



District 9685  
**Rotary**  
Model United Nations Assembly



# Western Sydney MUNA 2024

## Final Programme, Resolutions for Debate & Rules of Debating

**Location:**

*Nepean CAPA High School*

*Emu Plains NSW*

**Dates & Times:**

*Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2024: 9:00am to 5:00pm*

*Sunday 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2024: 9:00am to 2:00 pm*



# Introduction

Welcome to the Western Sydney MUNA 2024. We hope you enjoy participating in our event.

The detailed programme is provided on page 3. Registration opens at 8:15 am. Please be early, so that the first session can commence on time.

Each team participating in MUNA 2024 has been allocated a country to represent. Teams and suggested Blocs are provided on page 6 & 7.

This document contains the resolutions for debate and the rules of debate. You will be judged on a variety of areas. In particular, your stance on issues must be consistent with the views and behaviours of your adopted country.

You are reminded that you should have a General Policy statement prepared for Session 1. **Resolution from the Floor accepted** for the last debating session are provided on page X.

You must be prepared to debate any and all of the Resolutions because, at the discretion of the Secretary General, you may or may not be called upon to do so. Furthermore, the resolutions will be debated in random order. The list of the mover and seconder for each resolution will be provided to each team at registration. Prior to the General Policy statements, the Secretary-General (SG) will announce the first motion that will be debated in Session 3. Prior to the debate of each resolution, the SG will announce the next resolution for debate.

You are encouraged to attend MUNA wearing the national dress of the country you are representing. Your appearance will be part of the official judging process. Indeed, **there will be a prize for the team with the best national dress.**

The MUNA committee requires participants to attend all the MUNA sessions. All team members must be given an opportunity to speak. Teams must have at least 2 members, with up to 3 allowed. Please note that only 2 team members can speak to each resolution. If these rules are not observed, you may incur a penalty. If you have a 4<sup>th</sup> team member attending, then this person should observe from the rear. If they wish to communicate with your team during a session, then they should do so by passing a Diplomatic Note to one of the runners.

We look forward to meeting you at MUNA.

***Western Sydney MUNA Organising Team***

## Programme: Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2024:

8.15 am Registration – **PLEASE BE EARLY. You are advised to be in attendance well before the starting times to familiarise yourself with the auditorium, complete registration formalities and meet your fellow bloc members.**

8.15am **Circulation of Resolutions Without Notice & Resolutions from the floor.**

9.00 am Welcome and Official Opening of Western Sydney MUNA 2024

Introduction of Secretaries-General – Rules of Debate; Mover & seconder for resolutions & order of debate.

9.15 am **Session 1. General Policy Statements.**

Each delegation will be allowed two (2) minutes to introduce their nation, indicating their Head of state, form of government and main religions. You should also foreshadow your stance on resolutions that you strongly support or oppose. In doing so, you should appeal for support from other nations.

10.40am Morning Tea

11.00 am **Session 2. BLOC Meetings.**

Identify commonalities between countries and as a group, determine strategies and vote on issues. Geographic location is frequently used. However, teams should consider organising other Blocs eg NATO, Commonwealth, Arab states, OPEC, ASEAN groupings. Effectiveness of Blocs may be taken into consideration when determining final results.

11.30am **Session 3. Programmed Resolutions**

12.30 pm Lunch

1.30 pm **Session 4. Programmed Resolutions**

3.00 pm Afternoon tea.

3.30 pm **Session 5. Programmed Resolutions**

5.00pm Close

## Sunday 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2024

8.15 am Coffee available.

9.00 am **Session 6. Resolutions Without Notice.**

10.40am Morning Tea

11.00 am **Session 7. Resolutions from participating member nations, moved from the floor.**

*To enhance likelihood of acceptance, resolutions to be moved from the floor SHOULD BE SUBMITTED three weeks before MUNA commences (see page 17). If there are insufficient submissions prior to MUNA, the Chair may accept late submissions no later than 3:15 pm on Friday, 21<sup>st</sup> June.*

**Tip: Submit your resolution from the floor early.**

12.25 pm **Final Plenary. Vote on outstanding resolutions.**

12.30 pm Lunch

*You are strongly encouraged to **attend MUNA wearing the national dress of the country you are representing.** Your appearance will be part of the official judging process. Indeed, there will be a prize for the team with the best national dress.*

## Prizes:

1. **Best Debating Team**

Prize: Tenure of the Shield for 1 year, Certificate for team members and sponsorship to attend National MUNA, Old Parliament House Canberra, from Friday Aug 16 to Sunday Aug 18.

2. **Runner-up Debating Team**

Prize: Certificate for team members.

3. **Peace Prize**

Prize: Tenure of the Shield for 1 year, and a Certificate for team members.

4. **Most Outstanding Individual Speaker**

Prize: Tenure of the Trophy for 1 year, and a Certificate

5. **Team with Best National Dress**

Prize: Certificate for the School.

The best debating team will be invited to attend National MUNA which is held at the Museum of Australian Democracy (MoAD affectionally known as Old Parliament House), Canberra in August 16 to 18. If the winning team is unable to participate, then the runner-up will be invited to participate. For more information on the national event, refer to their website: <https://www.rotaryclubofcanberrasunrise.org.au/sitepage/muna>. (Copy link to your browser).

## Organising Committee:

Convenors  
Karalyn Brown  
Drew Fitzpatrick

Secretaries General  
Drew Fitzpatrick  
Frank Kelly  
Brian Bonham  
David Pettit  
Frank Portelli

Adjudicators:  
Chris Mahoney  
Karalyn Brown

District Governor (DG) Christine Owen

### District 9685 Western Sydney MUNA Committee

Karalyn Brown  
Brian Bonham  
Drew Fitzpatrick  
Mick Harriden  
Leigh Johnson  
Frank Kelly  
Chris Mahoney  
Stewart Cole

# Teams Western Sydney MUNA:

The countries allocated are:

<b>Afghanistan</b>	Olivia Hayes	Jahnavee Joshi	Roden Joseph (RJ) Nacman	Skyla Tynan
<b>Australia</b>	Katherine Liu	Leyna Dang	Evita Nguyen	Imelda Treja Granados
<b>Brazil</b>	Aditi Kamath	Kelly Ghali	Kate Fernandez	Jasmine El Khouri
<b>Canada</b>	Smit Parikh	Bhramjot Singh	Rishi Yandra	Jayden Huynh
<b>China</b>	Kian Bagherian	Arjonil Mukherjee	Ali Shahmoradi	
<b>DPRK</b>	James Harrison	Arthetya Srirangan	Sebastian Ball	
<b>Egypt</b>	Kareem Elsokkari	Laiba Sameer	Suzan Martella	
<b>France</b>	Danuli Kankanamge	Gianna Memita	Jacob Littler	
<b>Germany</b>	Umar Chowdhury	Nicholas Saxby	Bernadette Laird	Marco Svenkamenac
<b>India</b>	Lucinda Balogh	Holly Garrett	Genevieve Miruzzi	Callie Paine-Burke
<b>Iran</b>	Ornice Tan	Jacqueline Nguyen	Victoria Le	
<b>Iraq</b>	Cathy Zeng	Tiffany Gao	Aurora Cootee	
<b>Ireland</b>	Rosalie Doyle	Remy Vaughan	Thomas Ellicott	
<b>Israel</b>	Jacob Hudson	Siddhi Jain	Yannis Ho	Vedhika Satchi
<b>Italy</b>	Daniel Xia	Gerald Chen	Christian Teo	
<b>Japan</b>	Prash Sivagangabalan	Jamie Wang	Niko Hatzistamatiou	
<b>Malaysia</b>	Amber Bergmann	Tani Hoffman	Sage Reed-Watres	Rosie Lamerton-Mall
<b>Norway</b>	Kate Ebbeling	Harry Holloway	Lily Joyner	
<b>Palestine</b>	Afaaf Farrukh	Zunaira Imran	Dania Akkari	
<b>Poland</b>	Amy Jarukrut	Annelise Su'a	Sophie McLaughlin	
<b>Russia</b>	Malia Khoo	Emeisha Vilder	Tomas Russell	Mila Shakya Walker
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Anna-Maria Sulukojian	Zara Powter	Remi Apostolopoulos	Cary Yeung
<b>South Africa</b>	Rehana Attai	Aditi Gupta	Omar Laham Al Jabar	
<b>South Korea</b>	Aidan Johnson-MacRae	Debopom Dhar	Buddy-Ray Saliba	Andrew Soosaipillai
<b>Spain</b>	Juna Martin	Reneet Singh	Purva Chaudhari	Ju Enn Kim
<b>Sweden</b>	Ava Groves	Phoebe Reason	Mira Bharathy	Sai Jayavarapu
<b>Switzerland</b>	Kaarunya Suthakaran	Prisha Trapasiya	Turya Nikumbh	Raina Mary Rogy
<b>Taiwan</b>	Aarush Sultania	Naman Navale	Naman Vaidya	Eon Aniano
<b>Turkey</b>	Sabir Rahman	Klarissa Chen	Vrinda Sharma	Prisha Duggal
<b>UAE</b>	Jada Kabbout	Mais Razize	Diana Wehbe	
<b>UK</b>	Arni Mankotia	Vanshika Rathore		
<b>Ukraine</b>	Mia Henderson	Heidi Page	Olivia Adams	Isabelle Johnston-Hall
<b>USA</b>	Hasti Kazemi	Divyata Pandey	Hannah Speechley	
<b>Vietnam</b>	Abigail McSeveny	Lochlan Johnson	Eli Cole	Micah Roberts

## Suggested BLOCs:

### **Bloc 1**

Egypt  
Iran  
Iraq  
Palestine  
Saudi Arabia

### **Bloc 2**

Australia  
Israel  
Japan  
UK  
USA  
Canada

### **Bloc 3**

Afghanistan  
India  
UAE  
Malaysia  
South Africa  
Taiwan

### **Bloc 4**

China  
DPRK  
Russia  
Vietnam

### **Bloc 5**

France  
Germany  
Ireland  
Poland  
Spain  
Sweden  
Norway  
Italy

### **Bloc 6**

Brazil  
South Korea  
Switzerland  
Turkey  
Ukraine

## Code of Conduct:

Rotary International and Rotarians of District 9685 strive to create and maintain a safe environment for all youth who participate in Rotary activities. To the best of their ability, Rotarians, Rotarian partners and other volunteers must safeguard the young people they come into contact with and protect them from physical, sexual and emotional abuse. ***Similarly, you have a responsibility to keep your fellow participants safe.***

If you feel that you have a complaint against any participant, Rotarian, Rotarian's partner or other volunteer, please inform your supervising teacher AND the Secretary General of MUNA. All complaints will be taken seriously. The Secretary General has a duty to pass on the complaint to be investigated by the appropriate authority or the Rotary District 9685 Youth Protection Officer. Your privacy will be protected and only those people who 'need to know' will be informed of your complaint.



## Programmed Resolutions

### Movers & Seconders for MUNA 2024

**1. Lethal autonomous weapons systems:**

MOVER: China

SECONDER: Palestine

**2. Afghanistan**

MOVER: Iraq

SECONDER: Turkey

**3. Climate Change**

MOVER: United Arab Emirates

SECONDER: Iran

**4. International Law and the Gaza Strip**

MOVER: France

SECONDER: South Africa

**5. Information and telecommunications**

MOVER: Brazil

SECONDER: Switzerland

**6. Nazism, Racism and the Internet**

MOVER: Ukraine

SECONDER: Saudi Arabia

**7. Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation**

MOVER: USA

SECONDER: Australia



# Programmed Resolutions for debate in Sessions 3-5 at MUNA 2024:

The following resolutions will be debated in an order determined by the Secretary-General. The 1st & 2nd resolution to be debated will be announced following the general policy statements.

## 1. Lethal autonomous weapons systems: MOVER: **China**

SECONDER: **Palestine**

### **The General Assembly,**

*Affirming* that international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law and international human rights law, applies to autonomous weapons systems,

*Recognizing* the rapid development of new and emerging technologies, and recognizing further that they hold great promise for the advancement of human welfare and could, inter alia, help to better protect civilians in conflict in certain circumstances,

*Mindful* of the serious challenges and concerns that new technological applications in the military domain, including those related to artificial intelligence and autonomy in weapons systems, also raise from humanitarian, legal, security, technological and ethical perspectives,

*Concerned* about the possible negative consequences and impact of autonomous weapon systems on global security and regional and international stability, including the risk of an emerging arms race, lowering the threshold for conflict and proliferation, including to non-State actors,

*Welcoming* the interest and sustained efforts on these issues, in particular through the ongoing and valuable work of the Group of Governmental Experts on Emerging Technologies in the Area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, established under the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 1 and in this regard underlining the significant progress made in these discussions as well as the various proposals presented,

*Acknowledging* the important contribution of international and regional conferences and initiatives

*Recognizing* the valuable contributions made by United Nations entities and international and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, civil society organizations, academia, industry and other stakeholders in enriching international discussions on autonomous weapons systems, encompassing legal, ethical, human rights, societal and technological dimensions,

*Recognizing* the efforts of the Secretary-General within the new agenda for peace initiative to address the issue of autonomous weapons systems,

1. *Stresses* the urgent need for the international community to address the challenges and concerns raised by autonomous weapons systems, in particular through the Group of Governmental Experts on Emerging Technologies in the Area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, and to continue to further its understanding of the issues involved;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and observer States on lethal autonomous weapons systems, inter alia, on ways to address the related challenges and concerns they raise from humanitarian, legal, security, technological and ethical perspectives and on the role of humans in the use of force, and to submit a substantive report reflecting the full range of views received with an annex containing these views, to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session for further discussion by Member States;
3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite the views of international and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, civil society, the scientific community and industry.
4. *Requests* that all Member States immediately cease use of autonomous weapons systems until this substantial report is submitted addressing these challenges and concerns.

**The General Assembly,**

**Reaffirming** its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, as well as its continued support for the people of Afghanistan,

**Reaffirming** its support for a peaceful, stable, and prosperous Afghanistan,

**Reaffirming** the importance of combating terrorism in Afghanistan, including those individuals and groups designated by the Security Council Committee further reaffirming the demand that the territory of Afghanistan should not be used to threaten or attack any country, to plan or finance terrorist acts, or to shelter and train terrorists, and that no Afghan group or individual should support terrorists operating on the territory of any country,

**Reiterating** its support for the fight against illicit production and trafficking of drugs from, and chemical precursors to, Afghanistan, while acknowledging the progress made in the reduction of poppy cultivation and emphasizing the necessity to support alternative livelihoods to sustain the reduction in opium, acknowledging that illicit proceeds of drug trafficking in Afghanistan continue to be a source of financing for terrorist groups and non-state actors that threaten regional and international security, and recognizing the threats that terrorist groups and non-state actors involved in narcotics trade, and illicit exploitation of natural resources, continue to pose to the security and stability of Afghanistan,

**Emphasizing** its deep concern regarding the dire economic and humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, including food insecurity and liquidity challenges, recalling that women, children, and minorities have been disproportionately affected, recognizing the need to help address the substantial challenges facing Afghanistan's economy, including through the restoration of the banking and financial systems and efforts to enable the use of assets belonging to Afghanistan's Central Bank for the benefit of the Afghan people,

**Emphasizing** the importance of strengthened efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and other activities that support basic human needs in Afghanistan,

**Emphasizing** the importance of the establishment of a truly inclusive and representative government,

**Reiterating** the need to ensure that the present sanctions regime contributes effectively to ongoing efforts to bring about sustainable and inclusive peace, stability and security in Afghanistan,

**Recalling** the mandate of the Monitoring Team and in that regard strongly encouraging the Monitoring Team to constructively engage and assist Member States in their efforts to implement the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, encouraging the Monitoring Team to visit Afghanistan and meet with relevant stakeholders,

**Determining** that the situation in Afghanistan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. **Decides** that all States shall continue to take measures required with respect to individuals and entities designated as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan.
2. **Directs** the Monitoring Team to gather information on instances of non-compliance and to keep the Committee informed of such instances, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building, encourages Committee members to address issues of non-compliance and bring them to the attention of the Monitoring Team or the Committee, and further directs the Monitoring Team to provide recommendations to the Committee on actions taken to respond to non-compliance;
3. **Decides** to actively review the implementation of the measures outlined in this resolution and to consider adjustments, as necessary, to support peace and stability in Afghanistan; and
4. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

3. Climate Change: **MOVER: United Arab Emirates** **SECONDER: Iran**

**The General Assembly,**

**Recognizing** that climate change is an unprecedented challenge of civilizational proportions and that the well-being of present and future generations of humankind depends on our immediate and urgent response to it,

**Recalling** the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,

**Recalling** its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

**Recalling** further Human Rights Council resolutions on human rights and climate change,

**Recalling** the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, as expressions of the determination to address decisively the threat posed by climate change,

**Recalling** also that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

**Noting** with profound alarm that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise despite the fact that all countries, in particular developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and that those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, are already experiencing an increase in such effects, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, land loss and degradation, sea level rise, coastal erosion, ocean acidification and the retreat of mountain glaciers, leading to displacement of affected persons and further threatening food security, water availability and livelihoods, as well as efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and achieve sustainable development,

**Noting** with utmost concern the scientific consensus, expressed, inter alia, in the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, including that anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are unequivocally the dominant cause of the global warming observed since the mid-20th century, that human-induced climate change, including more frequent and intense extreme events, has caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people, beyond natural climate variability, and that across sectors and regions the most vulnerable people and systems are observed to be disproportionately affected,

**Acknowledging** that, as temperatures rise, impacts from climate and weather extremes, as well as slow-onset events, will pose an ever-greater social, cultural, economic and environmental threat,

**Emphasizing** the urgency of scaling up action and support,

**Expressing** serious concern that the goal of developed countries to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation has not yet been met, and urging developed countries to meet the goal,

**Decides**, in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations, **to request** the International Court of Justice, pursuant to Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, to render an advisory opinion on the following question:

- (a) **What are the obligations** of States under international law to ensure the protection of the climate system and other parts of the environment from anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases for States and for present and future generations;
- (b) **What are the legal consequences** under these obligations for States where they, by their acts and omissions, have caused significant harm to the climate system and other parts of the environment, with respect to:
  - i. States, including, in particular, small island developing States, which due to their geographical circumstances and level of development, are injured or specially affected by or are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?
  - ii. Peoples and individuals of the present and future generations affected by the adverse effects of climate change?”

**4. International Law and the Gaza Strip: MOVER: France      SECONDER: South Africa**

**The General Assembly,**

**Reaffirming** the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

**Reaffirming** that all parties to conflicts must adhere to their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

**Stressing** that international humanitarian law provides general protection for children as persons taking no part in hostilities, and special protection as persons who are particularly vulnerable, and recalling that the taking of hostages is prohibited under international law,

**Recalling** that all parties to armed conflict must comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law for the protection of children in armed conflict,

**Expressing** deep concern at the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip and its grave impact on the civilian population, especially the disproportionate effect on children, underlining the urgent need for full, rapid, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access, and stressing the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence and the obligation to respect and protect humanitarian relief personnel,

**Rejecting** forced displacement of the civilian population, including children, in violation of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

**Expressing** deep concern that the disruption of access to education has a dramatic impact on children, and that conflict has lifelong effects on their physical and mental health,

**Commending** the ongoing efforts of several regional and international actors as well as of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to address the hostage and humanitarian crises,

1. **Demands** that all parties comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, notably with regard to the protection of civilians, especially children;
2. **Calls for** urgent and extended humanitarian pauses and corridors throughout the Gaza Strip for a sufficient number of days to enable, consistent with international humanitarian law, the full, rapid, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access for United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other impartial humanitarian organizations, to facilitate the continuous, sufficient and unhindered provision of essential goods and services important to the well-being of civilians, especially children, throughout the Gaza Strip, including water, electricity, fuel, food, and medical supplies, as well as emergency repairs to essential infrastructure, and to enable urgent rescue and recovery efforts, including for missing children in damaged and destroyed buildings, and including the medical evacuation of sick or injured children and their care givers;
3. **Calls for** the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages held by Hamas and other groups, especially children, as well as ensuring immediate humanitarian access;
4. **Calls on** all parties to refrain from depriving the civilian population in the Gaza Strip of basic services and humanitarian assistance indispensable to their survival, consistent with international humanitarian law, which has a disproportionate impact on children, welcomes the initial, although limited, provision of humanitarian supplies to civilians in the Gaza Strip and calls for the scaling up of the provision of such supplies to meet the humanitarian needs of the civilian population, especially children;
5. **Underscores** the importance of coordination, humanitarian notification, and deconfliction mechanisms, to protect all medical and humanitarian staff, vehicles including ambulances, humanitarian sites, and critical infrastructure, including UN facilities, and to help facilitate the movement of aid convoys and patients, in particular sick and injured children and their care givers;
6. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.

**5. Information and telecommunications: MOVER: Brazil SECONDER: Switzerland**

**The General Assembly,**

**Commemorating** the twenty-fifth anniversary of discussions, under the auspices of the United Nations, on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,

**Stressing** that it is in the interest of all States to promote the use of information and communications technologies for peaceful purposes,

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

**Expressing** concern that these technologies and means can potentially be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international peace and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure of States, to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields,

**Recalling** that a number of States are developing information and communications technology capabilities for military purposes and that the use of information and communications technologies in future conflicts between States is becoming more likely,

**Considering** the growth and aggregation of data associated with new and emerging technologies, and noting the increasing relevance of data protection and data security and the need to continue to study, with a view to promoting common understandings, existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security,

**Expressing** concern about the possibility of embedding harmful hidden functions in information and communications technologies that can be used to undermine the secure and reliable use of such technologies and the information and communications technology supply chain for products and services,

**Recognizing** the duty of a State to abstain from any defamatory campaign, vilification or hostile propaganda for the purpose of intervening or interfering in the internal affairs of other States,

**Recognizing** also that the dissemination and use of information and communications technologies affect the interests of the entire global community

**Underlining** the importance for the global community of shaping a system of international information security and continuing a democratic, inclusive, transparent and results-oriented negotiation process within the Open-ended Working Group (OWG) on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021–2025, while recognizing its centrality as the mechanism within the United Nations for dialogue on security in the use of information and communications technologies,

**Noting** that capacity-building is essential for international security, cooperation of States and confidence-building in the field of information and communications technology security and that capacity-building measures should seek to promote the use of information and communications technologies for peaceful purposes,

1. Supports the work of the OWG on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021–2025
2. Also welcomes the establishment of the global intergovernmental points of contact directory as the first universal confidence-building measure.

**Recommends** that Member States continue discussions at the OWG, in accordance with its mandate, on rules, norms and principles of responsible behaviour of States, including the need to discuss the elaboration of additional legally binding obligations

1. **Encourages** Member States to continue exchanging views at the OWG on intergovernmental regular institutional dialogue on security in the use of information and communications technologies,
2. **Invites** Member States to share within the OWG their views on capacity-building needs, including for the implementation of practical measures recommended by the Open-ended Working Group,
3. **Invites** all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies.

6. Nazism, Racism and the Internet:      **MOVER: Ukraine**      **SECONDER: Saudi Arabia**

**The General Assembly,**

**Guided** by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant human rights instruments,

**Acknowledging** other important initiatives of the General Assembly aimed at raising awareness about the suffering of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and forms of discrimination, including in the historical perspective, in particular regarding commemoration of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade,

**Recalling** the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal, and the Judgment of the Tribunal which recognized as criminal, inter alia, the SS organization and its integral parts, including the Waffen SS,

**Noting** that neo-Nazism is more than just the glorification of a past movement, it is a contemporary phenomenon with strong vested interests in racial inequality and an investment in gaining broad support for its false claims of racial superiority,

**Alarmed** at the spread in many parts of the world of various extremist political parties, movements, ideologies and groups of a racist or xenophobic character,

**Concerned** by the use of Internet platforms by groups that advocate hatred to plan, fundraise and circulate information about public events aimed at promoting racism, xenophobia and related intolerance, such as rallies, demonstrations and acts of violence,

**Mindful** of the role that the Internet can play in promoting equality, inclusion and non-discrimination as part of strengthening democracy and respect for human rights,

**Seriously concerned** that neo-Nazi groups, as well as other groups and individuals espousing ideologies of hatred, have increasingly targeted susceptible individuals, mainly children and youth, by means of specifically tailored websites with the aim of their indoctrination and recruitment,

**Expressing** its concern about the use of digital technologies by extremist and hate groups, including neo-Nazi groups, to disseminate their ideology,

1. **Recalls** the provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States recognized the positive contribution that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression, in particular by the media and new technologies, including the Internet, and full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can make to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

2. **Expresses** alarm over the use by extremist groups, including neo-Nazi groups, and individuals espousing ideologies of hatred, of information technologies, the Internet and social media to recruit new members, especially targeting children and young people, and to disseminate and to amplify their hate-filled messages, while recognizing that the Internet can also be used to counteract these groups and their activities;

3. **Expresses** concern about the increased use of digital technologies to promote and disseminate racism, racial hatred, xenophobia, racial discrimination and related intolerance, and in this regard calls upon States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to counter the dissemination of the above-mentioned ideas while respecting their obligations under articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant, which guarantee the right to freedom of expression and outline the grounds on which the exercise of this right can be legitimately restricted;

4. **Recognizes** the need to promote the use of new information and communications technologies, including the Internet, to contribute to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

5. **Encourages** States, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to use all opportunities, including those provided by the Internet and social media, to counter, in accordance with international human rights law, the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and to promote the values of equality, non-discrimination, diversity and democracy.

**7. Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation:      MOVER: USA                      SECONDER: Australia**

**The General Assembly,**

*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* its resolutions in which it recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights,

*Recalling* also that the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation are derived from the right to an adequate standard of living and are inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as to the right to life and human dignity,

*Reaffirming* that States have the primary responsibility to ensure the full realization of all human rights

*Affirming* the importance of continually improving the availability of high- quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data on progress related to safe drinking water and sanitation services in households, educational settings, health-care facilities, workplaces and other settings, including public places, as an indispensable means for States to plan for, implement and monitor the progressive realization of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation for all without discrimination,

*Deeply concerned* that, more than 10 years after the adoption of resolution 64/292, 2.2 billion people lack safely managed drinking water,

*Deeply concerned* also that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic exacerbated existing inequalities,

*Deeply concerned* further about the lack of access to adequate water and sanitation services and its dramatic consequences for the overall health situation in humanitarian emergencies and crises,

*Deeply concerned* that achieving universal and equitable access to safe water and sanitation services by 2030 will require a fourfold increase in current rates of progress,

*Deeply alarmed* by indiscriminate attacks and attacks deliberately targeting civilian objects in armed conflict, which may injure personnel and damage civilian infrastructure that are critical to the delivery of essential services to the civilian population,

*Deeply alarmed* that water, sanitation and hygiene-related diseases hit children the hardest,

**Calls upon States:**

- 1. To ensure* the progressive realization of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation for all in a non-discriminatory manner
- 2. To prioritize* as a matter of urgency the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation services that are accessible to all,
- 3. To protect and restore* water-related ecosystems and prioritize, as appropriate, in their water management policies, the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation for all,
- 4. To implement* the internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

# Resolutions without Notice for debate in Sessions 6 at MUNA 2024:

Teams that have not had an opportunity to move or second a programmed resolution should consider moving or seconding one of the Resolutions without Notice. If the team finds that their name is not on the list provided on Saturday morning, they should approach another team to do so. Together, the teams should nominate who will be moving and who will be seconding by Diplomatic Note to the Secretary General. Submissions will be accepted up to 1:30 pm on Saturday, June 22. Only one nomination per team will be accepted. If a second nomination is received, the teams will be notified that their nomination has not be accepted. At 3pm, the notes will be drawn from a hat until the movers and seconders for the 3 Resolutions have been determined. They will be announced prior to the onset of debate in the last session on Saturday.

## 1. Structural Reform of the UN

*The General Assembly,*

**Considering** the need for Security Council reform which has been one of the most persistent and contentious United Nations issues over the last 70 years, including the use of the veto power by the Permanent Five (P5) members of the Security Council and proposals for expanding the Council's membership

**Noting that** there is substantial pressure to reform the Security Council by Member States and international bodies,

**Noting that** the United Nations' activities are guided by its Charter which can be amended by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly

**Considering that** the use of veto by the Permanent Five (P5) members of the UN Security Council is a particularly contentious issue.

**Noting** that there is support by Member nations to expand the Security Council's membership to include Brazil, Germany, India, Japan and African nations,

**Recalling** that in July 2015, the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform released text that proposed amendments to improve the Council's membership categories including the use of the veto, acceptable regional representation, the size and working methods of the Security Council and the relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Calls on Member States to:

- a. work for an expansion of the Security Council, including new permanent seats without veto power
- b. amend the United Nations Charter to impose limits on the use of the veto power by the existing permanent members in the Security Council
- c. implement conditions whereby member states which use the veto should be required to justify its use to the General Assembly,
- d. Seek greater involvement of the General Assembly in scrutinising the decisions of the Security Council.



## **The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict**

The General Assembly,

*Recognizing* that the trade in conflict diamonds continues to be a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the financing of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons,

*Recognizing* also the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on peace and the safety and security of people in affected countries,

*Expressing* deep concern regarding the unprecedented challenges faced by the Kimberley Process arising from ongoing geopolitical tensions and conflicts,

*Noting* also that the Kimberley Process remains a unique tripartite initiative that brings together stakeholders in Government, industry and civil society in its quest to prevent conflict diamonds from entering the diamond trade

*Bearing* in mind the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, workers and their communities,

*Noting* that the total elimination of conflict diamonds from the diamond market continues to be the primary objective of the Kimberley Process,

*Recognizing* that the Kimberley Process promotes legitimate rough diamond trade,

*Recognising* the continued relevance of the Scheme in ensuring that diamonds remain a force for inclusive sustainable development instead of a driver of armed conflict

*Recognizes* that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme helps to ensure the effective implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds and contributes to the prevention of conflicts fuelled by diamonds

*Calls upon* the Committee of the Kimberley Process

- (a) To review and propose, for the plenary's adoption, a definition of "conflict diamonds" which captures the evolving nature of conflicts and the realities on the ground;
- (b) To strengthen Kimberley Process Certification Scheme implementation with regard to technical assistance between participants in rough diamond mining and trading;
- (c) To consider conducting a structural review of the Kimberley Process with a view to addressing challenges facing communities impacted by diamond mining activities, through corporate social responsibility and support for artisanal and small - scale mining communities;
- (d) To clarify the Kimberley Process position on total country compliance or partial compliance zoning in producing countries;
- (e) To ensure member state do not sabotage international cooperation in the global diamond sector to serve their own geopolitical interests
- (f) Requests the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly a report on the implementation of the Kimberley Process

## Investing in prevention and peacebuilding

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* the vital role of the United Nations in preventing conflicts, assisting parties to conflicts to end hostilities and emerge towards recovery, reconstruction and development and in mobilizing sustained international attention and assistance, and, in this regard, the need for a coordinated, coherent and integrated approach to conflict prevention, peacebuilding, post-conflict response and reconciliation with a view to achieving sustainable peace,

*Reaffirming* Security Council resolution [1645 \(2005\)](#) and General Assembly resolution [60/180](#) of 20 December 2005, which established the Peacebuilding Fund, to be funded by voluntary contributions, and recalling General Assembly resolution [76/305](#) of 8 September 2022, in which it recognized that financing for peacebuilding remains a critical challenge

*Recalling* Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations and rules 153 and 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and further affirming that the use of assessed contributions is determined by the General Assembly and is within its purview,

*Recognizing* the critical contribution made by the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund since their establishment in supporting countries emerging from conflict or at risk of relapsing into conflict,

*Noting* the fluctuations in voluntary contributions to the Peacebuilding Fund and its narrow donor base, and recognizing that the Fund continues to suffer from persistent funding challenges, stemming in large part from the unpredictability and unsustainability of its exclusive reliance on voluntary contributions, and exacerbated in the past decade by increased demands, including those arising from the transition and closure of United Nations peacekeeping missions,

*Reaffirming* the primary responsibility of national Governments and authorities in identifying, driving and directing priorities, strategies and activities for peacebuilding and sustaining peace, and in this regard recognizing that national ownership is a condition for access to the Peacebuilding Fund,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of ensuring adequate, predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding, notes that the amount of voluntary contributions has not been sufficient to meet increasing demands for the support of the Peacebuilding Fund, and affirms that other sources of funding, including assessed contributions, could be used to finance the Fund
2. *Encourages* Member States to make and increase voluntary contributions to peacebuilding, including to the Peacebuilding Fund, to ensure sufficient resources to support peacebuilding, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify resource mobilization efforts in this regard;
3. *Notes* that the provision of assessed contributions to financing for peacebuilding represents a shared commitment of Member States to peacebuilding and sustaining peace;
4. *Decides* to establish a dedicated multi-year special account, entitled Peacebuilding Account, as a modality of financing the Peacebuilding Fund;
5. *Also decides* to approve 50 million United States dollars of assessed contributions per annum, under grants and contributions, to fund the Peacebuilding Account, starting 1 January 2025, subject to the revision of the terms of reference of the Peacebuilding Fund;
6. *Decides* that this annual grant of 50 million dollars shall be allocated as an earmarked contribution to fund the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility of the Peacebuilding Fund,
7. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Fund to work in close coordination with relevant stakeholders to advance efforts to bring greater coherence to peacebuilding efforts, in support of national peacebuilding priorities;
8. *Stresses* the importance of peacebuilding effectiveness and the need to avoid structural duplication, and encourages the Secretary-General to increase transparency, accountability and oversight of the activities related to peacebuilding.

# Resolutions from the Floor for debate in Sessions 7 at MUNA 2024:

The following resolutions have been submitted for debate in Session 7. The team proposing the resolution has been advised to find a seconder for their motion, and provide the name of this team to the Secretary General by Diplomatic Message.

## 1. Russia's Invasion and War Against Ukraine: Moved by Ukraine

### The General Assembly,

**Reaffirming** that international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law, and international human rights law, applies to the situation in Ukraine,

**Recalling** the obligations of all States under Article 2 of the Charter to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and to settle their international disputes by peaceful means,

**Mindful** of the severe humanitarian crisis resulting from the conflict, including loss of life, displacement of populations, and destruction of infrastructure,

**Condemning** the ongoing violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in Ukraine, including attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure,

**Welcoming** the efforts and sustained support provided by Member States, international organizations, and civil society to address the humanitarian needs of the Ukrainian people,

**Noting** with appreciation the contributions of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders in providing humanitarian aid and supporting peace initiatives,

**Recalling** the resolutions previously adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the situation in Ukraine, including resolutions that demand the withdrawal of foreign military forces from Ukrainian territory and respect for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity,

**Demanding** an immediate end to the continued aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine in violation of international law and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

**Calling** upon all Member States to provide increased humanitarian assistance to Ukraine, including support for displaced persons, and to ensure safe and unimpeded access for humanitarian aid;

1. **Urges** Member States to continue to apply diplomatic pressure and sanctions on the Russian Federation until it fully complies with its international obligations and respects Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity;
2. **Underscores** that the referendum held in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol on 16 March 2014, having no validity, cannot form the basis for any alteration of the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or of the city of Sevastopol;
3. **Encourages** the international community to support Ukraine's reconstruction efforts and to contribute to the rebuilding of its infrastructure and economy in the aftermath of the conflict;
4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in Ukraine and the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session for further discussion and action by Member States;
5. **Calls** upon all Member States and relevant international organizations to continue their efforts to document and investigate violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in Ukraine, with a view to ensuring accountability for those responsible.

## **2. One for Mum, One for Dad, One for the Country: Moved by Japan**

The General Assembly,

Recognising the concern of birthing trends regardless of the efforts put into solutions by sovereign and intergovernmental organisations.

Emphasising the urgency of the nature of requiring more births to ensure a widespread global population increase.

Expressing concern with regards to the detrimental impacts that a population decline imposes onto a sovereign state and the rest of the world, including factors of economic, cultural, and humanitarian significance.

Recalling that the 'Millennium Development Goals' focussed on the prosperity of maternity and childbearing.

Acknowledging the '4 Actions for Healthy Mother and Baby' as an indispensable step-ladder to guarantee population growth.

Recollecting the 2002 'Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing' and its effectiveness in addressing the growing threat of ageing populations collapses.

Confirming Peter Costello's statement of "Have one for mum, one for dad and one for the country" in the search for a growing population and global survival.

- 1) Urging member nations to implement maternity-friendly and childbearing environments for births through comprehensive governmental policies that includes:
  - a) Improving infrastructure in maternal and child care within hospitals and day cares.
  - b) Encouraging a return to traditional family sizes, with an imposed policy minimum of an increased family size including 3 children through the provisions of national financial incentives, including income tax breaks, child allowances, housing, vehicles, and free subsidised child care to those who partake in child-birthing and family-raising.
- 2) Underlining the provision of sanctions at international level in order to be imposed on the employers who do not accept the implementation of policies at the workplace supporting families through the introduction of practices regarding maternity and paternity leave, flexible working hours, child daycare provision.
- 3) Creating an administrative and monitoring UN Body; The United Nations Birth and Family Agency (UNBFA) as a UN main body.
  - a) Tasking UNBFA with the creation of UN Resolutions alongside the membership and support of member states within the UNBFA Assembly.
  - b) Enforcing global population growth and subsequent policies in member states to assure an increasing population.
  - c) Working alongside sovereign states in designing national task forces to tackle the ageing population crisis in nations that require assistance, including the likes of Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and Thailand.
  - d) Investigating, monitoring, collecting, and annually reporting upon nation states' progress and effectiveness towards creating a surplus global population for the striving of a continuance of member states' populous'.
  - e) Mandating that member states provide 0.25% of their GDP to the UNBFA treasury to allow for UNBFA's foreign aid to take place seamlessly and transparently.
  - f) Allowing member states that experience complications with birthing and childbearing policies to benefit from global financial assistance and overseership of the UNBFA and its treasury.

- 4) Urging member states to independently and/or jointly undertake investigations of regional/national/continental populations to gain an ardent understanding of the cause and effects of population ageing within their sovereign territory.
  
- 5) Deciding to remain actively seized in the matter.

### 3. Production, Storage and Use of Chemical Weapons: Moved by Israel

#### The General Assembly

**Recognizing** the catastrophic humanitarian and environmental consequences resulting from the production, use, and storage of chemical weapons,

**Deeply concerned** about the rapid growth of chemical weapons and the threat they pose to global peace and security.

**Acknowledging** the necessity of international cooperation in eliminating chemical weapons and ensuring compliance with existing international treaties, particularly the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC),

**Highlighting** the importance of safeguarding human rights and maintaining international peace and security by eliminating the use of chemical weapons in conflicts,

**Recalling** the UN Sustainable Development Goals 16, which aims to promote peace, justice, and strong institutions,

1. **Urging all member states** to reaffirm their commitment to the Chemical Weapons Convention and to fully comply with its provisions,

**Recommends** the allocation of resources and funding by member states to support the Chemical Weapons Convention to eliminate chemical weapons,

2. **Demands all parties** to refrain from the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, transfer, or use of chemical weapons,

3. **Calls on that all member states** cease any support, direct or indirect, to entities engaged in the production or use of chemical weapons,

4. **Encourages** member states to implement national legislation and regulatory frameworks to ensure strict compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention.

**Underscores** the importance of international monitoring and verification mechanisms to ensure compliance with the ban on chemical weapons.

#### **4. Addressing the Syrian Refugee Crisis: Moved by Turkey**

The General Assembly,

**Recalling** its previous resolutions 66/176 (2011), 67/183 (2012), and 71/248 (2016) on the situation in Syria and the need for continued international support for refugees,

**Reaffirming** the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly the right to seek asylum and enjoy refuge from persecution,

**Expressing** grave concern over the ongoing humanitarian crisis resulting from the Syrian conflict, which has displaced over 12 million Syrians, both internally and as refugees,

**Acknowledging** the significant burden borne by neighbouring countries, particularly Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt, in hosting the majority of Syrian refugees,

**Commending** the efforts of host countries, international organizations, and NGOs in providing critical support to Syrian refugees,

**Recognizing** the need for a comprehensive and coordinated international response to address the humanitarian, economic, and social impacts of the crisis,

**Emphasizing** the importance of upholding the principle of non-refoulement and ensuring the safe, dignified, and voluntary return of refugees to Syria,

**Calls upon Member States** to increase their financial contributions to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other relevant international organizations to support the humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees and host communities;

**Encourages** Member States to expand resettlement programs and complementary pathways, including family reunification, scholarships, and labour mobility schemes, to provide more durable solutions for Syrian refugees;

1. **Urges** the international community to enhance support for host countries through:

a. Financial assistance to alleviate economic burdens,

b. Technical assistance to improve public services and infrastructure

c. Development projects that benefit both refugees and host communities;

d. Recommends the establishment of a comprehensive international fund for education and vocational training for Syrian refugees, aimed at improving their self-reliance and future prospects;

e. Encourages Member States to expand resettlement programs and complementary pathways, including family reunification, scholarships, and labour mobility schemes, to provide more durable solutions for Syrian refugees;

2. **Requests** the UNHCR to work closely with host countries to ensure refugees have access to essential services, including healthcare, education, and legal assistance, and to report annually on progress and challenges;

a. Supports efforts to create conditions for the safe, voluntary, and dignified return of refugees to Syria, including:

b. Sustained diplomatic efforts to achieve a political solution to the Syrian conflict,

c. Reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure in Syria,

d. Ensuring the protection of returnees' rights and safety;

e. Encourages Member States to foster social cohesion and integration of Syrian refugees by promoting inclusive policies and community-based initiatives that enhance mutual understanding and cooperation between refugees and host populations;

f. Calls for a global summit on the Syrian refugee crisis to be held in 2025, with the aim of reviewing progress, addressing ongoing challenges, and mobilizing further international support and commitments.

## 5. The Future of International Trade: Moved by China

**Recognising** the importance of protecting international trade especially due to our modern globalised world where nations' economies are interlinked and interdependent.

**Recognising** global conflict and its resultant impacts that destabilise the international trade of our world.

**Recognising** international trade as not only the physical movement and transaction of goods and services, but including the trade of information, resources and capital through online communication.

1. **Calls for** a limited, preventative ceasefire of all global scaled conflict to allow the international trade of national security goods to continue.

2. **Creating the ITST** (International Trade Support Tribunal) that:

a. Ensures all physical trade routes are maintained so that international trade can occur regardless of current global tensions.

b. Allows discussion between 2 or more countries to settle disputes and negotiate strictly on improving trade in a mediation style.

c. Allocates funding to nations and groups that are harmfully affected by a lack of international trade to establish international connections to commence / continue international trade.

3. **All member states** of the UN donate 3% of their annual GDP to the ITST that will be utilised for management costs and financial retribution for countries with significant struggle resulting from their international trade being affected. Any profits will be redistributed back to member states relatively.

4. **Orders all countries** holding any international traded goods hostage to immediately send it to the designated owner.



## RULES OF DEBATE:

MUNA aims to involve 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. 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 Assembly:
  - 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;
  - 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 of their chosen country, rather than their own opinions. ***Tip: The judges will be impressed if you are able to speak passionately, and with conviction.***
3. That the rules of debate should, to the extent possible, ensure the maximum number of delegates participate in the debate. ***Tip: Debate usually ends when there are no speakers wishing to speak against a motion. Those delegations that are able to speak against a motion are likely to get more opportunities to speak.***
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. Nevertheless, recognising their real life effect on substantive results of debate, and their potential to increase the interest of the debate for participants, some procedural motions will be permitted.
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. ***Tip: Plan the natural alliances for your country before you arrive.***

## PRELIMINARY

Once selected for MUNA, teams need to carefully study the history, politics, customs, geography and achievements of their allocated country.

Teams may consist of a maximum of THREE members. For each session, two members of the team will act as delegates, speaking and voting on resolutions, while the other members act as counsellors. The counsellor's role is to assist in research and preparation for the Assembly, and to help speakers with their impromptu debating techniques.

**Tip: It is important to determine which country is likely to have a similar stance to you on each resolution. This will enable you to use the Bloc meeting effectively, to build alliances and discuss debating tactics.**

## MOTIONS

Delegates must propose all motions and direct all questions, statements and comments through the Chair.

Motions must be **MOVED** and **SECONDED** before being debated. If it is not seconded, a motion lapses.

The **MOVER** of the motion may (and usually does) speak in support of the motion after it has been formally moved and seconded.

**Tip: Try to move as many motions as possible. Your country gets 2 opportunities to speak.**

The **SECONDER**, after formally seconding a motion, may speak immediately after the mover or may reserve the right to speak later in the debate; however, the seconder forfeits this right if a vote is called for before she/he has had a chance to speak.

Each delegation may speak **ONCE ONLY** in favour of or against the motion, **WITHIN THE TIME** allowed.

**Tip: Debate usually halts as most countries favour the motion. If you wish to enhance your speaking opportunities, then try to find a reason to speak against the motion.**

At the conclusion of the debate and before the motion is put to the vote, only the **MOVER** of the motion has the **RIGHT OF REPLY**.

**Tip: Your delegation should seriously consider submitting a Resolution from the Floor for debate in session 7. As a mover, this tactic will provide more opportunities for you delegation to impress the judges. Remember that a Resolution from the Floor SHOULD BE SUBMITTED at least 1 week before MUNA.**

**AMENDMENTS: NB Change from previous years.**

**Amendments will not be allowed for the 2024 competition.**

## WITHDRAWING A MOTION

The mover of a motion, with the consent of his seconder, may seek permission to **WITHDRAW THE MOTION**. Permission to withdraw is granted by resolution of the Assembly.

**Tip: Don't do this, your country will lose the right of reply.**

## TERMINATING THE DEBATE

After delegates have spoken for and against the motion, the Chair shall indicate the intention to put the motion. At this time, the mover may exercise or waive the right of reply. The Chair shall allow no further debate after the mover has replied.

Any delegate, at any time during the debate, may move **THAT THE MOTION BE NOW PUT**. This motion is **NOT DEBATABLE** and must be put immediately. If the motion "that the motion be now put" is carried, then the motion under discussion also must be put without further debate, provided that the mover may still exercise his right of reply.

*Tip: If you want opportunities to speak, then vote against such motions.*

## POINTS OF ORDER *NB Change from previous years shown in italics.*

A **POINT OF ORDER** should be raised **ONLY** to direct the attention of the Chair to a procedural error, a departure from the rules or a motion, if carried, would be unconstitutional or unlawful. *In previous years, this procedure has been abused, disrupting debate unnecessarily. To minimise this, we will be trailing a modification of the procedure this year.*

*When a delegate wishes to raise a point of order, they must send a diplomatic note to the Chair explaining the reason for calling a Point of Order. If the chair does not accept this, then debate will continue, and the requesting team will be notified by return diplomatic note. If the Chair accepts the Point of Order, then the proceedings will be halted after the current speaker has finished. The Chair will ask the delegate to state the point of order. After the delegate has stated the reason(s) for raising the point of order, the Chair shall give a ruling, either upholding or disallowing the point of order. The debate will then continue.*

Please note that a point of order will NOT be accepted if it is raised to refute a statement made in debate. A point of order MAY be raised, for example, to remind the Chair that a delegate who is speaking has spoken earlier in the debate, or that a speaker's time has expired, or that the material being introduced by the speaker is not relevant to the debate, or that the Chair has neglected to apply any rule of debate or procedure.

## MOTION OF DISSENT

If a delegate disagrees with the ruling on a point of order, a **MOTION OF DISSENT** maybe offered as follows: "With respect, I move dissent from the chairman's ruling."

If the motion is seconded, the chairman must vacate the Chair, which will be occupied by a deputy or vice chairman. Addressing the deputy, the chairman shall state the reason for the ruling, quoting the relevant rules or constitutional provisions on which the ruling was based. **WITHOUT DEBATE**, the following motion is then put, "That the chairman's ruling be upheld."

After the vote, the chairman shall resume the Chair and the debate shall continue, with any variation in procedure dictated by the decision of the Assembly in the vote.

## LEAVE TO MAKE A STATEMENT

A delegate who has spoken once in a debate may, under certain circumstances **seek LEAVE TO MAKE A STATEMENT**, to provide an explanation or clarify a misunderstood or misinterpreted point. If a nation wishes to speak a second time, it must request this via a Diplomatic Messenger. This request requires a mover and seconder.

Leave to make a statement may be granted **ONLY** by resolution of the Assembly. A motion that leave be granted, if seconded, is put **WITHOUT DEBATE**.

If leave is granted, the statement must be confined to the provision of factual information only. The delegate may **NOT** use this device as an opportunity to introduce further argument into the debate.

*Tip: If you want opportunities to speak, this device is worth trying. However, be careful. You must only clarify facts, not introduce new information.*

## SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

If it becomes necessary or desirable to depart temporarily from the prepared agenda to deal with an extraneous matter, **STANDING ORDERS** may be **SUSPENDED** by resolution.

Usually the chairman asks for a motion for the suspension of Standing Orders (stating the reason: e.g., to welcome a new delegate; to introduce a distinguished guest; to deal with an emergency), which, if offered and seconded, is put without debate.

After the extraneous matter has been dealt with, the Assembly, again by resolution, resumes Standing Orders.

## Rules of Debate – Summary:

1. The Secretary General is the ultimate authority and his or her rulings are not subject to debate. Speakers may not speak until recognised and invited by the Secretary General to speak.
2. Each Resolution will have a Mover and a Secunder (from another country)
3. The first speaker will be mover and the seconder may speak next, or defer.
4. The next speaker will be one who speaks AGAINST the motion.
5. The speakers who follow will alternate between speakers for and speakers against the motion.
6. Delegates will be limited to 3.0 minutes for each speaker. A warning bell will sound at 2.45 minutes and after a final warning at 3.0 minutes the Delegate will be asked to resume their seat.
7. Except for the mover (who has a right of reply which is limited to 1 minute), nations may speak only once to each motion and each amendment.
8. If a nation wishes to speak a second time, it must request (via a Diplomatic Messenger) another nation to move to this effect. A seconder is also required for this motion. The motion is put without discussion. A simple majority (51%) is required to pass it.
9. **Points of Order** will be allowed by the Secretary General only when it is felt that the rules have been broken. *Points of Order must be requested by Diplomatic Note to the Chair.* The Secretary General rules absolutely on the validity of these points.
10. **Points of Clarifications/Personal Explanations** will be allowed by the Secretary General only on matters when a Delegate claims to have been misquoted or misrepresented. Clarifications etc. can be made by interrupting a Delegate speaking. The Secretary General rules absolutely on the validity of these matters.

In summary, the order of operations for each resolution will be:

- a. The 'mover' and 'seconder' will each speak 'to' the motion (separately)
- b. The next speaker speaks '*against*' the motion
- c. The next speaker speaks '*to*' the motion
- d. The next speaker speaks '*against*' the motion
- e. The next speaker speaks '*to*' the motion
- f. The next speaker speaks '*against*' the motion
- g. The next speaker speaks '*to*' the motion
- h. The original 'mover' has the right of reply if they want it (1 minute)
- i. A vote is taken on the motion.

# Guidelines

1. After the opening session, Bloc Meetings (Groups of Countries with shared interests) will be instigated by the Secretary General to allow discussion of mutual standpoints on issues.
2. Future Bloc Meetings may be called prior to discussing a particular motion. These are called by way of a motion via a diplomatic note to the secretary general, with proper procedures applying. A motion calling a Bloc Meeting must be passed by two thirds of the assembly, or at the instigation of the Secretary General.
  - a. Bloc meetings are less formally structured than the general assembly, but Bloc members are expected to allow the fair expression of views by any delegation wishing to do so, such that a Bloc position represents a genuine consensus.
3. Any Delegate speaking to the Assembly must start his/her remarks with "Mr Secretary General, my name is .... and I speak on behalf of the .....delegation".
4. All programmed resolutions will be debated. Teams should be prepared to contribute views on all resolutions.
5. During on-line registration, teams will be asked to indicate their preferences for speaking for or against each issue (your research should help you form your country's position on each resolution). Based on these preferences, the Secretary General will allocate a number of speaking slots in order to ensure every team has an opportunity to speak during the weekend.
6. Once the teams allocated have spoken, debate is open to other delegates wishing to participate.
7. Delegates must represent the views of their nominated Nation. They should not put forward their personal views and risk a penalty if they do.
8. Diplomatic Notes are an important facet of MUNA and will be allowed by the Secretary General on the following basis:
  - a. That all messages be in the spirit of MUNA
  - b. That messages are not frivolous or offensive
  - c. That all messages must be delivered by MUNA Diplomatic Messengers and will be vetted.
9. Teams that do not have all members consistently present at all sessions will be disqualified. Substitutes/alternatives are not allowed.

# Judging Criteria

The intent of MUNA is to increase the knowledge, skill level and interpersonal skills of all participants. Judging will be undertaken by evaluating individual and team performance against the criteria listed below.

## **Knowledge of the country:**

Delegations will be evaluated by their demonstration of knowledge of the character (eg. history, politics, policies, culture, demographics) and position of the nation they represent and by acting in accordance with that position, as appropriate to the debate.

## **Knowledge of the Issues:**

Delegations will be evaluated on their knowledge of the issues that are being debated. This could include statistics, previous decisions, or other important context.

## **Presentation Skills:**

Delegates will be judged on how well they present to the assembly (eye contact, posture, body language, enthusiasm, use of humour, emotive language, etc.). Remember that it is difficult to deliver an effective, inspiring or persuasive speech if it is read. Delegates should attempt to speak without notes, or with notes laid out in points, so that their delivery is more natural.

## **Debating Skills:**

Delegates will be judged on how well they debate motions, amendments and points of order. This includes how well they:

- Structure their arguments
- Create and present a compelling case
- Rebut opposing arguments.

Delegations will be evaluated by their ability to demonstrate correct, appropriate and professional use of parliamentary procedure to facilitate debate and discussion.

## **Attitude:**

This will be judged by considering the behaviour of the delegation, their recognition of rules and inter-personal skills. Delegations will be assessed on how well they demonstrate correct and appropriate behaviour befitting the nature and purpose of MUNA. This includes proper decorum, attitude, ability to listen and compromise, tact, courtesy, general spirit and ability to work cooperatively with all participants in the process: e.g. other delegations, their own delegation members and organisers.

## **Adjudicator's Discretion:**

Judges may add or deduct points on the basis of their personal reaction to the delegation and their overall behaviour.

Deductions:

As detailed earlier, failure of teams to obey attendance rules may attract a penalty. Unruly behaviour and discourtesy may also be costly.

## **National Dress:**

Delegations are encouraged to adopt their country's national dress to add to their presentations. There will be a separate award to the Delegation with the most appropriate/ interesting national dress.