

NAME: _____



STUDENT GUIDE TO JMUN 2008

Saturday March 29th - Day 1

As currently structured, JMUN is divided into two general parts. The first part of the conference has students *lobbying and writing resolutions*. Student delegates find countries with similar foreign policy on their common topic in order to either write joint resolutions, or to sign-on their support for other like-minded resolutions. Students will give their opening speeches on this first day as a way to introduce their country and their position. Once all resolutions have been written and approved, the second part begins.

Sunday March 30th - Day 2

The second part of the conference has delegates move into their respective committee rooms in order to *debate and vote upon resolutions*. Resolutions are debated in order of support. The resolution with more submitters will be debated first. Debates are structured and run by the committee chairpersons, with a given amount of time set debating for a resolution and a given amount of time set debating against a resolution. During debate time, amendments (this is when changes are made to the resolutions in discussion) of a resolution may be proposed, debated and then voted upon. Finally, once the time for and against the resolution ends, the chair will move to the voting procedure where every delegation will vote for the resolution either to pass or fail.

*An important note is that the structure of the debate is not extremely formal and the students need not come with extensive knowledge of parliamentary procedure. One main purpose of JMUN is to have the chairpersons and administration-staff teach the debate structure in this live simulation, making the conference a learning vehicle for parliamentary procedure.

JMUN Conference Rules:

1. **Dress Code**- These two conference days require "business attire". Suits or jacket, and tie and dress shirt for the boys, and dress, skirt, or business suit for the girls. No athletic shoes please. (Dress for the dance on SATURDAY night is less formal - no suits or ties required.)

**THIS YEAR WILL BE A THEMED
PARTY - PEACE AND CO-
OPERATION - SO WEAR WHITE,
COUNTRY COLOURS OR SYMBOLS
THAT REPRESENT PEACE!!!!**

* The use of mini-skirts or short dresses is not appropriate.

2. **CIC maintains a zero tolerance on drug and alcohol use.** Students who engage in this before or during a JMUN conference or dance will be expelled from the conference and dance and be subject to further punishment by their school.
3. **Please no cell phone, ipod, or music player use during debate or conference times.** Cell phones should be set to "vibrate" and any calls received or made should be done outside of debate or conferences during break time. Ipods and music players should also only be used during break time.
4. **Use of Placards.** Please do not write on these country placards as they are used year to year to help countries identify themselves during conference and debate time. Remember that the placards are not yours and you can't take them home during and after the conference.

JMUN 2008 Issues

SECURITY COUNCIL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question with respect to extending UN military involvement in Afghanistan. 2. The question of the current situation concerning Iraq.
I. ENVIRONMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question of overpopulation and the consequences on the natural environment. 2. The question of global warming and the long term strategies needed to combat the effects.
II. PEACEBUILDING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The issue of assisting the rebuilding and future development of Lebanon. 2. The issue of supporting the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) in maintaining peace and democracy.
III. HUMAN RIGHTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question of civilian kidnappings. 2. The question of the declaration of human rights being a reality.
IV. ECOSOC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question of supporting women in the receiving of small loans (micro-credit loans) aiming at supporting the local economic development in developing countries. 2. The question of free trade and the strengthening of trading relationships between developed and developing nations.
V. DISARMAMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question of supporting the elimination of the production and removal of landmines. 2. The question of the illegal trade in diamonds for small arms and light weapons.

ISSUE SUMMARIES

SECURITY COUNCIL

The question with respect to extending UN military involvement in Afghanistan.

The United States and The United Kingdom led a coalition force attack against the Taliban in November 5, 2001. They continue to maintain a strong military presence in Afghanistan. In addition to these coalition forces against the Taliban and Al-Qaida, there have been Provincial Reconstruction Teams, aid Afghanistan's with food, water, and medical equipment.

The Taliban, an extremist political group, have governed Afghanistan since the late 1990's. They rule by enforcing strict Islamic Principles, one of these is the restricted movement of Islamic women. Under the rule of the Taliban, women could not work, study or walk without the accompaniment of a male family member. These beliefs and practices brought the female literacy rate down to 12.6% and caused many women to flee their country illegally, and in extreme cases have to send children to orphanages when husbands of male family members died and they had no way of making money due to the law banning women from working.

The Taliban were classified as a terrorist organisation after aiding and abetting key Al-Qaida members. After the 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center in New York in 2001.

Afghanistan has lived in anarchy since its day of Independence from the British in 1921. There has been a consistent brutal history of war between ideologies, religions, cultures and people who want to take over.

The situation at present is that the Coalition forces cannot withdraw its troops because this will lead to more chaos and this could give the Taliban or Al-Qaida the chance to take over the country again leading to more violence and deaths. But an Alternative strategy needs to be decided on within the security council as military action is not helping with long term stability and development of the region.

Some suggestions maybe: expanding the working population, through agricultural education to increase the number of sources of income for the country. International aid is also necessary because Afghanistan is currently in a position of extreme poverty (the population below the poverty line is 53%, according to 2003 estimates), due to the infrastructure damage and the low income.

The question of the current situation concerning Iraq.

The current military and developmental situation in Iraq has been caused by the invasion of the U.S.A and coalition troops in 2003. The United States, which invaded Iraq together with the United Kingdom, claim that the reason for the invasion was the suspected undercover operation in Iraq to build a weapon of mass destruction, also that the government was involved with Al-Qaida, and the then dictator Saddam Hussein was undertaking atrocious Human Right violations against certain ethnic groups. Some people claim that this was merely a smokescreen to distract the world from the real reason, they wanted to change the regime because it did not enforce democracy which threatened a western role in the region and possible access to the regions most valuable resource, Oil. Sadam Hussein, a dictator that lasted 24 years in power (1979-2003) was accused of the killing of 100,000 Kurds (ethnic group of indigenous people living Iraq, Syria, Iran, Lebanon, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey), and destroying over 2,000 Kurdish villages displacing over 90,000 people. The Kurdish people make approximately 17% of the Iraqi population and are a majority in several regions of Iraq. "Chemical Ali", the cousin of Sadam Hussein will also be executed because he killed at least 100,000 Iraqi Kurds, including a 1988 attack with poisonous gas and chemical agents that killed 5,000 people in the village of Halabja. The invasion of the American and British troops has caused more violence and warfare than the past years (46% of the deaths in Iraq have been cause by coalition forces). The war has caused both countries millions of dollars, and men (There have been 4,280 coalition deaths -- 3,973 Americans, two Australians, 175 Britons, 13 Bulgarians, one Czech, seven Danes, two Dutch, two Estonians, one Fijian, one Hungarian, 33 Italians, one Kazakh, one Korean, three Latvian, 22 Poles, three Romanians, five Salvadoran, four Slovaks, 11 Spaniards, two Thai and 18 Ukrainians -- in the war in Iraq as of March 5, 2008, according to a CNN count.) and it will cost more to rebuild Iraq. The war destroyed roads, hospitals, schools, public buildings, and homes and forced thousands of people to flee to neighboring countries increasing international tensions. According to the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) states that one out of seven Iraqis leave the country due to the armed conflicts. Every day, 1300 Iraqis are displaced daily due to violence; about 40,000 people a month. There is though, an internal conflict in Iraq. The Sunnis, the Shiites and Kurds have been in conflict for a long time because of ethnic issues.

Iraq will not be able to re-build itself due to the high costs of the war; it needs the help and cooperation of other countries as well as the withdrawal of the American and British troops. The United Nations needs to take back control of this ever worsening cultural, political and social situation that has been brought on the already suffering Iraqi's.

ENVIRONMENT

The question of overpopulation and the consequences on the natural environment.

Humans have increased its population over time to an alarming point. This increase in population in the world is causing many economical, social and environmental problems all of which are connected to usage of the environment.

There are more that 6 billion people currently living on the planet, all needing to use resources every day. Often these resources are taken in an unsustainable way from the natural environment. According to some investigations, the world right now is able to sustain up to 11 billion people with food and water. So the issue of overpopulation and the consequences on the natural environment is not one of scarcity, but one of availability and access to these resources. An increase in population will result in:

- Change of land forms due to the destruction of the environment,
- Change of land slope when infrastructure are being built,
- More materials being extracted from the environment in order to build the facilities,
- The damage of vegetation,
- Salinisation of land and deforestation,
- Contamination and pollution of the atmosphere and the water ecosystem.

Due to the abundance of resources in some parts of the world, the conflict that is generated has to do with the distribution and organization of the people, because vegetation around the surrounding areas is being destroyed in order to build their homes and other infrastructure, such as factories, hospitals, roads, bridges, mines. As land is being used for different purposes people are damaging the environment and limiting the resources for themselves. Certain areas where farming is essential to the country cause some regions more dense than others, forcing people to move into it. Therefore there are some regions more overpopulated than others, especially coastal regions.

Deforestation is one of the main contributors in affecting the environment. As a large amount of trees are cut down, not only do we have less vegetation and plants to live with, but fertile agricultural land is quickly being irreplaceably destroyed resulting in desertification and even more global competition for the scarce resources left. Over farming on a certain area dries the soil from nutrients and this would cause a halt to the growth of crops in the future. The use of fertilizers and insecticides can also damage the environment. This has an impact on the aquatic ecosystem, causing it to kill massive amounts of species, such as fishes.

Some solution to these problems would be global cooperation, population policies, sustainable development strategies and restriction on the usage of fragile and vulnerable environments.

The question of global warming and the long term strategies needed to combat the effects.

Scientists have developed a theory stating that there has been a gap in the ozone layer caused by human activities, which are one of the main contributors of the cause of global warming. The use of cars, the utilized process of electricity from coal-fired power plants, or the use of heat at our homes with oil or natural gas, are some of the main contributors. This gives a result of adding more and more heat into the atmosphere. When using our automobiles, the gasoline in the transportation is being burnt inside the engine and then turns into large amounts of toxic substances such as carbon dioxide, and then gets released into the atmosphere. Fossil fuel use is the main source in releasing these gases into the atmosphere. Another essential source of creating greenhouse gasses is deforestation. Looking at Africa as a whole, has the largest amount of deforestation compared to the other continents, the lowest amount of water resources and the hottest temperatures.

Since pre-industrial times, the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide has increased by 31 percent and the concentration of methane, another toxic substance, has increased by more than 100%. These kinds of problem not only make a hole in the ozone layer, but it also affects the alteration of the weather, causing some parts of the world to have massive droughts, more severe storms, intense precipitation, and more unpredictable hazards.

According to the IPCC (Intergovernmental Climate Change), only in the 20th century, 1 degree Fahrenheit has changed in the global surface; massive chunks of ice have been melted; rise in average sea levels, rise of temperature in the ocean, causing some regions of the world to have heavier precipitation than before, and temperature patterns have changed drastically. Not only are there great climatic changes that are happening recently, but also physical and ecological changes globally. There has also been a decline of some certain plants and some species. For example, birds are laying their eggs earlier than usual, flowers are coming out earlier from trees, and many more other factors can be observed by the irregular behavior due to climatic changes.

Some long-term strategies that are needed to combat the effects is to reduce the use of greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, using less car transportation and/ or driving hybrid cars (depending on the economic status of a person), stopping deforestation, save more energy, use fluorescent light bulbs at your houses, etc.

PEACE BUILDING

The issue of supporting the Democratic Republic of the Congo in maintaining peace and democracy

The history of the Democratic Republic of Congo has been one of civil war and poor governing. After independence from Belgium in 1960, the country immediately faced an army mutiny and an attempt at secession by its mineral-rich province of Katanga.

In 1996 a rebel movement supported by neighboring countries, such as Rwanda and Burundi, began an offensive which led to the 1997 overthrow of Mobutu Sese Seko and the installment of Laurent Kabila as Head of State. A resurgence of civil war in 1998 led to hundreds of thousands of civilian deaths and the continued decimation of the country. The war had an economic as well as a political side. Fighting was fueled by the country's vast mineral wealth - mainly cobalt, copper, petroleum, diamonds, gold, silver, and uranium - with all sides taking advantage of the anarchy to plunder its natural resources. A cease-fire - known as the Lusaka Peace Agreement - was signed on July 10, 1999 by the Government, armed rebel groups, and neighboring countries, but on and off fighting continued. After the assassination of Laurent Kabila in January 2001, his son, Joseph Kabila, succeeded to the Presidency. He was able to reach an agreement with all warring parties to end the fighting, which led to the establishment for 24 months of a Transitional Government of National Unity in June 2003. The Transitional Government drafted a new Constitution, which was adopted by Parliament in May 2005 and overwhelmingly approved by popular referendum in December 2005.

The first general elections since independence from Belgium in 1960 were held in July 2006, with run-off elections in November. The elections, which were considered to be fair, produced Joseph Kabila as the elected president. Despite coup attempts and on and off violence, a fragile peace has held since the formal end of the war. While the 2006 elections indicate progress in the establishment of peace, the Government has no control over large parts of the country and tensions remain high in the east, with localized fighting by numerous uncontrolled armed factions.

The issue of assisting the rebuilding and future development of Lebanon.

The 2006 Lebanon War, known as the July War was a 33 day Military conflict in Lebanon and Northern Israel. The principal parties were Hezbollah paramilitary forces and the Israeli military.

The conflict started on July 12, 2006 and continued until the United Nations ceasefire, which took place in August 14, 2006. It formally ended on September 8, 2006 when Israel lifted its naval blockade off Lebanon. Post war Lebanon needs a full range of infrastructure products, services and systems in order to rebuild the country.

Everything is needed from housing, power and water infrastructure, hospital rehabilitation and equipment, medicine, security equipment and services, environmental tools, road and bridge construction, rehabilitation of schools, agricultural and agro-food production equipment and machinery, in addition to ICT (information and communication technologies) development.

The massive destruction caused by the July 2006 war did not block the people of Lebanon. If anything, efforts were redoubled to make sure the reconstruction process began at the earliest possible time. Even before the war, Lebanon was in the midst of a massive reconstruction and infrastructure modernization drive, which began in 1994. The construction market in Lebanon is thriving and on the rise with foreign investment expected to double to over \$3 billion. More than 15,000 homes, 91 bridges, 630 roads, and other infrastructure, including electricity stations, utility lines, sewage systems, factories and communications network, are slated for reconstruction. One of the most urgent needs is that of housing. As many as 10,000 pre-fabricated houses have been requested, and many thousands more will be rebuilt from scratch.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The question of civilian kidnappings

"Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."(Clause 3) As stated in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, this clause forbids unjust and clandestine, meaning concealed or secret, imprisonment with other intentions rather than the fulfillment of the law. Nowadays, civilian kidnappings have served as a tool to manipulate and oblige people to deliver a certain amount of money with the fear that they shall suffer consequences if they don't obey. This is certainly a serious violation of human rights.

There are many forms of abduction and kidnappings as well as different motives for them. Kidnappings are usually classified in three main categories. Family kidnappings which are abductions committed by a relative of the victim; these cases occur in a 49% in comparison to the other cases. Acquaintance kidnapping which is abduction committed by someone acquainted or slightly familiar to the victim; these type of cases occur in a 27%. With the last type being stranger kidnappings which are abductions committed by a total stranger to the victim, and these cases occur in a 24%. These kidnappings can be long term or short term. For example, the *Express Kidnap* which consists of a person being abducted for a few hours until their ransom is received or they are forced to take money out of the bank or ATM's until their abductors release them. The reasons for these kidnaps are commonly because of debts, problems involving drugs, quarrels, for vengeance, for political reasons, to scare the victim and his relatives, simply for profit, etc. The reasons are endless, but they can be classified in two main types which are political kidnappings and economic kidnappings. With an estimated 500 million dollars in profit each year for economic kidnaps (*Briggs*), nowadays, it is obvious that kidnappers are motivated by economic reasons rather than political ones. Kidnapping has become one of the most popular global industries.

Using Mexico as an example, there have been reports of approximately 2000 kidnappings a year from which only a small fraction are reported to the police. This is because the family of the victim might be afraid that the police could be involved in the kidnapping, therefore making it a risk to report it. This demonstrates the corruption of authorities in Mexico and proves that it is a reality and not just an assumption. Similar cases regarding corrupted police are very common worldwide.

Currently, kidnappings rarely make the headlines on the news unless they have to do with an important political issue or an important celebrity or icon. This generates a problem because it lowers the awareness of people worldwide on the subject of

kidnaps, leading this crime into further growth since it can be committed with more ease. Even though there have been many protests against kidnappings and abductions throughout the years, for example on June 27th, 2004 thousands of people in Mexico City marched against kidnappings showing the government the population's concerns on this matter and recently on the 29th of January 2008 there was a protest in which 500 Afghan women gathered for the release of Cyd Mizell, an American aid worker, this isn't enough to lower kidnapping rates and solve this issue. Another aspect that contributes to further kidnappings is the criminal groups that form to commit them. In Colombia, the FARC guerrilla is feared by many. Hiding in the Colombian frontiers and jungles, they were recently involved in the abduction of a Colombian presidential candidate. Survivors of kidnappings of this group have revealed that they were subject to torture and inhumane treatment. These kind of groups are constantly accused of violating the Declaration of Human Rights.

In conclusion, kidnapping and abduction is a tough and cruel topic. It is a fact, corroborated or confirmed by police reports, that most of the kidnaps lead to death and the hostages are rarely released. Finding solutions to this problem isn't easy given that kidnappings are irrational and don't follow a certain trend nor have the same causes. Little can be done to control this conflict but solutions must be found. Some key ideas that may reduce this dilemma are to use public advertisement and media to make people aware of the reality of kidnappings, keeping protests and marches against this crime active, to track down and supervise the actions of groups such as FARC, EPL, MILF, ELN etc., to increase the risk for kidnappers by limiting the reward money and to increase the law's penalty for such felony.

Country	Kidnapping Organisations
Colombia	Marxist-Leninist guerrillas: FARC, ELN (National Liberation Army), EPL (Popular Liberation Army) Paramilitary groups Criminal (drugs) groups
Mexico	Criminal groups
Brazil	Criminal groups
Philippines	Criminal groups NPA (New People's Army) MILF (Moro Islamic Liberation Front) Abu Sayyaf (Islamic fundamentalists)
Ecuador	Criminal groups Colombian FARC and ELN (see above)
Venezuela	Criminal groups Colombian FARC and ELN (see above)
Nigeria	Discontented villagers/youths
India	Tamil Tigers (Sri Lankan group operating in India)
Former Soviet Union	Russia – Criminal gangs; Chechen rebels; Uzbekistan – IMU (Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan)

The table above summarizes the groups involved in the economic kidnappings for the most important countries that suffered from them in the year of 1999.

Source: Briggs, Rachel. "The Kidnapping Business." The Foreign Policy Centre. 2001.

The question of the declaration of human rights being a reality

The *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, signed and adopted on December 10, 1948 has served as a guideline for all countries throughout the past sixty years. The mentioned declaration is a baseline for all countries to follow and set their laws accordingly, so there is a universal agreement on what is right and wrong. These guides were made, not according to how people voted for them, but according to the limits that, if crossed, affect other people's lives. Nevertheless, it is a reality that in the world today, these guidelines have not been entirely followed and will not be followed if citizens worldwide behave indifferently towards this situation.

Nowadays, the population cannot verify that this declaration has been taken into complete consideration due to the lack of conscience and respect in the world. It is said that the people's intolerance towards other cultures, races, genders and religions have affected the world drastically, leading to violence and disputes, especially to terrorism. The urge for money has been another factor that leads to criminal acts, murders and kidnaps. The fact that the world's riches are not distributed evenly or throughout the whole of it creates conflicts within a country in order to obtain more money to buy everyday products. In the daily struggle for money, workers rights are violated, people are exploited to work long hours at a minimum wage, robberies and intrusion of private property occur, etc. As stated by Mary Robinson, Human Rights high commissioner of the United Nations, "*Today's human rights violations are the causes of tomorrow's conflicts*". (Robinson)

There are hundreds of different ways in which human rights are violated. Children's rights, women's rights, freedom of speech and beliefs, religious freedom, protection of sexual abuse and health privileges, are just some of the civil rights that aren't being followed worldwide. Constant oppressions of people's rights occur everywhere, even in places that aren't imaginable like right at home. For instance, the right of speech, which gives people the right to freely express what they believe, in the matter of politics, diplomacy, economy, etc., or the right for free migration, are rights that are repeatedly stepped on. Examples of places where many of these violations occur are Cuba and North Korea. In both of these communist states, it is forbidden to leave the country as well as it is forbidden to have private property and freedom of speech. Other violations such as violent militia attacks on citizens, ignorance of imprisoned people's rights to food, sanitation, and education, exploitation and abuse of workers, etc, are some cases that have occurred in current years in places like Guinea, Burundi and Nigeria.

The United Nations has always taken a big role in collaborating with worldwide respect of human rights. The UN created the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* which they have been promoting since 1948 and has obtained the world record of being the most translated document. The UN recently launched a year-long campaign to celebrate the Declaration of Human Rights' 60th anniversary and recently renewed the Human Rights Council, fortifying it in order to keep on fighting for rights. As stated by the Secretary General of the UN referring to the new council, "This Council represents a great new chance for the United Nations, and for humanity, to renew the struggle for human rights." (*Ban Ki-Moon*)

In conclusion, the first step to achieving universal respect for human rights is for everyone to respect one another because this is where the problem originates. Some solutions to solving this problem are for governments to reinforce the laws that promote and protect human rights, for example children's rights, women's rights, worker's rights, the right to receive health care and education, etc. Orphanages and other shelter facilities should have regular checkups made by government officials to make sure the civilian's rights are being respected. All citizens should receive education about how to treat and respect their fellow neighbors. Many other solutions can be provided for this topic since it is so widely common.

ECOSOC

The question of supporting women in the receiving of small loans (micro-credit loans) aiming at supporting the local economic development in developing countries

Poverty, unemployment, lack of education, among other factors, deteriorates developing countries stopping their local economies from growing and even slowing them down. The very poor who can't offer education for their children; neither receive an income which could sustain them. Their family is the one which mostly needs micro-credit loan. It is significantly important for humanity to seek solutions to evade poverty and develop their local economy. One of the ways in which this could be achieved is by establishing micro-credit loans given to women in developing countries. This would mean organizations and companies, and anyone who's willing to help, would provide women within their country with small loans in order for them to engage in minor self-employment projects that would allow them to generate an income and, in many cases, begin to build wealth and exit poverty. An example of such organizations and companies are banks.

Originally, this financial innovation was established in Bangladesh in which the government has successfully enabled the needy people to improve their economical condition. This has been done through the observation of woman's responsibility and discipline. It has been successfully occurring due the fact the women invest the money wisely once they received. They are more conscious on how to grow their economical condition.

Because women are more likely to invest their income on the well being of their family, it has been concluded that micro-credit loans to women tend to more often benefit the family than loaning to men. Thus, many micro-credit loans worldwide consist of the women as the focal point. Due to this reason; institutions have emphasized the loans to women as they have demonstrated greater responsibility than that of men. Another observation made regarding the positive results of loans to women is that it improves local socio-economic status, which within their society, brings them up. This means that it reduces the differentiation between gender and class as women become more powerful.

In conclusion, supporting women in the receiving of small loans is a way of improving local economy, which would then proceed on and improve the national economy. By receiving small loans, women can invest the money on small businesses in which they could sustain their family's needs and could later on improve their economical condition.

The question of free trade and the strengthening of trading relationships between developed and developing nations.

In theory, there are numerous ways of strengthening a country's local and general economy, yet there are a few ways in which we could successfully apply it to governments and societies. Free trade, "a market model in which trade in goods and services between or within countries flow unhindered by government imposed-restrictions", is a possible method in which could be effectively applied to a country's economy boosting up their economic efficiency. Meaning that, demand and supply within industries would be much more successful as consumers' incomes increase. Free trade is an advantage for developing countries as it enables them to export and import goods and services without tax charge. Another advantage is the reduction on the restrictive quotas in which set a limit to the amount of goods and services that can be imported or exported. It is significantly important for a developing country to strengthen their trading relationships with developed countries as it helps them grow their economy.

As free trade includes tax free charges, developing countries are going to be willing to consume even more goods and services from developed nations. This then will benefit both consumers and suppliers within a developing country. Theoretically, as suppliers would be supplying more, prices go down, and demand increases. This process would then enhance the society's economic efficiency. If we use the USA as an example, we would see that over the last decade, since 1990, their economy has improved by more than 23%. This raised the wealth of the average American consumer by over \$5,500. Even the employment rate was stated to have been affected by free trade. From 1998 to 1999, the employment rate increased by a total of 2 million workers.

Free trade doesn't only benefit a country's economy, but on a global scale, it also benefits the world as a whole. Free trade augments global efficiency on resource allocation. Goods and services would become globally more abundant and therefore lower scarcity.

Disarmament

The question of supporting the elimination of the production and removal of landmines.

A landmine is an explosive device designed to blow up when triggered by an animal or human. It was first used when building tunnels or other construction. The issue is in front of the world community because; landmines are now used for military purposes. They mainly have two main uses:

1. To create a tactical barrier or to deny the access into a certain land.
2. They can also be used in the form of anti-personnel mines. This is a very dangerous type of weapons often used at war times.

Some negative consequences of using landmines may be the following:

1. Landmines have caused the amputations of 35,000 people globally.
2. Once the landmines have been put in ground for war purposes, they are hard to remove after the war is over.

Since they are hard to see and they have a very sensitive explosion mechanism.

3. Landmines can cause huge economic problems to the countries because a great amount of costly medicine is required in order to heal the terrible wounds caused by the landmines.

4. Landmines cause terrible social problems to each of its victims especially small children who lose arms and legs.

5. Children are forced to grow up in a very violent and dangerous atmosphere, an atmosphere that is not good for psychological development.

The countries that use landmines are those involved in international conflicts; for example Israel, Iraq and Pakistan.

On the other hand, there are many countries trying to eliminate this terrible practice, such as USA.

Some solutions for the problem are the following:

1. Creating demilitarized zones in order to avoid military access and most importantly the use of landmines.
2. Creating organizations in order to eliminate the use of landmines.
3. Encourage the people and country to eradicate the use of landmines through propaganda and promote world peace.
4. Educate the people of the country about landmines and how they create a negative affect upon the country.

The question of illegal trade in diamonds for small arms and light weapons

Illicit trade of diamonds and natural resources for small arms and light weapons has been and still is issue throughout the world today. Countries, such as Sierra Leone and Liberia have bought small arms and light weapons, through the trade of diamonds. Poor countries who have political and economic problems, and are rich in natural resources and diamonds, are mostly those who participate in the action of trading illegally small arms and light weapons. This illicit trade is associated to recent wars, terrorism, insecurity, and crime in many countries.

The income that is gained by the exploitation of natural resources such as diamonds, offers governments and armed groups with the profit needed to purchase small arms and light weapons. The illicit trade of diamonds is a main aspect in stimulating many conflicts within a country, so these bartered diamonds have been used to abuse UN sanctions on securing small arms and light weapons.. Diamond trafficking is a mainly system of trade that extends from the government palaces in Liberia and Burkina Faso to the weapon smugglers in the Soviet Union and the diamond dealers in cities such as Antwerp and Tel Aviv. This form of trade is especially popular in black marketing. To fund their operations, several terrorist and rebel organizations or groups use the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons.

Some solutions for this issue include:

- Providing more regulation and security in the borders, where trading is taking place in the country, such as border guards.
- Diamond companies could come to a conclusion of not purchasing diamonds in conflict zones and improving stockpile management and security.
- These solutions also include coming to an agreement of licensing and end-use certification of all diamonds and small arms and light weapons.
- Prioritizing and encouraging, the removal and destruction of small arms and light weapons, rather than selling them, my help in reducing this illicit trade.

JMUN 2008 SCHEDULE

Saturday March 29 th	Sunday March 30 th
8:00 - 8:30 REGISTRATION	8:00 BUSES AND SCHOOLS ARRIVE
8:30 - 9:30 OPENING CEREMONY	8:15 DELEGATES RECONVENE IN COMMITTEE'S
9:30 - 10:30 OPENING SPEECHES BY DELEGATES	8:30 - 10:30 DEBATING IN COMMITTEE
10:30 - 10:50 Break	10:30 - 10:45 Break
10:50 - 1:00 LOBBYING and RESOLUTION WRITING	10:50 - 12:00 DEBATING IN COMMITTEE
1:00 - 2:00 Lunch	12:00 - 1:00 Lunch
2:00 - 4:00 RESOLUTION WRITING & APPROVAL	1:00 - 2:00 DEBATING IN COMMITTEE
4:00 BUSES LEAVE - END OF DAY ONE	2:00 - 2:30 CLOSING CEREMONY
7:30 - 10:30 JMUN DISCO	3:00 - 3:15 BUSES LEAVE - END OF JMUN 2008

PREPARING FOR THE JMUN CONFERENCE

In order to successfully prepare for their participation in JMUN, students need to

1. research their issues and prepare issue summaries;
2. research their country position towards the issue and prepare a country report;
3. prepare resolutions for each of your issues (*see sample attachment A*);
4. prepare an opening speech (*see sample attachment B*)
5. Understand basic parliamentary procedure (Adequate language used for JMUN).

1) Issue Summary

Students will be assigned to represent a country in one of the committees. Each committee addresses two issues. For example, students will research Issue 1 in the ECOSOC Commission: *The question of supporting women in the receiving of small loans (micro-credit loans) aiming at supporting the local economic development in developing countries and Issue 2: The question of free trade and the strengthening of trading relationships between developed and developing nations.*

2) Country Research

Students will be assigned countries that they will represent as the UN Delegate of that country. In this, students take on the outlook of that country and specifically how that country views the problem they are researching. Through their research they are to establish a country position with respect to the issue. This is by far the hardest part of the process. The country need not be experiencing the problem; rather, they can try and address a problem faced in another country.

For example, if a student were to represent the communist country of Cuba on the commission of human rights, their position towards handling of refugees would

likely be much different than that of a delegate representing the democratic country of The United States.

3) Resolution Writing

The resolution is the formal document that represents the problems in a clear way as well as proposes solutions that the country endorses. BEFORE the conference, students will write an individual resolution for each of their commission's two issues. At the conference, students will join their resolutions with other delegates' and will collaborate to develop final resolutions for their issues. Students must come with two pre-written resolutions (*in the proper format and on a pen drive*) with which they can compare and negotiate when writing joint resolutions.

A resolution consists of one, rather long, but nevertheless coherent, sentence divided into clauses and sub-clauses and resolutions must be separated into preambulatory clauses and operative clauses.

The Preambulatory Clauses outline what the problem of the issue is and why it is important to address. The Operative Clauses outline what action you think the United Nations should take or what attitude it should adopt, in order to provide solutions to the issues. Each clause, whether preambulatory or operative, begins with a specific word. These are outlined in the chart below.

PREAMBULATORY	CLAUSES	OPERATIVE	CLAUSES
Acknowledging	Having devoted attention	Accepts	Strongly urges
Affirming		Affirms	Suggests
Alarmed by	Having examined	Approves	Supports

JMUN delegates are expected to submit resolutions with at least five (5) preambulatory clauses and at least five (5) operative clauses.

4) Opening Address (speech)

To begin the conference, students present their opening address in their respective committee so as to put forth their point of view for other delegates to establish connections. The address is usually brief, approximately one minute and should be treated as a serious occasion. Delegates should acknowledge and welcome chairpersons and fellow delegates in a respectful manner and present their speech with formal language. Delegates are to outline the main problems as seen from their country's point of view and then put forth the solutions that they deem appropriate.

5) Parliamentary Procedure for JMUN

A Parliamentary procedure is a structure that every delegate and chair has to follow during the debate. JMUN delegates should familiarize themselves with this vocabulary as the expectations are that in the conference all participants will use and understand the same diplomatic language.

This is the main vocabulary that is going to be used during conference and debate.

BELOW THE NUMBERED VOCAUBLARY IS AN EXPLAINATION OF THE MEANING TO HELP NEW JMUNERS IN UNDERSTANDING MUN LANGUAGE
!

1. Point of Personal Privilege: is the only thing, which may interrupt the speaker. It is used to draw attention to problems of sound.

Meaning: Would the delegate please speak louder/ clearly

2. Point of Information to the Chair: Can be asked only when it does not interrupt the speaker. It deals with any questions that are related to the topic and it is directed to the Chair.

Meaning: A Question for the Chair

3. Point of Parliamentary Procedure: deals with a question on what is going on if the delegates get lost during the debate. It is directed to the Chair.

Meaning: Question about the Procedure

4. Point of Information to the Speaker : is addressed to the delegate who has the floor at that time. Once the speaker is "Open to points of

information", a delegate from the floor may ask him/her a question. While the speaker is answering the question the delegate must remain standing. There can be no conversation back and forth between the delegate at the podium and the delegate asking the question. Once the delegate has replied, the delegation asking the question may reply or ask another question.

Meaning: Questioning the Speaker.

5. **Move to the Previous Question:** means that a country wishes to vote on a particular issue. In order to move to the previous question before debate time has elapsed, the country must have the floor. It must be seconded by another country. The decision of whether to vote or not is made by the Chair.

Meaning: Move to the Previous Question

6. **Move to Extend Debate Time:** is used to set another round of debate time. It may only be called for by a delegate, once the original debate time has elapsed and needs more time to be considered.

Meaning: More debate time wanted for a resolution:

7. **Move to Table a Resolution:** means that a delegate wishes to STOP or END the discussion of a resolution. It is not debatable and requires two-thirds majority vote in order to pass. A resolution CAN be debated again BUT needs once again, a two-thirds majority vote by the committee.

Meaning: A delegate wants to stop, postpone or call an end to resolution debate time:

8. **Division of the House:** is used in the case a delegation feels that the vote for a resolution was too close to determine accurately. This must be seconded and can be denied by the chair if he/she sees it fit.

Meaning: When a delegate or chair thinks that a vote has been TOO CLOSE then they will move to counting voting DELEGATE by DELEGATE.

9. **Move to Adopt Without a Vote:** applies to both amendments and resolutions and it requires the approval of the Assembly in order to pass. It is used to avoid discussing the resolution and going directly to voting procedure.

Meaning: Move straight to voting without discussing:

10. Move to Lobbying Time: can only be requested by the speaker at the podium. If the speaker feels uncomfortable or does not wish to further debate then they can request a move to discussion by other delegates (this is lobbying time) The Chair decides on this. If the motion is granted a period of time will be set by the Chair.

Meaning: Speaker at Podium requests discussion time by other delegates in committee.

11. Move to Vote by Clause: Once the debate time has finished, the Council will immediately move to voting unless otherwise decided by the Chair, at which time any delegation may call for a vote on each clause separately. At that point, a different role call vote will be done for each clause. If any of the permanent members vote against the clause, the clause is vetoed. If no delegation calls for a vote on each clause separately, a role call will be called on the entire resolution.

Meaning: Once the debate is over, the chair will move to voting. This process may take some time but this is decided on by the Chair.

In the Security Council, all of the mentioned motions and procedures will be used.

***FIND A DAILY ACCOUNT OF
JMUN ON OUR MUN WEB - NEWS
PAPER JMUNDO !***

[http://cic-
caracas.org/mun/jmun/jmundo2008/](http://cic-caracas.org/mun/jmun/jmundo2008/)

YOU MAY FIND AN ARTICLE AND
PICTURES OF YOURSELF, YOUR FRIENDS
AND YOUR SCHOOL.

LOOK OUT FOR FUN FEATURES
AND THE JMUN AWARDS !

ONE MAY BE AWARDED TO YOU AT
THE CLOSING CEREMONY





NOTE PAGE

(Please use this page to write down any information that may be helpful to you, the development of your arguments, forming allies, knowing who or what resolution to submit to or co-submit to, who to lobby with/against and to add new ideas that help make your arguments stronger.)



NOTE PAGE