

Rotary



MODEL UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY 2023

Facilitated by the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise at the
Museum of Australian Democracy
11-13 August 2023

CONTENTS

Participating Schools + States Represented	3
Message from his Excellency General the Honourable David Hurley AC DSC (Retd.), Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia	4
Message from the President of the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise	6
Message from the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise	8
What is MUNA?	10
MUNA Contacts	12
MoAD Courtyard Cafe procedures	13
Program	16
MUNA 2023 Resolutions	20
Session 1 - Resolution C	20
Session 2 - Resolution D	21
Session 3 - Resolution E	22
Session 4 - Resolution F	23
Session 5 - Resolution I	24
Session 6 - Resolution J	25
MUNA Procedures	27
Adjudication of MUNA debating teams	38
Some Hints	42
Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise	
Acknowledgements	45
Blank Pages for recording the contact details of friends you may have made at MUNA 2023	46

Participating Schools + States Represented

Alfred Deakin High School, ACT

Baulkham Hills High School, NSW
(2 Teams)

Brighton Grammar, VIC

Carroll College, NSW
(2 Teams)

Eden Marine High School, NSW

Erindale College, ACT

Green Point Christian College, NSW

Melrose High School, ACT

Narooma High School, NSW

Parramatta Marist High School, NSW

Southern Highlands Christian School,
NSW (2 Teams)

St. Peters Anglican College, NSW

The Kings School, NSW

Trinity Lutheran College, QLD

Bangladesh

**India
& Brazil**

Somalia

**South Africa
& Germany**

Israel

Papua New Guinea

Sri Lanka

Egypt

Jordan

Russia

France & Canada

Japan

Iran

Venezuela

Message from His Excellency General the Honourable David Hurley AC DSC (Retd.), Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia





His Excellency General the Honourable David Hurley AC DSC (Retd)
Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia

Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise — MUNA 2023

Welcome, students, to the 24th Model United Nations Assembly. The chambers of the Museum of Australian Democracy present an ideal setting for informed debate and engagement on topics of international concern.

Your participation in MUNA tells me that you are interested in global affairs and have a strong desire to make a positive difference to your community.

When it comes to organisations that live and breathe community, there is none better than Rotary. One of the things I love about Rotary is that it always keeps its eye on the big picture. MUNA is a fine example of that and demonstrates Rotary's support of youth and the development of the leaders of tomorrow.

The issues you will be discussing at this Assembly are critical to the future of humankind and include world peace, human rights and the environment. Your learnings about the countries you are representing and the debates you will be participating in will stretch you but also help develop vital skills for the future.

Please get to know some of your fellow students well. Why? Because people-to-people links are at the heart of good diplomacy. Moreover, no matter your vocation, the value of having a trusted network of contacts who can be relied upon to provide advice cannot be overstated.

I thank all members of the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise and participating Rotary clubs for their contributions to community, as well as the high commissions, embassies and consulates that have assisted students with their preparations.

I wish all involved in MUNA 2023, particularly the students, many rewarding and productive discussions.

Message from the President of the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise

On behalf of the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise, I am delighted to welcome delegates, fellow Rotarians, school counsellors, and families and friends of delegates to the National Model United Nations Assembly (MUNA) 2023.

The Model United Nations Assembly aims to involve senior secondary school students in a hands-on experience of a UN-style conference, with the aim of increasing international understanding and goodwill, which is one of the objects of Rotary. The format is modelled on a session of the main deliberative organ of the United Nations, the General Assembly. However, the need to provide a satisfying experience for participants within the time available demands significant simplification and adaptation of the procedures and scope of the General Assembly.

This is the 24th occasion that we have hosted this event here in Canberra, and the Museum of Australian Democracy (MoAD, also affectionately known as Old Parliament House), provides the perfect venue for debating United Nations (UN) resolutions – a venue that was the home of our democracy from its opening almost a century ago on 9 May 1927, until the opening of our new Parliament House, just up the hill, on 9 May 1988.





This year we will be debating in the Senate Chamber. The Senate Chamber was the place where parliaments were opened—usually after a federal election. On these occasions, members of the House of Representatives would be summoned to walk across King's Hall to join the senators to hear the Governor-General or the Monarch declare the new Parliament in session. The late Queen Elizabeth II performed this function in 1954, 1974 and 1977.

The organisation of an event such as MUNA, requires dedication and commitment from a team of tireless workers who have come together to provide this unique opportunity for delegates. I wish to thank my predecessor, the President of the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise, Margaret Atkin, the MUNA organising committee, Secretarys-General, adjudicators, runners, fellow Rotarians, and the teams at MoAD, Restaurant Associates, CDC Canberra Bus Services, and Canberra Park Resort.

I wish you all success in your considered positions during the debate and trust you will enjoy the MUNA 2023 experience here in our nation's capital.

With best regards

Yohan Ramasundara

President

Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise



Message from the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise

Welcome to Canberra! We hope that you enjoy your stay in the national capital and that you learn a great deal, not only about the country you are representing at this weekend's Model United Nations Assembly (MUNA), but also about the other countries represented here. Don't forget that this is also a wonderful opportunity to learn about Australia while you are here in your capital city.

While the formal program will take you to the Museum of Australian Democracy (MoAD) there are also many national institutions to visit next time you come to Australia's national capital. These include:

- **National Portrait Gallery - King Edward Terrace, Parkes**
- **National Museum of Australia - Lawson Crescent, Acton Peninsula**
- **Australian War Memorial - King George Terrace, Campbell**
- **Parliament House - Parliament Drive, Canberra**
- **Questacon - The National Science and Technology Centre - Parkes**
- **National Library of Australia - Parkes Place, Parkes**
- **National Gallery of Australia - Parkes Place, Parkes**
- **National Arboretum - Forest Drive Molonglo Valley**
- **Australian Institute of Sport - Leverrier Street, Bruce**
- **National Film and Sound Archive and many more.**

We have a full program organised to make this an experience you will not forget. It is up to you to make the most of the opportunity that Rotary has offered you - to learn, to get involved, to make friends and to have fun!



Your parents, friends and sponsor Rotary club and district members are very welcome to watch the proceedings from the Chamber, numbers permitting. Everyone in the Chamber must abide by heritage rules, including:

- No bags are allowed in the Senate Chamber;
- No liquids, such as bottles of water or drink are permitted in the Senate Chamber – a drinks station will be established just outside of King's Hall;
- Digital devices are welcome to be used but must not be connected to mains for charging in the chamber;
- MoAD rules allow only one laptop or tablet per team to be brought into the chamber; and
- All rules pertaining to the preservation of the unique heritage value of the Senate Chamber must be obeyed.

If there is anything we can do to make your stay more enjoyable, please ask one of the organisers.

What is MUNA?

The objective of a Rotary Model United Nations Assembly (MUNA) in Australia is to involve secondary school students in a hands-on experience of a United Nations-style conference and through that experience to increase the students' sense of international understanding and goodwill, one of the primary goals of Rotary International.

Rotary believes that it is through our youth that we can look forward to increased world peace. All students participating in MUNA are encouraged to dress in the national costume of the country they are representing for the Assembly deliberations.

MUNA was first introduced to Rotary in Australia at Lake Cargelligo, NSW in 1980 and the concept was then passed on to the Forbes Rotary Club in 1984. Since then, MUNA has spread throughout most districts of Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea. In 1989, the then President of Rotary International, Royce Abbey placed MUNA on the World Youth Activities Committee Agenda for Rotary and similar sessions are now held in many countries.

In 1997, the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise took up the challenge to organise a National MUNA Conference, which attracted teams from many parts of Australia. This year marks the 24th National MUNA organised in Canberra by the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise (there were no MUNAs in 2020, 2021 due COVID-19 restrictions).



The conference is being held in the historic Senate Chamber of MoAD on 12 – 13 August 2023 and you get to speak in the place where Australia's laws were debated and then made.

There is also an opportunity on the evening of 11 August at the accommodation centre at Canberra Park Resort to discuss the resolutions to be debated, to identify speaker teams for and against each resolution, to meet other teams in your bloc, to and develop the bloc identity and strategies for the debate.

All participants will be individually presented with a certificate. There are also prizes for winning teams. Adjudicators will determine the teams with the best overall performances. The adjudicators may also award highly commended prizes.

An award, the Totenhofer Peace Prize, is awarded to the team which makes the greatest contribution in the debate for world peace.





Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise

<http://rotaryclubofcanberrasunrise.org.au>

Core Working Group

Margaret Atkin, Garth Britton, Helen Deutsch, David Elder, Greg Hood,
Peter McDermott
with many other volunteers working over the weekend

MUNA contacts

Rotary MUNA 2023 coordinator

Greg Hood 0418 123 145

MUNA registrars (registration questions)

David Elder munaregistrar@gmail.com
Helen Deutsch treasurerrccs@gmail.com

Museum of Australian Democracy (MoAD) & Restaurant Associates (RA)

Rotary liaison – Margaret 0409 924 047

RA Operations – Shiavani 0422 885 335

Inquiries: 02 6270 8222

Website: <http://www.moadoph.gov.au>

Accommodation & transport

Canberra Park Resort

<https://www.canberrapark.com.au>

Corner Federal Highway & Old Well Station Road
Gungahlin ACT – 1300 367 454

CDC Canberra Bus Line

1800 780 935

MoAD Courtyard Café procedures

For those who are observing but not participants MoAD Courtyard Café has a “jump the queue” process:

Jump the queue – Pre-order & pay for your coffee, lunch, snacks, drinks and more

Below is a one off to register to activate your application

1. Go to applications on your phone
2. In the app store – please download the Jumpr+ app itself
3. In the search organisation select 'Old Parliament House'
4. Enter your email address which you would like to have the account linked to
5. Check the 'tick box' to accept the terms and conditions
6. Select verification code box
7. An email verification number will be sent to your email address nominated above
8. Go to your email – copy the six-digit code and paste in to the app and hit verify
9. It will then take you to the ordering screen
10. The rest is up to you – order your favourites and we will deliver!



Guest Speakers

The Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise is pleased to welcome three eminent Australians who will address us during MUNA:

Keynote Speaker at the Opening Ceremony on Saturday 12 August:

Professor Garth Britton PHF holds an MBA from INSEAD France, a PhD from the Australian National University and a Grad Dip Prof Communication (Professional Writing) from the University of Canberra. Garth's professional experience was gained in a twenty-year international career in consumer goods. He has extensive international experience, particularly in Asia, including China, and has been involved in strategy development and change management, evaluating and implementing mergers and acquisitions and building leadership capability. He is a Past President and member of the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise, and for 8–10 years coordinated the national Model United Nations Assembly (MUNA) here in Canberra.



Heritage Briefing by Director MoAD

Stephanie Bull was appointed Director of The Museum of Australian Democracy (MoAD) in February 2023. Ms Bull comes to the Museum after spending the past 19 years at the National Museum of Australia (NMA) including as the Deputy Director for five years. Along with that experience, she has an extensive history in the cultural sector, including a position at the Australian War Memorial in exhibition and gallery development.

While at the NMA, Ms Bull held a number of roles that incorporated the development of exhibitions, partnerships, and international engagements. With BA (Hons) majoring in Australian History, Ms Bull has a deep connection and understanding of the cultural and historical makings of Australia and being able to tell those stories for the public on site and across the nation.

**Keynote Speaker at the Official Dinner on Saturday 12th August and
Presentation of Certificates at Closing Ceremony on Sunday 13th
August:**

Ms Lorraine Finlay is the Australian Human Rights Commissioner (since 22 November 2021) and a former member of the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise. Lorraine Finlay commenced her term as Human Rights Commissioner on 22 November 2021.



Prior to joining the Commission Lorraine has worked as a lawyer and academic specialising in human rights and public law. Her most recent roles have been as the Senior Human Trafficking Specialist with the Australian Mission to ASEAN, and as a law lecturer at Murdoch University. In her academic role Lorraine has lectured in areas including criminal law, constitutional law and international human rights, and has been recognised with a number of national and university awards for her teaching and research.

Before moving to academia, Lorraine worked as a State Prosecutor with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (WA) and at the High Court of Australia, initially as a Legal Research Officer and later as a Judges' Associate.

Lorraine is a former Singapura Scholar, being awarded a dual Masters in Law from New York University (majoring in Justice and Human Rights) and the National University of Singapore (majoring in International and Comparative Law).

Lorraine has also been actively involved in a variety of community organisations. Most recently this has included being a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Women (WA) (2011–2019) and a Board Member of the Ishar Multicultural Women's Health Service (2013–2018).

Lorraine has previously been awarded the Centenary Medal and WA Law Society Youth Community Service Award for her volunteer work.

PROGRAM

- CPR – Canberra Park Resort
- MoAD – Museum of Australian Democracy
- RCCS – Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise
- SG – Secretary-General
- MDR1 – MoAD Main Dining Room 1
- IPP – Immediate Past President

FRIDAY 11 August

Day	Event	Location	Notes
1400	Registration open (until 1800)	CPR	
1400	Students arrive from 1400 at CPR and prepare	CPR	
1600	Rotarians setup Senate Chamber	MoAD	
1800	Registration Closes		
1900	Dinner	CPR	
1945	Welcome / Outline of evening	CPR	Rotary
2000	Introducing MUNA rules to Councillors and Students	CPR	Rotary
2030	Counsellors Briefing	CPR	Rotary
2100	Student Preparation Time	CPR	Explore BLOC perspectives
2200	Lights Out	CPR	RCCS Provides Invigilators

SATURDAY 12 August

Day	Event	Location	Notes
0700	Wakeup Call	CPR	
0730	Breakfast at CPR	CPR	
0815	Students assemble at bus	CPR	
0825	Bus leaves for MoAD	CPR	
0845	Students arrive	MoAD	Bags stored in MDR1
0855	Assemble inside Senate Chamber	MoAD	
0900	Formal Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country	MoAD	Rotary
0903	Overview of Museum of Australian Democracy (MoAD) Introduction	MoAD	Ms Stephanie Bull, Director MoAD
0910	Guest of Honour – MUNA official opening	MoAD	Professor Garth Britton
0925	Introduction of Adjudicators and Secretary-General	MoAD	Rotary
0930	Assembly in session (Resolution C)	MoAD	Delegates
1100	Morning tea – VIPs, students, counsellors, invited Rotarians	MoAD MDR1	
1115	Assembly in session (Resolution D)	MoAD	SG and Recorder
1230	Adjudicator comments	MoAD	Rotary / Adjudicators
1235	Group Photo-Senate President's Chair	MoAD	Delegates

SATURDAY 12 August

Day	Event	Location	Notes
1245	Lunch – Students, counsellors, invited Rotarians	MoAD MDR1	
1345	Assembly in session (Resolution E)	MoAD	SG and Recorder
1515	Afternoon Tea- Students and Councillors	MDR1	
1530	Assembly in session (Resolution F)	MoAD	SG and Recorder
1600	Dinner Setup	CPR	Rotarians
1655	Closing comments: debating / adjudicators	MoAD	Rotary / Reps
1700	Assembly concludes	MoAD	Bags retrieved from MDR1
1710	Bus leaves for CPR	MoAD	
1830	Rotarians, counsellors and guest assemble for Official Dinner	CPR	
1850	Students assemble for Official Dinner	CPR	Rotary
1900	Welcome – Delegates, Guests and Rotarians / Meals commences	CPR	MC
1908	Toast to Rotary International	CPR	Rotary
1910	Entrée	CPR	
1920	Summary of Day's Events	CPR	Selected Delegate
1935	Main Meal	CPR	
2014	Guest Speaker Introduced	CPR	Rotary
2015	Keynote Address and Q&A	CPR	Ms Lorraine Finlay Australian Human Rights Commissioner

SATURDAY 12 August

Day	Event	Location	Notes
2055	Vote of thanks Rotary Remarks	CPR	Selected student delegate RCCS IPP
2100	Dessert and closing remarks by MC	CPR	
2130	Students socialise and prepare for Day2	CPR	
2200	Lights out	CPR	

SUNDAY 13 August

Day	Event	Location	Notes
0700	Wakeup call	CPR	
0730	Breakfast at CPR	CPR	
0815	Students assemble at bus with baggage	CPR	
0830	Students depart CPR on bus with baggage	CPR	
0900	Assembly in session (Resolution I)	MoAD	
1030	Morning Tea	MoAD	
1100	Assembly in session (Resolution J)	MoAD	
1230	Closing Ceremony/ Adjudication announcement	MoAD	RCCS President
1235	Certificate & Prize Presentation Official Closing of MUNA 2023 by AHRC	MoAD	RCCS President & Ms Lorraine Finlay present certificates/ prizes AHRC

MUNA 2023 – Resolutions

Session 1 – Resolution C **The situation in the South China Sea**

The General Assembly,

Urges all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on the Law of the Sea, in order to fully achieve the goal of universal participation.

Further urges all Member States with territorial claims in the South China Sea to refrain from aggressively asserting those claims by placing permanent or semi-permanent structures for either military or commercial purposes on any maritime or terrestrial territory that is subject to dispute, but instead to pursue the resolution of their claims through the relevant international courts and tribunals.

Encourages States that do not have territorial claims in the region to refrain from inflaming the situation by commenting on the actions of specific claimants, or by unnecessarily or aggressively physically challenging those claims, including by the conduct of so-called "freedom of navigation" and other military exercises.

Reminds all States of the importance to international trade that international waters remain open to all States to use in accordance with international law and consequently insists upon the obligation of all States to observe the relevant laws and respect the decision of the relevant international courts and tribunals, whatever their position on the claims advanced by others.

Session 2 – Resolution D

Strengthening the role of the UN in the promotion of democratization and enhancing periodic and genuine elections

The General Assembly,

Stressing the importance, generally and in the context of promoting free, fair and inclusive elections, of respect for the freedoms of peaceful assembly and association and expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and noting in particular the fundamental importance of access to information and media freedom, including through accessible and easy-to-understand formats for new information and communications technologies,

Recognizing the potential of online communication tools to promote freedom of expression and expand political participation, as well as to empower persons who belong to underrepresented groups and those who are marginalized,

Noting the importance of ensuring orderly, open, fair, and transparent democratic processes that protect the rights to peaceful assembly, association and freedom of expression and opinion,

Reaffirms the obligation of all States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that every citizen has the effective right and opportunity to participate in elections on an equal basis, and calls upon States to take measures to eliminate laws, regulations and practices that discriminate, directly or indirectly, against citizens in their right to participate in public affairs, including based on race, colour, ethnicity, national or social origin, sex, sexual orientation and gender identity, language, religion, political views or on the basis of disability;

Strongly condemns any manipulation of election processes, coercion and tampering with vote counts, particularly when done by States, as well as by other actors, and calls upon all Member States to respect the rule of law and the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons, including the right to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections.

Session 3 – Resolution E

Preventing and combatting crimes that affect the environment

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by existing research indicating that crimes that affect the environment have become some of the most lucrative transnational criminal activities and are often closely interlinked with different forms of crime and corruption and that money laundering and the illicit financial flows derived from them may contribute to the financing of other transnational organized crimes and terrorism,

Recognizing that crimes that affect the environment may also have a negative impact on economies, public health, human safety, food security, livelihoods and habitats,

Recognizing the fundamental role of effective international cooperation in preventing and combating crime and to this end underlining the importance of addressing, tackling and effectively responding to international challenges and barriers,

Urges Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife, including, inter alia, flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, in timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes and other wastes and in precious metals, stones and other minerals.

Calls upon Member States to make crimes that affect the environment, in appropriate cases, serious crimes.

Also calls upon States, in accordance with national legislation, to take all appropriate measures within their means to provide effective assistance and protection for those persons who contribute to combating in a peaceful manner crimes that affect the environment.

Session 4 – Resolution F

State of global food security

The General Assembly,

Expressing deep concern over the current state of global food insecurity, with 811 million people affected by hunger in 2020, exacerbating humanitarian needs and increasing the risk of famine around the world, especially in developing countries, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries,

Noting the unprecedented surge in international food commodity prices which, according to the Food Price Index of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, reached their highest peak in March 2022 since its inception in 1990 in particular the rise in global prices of vegetable oil and grain, including wheat, further affecting people in vulnerable situations,

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger,

Determined to address the global food security crisis on the basis of unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation, and recognizing the fundamental role of the United Nations system in catalysing and coordinating a comprehensive global response,

Calls upon the international community to urgently support countries affected by the food security crisis through coordinated actions, including the provision of emergency food supplies, food programmes, financial support, and increased and diversified agricultural production, and to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization.

Calls upon Member States and other relevant stakeholders to keep food and agriculture supply chains functioning, including capacity for seeding, protecting standing crops, rearing livestock, infrastructure for processing food, and all logistical systems, ensure the continued trade in and movement of food and livestock, products and inputs essential for agricultural and food production to markets, minimize food loss and waste.

Session 5 – Resolution I

A global call for concrete action for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The General Assembly,
Recalling the suffering of the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and the need to honour their memory,

Underlining the need to promote tolerance, inclusion and respect for diversity and the need to seek common ground among and within civilizations in order to address common challenges to humanity that threaten shared values, universal human rights and the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, through cooperation, partnership and inclusion,
Alarmed at the spread in many parts of the world of various racist extremist movements based on ideologies that seek to promote nationalist, right-wing agendas and racial superiority, and stressing that these practices fuel racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Deploping the ongoing and resurgent scourges of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in many regions of the world, often targeting migrants and refugees, as well as people of African descent, expressing concern that some political leaders and parties have supported such an environment, and in this context expressing its support for migrants and refugees in the context of the severe discrimination that they may face,

Reiterating that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and have the potential to contribute constructively to the development and well-being of their societies, and that any doctrine of racial superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous and must be rejected, together with theories that attempt to determine the existence of separate human races, Acknowledging the efforts and initiatives undertaken by States to prohibit racial discrimination and racial segregation and to engender the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights,

Emphasizing that, despite efforts in this regard, millions of human beings continue to be victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including their contemporary forms and manifestations, some of which manifest in violent forms, Recognizing and affirming that the global fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and all their abhorrent and contemporary forms and manifestations is a matter of priority for the international community,

Calls on States to make concrete action for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Session 6 – Resolution J The Situation in Myanmar

The General Assembly,
Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and Expressing grave concern about the declaration of the state of emergency by the Myanmar armed forces on 1 February 2021 and subsequent actions taken against the elected civilian Government, which also impact regional stability, and stressing its continued call upon Myanmar to act in accordance with the principle of adherence to the rule of law, good governance, the principles of democracy and constitutional government, respect for fundamental freedoms and the promotion and protection of human rights, as also provided for in the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Countries.

Strongly condemning the use of lethal force and violence, which has led to injuries and fatalities in many cases, against peaceful demonstrators, as well as members of civil society, women, youth, children and others, expressing deep concern at restrictions on medical personnel, civil society, labour union members, journalists and media workers, and people who protect and promote human rights, and calling for the immediate release of all those detained arbitrarily, Expressing unequivocal support for the democratic transition in Myanmar and for the need to uphold democratic institutions and processes, refrain from violence and fully respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law,

Expressing concern that recent developments pose particular serious challenges for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees and all internally displaced persons, including those displaced since 1 February 2021, and in this regard stressing the need to address the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine State and for the Myanmar armed forces to abstain from taking measures that would lead to further displacement of the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, both internally and across borders,

Calls upon the Myanmar armed forces to respect the will of the people as freely expressed by the results of the general election of 8 November 2020, to end the state of emergency, to respect all human rights of all the people of Myanmar and to allow the sustained democratic transition of Myanmar, including the opening of the democratically elected parliament and by working towards bringing all national institutions, including the armed forces, under a fully inclusive civilian Government that is representative of the will of the people; Calls upon the Myanmar armed forces to immediately stop all violence against peaceful demonstrators, as well as members of civil society, women, youth and children, and others, and to end restrictions on medical personnel, civil society, labour union members, journalists and media workers and restrictions on the Internet and social media.

MUNA procedures 2023

Principles

The Model United Nations Assembly aims to involve senior secondary students in a hands-on experience of a UN-style conference, with the aim of increasing international understanding and goodwill, which is one of the objects of Rotary. The format is modelled on a session of the main deliberative organ of the United Nations, the General Assembly. However, the need to provide a satisfying experience for participants within the time available demands significant simplification and adaptation of the procedures and scope of the General Assembly. Likewise, the specific considerations applying to holding MUNA at the Museum of Democracy at Old Parliament House over 1½ days, whilst maximising participation amongst 15–20 teams make it likely that procedures will differ from those that may have applied in preliminary events in the run-up to MUNA.

The principles that are applied in making the necessary adaptations are:

1. That the Assembly should address only a limited number of the charter functions of the General Assembly¹, viz.,
 - to consider and make recommendations on the principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and arms regulation;
 - to discuss any question relating to international peace and security and to make recommendations on it; 2
 - to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and international collaboration in economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields;

¹ As detailed on http://www.un.org/ga/58/ga_background.html

² It is assumed that no debate is already the subject of a Security Council discussion, and may therefore properly be debated by the Assembly.

- to make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation, regardless of origin, which might impair friendly relations among nations.

Topics and scope of debate will be limited accordingly.

2. That all delegates to the Assembly should faithfully represent the views and interests of their chosen country, rather than their own opinions;
3. That the rules of debate should, to the extent possible, ensure the maximum number of delegates participate;
4. That, in the interests of ensuring the maximum possible time for substantive debate, opportunities to influence the debate by procedural motions should be strictly limited;
5. That, in an attempt to simulate the importance of real world alliances, the rules of procedure should specifically promote the active involvement of blocs in the business of the Assembly.

Rules

1. The Assembly shall consist of six debating sessions, each lasting for the period shown below.
2. In principle, one resolution is to be debated in each session. The resolutions proposed for debate at the six sessions have been sent to you and are made available on the MUNA website.
3. Resolutions for debate, and the order in which they are to be debated, will be determined by a vote of delegates prior to MUNA.
4. It is not possible to amend resolutions. Delegations are encouraged to negotiate with each other to identify measures that could be adopted in the implementation of a resolution, or other inducements relevant to the resolution, that might encourage the support of other delegations for a particular position.

5. Each team must sponsor at least one resolution. Teams may sponsor the affirmative or the negative case for a resolution. A sponsoring team will be responsible for:
- determining which of its members speak to the resolution, either for or against;
 - negotiating with members of their own and other blocs to build support for their case. This may involve exchanging speaking slots with other blocs. Where this occurs, the Secretary General is to be informed by diplomatic note, so that he or she is able to correctly determine priority in the speaking order.

Any delegation retains the right to speak for or against any resolution, regardless of the view that their Bloc may have taken to a particular resolution.³

Debating Sessions

6. Blocs shall be seated together and may meet during breaks or communicate by diplomatic note in order to coordinate their approach to the Assembly. Blocs may request a suspension of proceedings prior to the start of debate in order to hold a maximum 5-minute Bloc meeting. The Secretary-General will determine

³ Of course, the Secretary General will assume in such cases that due consideration has been given to the broader effects of such a move on the peaceful conduct of world affairs and the coherence and stability of the Bloc of which they are a member.

- to make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation, regardless of origin, which might impair friendly relations among nations.

Topics and scope of debate will be limited accordingly.

2. That all delegates to the Assembly should faithfully represent the views and interests of their chosen country, rather than their own opinions;
3. That the rules of debate should, to the extent possible, ensure the maximum number of delegates participate;
4. That, in the interests of ensuring the maximum possible time for substantive debate, opportunities to influence the debate by procedural motions should be strictly limited;
5. That, in an attempt to simulate the importance of real world alliances, the rules of procedure should specifically promote the active involvement of blocs in the business of the Assembly.

Rules

1. The Assembly shall consist of six debating sessions, each lasting for the period shown below.
2. In principle, one resolution is to be debated in each session. The resolutions proposed for debate at the six sessions have been sent to you and are made available on the MUNA website.
3. Resolutions for debate, and the order in which they are to be debated, will be determined by a vote of delegates prior to MUNA.
4. It is not possible to amend resolutions. Delegations are encouraged to negotiate with each other to identify measures that could be adopted in the implementation of a resolution, or other inducements relevant to the resolution, that might encourage the support of other delegations for a particular position.

5. Each team must sponsor at least one resolution. Teams may sponsor the affirmative or the negative case for a resolution. A sponsoring team will be responsible for:
- determining which of its members speak to the resolution, either for or against;
 - negotiating with members of their own and other blocs to build support for their case. This may involve exchanging speaking slots with other blocs. Where this occurs, the Secretary General is to be informed by diplomatic note, so that he or she is able to correctly determine priority in the speaking order.

Any delegation retains the right to speak for or against any resolution, regardless of the view that their Bloc may have taken to a particular resolution.³

Debating Sessions

6. Blocs shall be seated together and may meet during breaks or communicate by diplomatic note in order to coordinate their approach to the Assembly. Blocs may request a suspension of proceedings prior to the start of debate in order to hold a maximum 5-minute Bloc meeting. The Secretary-General will determine whether to accede to such requests based on the time available, and her or his decision will be final.
7. Warnings are to be given 30 seconds before expiry of speaking time for a two- or three-minute speech, and 15 seconds for a one-minute speech.
8. Speakers are to stand in their place to address the Assembly and are to address their remarks to the Secretary-General – for example “Secretary-General, the United States wishes etc.”

³ Of course, the Secretary General will assume in such cases that due consideration has been given to the broader effects of such a move on the peaceful conduct of world affairs and the coherence and stability of the Bloc of which they are a member.

Designated Speakers

9. At the commencement of each debating session, the Secretary General will remind the Assembly of the substance of the resolution for debate. She or he will then open the debating session by calling for maximum three-minute speeches from the speakers designated for that resolution, with speaking order passing from proposer to first against, seconder, then second against.

General Debate

10. The floor is then opened for general debate. Any delegation which has not yet spoken to the resolution may request that the Secretary-General's place them in the speaking order. The Secretary-General will start to accept requests to this effect after the commencement of the debating session (that is, when the Secretary General declares the session open and calls for the first Designated Speaker).
11. The Secretary-General has absolute discretion to determine the speaking order.
 - Speakers will be selected in the order in which their request is received by the Secretary General, except where the Secretary General, in her or his absolute discretion, determines that a different speaking order is required in order to ensure that opportunities to participate are equitably allocated across the weekend.
 - As far as possible, the speaking order will alternate between speakers for and speakers against the resolution.
 - Where insufficient time remains to accommodate all requests to speak, the Secretary-General will determine how many speakers will be permitted to speak from both sides according to the time available and will advise the Assembly.

12. Each speech in general debate will be limited to two minutes. In addition to their speech, each delegation participating in general debate, **as well as the seconder and second speaker against**, has the right to two replies of a maximum 1-minute duration each, which may be exercised by the delegate rising in their place and being recognised by the Secretary General. **Sponsoring bloc priority does not attach to rights of reply.**
13. General debate ceases when a time limit is reached, according to the following schedule 4 (and always subject to the Secretary-General's absolute right to vary the limit for whatever reason):
- Saturday morning session 1: 1 hour 30 minutes
 - Saturday morning session 2: 1 hour 15 minutes
 - Saturday afternoon session 1: 1 hour 30 minutes
 - Saturday afternoon session 2: 1 hour 30 minutes
 - Sunday morning session 1: 1 hour 30 minutes
 - Sunday morning session 2: 1 hour 30 minutes.

Summation

14. Following the end of general debate, the first speaker against and the proposer in order then have the right to a two-minute summation. When completed, the motion is automatically put to the vote, and the Secretary-General will announce the result, which shall be determined by simple majority. It is permissible for delegations to abstain from voting.

Clarification of information and Points of Order

15. If delegates wish to clarify points of fact or omission, they can do so during their two opportunities to reply.
16. No points of order are allowed, except to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General any language, either spoken or contained in diplomatic notes, which is considered inappropriate for the assembly (specifically denigration or anything that might be considered an affront to the religion or traditions of another delegate), or any matter contrary to these procedures.

The Secretary-General has the right to rule against any such language or adjudicate on any procedural issue, whether the object of a point of order or not, and to impose the loss of speaking privileges in general debate for the current resolution, or make a ruling on a procedural point, at the Secretary-General's discretion. In the interests of time, these rulings are absolute, and not subject to challenge.

17. In the interests of maintaining focus on substance and avoiding situations where a debate may not extend to fill the session, we do not allow motions that the motion be put.
18. The Secretary-General will maintain a record of who has spoken and how often, across the weekend, and will attempt to give priority to teams who have done so less often. However, it is up to the delegation to put itself forward to speak.

Determination of Resolutions and Sponsoring of Debates

19. The resolutions for debate, and the order in which they will be debated, will be determined prior to MUNA by a vote of delegates. Once the resolutions to be debated are determined and advised to you
 - Each team will be invited to nominate three of the proposed resolutions to which it wishes to sponsor either the affirmative case or the negative case. If a first preference is uncontested, that preference will be granted.
 - In case more than one team is seeking to sponsor the same resolution, either for or against, the Secretary-General will endeavour to resolve the sponsoring opportunities based on the other preferences of teams. Decisions of the Secretary-General will be final.

4 NB These times are indicative only and may be changed at any time depending on the final schedule of the Assembly

5 This means any delegation may speak a maximum of two times in each Debating Session (the Proposer and the First Speaker Against through their opening speeches and summations, and other speakers in general debate through their speeches and right of reply). For this reason, the Proposer and the First Speaker Against do not have the right to speak during the general debate.

- If there are outstanding opportunities to sponsor a resolution, the Secretary-General will endeavour to resolve these on the Friday evening session before MUNA.
20. The Secretary General will inform the Assembly of the order of debate on the Friday evening before MUNA.
21. In this way, at the end of Friday evening, if possible, all teams will be guaranteed to speak at least once over the weekend. Delegates will also know which resolution is to be debated in each session, and which delegations are designated speakers. Teams may negotiate between themselves to swap designated speaking positions, provided always that the Secretary-General is informed of such changes in writing prior to the opening of the debating session concerned.

Appropriate Conduct

22. Coaching of students on the floor or in their interaction in bloc meetings is not allowed, not only because it is not fair to those who may not be able to benefit from coaching, but also because it overemphasises the 'winning' of the competition at the expense of the learning to be gained by students from their experience of engaging independently in an event such as this. We recognise, however, that increased use of mobile devices of all sorts has made this very difficult to enforce, particularly for a volunteer organisation with limited resources, and have to rely on the honesty of both students and counsellors in supporting this rule.

We would also point out to delegates and counsellors that a delegation that is being coached will not be as involved in what other delegations are saying and so is not likely to be as able to show that they are capable of thinking on their feet as one that is fully engaged in the debate. This is likely to have a negative effect on their debating performance.

23. Please also note that the regulations at the Museum of Democracy at Old Parliament House allow only one laptop or tablet per team to be brought into the chamber, and that all rules relating to the preservation of the unique heritage value of the House of Representatives chamber must be obeyed.

Some Hints

The rules are established to encourage maximum participation. Any one delegation has a limited amount of time to speak to any one resolution. Your delegation will have maximum impact if you;

1. prepare thoroughly before arriving at MUNA, and
2. coordinate with other members of its bloc during the weekend to ensure all aspects of the argument on a resolution are presented. No single delegation has time to put the entire argument – involving the whole bloc also gives you the chance to respond comprehensively to your opponents' case.

Your preparation should include developing an understanding of opposing viewpoints, so you can anticipate and address these arguments convincingly. Furthermore, your bloc should organise itself so that arguments are put in a coherent, logical fashion, while leaving sufficient flexibility for different bloc members to respond to opposing positions.

As in real life, debate is pointless if no one is willing to change their initial position. Think about what you as a delegation, or your bloc, may be able to accept as a compromise or a trade-off in order to reach a decisive vote. Think also about what your opponents may be willing to compromise on.

Remember also that even if your delegation is on the same side as another speaker, your position may be based on a different justification, or even be critical of, the other speaker. In other words, you may both support the resolution, but use your speaking opportunity to distinguish your position from other speakers.

Equally, you may support the intent of a resolution, but still argue (and vote) against its form or proposed mechanism.

Although role-playing is strongly encouraged, particularly with regard to presenting the positions and cultures of the nation you represent, it should be constructive and contribute to the success of the debate. It should not become an opportunity for individual grandstanding, particularly where that might detract from the message you wish to transmit on behalf of your country. Show some respect – it might be reciprocated.

There are, of course, real reasons for the differences that exist between national positions. However, the United Nations is founded on the belief that these differences need not inevitably result in conflict, that no culture or nation is destined to cause or seek it. It is your job to find a way to both be faithful to the interests and identity of your nations, and to build peace within the international community.

Preparation

You can never do too much. In addition to building up your general knowledge about your country, and scanning of all sorts of material (not just the web) for information on the specific issues you will debate, you should practice debating the issues within your team. Surprise each other – then work out how you would handle it if it happened at MUNA.

Generally, the Embassy or High Commission of the country you represent will be very happy to assist you in improving your understanding of their national position on the issues, and developing your general knowledge of the country. It is suggested that your team approaches the relevant Embassy or High Commission directly to seek support.

You will likely have only one opportunity to propose or second a resolution or be the first or second speaker against a resolution. These roles give you more speaking time, and the possibility to show leadership within your bloc by coordinating its approach to the debate. It is therefore important that you choose which resolutions you wish to propose, oppose or second, and prepare your tactics and speech.

However, this should not mean that your speech should be pre-written for reading out to the Assembly. You must allow some flexibility if you are to work in coordination with your bloc; and a speech that is lively and makes use of opportunities of the moment will have much more impact.

Adjudication of MUNA debating teams

Participation in MUNA is intended to be a rewarding and educational experience for every team member, and an opportunity for all those taking part to develop their skills as debaters. The sessions are designed to enable each participant to practice public speaking skills, to contribute as a member of a debating team and to learn about the procedures of formal debate in a situation that replicates 'real world' debating as far as possible.

A feature of all debating is that there is no single optimal approach which guarantees 'success'. Debates in democratic institutions of governance are opportunities to persuade others to your point of view. There are many aspects of being persuasive, including credibility of arguments, their logical consistency, fluency and eloquence, teamwork, understanding of the institutional rules of debate, and capacity to find constructive solutions through understanding of the points of view of others, whether they are adversaries or supporters.

Each listener hears every speech, every argument, every speaker from their own unique perspective, and will make judgements about all aspects of what is presented in a debate from that unique perspective. The performance of debaters and debating teams can only be assessed by the exercise of judgements about the overall contribution of each team, including content, presentation and methods of argument.



To ensure a balance of views in the adjudication of the debating in the course of the MUNA weekend, we have amassed an impressive panel of students, architects, lawyers, members of rostrum, government officials, Rotarians and other volunteers.

You will see different adjudicators at each session. Their judgements are combined to obtain a consensus view about which teams produce the best overall debating performances throughout the weekend and which team is most deserving of an encouragement award. Inevitably, some people will have views that are different from the collective consensus view of the adjudicators.

Adjudicators will focus on three primary areas, content, presentation and engagement.

Content

this includes demonstration of research; consistency and a logical development of persuasive arguments; and the recognition of your position vis-a-vis other delegations, and will consider relevance of arguments, depth of research / knowledge, and recognition of other delegates positions.

Presentation

examines clarity / lucidity / presence (engage with delegates rather than your notes or device). It also includes an assessment of the variation in tone and volume to provide emphasis and to capture delegates' attention. Adjudicators will consider lucidity, presence / engagement, and effective use of available time.

Engagement

you need to be in it to win it; adjudicators will examine involvement in the debates and the caucusing with other delegations. Your aim is to advance the prospects of a successful outcome from your country's standpoint in the vote on the resolution. The more you engage the better your prospects.

The adjudicators will also endeavour to provide feedback from time to time during the weekend to add to the learning experience and assist all teams to give of their best throughout the debating sessions.

Time management is also critical – allow time to state your key aims at the outset; expand with clear arguments and conclude with a summary. In all your dealings:

- make the most of your opportunities;
- do your best to represent the position your country would be expected to take;
- remember that a few compelling points made persuasively will advance your position better than a dump of relevant but ill-sequenced arguments; and
- show respect for other delegates, delegations, the institution of the United Nations and the role of the Secretary-General

You will be debating 6 resolutions. Your performance will be assessed for each but time may not allow all delegations to speak to every resolution. Be assured that the way we roll up performances by teams for each resolution recognises this fact. But ensure that you are heard when it is expected.

Experience has shown that the quality of debate improves over the weekend. Adjudicators cannot compensate for this but you can by remaining engaged throughout the proceedings. A strong performance on Sunday can offset teething issues at the start. Listen, learn and benefit.



The Totenhofer Peace Prize

The Totenhofer Peace Prize is presented each year to the delegation participating in MUNA which makes the best contribution to world peace. We seek to clearly distinguish the Totenhofer Peace Prize from the other debate prizes, which are intended to recognise the most competent debaters in the debating sessions and are judged according to standard debating criteria.

The Totenhofer Peace Prize is awarded to the team that throughout MUNA has contributed to world peace most consistently throughout the MUNA sessions. The advancement of world peace will be demonstrated through the building of positions which allow the General Assembly to achieve the broadest possible base of support for the resolutions which it debates, or the broadest possible base for rejection of resolutions which are considered inimical to world peace. Delegations can demonstrate their influence in favour of world peace by:

- Displaying negotiating skill in ensuring that the resolutions which are debated are ones which advance world peace, either in their selection or by advancing proposals that resolutions be amended which make them more amenable to a broader number of members;
- Displaying negotiating skill within and between blocs to ensure that the points most likely to generate consensus are put most strongly and are most fully developed;
- Displaying their own skill during debates in advancing and developing such points at a substantive level – less attention will be paid to style of delivery in judging the Totenhofer Peace Prize.

The judging of the Totenhofer Peace Prize will be undertaken across all sessions over the entire weekend.

Some Hints

The rules are established to encourage maximum participation. Any one delegation has a limited amount of time to speak to any one resolution. Your delegation will have maximum impact if you;

1. prepare thoroughly before arriving at MUNA, and
2. coordinate with other members of your bloc during the weekend to ensure all aspects of the argument on a resolution are presented. No single delegation has time to put the entire argument – involving the whole bloc also gives you the chance to respond comprehensively to your opponents' case.

Your preparation should include developing an understanding of opposing viewpoints, so you can anticipate and address these arguments convincingly.

Furthermore, your bloc should organise itself so that arguments are put in a coherent, logical fashion, while leaving sufficient flexibility for different bloc members to respond to opposing positions.

As in real life, debate is pointless if no one is willing to change their initial position. Think about what you as a delegation, or your bloc, may be able to accept as a compromise or a trade-off in order to reach a decisive vote. Think also about what your opponents may be willing to compromise on.

Remember also that even if your delegation is on the same side as another speaker, your position may be based on a different justification, or even be critical of, the other speaker. In other words, you may both support the resolution, but use your speaking opportunity to distinguish your position from other speakers.

Equally, you may support the intent of a resolution, but still argue (and vote) against its form or proposed mechanism. Although role-playing is strongly encouraged, particularly with regard to presenting the positions and cultures of the nation you represent, it should be constructive and contribute to the success of the debate. It should not become an opportunity for individual grandstanding, particularly where that might detract from the message you wish to transmit on behalf of your country. You are encouraged to show some respect – it might be reciprocated.

There are, of course, real reasons for the differences that exist between national positions. However, the United Nations is founded on the belief that these differences need not inevitably result in conflict, that no culture or nation is destined to cause or seek it. It is your job to find a way to both be faithful to the interests and identity of your nations, and to build peace within the international community.

Preparation

You can never do too much. In addition to building up your general knowledge about your country and scanning of all sorts of material (not just the web) for information on the specific issues you will debate, you should practice debating the issues within your team. Surprise each other – then work out how you would handle it if it happened at MUNA.

Generally, the Embassy or High Commission of the country you represent will be very happy to assist you in improving your understanding of their national position on the issues and developing your general knowledge of the country. Your team are encouraged to contact the relevant Embassy or High Commission of the country which you will represent to seek support – they may be able to assist with some general advice, and potentially with the provision of national costume.

You will likely have only one opportunity to propose or second a resolution or be the first or second speaker against a resolution. These roles give you more speaking time, and the possibility to show leadership within your bloc by coordinating its approach to the debate. It is therefore important that you choose which resolutions you wish to propose, oppose or second, and prepare your tactics and speech. However, this should not mean that your speech should be pre-written for reading out to the Assembly. You must allow some flexibility if you are to work in coordination with your bloc; and a speech that is lively and makes use of opportunities of the moment will have much more impact.

Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise Acknowledgements

MUNA is the flagship project of the club – now in its 24th year. The club greatly appreciates and thanks those providing support and volunteering.

- **Rotaract Club of Canberra**
- **Rotary Club of Canberra Sundowners**
- **Museum of Australian Democracy**
- **Restaurant Associates**
- **Secretary-Generals**
D Elder, R Everett, S Doyle, S McLennan,
S Wilson, L O'Brien
- **Adjudicators**
G Evans, K Huynh Tran, M Chisholm, P Hornby,
C McDonald, E Martin, B Stanton, R Nield, M Bowden
- **Runners**
R Crosthwaite, S Header, S McLennan, S Rutledge,
J Zhang, V Liu, S McLennan
- **Others**
Bruce Osborn, Nara Khuon, Judy Mack, Suzanne
Howarth, Neil Spalding, Gabrielle Quadraccia,
Stephen Bramah, Margaret Atkin, Helen Deutsch,
Russell Walls, Yohan Ramasundara, Peter McDermott
Garth Britton, John McKenna and many others.

**Blank Pages for recording the contact details of friends
you may have made at MUNA 2023**



