

Appendix I: National Model United Nations – New York

Below you will find information that is specifically related to the 2012 National Model United Nations – New York Conference.

Speakers' Time

Speakers' time in all committees is automatically set at 90 seconds at NMUN-NY. Motions can be made to change the speakers' time *after the first session*; it is the dais's discretion whether to accept this motion or not.

Simulated Committees

The following committees will be simulated at NMUN-NY 2012:

Committee	Department	Output
General Assembly First (GA1)	General Assembly	Resolution
General Assembly Second (GA2)		Resolution
General Assembly Third (GA3)		Resolution
Human Rights Council (HRC)		Resolution
ECOSOC Plenary	Economic and Social Council	Resolution
Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)		Resolution
Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)		Resolution
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)		Resolution
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Specialized Agencies, Programmes, and Funds	Resolution
Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20)		Resolution
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Executive Board (UNESCO EB)		Resolution
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)		Report
Organization of American States (OAS)	Inter-Governmental Organizations	Resolution
African Union (AU)		Resolution
Asia-Pacific Economic Commission (APEC)		Report
Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)		Resolution
Security Council A (SC-A)	Peace and Security	Resolution
Security Council B (SC-B or ASC)		Resolution
International Criminal Court (ICC)		Judgment
Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)		Report
Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)		Treaty

Submitting Position Papers

Positions paper for NMUN-NY need to be submitted via e-mail, unless other arrangements are made with the Directors-General. To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. **A file of the position paper** (.doc or .pdf) **for each assigned committee** should be sent to the committee's e-mail address listed in the background guide. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt.
2. Each delegation should also send **one set of all position papers** to the e-mail designated for their venue: positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org or positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org. This set (held by the Directors-General) will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee Directors cannot open attachments. These copies will also be made available in Home Government during the Conference. *Please forward any questions for the Directors-General to dirgen.ny@nmun.org.*

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than midnight on **March 1, 2012** (Eastern Standard Time) for both the Sheraton and the Marriott venues. **Please title each e-mail and document with the name of the committee, assignment, and delegation name (for example: AU_Namibia_University of Caprivi).**

Volunteer Staff Members

The senior staff of the 2012 NMUN-NY conference is as follows:

- Andrew Ludlow, Secretary-General (secgen.ny@nmun.org)
- Amanda D'Amico and Nicholas Warino, Directors-General (dirgen.ny@nmun.org)
- Mimi Müller, Chief of Staff (cos.ny@nmun.org)
- Holger Bär and Deena Kucko, Assistant Secretaries-General (asg@nmun.org)
- Rachel Johnson and Thera Watson, Assistant Chiefs of Staff (acos@nmun.org)
- Roger Tseng and Alex Adriano, Under-Secretaries-General for the General Assembly (usg.ga@nmun.org)
- Kristina Mader and Vera Todorova, Under-Secretaries-General for the Economic and Social Council (usg.ecosoc@nmun.org)
- Cyril Philip and Daniel Leyva, Under-Secretaries-General for Specialized Agencies, Programmes, and Funds (usg.sa@nmun.org)
- Lucas Carreras and Katharina Weinert, Under-Secretaries-General for Inter-Governmental Organizations (usg.igos@nmun.org)
- Sameer Kanal and Hannah Birkenkötter, Under-Secretaries-General for Peace and Security (usg.ps@nmun.org)

Committee Officers

NMUN-NY is unique among NMUN conferences, as it allows an additional manner for delegates to be involved in committee. Each committee will have a chairperson and rapporteur, selected by the Director and Assistant Director, with the assistance of the

Under-Secretaries-General and the Directors-General. Delegates wishing to take an active leadership role in the committee, as well as delegates who may be interested in applying for volunteer staff positions in the future are encouraged to apply. Serving as a committee officer provides a unique opportunity to view the Conference from the other side of the dais. Delegates selected to serve in these positions must forfeit their rights to participate in substantive debate within the committee. Although the chair and rapporteur will not be representing their assigned States or NGOs in committee activity, *these individuals are equally eligible for consideration for delegation awards based on their performance as officers.*

An application for these positions will be available on the NMUN Web site. Detailed information about the application process can be found on the application itself.

Applicants are HIGHLY encouraged to submit their application via e-mail to the Directors-General (dirgen.ny@nmun.org) by March 31, 2012.

Committee Chair

The chair is responsible for the procedural functions of the committee. Working with the Director and Assistant Director, he or she assures that the committee operates in a smooth and efficient manner. This requires a very thorough working knowledge of the rules of procedure and a professional presence on the dais. Chair applicants should have significant Model United Nations experience, particularly at the NMUN Conference. To ensure consistency and overall preparedness, there will be a mandatory training session for all selected committee chairs. This training session will help both new and returning chairs familiarize themselves with the rules being implemented at the Conference.

Rapporteur

Each committee has a rapporteur who serves as an aide to the Director, the Assistant Director, and the chair. Often, full membership committees appoint two rapporteurs to assist in the management of large rooms. The rapporteur is responsible for maintaining the speakers' list, the order of the resolutions on the floor, amendments, verifying vote counts, and similar administrative matters. The rapporteur is also called upon to assist in the preparation of final committee reports. Applicants for this position should be highly organized, alert, flexible, and possess strong writing skills. There will be a mandatory orientation session so that rapporteurs may familiarize themselves with committee and Conference Services procedure.

Plenary Sessions, General Committee, and Executive Bureau

Plenary Sessions

Following the formal conclusion of committee sessions and voting procedure within them, three traditional substantive meetings will convene at United Nations headquarters: the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council Plenary, and the Security Council. The opportunity to make use of UN chambers and other facilities sets the NMUN Conference apart from all others. Participation in the Plenary sessions is not limited to those delegates sitting in GA Plenary or ECOSOC Plenary all week. All delegates are advised to participate in these sessions in order to assist Plenary representatives with their broad scope of work. Minimally, Member State representatives to the Plenary should be briefed in regard to the work of the

committees that report to their respective departments. Ideally, the representatives of the committee whose work is being considered will sit with Plenary representatives as expert advisors to the State. The agenda for these sessions will be made available to all delegates.

General Assembly Plenary

During the GA Plenary session, resolutions and reports from a number of committees will be presented to the body for approval. The Plenary committee will debate relevant resolutions and reports and vote on their final approval, in the same way a full congress or parliament debates and votes on bills drafted by its committees. In addition, a number of reports representing the sum of Conference work for various committees will be read to the GA Plenary for its information. Several other committees will present reports to the GA Plenary body for its information. However, these committees will simply provide a synopsis of the work undertaken throughout the week and a brief summary of any resolutions that were passed. None of these summaries will be debated or voted upon by the GA Plenary committee.

Economic and Social Council Plenary

Committees reporting to the Plenary body will present reports for information or formal approval. Following the presentation of committee reports to the ECOSOC Plenary, the body will debate a fourth topic when time allows for it, to be announced during the week of the Conference. If necessary, appropriate background materials will be provided. In addition to attendance and participation by ECOSOC Plenary delegates, the Secretariat encourages active participation by representatives of NGOs and other Conference committees. Prior to ending formal session, the appropriate committees will select representatives for the fourth topic Plenary debate.

The General Committee and the ECOSOC Executive Bureau

The agenda of the Plenary sessions at the UN is set by the Executive Bureau (EB) for ECOSOC and the General Committee (GC) for GA Plenary. Because NMUN 2012 will not simulate the GA Plenary during the week, General Committee will be made up of the staff of the General Assembly First, General Assembly Second, and General Assembly Third Committees, including elected chairs and rapporteurs, and the Under-Secretary-General of the General Assembly department.

By the conclusion of the first night session of the Conference, the Economic and Social Council Plenary will select four vice presidents to assist the president (chair) as members of the Council Executive Bureau. Delegates will be given a 20 minute caucus to assemble into their designated regional groups in order to elect their representatives. When the caucus is completed the regional groups will submit the elected names to the Director of the ECOSOC Plenary. The members of the EB are to be selected with regard for equitable geographic representation from the groups of African States, Asian and Pacific States, Eastern European States, Latin American States and Western European and other States.

The EB and the GC will meet on two separate occasions throughout the week of the Conference to discuss operations and set the agenda for the Plenary session. After

reviewing the reports and resolutions submitted by the committee representatives, the Bureau and General Committee will set the agenda for the Plenary sessions.

Opening and Closing Ceremonies

Depending upon the schedule of the United Nations, NMUN-NY delegates often have the opportunity to attend opening or closing ceremonies in the Great Hall of the United Nations.

Holding ceremonies in the Great Hall is a privilege. In order to ensure this opportunity for future delegates, we ask that all attendees – delegates and faculty advisors – adhere to the requests of staff members. Often, these requests include

1. Waiting in line before moving into the Hall;
2. Remaining in the Hall once seated;
3. Not saving of seats in the Great Hall; and
4. Respecting the space by observing proper decorum.

If you have any questions about opening and closing ceremonies, please contact the Assistant Secretary-General at asg@nmun.org.

Position Paper for the General Assembly Plenary

The issues before the General Assembly Plenary are: The Use of Economic Sanctions for Political and Economic Compulsion; Democracy and Human Rights in Post-Conflict Regions; as well as The Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa. The Mexican Delegation first would like to convey its gratitude being elected and pride to serve as vice-president of the current General Assembly Plenary session.

I. The Use of Economic Sanctions for Political and Economic Compulsion

The principles of equal sovereignty of states and non-interference, as laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, have always been cornerstones of Mexican foreign policy. The legitimate right to interfere by the use of coercive measures, such as economic sanctions, is laid down in Article 41 of the UN-charter and reserves the right to the Security Council.

Concerning the violation of this principle by the application of unilateral measures outside the framework of the United Nations, H.E. Ambassador to the United Nations Enrique Berruga Filloy underlined in 2005 that the Mexico strongly rejects “the application of unilateral laws and measures of economic blockade against any State, as well as the implementation of coercive measures without the authorization enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.” That is the reason, why the United Mexican States supported – for the 14th consecutive time – Resolution (A/RES/60/12) of 2006 regarding the *Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba*.

In the 1990s, comprehensive economic sanctions found several applications with very mixed results, which made a critical reassessment indispensable. The United Mexican States fully supported and actively participated in the “Stockholm Process” that focused on increasing the effectiveness in the implementation of targeted sanctions. As sanctions and especially economic sanctions, pose a tool for action “between words and war” they must be regarded as a mean of last resort before war and fulfill highest requirements for their legitimate use. The United Mexican States and their partners of the “Group of Friends of the U.N. Reform” have already addressed and formulated recommendations for that take former criticism into account. Regarding the design of economic sanctions it is indispensable for the success to have the constant support by all member states and public opinion, which is to a large degree dependent the humanitarian effects of economic sanctions. Sanctions must be tailor-made, designed to effectively target the government, while sparing to the largest degree possible the civil population. Sanction regimes must be constantly monitored and evaluated to enable the world-community to adjust their actions to the needs of the unforeseeably changing situation. Additionally, the United Mexican States propose to increase communication between the existing sanction committees and thus their effectiveness by convening regular meetings of the chairs of the sanction committees on questions of common interest. An example is the case of negative spill-over effects of economic sanctions on neighboring countries, in which affected countries additionally need to be enabled to voice their problems more effectively, as addressed in the resolution *Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions* (A/RES/54/107).

Non-state actors have in the last years tremendously grown in their political importance, especially with regard to the international fight against terrorism. Their position and the possibilities of the application of economic sanction on non-state actors is another topic that urgently needs to be considered.

II. Democracy and Human Rights in Post-Conflict Regions

As a founding member of the United Nations, Mexico is highly engaged in the Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights all over the world, as laid down in the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR)* in 1948. Especially since the democratic transition of Mexico in 2000 it is one of the most urgent topics to stand for Democratization and Human Rights, and Mexico implements this vision on many different fronts.

In the Convoking Group of the intergovernmental Community of Democracies (GC), the United Mexican States uphold an approach that fosters international cooperation to promote democratic values and institution-building at the national and international level. To emphasize the strong interrelation between human rights and the building of democracy and to fortify democratic developments are further challenges Mexico deals with in this committee. A key-factor for the sustainable development of a post-conflict-region is to hold free and fair election and thus creating a democratic system. Being aware of the need of post-conflict countries for support in the preparation of democratic elections, the United Mexican States contribute since 2001 to the work of the International Institute for Democracy

and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), an intergovernmental organization operating at international, regional and national level in partnership with a range of institutions. Mexico's foreign policy regarding human rights is substantially based on cooperation with international organizations. The Inter American Commission of Human Rights is one of the bodies, Mexico is participating, working on the promotion of Human Rights in the Americas. Furthermore, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights is the regional judicial institution for the application and interpretation of the *American Convention of Human Rights*.

The objectives Mexico pursues are to improve human rights in the country through structural changes and to fortify the legal and institutional frame for the protection of human rights on the international level. Underlining the connection between democracy, development and Human Rights, stresses the importance of cooperation with and the role of the High Commissioner on Human Rights and the reform of the Human Rights Commission to a Human rights Council.

Having in mind the diversity of challenges in enforcing democracy and Human Rights, Mexico considers regional and national approaches vital for their endorsement, as Mexico exemplifies with its *National Program for Human Rights* or the *Plan Puebla Panama*. On the global level, Mexico is encouraged in working on a greater coordination and interoperability among the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as the development of common strategies and operational policies and the sharing of best practices in civilian crisis management should be encouraged, including clear frameworks for joint operations, when applicable.

III. The Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa

The United Mexican States welcome the leadership role the African Union has taken regarding the security problems of the continent. Our delegation is furthermore convinced that The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) can become the foundation for Africa's economic, social and democratic development as the basis for sustainable peace. Therefore it deserves the full support of the international community.

The development of the United Mexican States in the last two decades is characterized by the transition to a full democracy, the national and regional promotion of human rights and sustainable, economic growth. Mexico's development is characterized by free trade and its regional integration in the North American Free Trade Agreement. Having in mind that sustainable development is based not only on economic, but as well on social and environmental development, President Vicente Fox has made sustainable development a guiding principle in the Mexican Development Plan that includes sustainability targets for all major policy areas.

The United Nations Security Council has established not less than seven peace-keeping missions on the African continent, underlining the need for full support by the international community. In post-conflict situations, we regard national reconciliation as a precondition for a peaceful development, which is the reason why Mexico supported such committees, i.e. in the case of Sierra Leone. The United Mexican States are convinced that an other to enhance durable peace in Africa is the institutional reform of the United Nations. We therefore want to reaffirm our full support to both the establishment of the peace-building commission and the Human Rights Council. Both topics are highly interrelated and, having in mind that the breach of peace is most often linked with severest human rights' abuses, thus need to be seen as two sides of one problem and be approached in this understanding.

As most conflicts have their roots in conflicts about economic resources and development chances, human development and the eradication of poverty must be at the heart of a successful, preventive approach. Lifting people out of poverty must be seen as a precondition not only for peace, but for social development and environmental sustainability.

The United Mexican States want to express their esteem for the decision taken by the G-8 countries for a complete debt-relief for many African Highly-Indebted-Poor-Countries. Nevertheless, many commitments made by the international community that are crucial for Africa's sustainable development are unfulfilled. The developed countries agreed in the *Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development* (A/CONF.198/11) to increase their Official Development Aid (ODA) "towards the target of 0,7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as ODA to developing countries and 0,15 to 0,20 per cent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries". Furthermore, the United Mexican States are disappointed by the result of the Hong Kong Ministerial conference of the World Trade Organization, which once more failed to meet the needs of those, to whom the round was devoted: developing countries and especially African countries, who today, more than ever, are cut off from global trade and prosperity by protectionism.

With regard to the African Peer Review Mechanism, the United Mexican States want to underline that good governance is an integral part of sustainable development. Therefore, we support all efforts by African countries to make the mechanism obligatory to increase transparency and accountability in all African countries.