Aware of	Having devoted attention
Believing	Having examined
Bearing in mind	Having studied
Confident	Having heard
Contemplating	Keeping in mind
Convinced	Noting with regret
Declaring	Noting with satisfaction
Deeply conscious	Noting with deep concern
Deeply disturbed	Noting further
Deeply regretting	Noting with approval
Desiring	Observing
Emphasizing	Realizing
Expecting	Reaffirming
Expecting fully	Recalling
Expressing its appreciation	Recognizing
Expressing its satisfaction	Referring
Fulfilling	Seeking
Fully aware	Taking into account
Fully alarmed	Taking into consideration
Fully believing	Taking note
Further deploying	Viewing with appreciation
Further recalling	Welcoming
Guided by	

## Examples of Operative Phrases

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

briefing papers on the two topics will be sent to the delegate.

On Thursday night, delegates will meet for a general meeting, then divide into four subcommittees, two from the Economic Committee, and two from the Social Committee. One member of the delegation will serve on an Economic subcommittee and the other member will serve on a Social subcommittee. Each subcommittee will have approximately two hours to draft one resolution dealing with its particular issue.

On Friday morning, the four subcommittees will combine to form separate Economic and Social Committees. The two Economic subcommittees will form the Economic Committee and the two Social subcommittees will form the Social Committee. Each committee will discuss the two resolutions drafted the previous evening. The best one will be selected and brought to the combined ECOSOC Council.

On Friday afternoon, the two main committees will form the ECOSOC Council. The resolutions from each main committee will be presented before the Council. Each resolution will be discussed for approximately 1.5 hours.

The ECOSOC simulation requires a considerable amount of research, speaking, writing, and diplomatic skill in comparison to the rest of the Model UN. It is advised that the more experienced students be registered for the ECOSOC simulation.

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## **Economic and Social Council**

Directors: Sara Aardema  
and Matthew Siehoff

Under the authority of the General Assembly, ECOSOC coordinates the economic and social policies of the United Nations. The 54 members of ECOSOC are elected by the General Assembly for three year terms; 18 are elected each year. ECOSOC meets yearly, alternately between New York and Geneva, for a four-to-five week plenary period. Some of the bodies included under ECOSOC are the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The Economic and Social Council is one of the most advanced simulations in the Hope College Model United Nations. It consists of two committees, an Economic Committee and a Social Committee. These committees will hold separate sessions on Thursday evening, and a combined plenary session of the entire ECOSOC will be held on Friday afternoon. There will be 54 delegations, representing the 54 members of the Council, with two students per delegation. Each delegation will have one member involved in the Economic Committee and the other member in the Social Committee. Each delegation should research their issues thoroughly. In addition, each delegate should be familiar with the other committee's issue in order to actively participate in the combined session. Prior to the Model UN,

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## **Intro General Assembly**

Directors: Aaron Martin  
and Rachel Syens

The General Assembly program is the single largest organ of the Hope College Model United Nations conference. The General Assembly sessions serve to introduce students to the nature of the United Nations system and give them an awareness of some of the subsequent issues.

The Introductory General Assembly is for beginning students who want an introduction to the UN simulation. The Introductory General Assembly considers resolutions that have been drafted by Hope College students.

The issues facing the Introductory GA include: Global Energy Crisis' and Natural Disaster Responses. These resolutions have been created especially for the Introductory General Assembly and are not actual UN resolutions. Students participating in the IGA are expected to research the topic and resolution to which they are designated and prepare amendments to be submitted.

The following is a change to the IGA as of 2004. On Thursday night an optional event for overnight IGA delegates will be provided.

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# Intro General Assembly

(continued) ...

On the day of the Model UN, delegates will arrive in the morning, hear panel discussions on their topics, give a brief statement on their standing on the issues, caucus for support of their amendments, and submit their amendments to the steering committee. After lunch, the Introductory General Assembly will then hold a plenary session on each topic and discuss the selected amendments. All delegates are expected to accurately represent their countries in submitting and cosponsoring amendments, debating, and voting.

In the caucusing portions of the morning, the time will be devoted to obtaining support from other countries, and compose amendments. There will be two delegates per country; therefore, they both should be equally qualified to support their amendments during the caucusing period and during the actual debate.

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# Emergency Crisis

The Emergency Crisis is intended for returning Model United Nations participants who would like an extra challenge. The students involved will be informed of the crisis upon their arrival at the conference. Like the other Security Council crises, the students in the Emergency Crisis will be asked to resolve a major conflict.

## Guidelines

1. The Emergency Security Council will follow the same procedures as the other Security Councils.
2. There will be no information given as to what the crisis is prior to 5:30 pm on Thursday March 5, 2009.
3. The committee will address a particular issue(s) that could be real or fictional, but is something the Security Council would address.
4. The issue(s) will be a conflict in which at least three or four Security Council members have a passionate interest.
5. In addition to the presider, this Security Council will be enhanced by delegates from each party of the conflict who will express the views of their respective countries regarding the crisis.
6. To add to the complexity, the presider will be ready with several new pieces of information that have the potential to sway opinions or increase controversy.
7. The presider may answer question(s) regarding details and may create and react to the situation as he or she sees fit.
8. The presider and the expert witness will have a general understanding of the nations in the Security Council and the roles they have played in order to both increase interest in the simulation and to judge the participants fairly and accurately.

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# Tibet

Tibet has been the center of international controversy for an extensive period of time. Most recently, the 1949 invasion of Tibet by China catalyzed the problems of today. China forced a treaty upon Tibet acknowledging Chinese sovereignty; however, Tibet was allowed autonomy in international relations. The Chinese continually violated this treaty leading to the National Uprising of 1959 and the flight of the Dalai Lama creating a government in exile. During the 20 years following the exile, 1.2 million Tibetans perished as a direct result of Chinese policies. The situation in Tibet has not improved as a result of an influx of Chinese into Tibet. Most importantly, the Chinese have used this influx as an excuse to garner further political power and build up the military. China's military presence in Tibet has heightened tensions with the neighboring nation of India. Tibet is the only buffer between the world's two most populous powers, and a Chinese buildup along the Indian-Tibetan border presents a security concern. China currently holds a tight grip on Tibet rarely allowing Tibetans in or out.

Allegations of numerous human rights violations continue. Currently, Tibet is ruled by the Dalai Lama in Dharamshala. Continued attempts by the Dalai Lama to reach a compromise with China are ignored. The middle ground between complete sovereignty or Chinese rule seems more unlikely to find, especially as the recent Olympic games brought these events to light. How should the United Nations, specifically the Security Council, respond to this never ending conflict? Does the Security Council even have jurisdiction in this conflict? Does Tibet have a right to self-determination or does China have the right to rule? This issue should be examined from a historical and current perspective.

## Helpful Sources

<http://www.tibet.org/Why/>

<http://www.savetibet.org/>

<http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php>

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# Region A

- |  |                |   |
|--|----------------|---|
| -Albania                               |                | -Palau  |
| -Andorra                               | -Greece        | -Poland   |
| -Armenia                               | -Hungary       | -Portugal   |
| -Austria                               | -Iceland       | -Romania  |
| -Azerbaijan                            | -Ireland       | -Russian Federation                                   |
| -Belarus                               | -Italy         | -San Marino   |
| -Belgium                               | -Kazakhstan    | -Serbia   |
| -Bosnia and Herzegovina                | -Kyrgystan     | -Slovakia   |
| -Bulgaria                              | -Latvia        | -Slovenia   |
| -Canada                                | -Liechtenstein | -Spain  |
| -Croatia                               | -Lithuania     | -Sweden   |
| -Czech Republic                        | -Luxembourg    | -Switzerland  |
| -Denmark                               | -Malta         | -Tajikistan   |
| -Estonia                               | -Moldova       | -Turkmenistan   |
| -Finland                               | -Monaco        | -Ukraine  |
| -Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | -Montenegro    | -United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| -France                                | -Netherlands   | -United States of America                             |
| -Georgia                               | -Norway        | -Uzbekistan   |
| -Germany                               |                |   |

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## Region B

- Algeria
- Angola
- Benin
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Comoros
- Republic of Congo
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Djibouti
- Egypt
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea Bissau
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Nauru
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Sao Tome & Principe
- Senegal
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Sudan
- Swaziland
- Tonga
- Togo
- Tunisia
- Uganda
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

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## Ethiopia and Somalia

Conflict between the countries of Somalia and Ethiopia, neighbors on the East Coast of Africa, harkens back to conflict over a section of land ceded by the British to Ethiopia in the decolonization efforts in Africa in the 1960s. Somalia holds that the land, the Ogaden region, is part of Somali territory resulting in conflict that sparked a war between the two countries between 1960-1964. In recent years, conflict between the rising Islamic control in Somalia and weak interim governments has resulted in mass violence and conflict throughout the country. This has further heightened tensions between Ethiopia and Somalia as fighting has crossed the borders-connecting the conflict in Somalia to violence taking place on Ethiopian soil. For the last decade Ethiopia has responded to the ongoing turmoil by maintaining a presence in Somali territory and supporting tribal and regional leaders sympathetic to the Ethiopian cause, specifically regarding the land issue. The Islamic courts and rebel leaders within Somalia claim that Ethiopian troops are violating agreements by maintaining a presence in Somalia and in declared a jihad against all Ethiopian troops and forces in the country.

In August of 2006 fighting between the two bodies erupted resulting in a declaration from the Ethiopian parliament stating that all necessary steps would be taken to protect Ethiopia from invasion by Somali Islamic extremists. Peace keepers have been sent to Somalia on a number of occasions however, they have done little to aid in the ending of conflict and ongoing internal warfare within the country of Somalia which then fuels the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia. The Security Council is then asked to examine what measures should be taken in the growing conflict within Somalia regarding both the Islamic Courts and the State Government and the corresponding Ethiopian-Somali conflict.

### Helpful Sources

- <http://www.historyguy.com/ethiopia->
- [http://www.mfa.gov.et/Foreign\\_Policy\\_And\\_Relation/](http://www.mfa.gov.et/Foreign_Policy_And_Relation/)

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# Afghanistan

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 have deeply influenced many of the events and circumstances in the international arena over the past few years. One of the events in direct response to the terrorist attacks was the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan in the latter part of 2001. The purpose of the invasion was to overthrow the Taliban government in Afghanistan, which was accused of harboring the terrorist group al-Qaeda and its mastermind, Osama bin-Laden. The war in Afghanistan continues to this day, and the importance of the battleground has not decreased.

Since the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, the United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, has had a large say in military operations. It was the Security Council which authorized the overthrow of the Taliban government by the United States military. The UN Security Council also authorized the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to set up the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). The ISAF was established to assist in security and humanitarian efforts throughout the country. Although the ISAF is not actually a UN force, it was deployed under UN Security Council Authority. On September 22, 2008, the mandate of the NATO-led ISAF was extended by the UN Security Council until October of 2009. Extension of this mandate and discussion of ISAF jurisdiction in Afghanistan will be on the agenda for this year's Model UN Security Council.

## Helpful Sources

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/issues/afgindx.htm>

<http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,426143,00.html>

<http://www.nato.int/ISAF/topics/mandate/index.html>

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# Region C

-Afghanistan	-Fiji	-Paraguay
-Antigua and Barbuda	-Grenada	-Peru
-Argentina	-Guatemala	-Philippines
-Australia	-Guyana	-Qatar
-Bahamas	-Haiti	-Republic of Korea
-Bahrain	-Honduras	-St. Kitts and Nevis
-Bangladesh	-India	-Samoa
-Barbados	-Indonesia	-Saudi Arabia
-Belize	-Iran, Islamic Republic of	-Singapore
-Bhutan	-Iraq	-Solomon Islands
-Bolivia	-Israel	-Sri Lanka
-Brazil	-Jamaica	-St. Lucia
-Brunei Darussalam	-Japan	-St. Vincent and Grenadines
-Cambodia	-Jordan	-Suriname
-Chile	-Kuwait	-Syrian Arab Republic
-China	-Lao People's Democratic Republic	-Thailand
-Colombia	-Lebanon	-Timor-Leste
-Costa Rica	-Malaysia	-Trinidad and Tobago
-Cuba	-Maldives	-Turkey
-Cyprus	-Marshall Islands	-Tuvalu
-Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-Mexico	-United Arab Emirates
-Dominica	-Mongolia	-Uruguay
-Dominican Republic	-Myanmar	-Vanuatu
-Ecuador	-Nepal	-Venezuela
-El Salvador	-New Zealand	-Viet Nam
-Federated States of Micronesia	-Nicaragua	-Yemen
	-Oman	
	Pakistan	
	-Panama	
	-Papua New Guinea	

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# Global Energy Crisis

As globalization takes hold and the demand for energy goes up, we are forced to consider the looming possibility of a global energy crisis. The preliminary effects of such a crisis are already being noticed. Gasoline prices across the United States have skyrocketed. Countries like North Korea and Zimbabwe have faced energy shortages for years. These problems come from numerous sources. Politics and market failure can adversely affect oil and gas prices. Natural phenomena such as hurricanes and unusually cold winters can also take a toll on global supply. Another well known problem is over-consumption. The U.S., with over 300 million people, uses more energy than the 1.3 billion people in China. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, 86% of this energy consumption is supplied by fossil fuels. Ecologists and economists alike agree, something must be done.

The popularity of nuclear technology has slowed in the past ten years, however experts predict a new surge in the demand for nuclear reactors as the concern over unsustainable energy grows. Wind power has also attracted much recent attention around the world. In the past seven years, wind power generation has increased over 500%. In countries like Spain and Portugal, wind power accounts for 9% of their total electricity production. These are just two of many options that can be considered as complements to, or even replacements for traditional fossil fuels.

(continued on next page)

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On Thursday, March 5, 2009, delegates will go to their respective Security Councils for the explanation of the rules and briefing on the present status of the crises. After these procedures, delegates will be dismissed for the banquet. After the banquet, the delegates will return back to their assigned sessions to debate and caucus. Furthermore, simulated developments in each crisis will be declared by our administrators at unannounced times during the session, so students must be prepared to adjust and improvise in order to comply with new circumstances.

Security Council delegates will be housed on campus Thursday night (if needed) and will have three sessions on Friday, March 6, 2009.

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## 2009 Security Council Members

*Permanent:*

China  
France  
Russian Federation  
United Kingdom  
United States

*Non-Permanent*

Belgium  
Burkina Faso  
Costa Rica  
Croatia  
Indonesia  
Italy  
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
Panama  
South Africa  
Vietnam

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# Security Council

Directors:

Alison Bernard

Nathan Bult

Nathan Magrath

The fundamental role of the Security Council within the United Nations structure is to sustain international peace and security. The Security Council ascertains the existence of any danger to international peace, creates recommendations, uses appropriate enforcement procedures to resolve problems, and finally, organizes UN peace-keeping forces. The Security Council has 15 members: five permanent members appointed by the United Nations Charter and ten non-permanent members designated by informal regional caucuses and elected for two-year terms. Five countries are elected each year.

Voting procedure in the Security Council entails substantial matters. Decision on these matters requires nine votes. A veto, or an opposing vote by any permanent member, is suitable to defeat an action. The resolutions pertaining to the Security Council are binding to all United Nations member states.

The 2009 Security Council Program of the Hope College United Nations includes three Security Councils for advanced Model UN students. In this program, country delegations will consist of two students. The Security Council crisis situations are: Tibet, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Somalia, and an Emergency Crisis. Basic descriptions of all these crises are included in this handbook. Delegates will receive annotated bibliographies for the first three crises in future mailings, and there will be a briefing session during orientation on the evening of Thursday, March 5, 2009. Each delegation will be expected in the first session to present opening statements that will contain their countries' objectives in solving the crises.

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# Global Energy Crisis

(continued) ...

Questions to Consider:

- What precautions should be taken to prevent widespread and a potentially devastating global energy crisis?
- Who is responsible for ensuring sustainable energy for the future? Should nations who use more than their share of available energy be held responsible for over-consumption?
- What kind of incentives could be offered to countries that cut down on fossil fuel usage and work towards a self-sustaining energy plan?

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## **Resolution**

### **Preliminary Draft: Subject to Change**

SUBMITTED TO: GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
SUBJECT: GLOBAL ENERGY CRISIS

ALARMED by the recent global increase in demand for oil, now up to 85 million barrels per day, as well as increased demand for other unsustainable and environmentally hazardous fossil fuels

FURTHER ALARMED by the over-consumption and the disregard for environmental safety by leading fossil fuel consumers around the world

RECOGNIZING that fossil fuel resources are finite and that increased population and economic growth leads to a global increase in demand for energy

BELIEVING that swift global action is needed to protect both the environment and the world from a global energy crisis

FURTHER BELIEVING that without swift action, the unsustainable habits of leading energy consumers around the world will lead to an abrupt depletion in fossil fuels and subsequent energy crisis

REQUESTS that the international community meets these goals:

- Reduce fossil fuel consumption by 20% by the year 2020 and 50% by the year 2030.
- Increase the number of nuclear power reactors around the world from 439 to at least 800 by the year 2020
- Exploit the growing popularity of wind power, increasing global electricity production from 1% to 10% by 2025
- Create a committee to report to the General Assembly yearly on cooperative, international efforts to avoid a global energy crisis.
- Continue to research and apply new energy technology in developing countries around the world

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## **Ethnic Independent Movements**

Ethnic independent movements have been prevalent in the global society since the establishment of nation states centuries ago. These movements generally consist of ethnic minorities living in other nations who are striving to gain their own independence. Kosovo, who declared themselves independent of Serbia in February of 2008, can be seen as one recent example of an ethnic independent movement. Countless other examples have been seen throughout history and several other ethnic minorities continue to gain their own independence. One of the main issues with these movements arises in the mere fact that most ethnic minorities are unable to provide adequate governments to sustain themselves. The question thus becomes, what qualifications are required for an ethnic minority to declare itself independent?

### **Questions to Consider:**

What are some examples of past ethnic independent movements?

Who decides whether a declaration of independence by an ethnic independent movement is recognized or not?

### **Helpful Sources:**

<http://un.org/issues/m-indig.html> (ethnic minorities)

[http://disarmament.un.org/library.nsf/bd9af070e099b394852573fd00519c82/63afec133f50c8788525747200587b78/\\$FILE/a-63-62-s-2008-123.pdf](http://disarmament.un.org/library.nsf/bd9af070e099b394852573fd00519c82/63afec133f50c8788525747200587b78/$FILE/a-63-62-s-2008-123.pdf).

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## Child Soldiers/Child Labor

A child soldier is any child 18 and under who is forced to participate in wars or armed conflicts. Across the globe, there are more than 60,000 children participating in armed conflicts, where by joining voluntarily, or becoming recruited by armed militia. Most of these children are forced into the war after being captured, and then from day one are desensitized to killing. Boys and girls are used as servants, sex slaves, and soldiers when captured. The children are traumatized from an early age, the effects of that are integrated into their adulthood. There are several non-governmental organizational groups that are working together to end the use of child soldiers, and to offer rehabilitation for rescued children. There are also numerous websites on ways one could help out to stop children from becoming young soldiers.

### Questions to consider:

How will the U.N. best enforce the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child which was adopted in 2000, prohibits the use of children under age 18 in armed conflict, and has been ratified by over 110 countries?

Should the U.N. be responsible for counseling and rehabilitating children who have been forced into armed conflict, and if so, how should the U.N. go about this?

Should local governments be held responsible for the protection of children from conflicts within their borders?

### Helpful Sources:

<http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/index.html>

<http://hrw.org/campaigns/crp/index.htm>

<http://www.amnestyusa.org/children/child-soldiers/page.do?id=1051047>

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## Natural Disaster Response

The effectiveness of a government or organization's response to a natural disaster, including earthquakes, hurricanes, and tsunamis can determine how quickly towns, institutions, and lives are put back together. Therefore it is important that the United Nations look at the issue of Natural Disaster response in more depth. Currently the United Nations through the United Nations Office for Coordination (OCHA) and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), whose goal is to promote awareness of reducing natural disasters and how to cope with rebuilding once they have happened, are the few organizations willing to take on this challenge. However, though these programs are implemented, a problem arises in the area of state sovereignty and according to OCHA the United Nations will not respond to most natural disasters unless first being welcomed by the government or state authority of the nation needing help. This was unfortunately not seen in the recent case of a cyclone hitting the nation of Bangladesh and Myanmar, formerly known as Burma, in where hundreds of thousand of lives were lost for lack of basic health remedies and food. Other than this instance, recently there have been disasters in Peru with an earthquake killing over 500 people and The South Asian Tsunami which killed over 200,000 people. Also with the ever increasing climate change OCHA estimates that there will be increasing natural disasters to come. What then is the United Nations to do? Should they play a larger role in reduction and should they be able to rule over sovereignty? Also what is the role of non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and institutions? Are they an answer? Allover, poverty, environmental degradation, and lack of preparedness play major roles in turning natural hazards into painful disasters but there must be a means of alleviation.

### Questions to Consider:

- What role in natural disaster response should the U.N. play? Should they take on a larger or smaller role than it has today?
- Should the U.N. be able to rule over state sovereignty in order to help a country in need? Is there a distinction between a natural disaster and a humanitarian crisis? If so, where is that line drawn?

# Advanced General Assembly

Directors:

Lauren Johnson  
and Miriam Chaponniere

## PRELIMINARY DRAFT: SUBJECT TO CHANGE

SUBMITTED TO: GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
SUBJECT: NNATURAL DISASTER RESPONSE

RECOGNIZING the importance of the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

*EMPHASING ALSO* the responsibility of all States to undertake disaster preparedness, response and early recovery efforts in order to minimize the impact of natural disasters, while recognizing the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of affected countries which may have limited capacities,

NOTING that local communities are the first responders in most disasters, and underlining the critical role played by in-country capacities in disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, response and recovery,

TAKING NOTE the significant role played by The National Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, as part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in disaster preparedness and risk reduction, disaster response, rehabilitation and development,

RECALLING that efforts to achieve economic growth, sustainable development and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, can be adversely affected by natural disasters, and noting the positive contribution that those efforts can make in strengthening the resilience of populations to such disasters,

REQUESTS that the international community meet these goals:

- All States to adopt, where required, and to continue to implement effectively, necessary legislative and other appropriate measures to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and integrate disaster risk reduction strategies into development planning, and in this regard requests the international community to continue to assist developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, as appropriate.

As the largest branch of the United Nations, with all member nations having a seat and a vote, the General Assembly provides an opportunity for any nation to speak its mind on current issues involving the entire world. Although limited by its lack of genuine power to enforce mandates, through suggestions, recommendations, and other subtle pressures, the General Assembly does maintain a certain amount of power due to the sheer immensity of its size and scope.

In the HCMUN, the General Assembly is divided into two tracks: introductory and advanced. The Advanced General Assembly is, as its name implies, a step above the Introductory General Assembly in that it assumes a higher level of seriousness and knowledge, as well as a greater willingness to portray one's particular nation in an accurate way. Those who choose to submit resolutions for the consideration of the Assembly should have completed a resolution for their particular topic prior to the conference which will be submitted during the morning of the conference. The steering committee will then select a number of resolutions for the consideration of the Assembly as a whole. In addition, the delegation (each countries' delegation will be represented by four delegates, with two delegates in each committee) should be prepared to present their resolution to the other nations and caucus for their support. In the afternoon, the Assembly as a whole will convene and the resolutions selected and sponsored will be presented and voted upon.