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UN Academic Impact Member

UN Department of Public Information

Nongovernmental Organization (NGO) with the UN Dept. of Public Information



US Mission to the UN



Osgood Center
Washington, DC



Concordia University of Edmonton
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About Us – Positive Impact, Quality Experience

Our Mission

The National Collegiate Conference Association / National Model United Nations (NCCA/NMUN) is a U.S. 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization that advances understanding of the United Nations and contemporary international issues. We positively affect the lives of participants and prepare them to be better global citizens through quality educational experiences that emphasize collaboration and cooperative resolution of conflict. We envision a world comprised of civically engaged people who strive for peaceful, multi-lateral conflict resolution and equitable, sustainable human development.



A Brief History

Our roots go back to the intercollegiate Model League simulation in 1927 at Syracuse University. Subsequent conferences, known as the Model Assembly of the League of Nations, Middle Atlantic Section, were hosted at various Mid-Atlantic college and university campuses. The transition to a Model UN simulation began in 1943 at Hamilton College campus and 1944 at Bryn Mawr College campus where model United Nations (World War II allies) simulations were held instead of a Model League of Nations. Annual conferences in our lineage have been held every year since 1927 with the exception of 1945 when U.S. World War II travel restrictions prevented a meeting.

In 1946 the conference became the Middle Atlantic Model (UN) General Assembly (MGA); this was the first Model United Nations conference held after the ratification of the UN Charter. Lafayette College was the host institution. In 1964 the name was changed to National Model (UN) General Assembly (NMGA). From this year on, the conference was held in New York City rather than on campuses.

For the most part, from 1927-1967, the conferences were organized by a Continuation Committee in conjunction with a Mid-Atlantic college or university and the League of Nations Association (LNA), then its successor the American Association for the United Nations (AAUN) or their college affiliate the Collegiate Council for the United Nations (CCUN). See our [1927-69 conference timeline](#) for more information.

After the 1967 conference the official name became NMUN. In 1968, to ensure the long-term success of the conference, the organizers incorporated as the National Collegiate Conference Association (NCCA). Since then NCCA has sponsored NMUN conferences and continues to provide quality college and university level programs that bring together the next generation of international leaders. Our annual New York conference is the largest intercollegiate Model UN conference in the world. Since 2007, we have also held annual conferences in Washington, D.C. In 2008, we expanded yet again and started running international conferences with partners from around the globe.

Guiding Principle

Cooperative, hands-on, experiential learning allows students to confront a range of topics with the perspective of their assigned country or organization. Through these experiences - during preparation, in committee sessions, and even in hallway caucuses - students develop an appreciation of differing viewpoints, experience the challenges of negotiation, see the rewards of cooperation, broaden their world view, and discover the human side of international relations and diplomacy.

UN Involvement

NCCA/NMUN has been a recognized Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) associated with the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) since 1982. NCCA/NMUN has also been a recognized member of UN Academic Impact since 2013. Numerous NMUN conference speakers work for the UN. We have been privileged to have UN Secretaries-General Ban Ki-moon, Kofi Annan, and Boutros Boutros-Ghali; and Deputy Secretaries-General Amina J. Mohammed and Jan Eliasson serve as keynote speakers. UN officials have also served as advisory group members, and many student delegations meet with their official national delegations during the conference. UN facilities, including the General Assembly Hall, are generally used on the last day of our New York conferences.

[Experiential Learning Programs](#)

NCCA/NMUN History

History of the National Collegiate Conference Association / National Model United Nations (NCCA/NMUN)

NCCA Annual Report Archives

[Annual Reports](#)

NMUN by the Numbers (2015-16 Academic Year)

3 Conferences:
New York City
Washington, D.C.
Olomouc, Czech Republic

6,500 Student Delegates
450 Faculty
175+ Volunteers

416 Colleges and Universities in
47 UN Member States and 39 U.S. States

Students from 144 UN Member States
and all 50 U.S. States



Diversity by the Numbers (NY 2016)

55% Non-U.S. Student Participants

27% U.S. White/Caucasian

6% U.S. Hispanic/Latina

4% U.S. Black/African American

4% U.S. Asian American

4% U.S. Multiracial/Other

Milestones

2015 | UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon once again serves as a keynote speaker at the annual NMUN conference in New York City.

2014 | NCCA creates a DC Advisory Group.

2013 | NCCA/NMUN becomes a registered UN Academic Impact member.

2008 | UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon serves as keynote speaker at the annual NMUN conference in New York. NMUN premieres NMUN-China, the first of many international conference locations.



Universidad San Francisco de Quito and Galapagos Islands, Ecuador

Former Partners



Better World Campaign



Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
Kobe, Japan



Rome, Italy



Northwestern Polytechnical University
Xian, China



Palacký University
Olomouc, Czech Republic



Sciences Po Lille, France



from six continents attended NMUN conferences in New York City; Washington, DC; and Olomouc, Czech Republic.

Diversity is a Key Ingredient to NMUN Success

The continued growth of our NMUN simulations has resulted in more diverse conference attendees and a more accurate reflection of the United Nations. More than 50% of our participants are from outside the U.S.

NMUN simulations benefit from the diverse voices of delegations from around the world. To help promote international awareness and diversity, we encourage faculty advisors and head delegates to comprise delegations reflecting the diverseness of their own campuses. Although we believe our conferences benefit from participation of diverse populations, we do not impose quotas on any group.

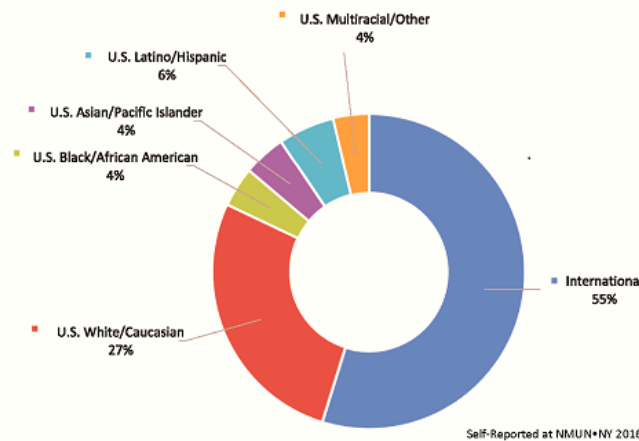


Participant Schools from UN Member States – Reflecting the United Nations

Schools from these UN Member States sent delegations to NMUN•NY 2016, contributing to the NMUN initiative to provide participants with the insights needed to become better global citizens and the next generation of international leaders.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Afghanistan | France | Netherlands |
| Australia | Georgia | Nigeria |
| Bangladesh | Germany | Philippines |
| Belarus | Ghana | Poland |
| Belgium | Greece | Republic of Korea |
| Brazil | Guatemala | Russian Federation |
| Canada | Haiti | Spain |
| Chile | India | Sweden |
| China | Indonesia | Switzerland |
| Colombia | Iraq | Uganda |
| Costa Rica | Ireland | United Arab Emirates |
| Czech Republic | Italy | United Kingdom |
| Denmark | Japan | United States |
| Dominican Republic | Lebanon | Uzbekistan |
| Ecuador | Mexico | Venezuela |
| Egypt | | |

Student Diversity Statistics for NMUN•NY 2016



Participating Students from UN Member States

Schools indicated they brought students from these UN Member States to NMUN•NY 2016.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Afghanistan | Ghana | Panama |
| Albania | Greece | Papua New Guinea |
| Algeria | Guatemala | Paraguay |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Guinea | Peru |

Our programs provide a diverse group of informed students and their faculty advisors a forum for addressing global concerns in a real world context. Conferences address important issues including regional conflicts, women and children, peacekeeping, human rights, economic and social development, and the environment. Our goal is to provide a better understanding of the inner workings of the UN as students build skills in diplomacy and compromise.

In the past year 6,500 university students

2007 | To better serve participants, NMUN is held as one conference at two New York City venues. More than 4,000 students attend, half from outside the United States. The first NMUN-DC conference is held in November.

2004 | In order to manage the growth of the conference and provide more professional service, the first full-time, paid employee is hired, an Executive Director.

1999 | UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan serves as a keynote speaker at the annual NMUN conference in New York City.

1990s | The rules of procedure used at NMUN programs which we adapted from actual UN rules are reviewed and approved by the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

1990 | NCCA develops the Southern Regional Model UN conference (SRMUN) in Atlanta in response to the absence of Model UN opportunities in the region. In 1993 SRMUN incorporates as a separate nonprofit organization.

1982 | NCCA is named a non-governmental organization (NGO) with consultative status to the U.N. Department of Public Information.

1981 | NCCA creates a New York Advisory Group.

1974 | NCCA develops the National High School Model UN conference (NHSMUN). In 1979 this conference incorporates as a separate nonprofit organization.

1968 | The National Collegiate Conference Association (NCCA) is incorporated on April 30 to assure the long-term educational integrity and financial success of the conference.

1967 | After the 1967 conference, the official name of the conference becomes National Model United Nations (NMUN).

1964 | The conference becomes National Model (UN) General Assembly (NMG).

1961 | Eleanor Roosevelt serves as the keynote speaker at the opening session at the UN building in New York.

1960s | The conferences are staffed by Harvard, Yale, Georgetown, and other U.S. east coast students. In this decade the conference transitions from being held on different campuses to being held at a hotel in New York City.

1956 | Eleanor Roosevelt serves as the keynote speaker at the final session.

1952 | The final session for this conference is held at the new UN Headquarters building in New York City. The first conference to use the building for this purpose.

1946 | The conference becomes the Middle/Mid-Atlantic Model (UN) General Assembly (MGA). It's the first Model United Nations simulation to be held after the ratification of the UN Charter.

1945 | Due to the U.S. Office of Defense Transportation's travel restrictions related to World War II, this is the only year this conference is not held. The UN Charter is ratified on 24 October.

1944 | Once again the delegates represent United Nations countries (WW II allies). Possible solutions to the issues faced by the United Nations related to establishing an international organization is the theme.

1943 | The conference attendees represent United Nations countries (WW II allies). The United Nations and the Organization of Peace is the main topic. This is the start of the transition to a Model UN simulation.

1942 | The term United Nations is used in the document entitled Declaration by United Nations.

1933 | The first constitution and by-laws are adopted. They include the creation of a Continuation Committee composed of 4 faculty, 4 students, and a representative of the League of Nations Association.

1928 | The conference expands in its second year and welcomes students from colleges and universities in Mid-Atlantic states. It becomes the Model Assembly of the League of Nations, Middle Atlantic Section.

1927 | The first conference begins as a Model Assembly of the League of Nations and is composed of students and faculty from New York colleges and universities.





Yonsei University
Incheon, Republic of Korea

Argentina	Guinea Bissau	Philippines
Armenia	Guyana	Poland
Australia	Haiti	Portugal
Austria	Honduras	Republic of Korea
Azerbaijan	Hungary	Republic of Moldova
Bahamas	India	Romania
Bahrain	Indonesia	Russian Federation
Bangladesh	Iran	Rwanda
Barbados	Iraq	San Marino
Belarus	Ireland	Sao Tome and Principe
Belgium	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Belize	Italy	Senegal
Bolivia	Jamaica	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Japan	Singapore
Botswana	Jordan	Slovakia
Brazil	Kazakhstan	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Kenya	Somalia
Burkina Faso	Kiribati	South Africa
Cambodia	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Spain
Cameroon	Latvia	Sri Lanka
Canada	Lebanon	Sudan
Chad	Liberia	Swaziland
Chile	Libya	Sweden
China	Lithuania	Switzerland
Colombia	Luxembourg	Syrian Arab Republic
Congo	Madagascar	Thailand
Costa Rica	Malawi	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
Cuba	Malaysia	Togo
Czech Republic	Mali	Trinidad and Tobago
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Marshall Islands	Tunisia
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Mexico	Turkey
Denmark	Micronesia	Turkmenistan
Dominican Republic	Mongolia	Uganda
Ecuador	Morocco	Ukraine
Egypt	Mozambique	United Arab Emirates
El Salvador	Myanmar	United Kingdom
Eritrea	Nepal	United Rep. of Tanzania
Estonia	Netherlands	United States of America
Ethiopia	New Zealand	Uzbekistan
Finland	Nicaragua	Venezuela
France	Niger	Vietnam
Gambia	Nigeria	Yemen
Georgia	Norway	Zimbabwe
Germany	Oman	
	Pakistan	

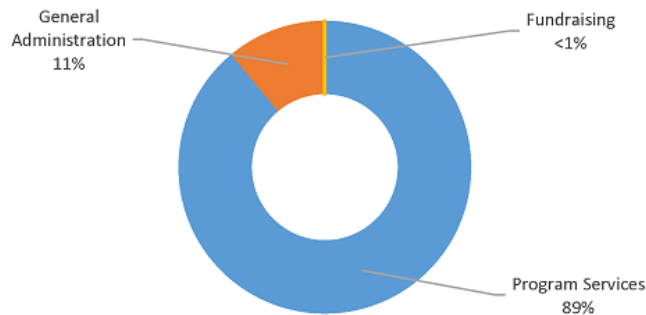
Statement of Financial Position

31 May 2016

Assets	
Reserves (Including Investments and Endowment)	\$ 2,666,059
Accounts Receivable / Prepaid Expenses	\$ 73,561
Total Assets	\$ 2,739,620
Liabilities and Net Assets	
Accounts Payable	\$ 0
Liabilities / Deferred Revenue	\$ 126,681
Net Assets	\$ 2,612,939
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 2,739,620

As in previous years, the 2015-16 audit was conducted by CliftonLarsonAllen.

2015-16 Expenses



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