

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL



MODEL UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY

2019

**Conducted by the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise
at the
Museum of Australian Democracy
at Old Parliament House
16-18 August 2019**



MODEL UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY PROGRAM 2019

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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, formerly known as Old Parliament House) and The Australian National University, there are also many national institutions to visit next time you come to Australia's national capital. These include:

- ❖ The new **National Portrait Gallery** - King Edward Terrace, Parkes
- ❖ **National Museum of Australia** – Lawson Crescent, Acton Peninsula
- ❖ **Australian War Memorial** – King George Terrace, Campbell
- ❖ **Parliament House** (new) – 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
- ❖ **Australian Institute of Sport** – Leverrier Street, Bruce
- ❖ **The Canberra Institute of Technology**
- ❖ **National Film and Sound Archive** and ...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, with the support of the Australian National University and the other sponsors, 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 that no bags are allowed, and no liquids, such as bottles of water or drink are permitted.

If there is anything we can do to make your stay more enjoyable, please ask one of the organisers. Contacts are listed at the end of this publication.

WHAT IS MUNA?

The objective of a Rotary **MUNA** in Australia is to involve secondary school students in a hands-on experience of a UN-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 hopefully we can look forward to increased world peace.

All students participating in the Assembly 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 attracts teams from many parts of Australia. This year marks the 22nd National MUNA.

The conference is being held in the historic House of Representatives Chamber of MOAD (Old Parliament House) on Saturday-Sunday 17-18 August 2019, with a Special Administrative Session being held on the evening of 16 August at the Canberra Park Resort to confirm which of the draft resolutions will be debated, to identify speaker teams for and against each resolution, and to meet other teams in your bloc and develop the bloc identity and strategies for the debate.

Prizes

Adjudicators will determine the teams with the best overall performances. Members of the first, second and third placed teams will receive book vouchers. The Adjudicators will also be able to award Highly Commended certificates, at their discretion, which will also attract book vouchers.

Totenhofer Peace Prize

The Totenhofer Peace Prize is a perpetual trophy presented each year to the delegation participating in MUNA which makes the best contribution to world peace.

The judging of the Totenhofer Peace Prize will be undertaken over the entire weekend, including the preparatory sessions on the Friday night, and by a separate panel of judges. The advancement of world peace will be considered to 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;
- Negotiating between blocks and ensuring that the strongest arguments are developed to create consensus;
- Advancing strong arguments at a substantive level, displaying detailed knowledge and understanding – less attention will be paid to style of delivery in judging the Totenhofer Peace Prize; and
- Demonstrating through debate that the point of view of others is fully understood but not necessarily agreed upon:

Members of the Totenhofer Peace Prize winning team will receive the perpetual Totenhofer Peace Prize for display at their school for the following year, as well as book gift vouchers for each student.

SPONSORSHIPS and SUPPORT



The Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise is pleased to acknowledge assistance and sponsorships from:

❖ **The Australian National University (Major Sponsor)**



❖ **Snap Printing**



❖ **Museum of Australian Democracy**



MUSEUM
OF AUSTRALIAN
DEMOCRACY

OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE

PROGRAM

	Item	Location
Friday 16 August		
1.30pm	Registrations open (desk to remain open until 1730)	Canberra Park Resort
1.50pm	(optional) Students assemble at CPR for transport to	Canberra Park Resort
2.00pm	(optional) Buses depart for MOAD	Q City Transit
2.25pm	(optional) Buses arrive at MOAD	MOAD Front entrance
2.30-4.00 pm	(optional) Tour of MOAD (To be confirmed)	MOAD
4.00-4.25pm	(optional) Buses return to Canberra Park Resort	MOAD Front entrance
6-6.45pm	Dinner	Canberra Park Resort
6.45-7.00pm	Welcome + outline of evening programme + arrangements for the event	Canberra Park Resort
7-9pm	Special Administrative session	Canberra Park Resort
9.00-9.30pm	Counsellors Briefing	Canberra Park Resort
9-10.30pm	Student preparation time	Canberra Park Resort
11pm	Lights out	Canberra Park Resort
Saturday 17 August		
7.00am	Wakeup call	Canberra Park Resort
7.30am	Breakfast at Canberra Park Resort	Canberra Park Resort
8.15am	Students assemble at buses	Canberra Park Resort
8.25am	Buses leave for Old Parliament House	
8.45am	Students arrive	rear entrance to Old Parliament House
8.45am	Guests of Honour arrive in Chamber	MoAD
8.55am	Assemble inside House of Representatives Chamber	MoAD
9.00am	Welcome and preliminaries	MoAD
9.05am	MoAD Introduction: Toni Dam	MoAD
9.10am	Rotary welcome: District Governor D9710 Peter Ford	MoAD
9.15am	Official welcome	MoAD
9.25am	Introduction of Adjudicators	MoAD
9.30am	Assembly in session (1)	MoAD
11.00am	Morning tea	MOAD
11.15am	Assembly in session (2)	MoAD
12.30pm	Adjudicator comments	MoAD
12.35pm	Group photo (front steps of MOAD)	Front Steps
12.45pm	Lunch	MoAD
1.45pm	Assembly in session (3)	MoAD
3.15pm	Afternoon Tea	MoAD
3.30pm	Assembly in session (4)	MoAD
5.00pm	Close of Debating and adjudicators comments	MoAD
5.10pm	Buses leave for Canberra Park Resort	
5.30pm	Students arrive Canberra Park Resort	Canberra Park Resort
7.00pm	Pre-dinner drinks for Guests, Counsellors and Rotarians	Burgmann College ANU
7.00pm	Students assemble at buses at Canberra Park Resort	Canberra Park Resort
7.10pm	Buses depart Canberra Park Resort to Burgmann College ANU	Canberra Park Resort
7.30pm	Students arrive at dinner venue	Burgmann College ANU
7.45pm	Guests and Rotarians seated, Call to order and Welcome by MC	Burgmann College ANU
9.00pm	Guest speaker Fred Smith	Burgmann College ANU
10.00pm	Students assemble at buses	Burgmann College ANU
10.10pm	Buses Leave for Canberra Park Resort	
10.30pm	Students arrive at Canberra Park Resort	Canberra Park Resort

11.00pm	Lights out	Canberra Park Resort
Sunday 18 August		
6.30am	Wake up call	Canberra Park Resort
7.00am	Packing and cleanup	Canberra Park Resort
7.30am	Breakfast	Canberra Park Resort
8.10am	Students assemble at buses (with luggage)	Canberra Park Resort
8.20am	Buses leave Canberra Park Resort for Old Parliament House	
8.55am	Assemble inside House of Representatives Chamber	MoAD
9.00am	Assembly in session (5)	MoAD
10.30am	Morning Tea	MoAD
11.00am	Assembly in session (6)	MoAD
12.30pm	Closing ceremony: outline of agenda	MoAD
12.35pm	Rotary District D9710 Governor Peter Ford closing address	MoAD
12.40pm	Presentation of participation certificates	MoAD
12.50pm	Adjudicator comments, announcement of winners and presentation of prizes	MoAD
12.55pm	Thanks	MoAD
1.00pm	Close. Pick up luggage and depart MOAD under own	MoAD

Secretaries-General

Rotarians Margaret Atkin, Garth Britton, David Elder, Rosemary Everett, Jonathan Lyall, Peter McDermott, Bruce Osborn, Tara Pullen, Sam Saunders

Adjudicators

Members of the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise and other District Rotarians.

Runners

Members of the Rotary Club of Canberra Sunrise and the Rotary Satellite Club of Canberra Sundowners.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

1. International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and its commitment to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Recommitting to ensuring that no country or person is left behind and to focusing our effort where the challenges are greatest, including by ensuring the inclusion and participation of those who are furthest behind,

1. *Reaffirms* that international trade is an engine for inclusive growth and poverty reduction and that it contributes to the promotion of sustainable development;
2. *Commits* to promoting a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, as well as meaningful trade liberalization;
3. *Urges* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral economic, financial or trade measures that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations, that are inconsistent with the principles of international law or the Charter of the United Nations or that contravene the basic principles of the multilateral trading system and that affect in particular, but not exclusively, developing countries.
4. *Calls upon* member states to take all necessary measures to support those disadvantaged by the consequences of opening markets in transitioning to new employment or enabling reinvestment in emerging industries.

2. Measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Korean peninsula.

The General Assembly,

Noting the Joint Statement of President Donald J. Trump of the United States of America and Chairman Kim Jong Un of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Singapore Summit;

Noting also the Agreed Framework between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed in 1994; the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty in 2003; the agreement reached as a result of the Six Party talks, which was signed in 2005 but

abrogated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 2009; and the Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula of 27 April 2018;

Recognising the dangers posed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's development of nuclear weapons and long-range missiles;

1. *Calls upon* all parties to the Korean conflict to specify concrete measures to achieve the complete denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula within a clearly defined timespan;
2. *Urges* that such measures foresee and support the adoption of a comprehensive peace treaty that definitively resolves the conflict on the Korean peninsula;
3. *Encourages* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to continue to build productive and peaceful state-to-state and people-to-people relationships, based on the principles of self-determination and non-interference by foreign powers.

3. International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The General Assembly,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of all humankind in promoting and expanding the exploration and use of outer space, as the province of all humankind, for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and also of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point;

Convinced that space science and technology and their applications, such as satellite communications, Earth observation systems and satellite navigation technologies, provide indispensable tools for viable long-term solutions for sustainable development of all countries and regions of the world, and stressing in that regard the need to harness the benefits of space technology towards implementing and monitoring the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

Seriously concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space, and bearing in mind the importance of Article IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

Calls upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities:

1. To contribute actively to the prevention of an arms race in outer space with a view to promoting and strengthening international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes by agreeing to extend the prohibition of arms in space under Article IV to conventional weapons;
2. To actively manage and report upon the measures they are taking to ensure the long-term sustainability of their outer space activities, in particular the impact of space debris which is an issue of concern to all nations.

4. The Situation in the South China Sea

The General Assembly,

1. *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;
2. *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;
3. *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;
4. *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;
5. *Insists* that the rights of communities with traditional economic or cultural links to waters in their vicinity be upheld and that those communities not be subject to harassment or threat as they exercise those rights.

5. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly

1. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, expresses profound alarm that the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally, remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing and island countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing increased impacts, and emphasizes that adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority;
2. *Urges* all Member States to undertake all necessary steps to continue to work towards keeping the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C, including the ratification the agreements entered at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Paris, France in 2015, noting that these agreements still fall short of the desired limitation on temperature rises;
3. *Deplores* the decision by some Member States to withdraw support for the Paris agreements and urges these States to recommit to contributing positively to the efforts of the global community to avoid the disastrous consequences of inaction;
4. *Insists* that all agreements and funding arrangements recognise the responsibility of the developed world for much of the global emissions to date and hence their obligation to support climate change mitigation in the developing world, in particular by developed countries acting without delay on their collective goal to mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 then extend this until 2025.

6. Regulating International Migration

The General Assembly,

1. *Underlines* the important role that migrants play as contributors in the development of origin, transit and destination countries and encourages Member States to consider reducing the costs related to migration, such as the fees paid to recruiters, where applicable, lowering the transfer costs of remittances, enhancing the portability of social security entitlements and other acquired rights and promoting the mutual recognition of the educational and professional qualifications and competencies of migrants;
2. *Urges* Member States to cooperate fully to address, in a holistic and comprehensive manner, the challenges of irregular migration to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration with full respect for human rights as defined in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate on and appropriately fund mobility programmes that facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, including through labour mobility, as well as programmes that allow migrants to integrate fully into society and that facilitate family reunification in accordance with the laws and specific criteria of each Member State;
4. *Expresses concern* about legislation adopted by some Member States that results in measures and practices that may restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, especially those of women and children, and reaffirms that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants;
5. *Emphasizes* the obligation of Member States to contribute to the coordinated efforts of the international community to assist and support migrants stranded in vulnerable situations, including the provision of acceptable housing, accommodation, education and health care for refugees and displaced people during the time it takes to determine their status.

7. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction:

- 1) *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water, and reminds Israel, the occupying Power, that the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion of, or endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, is contrary to international law and would justify claims for restitution;
- 2) *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to deal with the question of settlements in Occupied Palestinian Territory as part of final status negotiations;
- 3) *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people
- 4) *Urges* Member States to avoid inflaming the situation by taking premature anticipated positions on matters such as the location of the capitals of Israel and Palestine, which can only properly be determined in final status negotiations between the parties concerned.

8. The Situation in Yemen

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Yemen,

Expressing concern at the ongoing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in the Republic of Yemen, including the ongoing and escalating violence, and threats arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of weapons and the direct engagement of foreign forces;

1. *Calls for* all parties in Yemen to adhere to resolving their differences through dialogue and consultation, and to reject acts of violence to achieve political goals;
2. *Further calls on* Member States in the region to refrain from provocation, in particular by supplying arms and other materiel directly or indirectly to combatants;
3. *Deplores* instances of direct engagement of Member States in the conflict including offensive air and missile strikes that frequently have disastrous consequences on already desperate civilian populations;
4. *Emphasises* the critical importance of effective implementation of the targeted arms embargo imposed by the Security Council, including the key role that Member States from the region must play in this regard, and encouraging efforts to further enhance cooperation to this end;
5. *Urges* all parties to remove all instances of and hindrances to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance, including limitations on the delivery of vital goods to the civilian population, and take all required measures to avoid civilian casualties, and respect and protect the civilian population, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

9. The Situation of Human Rights in Venezuela

The General Assembly,

Noting the report of the UN Human Rights Office of 31 July 2017, which found that there had been generalized and systematic use of excessive force during demonstrations; the arbitrary detention of protestors and perceived political opponents; and that these practices had been progressively escalating;

Noting further that the report of the UN Human Rights office of 22 June 2018 determined that the Venezuelan authorities had failed to hold accountable perpetrators of human rights violations, including killings, the use of excessive force against demonstrators, arbitrary detentions, ill-treatment and torture, and which drew attention to the grave impact of the economic and social crisis in the country on the rights to food and health.

1. *Calls upon* the government of Venezuela to immediately institute reconciliation measures, including the prompt, independent and effective investigations of the human rights violations allegedly committed by the security forces and of the abuses involving armed *colectivos* or violent protesters, and the removal of impunity in favour of security officers;
2. *Insists upon* the right of journalists and media workers to cover demonstrations free from attacks or obstruction by the security forces, and without being labelled 'enemies' or 'terrorists' by the authorities;
3. *Demands that* the Venezuelan government immediately cease the so-called "Operations for the Humanitarian Liberation of the People", which have resulted in multiple credible reports of extra-judicial killings, and allow access for investigators to conduct monitoring under the auspices of the Human Rights Council;
4. *Urges* action by the government of Venezuela and the international community to prevent further deterioration of the supply of food and health-care in Venezuela
5. *Supports* the establishment of a UN Human Rights Council Commission of Inquiry into the situation in Venezuela.

10. Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls

The General Assembly,

1. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence against women and girls, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State, by private persons or by non-State actors, including business enterprises, and calls for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State;
2. *Stresses* that it is important that States strongly condemn all forms of violence against women and refrain from invoking any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination as set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;
3. *Further stresses* that States have the obligation, at all levels, to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and hold to account the perpetrators of violence against women and girls and eliminate impunity and provide for access to appropriate remedies for victims and survivors, and should ensure the protection and empowerment of women and girls, including adequate enforcement by police and the judiciary of civil remedies, orders of protection and criminal sanctions, and the provision of shelters, psychosocial services, counselling, health-care and other types of support services, in order to avoid re-victimization;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt concrete and appropriate measures, especially in the field of education, from the entry levels of the education system, to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women of all ages in order to promote the development of respectful relations and to eliminate prejudices, harmful customary practices and all other practices based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes and on stereotyped roles for men and women.

11. The protection of journalistic freedoms

The General Assembly

Recognizing the importance of freedom of expression and of free media, online as well as offline, in building inclusive and peaceful knowledge societies:

- 1. Calls upon Member States to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment for journalists to perform their work independently and without undue interference;*
- 2. Calls upon Member States to ensure that measures to combat terrorism and preserve national security or public order are in compliance with their obligations under international law and do not arbitrarily or unduly hinder the work and safety of journalists, including through arbitrary arrest, detention or intimidation or the threat thereof;*
- 3. Emphasizes that, in the digital age, encryption and anonymity tools have become vital for many journalists to freely exercise their work and their enjoyment of human rights, including to secure their communications and to protect the confidentiality of their sources, and calls upon States not to interfere with the use of such technologies and to ensure that any restrictions thereon comply with States' obligations under international human rights law;*
- 4. Further urges Member States to recognise the particular vulnerability of journalists to becoming targets of unlawful or arbitrary surveillance or interception of communications in violation of their rights to privacy and to freedom of expression, and take appropriate steps at law to ensure their practices fully conform to international law.*

12. Advancing responsible State behaviour in cyberspace in the context of international security

The General Assembly,

Affirming that it progress in developing and applying the latest information technologies and means of telecommunication as giving the broadest positive opportunities for the further development of civilization, the expansion of opportunities for cooperation for the common good of all States, the enhancement of the creative potential of humankind and additional improvements in the circulation of information in the global community,

Confirming that information and communications technologies are dual-use technologies and can be used for both legitimate and malicious purposes,

- 1. Calls upon* Member States to support the implementation of cooperative measures to address the threats emerging in this field and ensure an open, interoperable, reliable and secure information and communications technology environment consistent with the need to preserve the free flow of information, in particular:
 - a.* The establishment of binding norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviour of States;
 - b.* The negotiation of agreements that facilitate the application of international law applies to the use of information and communications technologies by States;
 - c.* Ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the use of information and communications technologies,
 - d.* The establishment of confidence-building processes that promote trust and assurance among States and help to reduce the risk of conflict by increasing predictability and reducing misperception;
 - e.* The establishment of capacity building measures in the area of information and communications technology security that improve the capacity of States for cooperation and collective action and promoting the use of such technologies for peaceful purposes.

MUNA PROCEDURES

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 1 ½ days, whilst maximising participation amongst 25-30 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;
 - 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;

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.

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.

The 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. Draft resolutions are made available on the MUNA website. Proposals for supplementary resolutions may be submitted to the Registrar (munaregistrar@gmail.com) up to 4 weeks before MUNA commences and, subject to the approval of the Secretary-General, will be posted on the website when received.
3. Resolutions for debate, and the order in which they are to be debated, will be determined by a Special Administrative Session of the Assembly, to be held on the Friday night.
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 bloc must sponsor one resolution. Blocs may sponsor the affirmative or the negative case for a resolution. A sponsoring bloc will be responsible for:
 - determining which of its member delegations speak first and second to the resolution;
 - ensuring that each member of their bloc is scheduled to speak to the resolution during the debating session;
 - negotiating with members of 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.

Although one would normally expect members of a sponsoring Bloc to support their Bloc position, any delegation retains the right to speak for or against any resolution, regardless of the case that their Bloc may have agreed to sponsor.³

The 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.

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."

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.
 - He or she will first ensure that all members of a sponsoring bloc are called to speak to the resolution as requested;
 - Where the case for or against a resolution is not being sponsored by a bloc, 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 will be limited to three 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 a single reply of maximum 1-minute duration, 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 three-minute summation⁵. 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.

Points of information and Points of Order

15. Points of information are allowed in general debate at any time the Secretary General considers them appropriate, but not during either opening statements, or summation. Points of Information are to be used solely to clarify points of fact or omission. The Secretary-General will rule strictly against any attempt to use Points of information to open points of debate and may suspend the speaking rights in a session of any delegation that does this repeatedly.
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.

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.**

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, beyond the participation of each delegation in debating the resolution sponsored by their Bloc, it is up to the delegation to put itself forward to speak.

The Special Administrative Session of the Assembly

19. The resolutions for debate will be determined by a Special Administrative Session of the Assembly, held on the Friday night preceding the Assembly. The procedure for this session will be as follows:
- Following a 10-minute Bloc Meeting, the Secretary General will conduct a poll to determine the ranked order of delegations' preferences to speak for and against all the proposed resolutions. Based on the average of rankings of for and against preferences for each resolution, the six highest scoring resolutions will be selected for debate⁶. In case there is a tied score for the sixth resolution, the resolution with the highest affirmative ranking out of the tied scores will be chosen.
 - Following a further 10-minute bloc meeting, each bloc will be asked to nominate one of the selected resolutions for which it wishes to sponsor the affirmative case, and one for which it wishes to sponsor the negative case. If a preference is uncontested, that preference will be granted.
 - In case more than one bloc is seeking to sponsor the same cases for the same resolution, those blocs will be allowed 10 minutes to select another preference from the remaining possible sponsorships. This may be determined in negotiation with other blocs. This process continues until all blocs are sponsoring a resolution.
 - Blocs have 5 minutes from the announcement of a successful sponsorship to provide a list to the Secretary General confirming which delegations are to speak first and second (these will be Designated Speakers in the debating session).
 - Following determination of 5 successful sponsorships, the Secretary General will request nominations for unfilled Designated Speaker slots, first from delegations that have not yet been allocated a designated speaker role, then from the other members of the Assembly. Nominations will be accepted in the order in which they are received. It is possible for Designated speaker slots to remain unfilled at the end of the Special Administrative Session.
20. Following the completion of these procedures, the Secretary General will inform the Assembly of the order of debate, in the setting of which she or he will take into account the interest apparent in debating the resolution, as revealed in the poll to select the resolutions, and in the expression of preferences for sponsoring the resolutions. After informing the Assembly of this information, the Special

⁶ For example, A resolution which ranks second in the affirmative preferences of the assembly, and 4th in the negative will score 3; another ranking 5th in the affirmative and 3rd in the negative will score 4.

Administrative Session of the Assembly will close. The results will be made available on-line shortly thereafter.

21. **In this way, at the end of Friday evening 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. The MUNA coordinating committee has reached out to all embassies of the countries represented, and where they have responded, have passed the details on to the team involved. However, if your team has not been advised of the embassy support, we recommend that you approach them directly. You may meet them at the MUNA dinner!

You will have only one opportunity to propose or second 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 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.

2019 DELEGATES

The delegates and the respective country represented, school and sponsoring Rotary Club or District of each are as follows:

Country	Name	School	Sponsor
Afghanistan	Ethan Allan	Epping Boys HS	RC Epping
Afghanistan	Patrick Crown-Milliss	Epping Boys HS	RC Epping
Afghanistan	Hassan Rehan	Epping Boys HS	RC Epping
Brazil	Ibrahim Mansuri	Canberra College	RC Woden Daybreak
Brazil	Nour Younes	Canberra College	RC Woden Daybreak
Cambodia	Amy Nicholson	Central Coast Grammar	RC Gosford City
Cambodia	Isabella Ridge	Central Coast Grammar	RC Gosford City
Cambodia	Robert Bacon	Central Coast Grammar	RC Gosford City
Canada	Ivy Moore	St Columba Anglican School	D9650
Canada	Mitchell Hardie	St Columba Anglican School	D9650
Canada	Olivia Stanley	St Columba Anglican School	D9650
China	Areeba Masood	The Mac.Robertson Girls' High School	D9800
China	Vy Tran	The Mac.Robertson Girls' High School	D9800
Colombia	Mia Freeland	SCEGGS Darlinghurst	D9675
Colombia	Maeve Hopper	SCEGGS Darlinghurst	D9675
Colombia	Sophia Hruby	SCEGGS Darlinghurst	D9675
Cuba	Tess Archer	Ogilvie High	D9830
Cuba	Hannah Groom	Ogilvie High School	D9830
Egypt	Rose Hensher	Box Hill High	D9810
Egypt	Thomas White	Box Hill High School	D9810
France	Claire Turner	Eden Marine High School	RC Merimbula
France	Brock Doyle	Eden Marine High School	RC Merimbula
Germany	Rosemary Irvine	Canberra College	RC Weston Creek
Germany	Tiahna Johnson	Canberra College	RC Weston Creek
Germany	Martha Russell	Canberra College	RC Weston Creek
India	Stella Cross	Batemans Bay High School	RC Batemans Bay
India	Erin Pye	Batemans Bay High School	RC Batemans Bay
India	Marcus Cristallo	Batemans Bay High School	RC Batemans Bay
Iran	Alyssa Nicoll	Banora Point High School	D9640
Iran	Skye Townsend	Banora Point High School	D9640
Iran	Tameka Woodhart	Banora Point High School	D9640
Iraq	Grace Chen	PLC Sydney	RC Strathfield
Iraq	Breteil David	PLC Sydney	RC Strathfield
Iraq	Sabrina Tran	PLC Sydney	RC Strathfield
Japan	Joseph Brake	Southern Highlands Christian School	Berrima District Clubs
Japan	Ethan Schultz	Southern Highlands Christian School	Berrima District Clubs
Japan	Judah Wright	Southern Highlands Christian School	Berrima District Clubs
Mexico	Cody Moran	Toronto High School	D9670

Mexico	Caleb Watts	Toronto High School	D9670
New Zealand	Teagan Moses	Carroll College	RC Moruya
New Zealand	Jorja Scott	Carroll College	RC Moruya
New Zealand	Hugh Tuckwell	Carroll College	RC Moruya
North Korea	Joanna Angeletos	Frankston HighSchool	D9820
North Korea	Trinity Joseph	Mount Eliza Secondary College	D9820
North Korea	Callum Mann	Mount Eliza Secondary College	D9820
Russia	Archie McDonald	Swinburne Senior Secondary College	D9800
Russia	Laura Moorfoot	Swinburne Senior Secondary College	D9800
Saudi Arabia	Richard Mills	The King's School	D9685
Saudi Arabia	David Oh	The King's School	D9685
Saudi Arabia	Lochie Owen	The King's School	D9685
Sweden	Madeleine Mulligan	Frensham	Berrima District Clubs
Sweden	Caitlin Quinn	Frensham	Berrima District Clubs
Sweden	Georgia Shakeshaft	Frensham	Berrima District Clubs
Switzerland	Charlie Hall	St Peters Anglican College	RC Batemans Bay
Switzerland	Jaz Brandson	St Peters Anglican College	RC Batemans Bay
Switzerland	Micah Woods	St Peter's Anglican College	RC Batemans Bay
Syria	Crystal Elmasri	Narooma High School	RC Narooma
Syria	Geena Thomas	Narooma High School	RC Narooma
Syria	Luka Potts	Narooma High School	RC Narooma
United Arab Emirates	Tamia Fensom	Erindale College	RC Tuggeranong
United Arab Emirates	Abbey Hynes	Erindale College	RC Tuggeranong
United Arab Emirates	Gimnahdee Thoradeniya	Erindale College	RC Tuggeranong
United Kingdom	Jack Maddock	Penrith High School	D9685
United Kingdom	Rhys O'Connor	Penrith High School	D9685
United Kingdom	Victor Zhou	Penrith High School	D9685
United States of America	Ema Machan	Bribie Island State High School	RC Bribie Island
United States of America	Amelia Strazdins	Bribie Island State High School	RC Bribie Island
Venezuela	Oliver Daish-Gorge	Shore School	RC Epping
Venezuela	Finn McCredie	Shore School	RC Epping
Vietnam	Lucia Carlton	Ascham School	D9675
Vietnam	Anika Dolphin	Ascham School	D9675
Vietnam	Mia Rebello	Ascham School	D9675

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The Australian National University

ANU Website: <http://www.anu.edu.au/mainsearch.html>

Canberra Park Resort

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(Next to EPIC showgrounds.)

Telephone: 1300 367 454

Internet: <http://canberrastudentaccommodation.com.au/>

Old Parliament House

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

Inquiries: (02) 6270 8222

Burgmann College, ANU (MUNA Dinner, Saturday night)

Address: 52 Daley Rd, Acton ACT 2601

Website: www.burgmann.anu.edu.au

Directions: See map below

Map of ANU

