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# DIMUN 2012 Organizational Team

## Committee Staff

### Economic and Social Committee (EcoSoc)

Chair: Olivia Todd  
ecosoc@dimun.org  
Secretary: Jordan Lowell

### Humanitarian and Financial Committee (HF)

Chair: Elise Urban  
hf@dimun.org  
Secretary: Julia Morris

### Political and Security Committee (PS)

Chair: Bradley Mason  
ps@dimun.org  
Secretary: Taylor Pearson

### Security Council (SC)

Chair: Bradley Davis  
sc@dimun.org  
Secretary: Tommy Duong

## Administrative Staff

Assistant to Mr. Dollison: Lauren Chisolm  
Head Sergeant-at-Arms: Alice Lew  
Sergeants-at-Arms: Kari Bush  
Cole Edge  
Ben Barnett  
Nolan Chu

## Faculty Sponsor

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## DIMUN 2012 Calendar

**DIMUN 2012 will be held on Monday April 9th and Tuesday April 10th**

**Tuesday, January 17<sup>th</sup>, 6:00 PM, DHS Auditorium:**

Orientation meeting, applications and handbooks given out

**Thursday, January 26<sup>th</sup>:**

Applications and **\$30.00** delegate fee due (Davidson HS students make checks payable to *Davidson High School*, check must include a home phone number. Guest school delegates should ask their sponsor teachers about paying fees.)

**Wednesday, January 25<sup>th</sup>, 3:00 PM, DHS Library/Media Ctr:**

Major Power interviews, applicants will be contacted by chairs for appointment time

**Thursday, January 26<sup>th</sup>, 5:00 PM, DHS Library/Media Ctr:** Major Power interviews, applicants will be contacted by chairs for appointment time

**Friday, January 27<sup>th</sup>:** Major Powers Announced

**Friday, February 3<sup>rd</sup>:** Country assignments posted on [www.dimun.org/countries](http://www.dimun.org/countries)

**Tuesday, February 7<sup>th</sup>, 6:00 PM, DHS Auditorium:** Orientation meeting, country assignments, instructions for research/writing/submitting resolutions

**Tuesday, March 6<sup>th</sup>: Resolutions Due** Resolutions may be mailed to Mr. Dollison at Davidson HS or emailed to your committee chair as a Microsoft Word or RTF attachment. If your resolutions are not ready by deadline delegates must bring 150 copies if for EcoSoc, HF, or PS / 15 if for Security Council. Late resolutions must be approved by the DIMUN staff at registration.

**Thursday, March 29<sup>th</sup>, 6:00 PM, DHS Auditorium:** Final meeting, review parliamentary procedure, discuss registration procedures.

**Monday, April 9<sup>th</sup>, Mobile Convention Center:** DIMUN Committee Meetings, Registration begins 7:15 AM Convention Center Parking is \$5.00. Once parked you cannot drive from the Convention Center until DIMUN adjourns

**Tuesday, April 10<sup>th</sup>, Mobile Convention Center:** DIMUN General Assembly. Flags must be turned in by 7:45 AM, roll call begins at 8:00 AM

# DIMUN Agenda

## Monday, April 9th, 2012: Committee Assembly

Registration .....	7:15-8:00
Welcome, Roll Call, Major Power Addresses.....	8:00-8:30
Committee Debates .....	8:30-10:00
Break .....	10:00-10:10
Committee Debates.....	10:10-11:45
Lunch.....	11:45-1:00
Committee Debates.....	1:00-2:30
Announcements & Adjourn.....	2:30

## Tuesday, April 10th, 2012: General Assembly

Welcome & Roll Call	
Report from Security Council.....	8:00-8:15
General Assembly Debate .....	8:15-10:00
Break & Costume Photos .....	10:00-10:15
General Assembly Debate.....	10:15-11:45
Lunch .....	11:45-1:00
Awards Ceremony .....	1:00-2:00
Adjournment.....	2:00

During General Assembly, we will take an agenda speakers list, and the delegates will decide the order of topics to be discussed. Once we debate a topic, we will not return to that committee until we have discussed a topic in each of the committees other than Security Council. Each topic will have a maximum of 45 minutes of debate. We will not discuss Security Council Topics in General Assembly; the chair of the Security Council will report to the entire body the resolutions passed by the Security Council the previous day.

## About DIMUN

In 1977 a group of students in the gifted program at Davidson High School proposed a Model United Nations, and the idea was born for Mobile high school students to recreate the United Nations. Their idea became Davidson's Invitational Model United Nations (DIMUN). Since then, DIMUN has grown to include hundreds of students who gather for two days, representing countries from around the globe, debating international issues, and proposing solutions to the world's problems.

Assigned a country to represent, Students form delegations, groups of three participants (four if applying for a Security Council country) and choose a committee of topics to concentrate their interests. The committees, Political and Security, Economic and Social, Humanitarian and Financial, and the Security Council, offer a wide range of topics from; International terrorism and Palestine to Human Rights violations and Debt Relief. Delegates discuss the most pressing issues of our times.

In preparation for DIMUN, delegates research the topics in their committee, deciding their country's position on the issue and what actions their country would be willing to take. Using this research, each delegate writes at least one resolution, which is a description of a problem or issue followed by a proposed solution. The DIMUN staff compiles these plans into a packet of resolutions, which the delegates use during the simulation to guide their debate. Since the resolutions are the basis of discussion during the event, it is important that they are well researched and from the point of view of the delegate's country.

On **Monday and Tuesday, April 9 and 10**, DIMUN takes place at the Mobile Convention Center. On the first day the delegation splits, each committee member going to his/her respective group to discuss the topics in each forum. During this first day, students discuss their resolutions, amend them and pass at least one plan for each topic. The resolutions that pass in committee are then used for General Assembly on the second day.

On the second day, all delegates meet together for the entire day in General Assembly. This gives the delegates from each committee the opportunity to hear the resolutions passed from the previous day, debate the issues as a whole, and vote again as the General Assembly.

The Davidson Model UN staff welcomes you to join us at DIMUN. It is an exciting recreation of the United Nations, one that thousands of students have enjoyed for more than three decades. We hope you will enjoy participating in our Model United Nations.

## DIMUN Speak

**Chairperson (Chair)**- seniors from Davidson High School who preside over debate within a committee. They are the final authorities within their committees.

**Committee**- four separate bodies at DIMUN (PS, ECOSOC, HF, SC) that discuss different topics concerning international issues.

**Delegate**- an individual participant in a DIMUN committee

**Delegation**- consists of a team of three or four members (delegates) who represent a particular country. Each delegate belongs to a different committee.

**Economic and Social Committee (EcoSoc)**- the committee that discusses global economic and social issues.

**General Assembly**- the large meeting of all delegates

**Humanitarian and Financial Committee (HF)**- committee that discusses a variety of topics relating to humanitarian and economic issues.

**Major Power**- the five permanent members of the Security Council, USA, UK, France, China and the Russian Federation, who have veto power in the Security Council.

**Major Power Address**- three minute speech by each major power at the beginning of the simulation outlining that country's plan and hopes for DIMUN.

**Parliamentary Procedure**- the rules for debate in DIMUN used to maintain order based on: 1) DIMUN rules from the *Handbook* 2) UN Charter 3) Robert's Rules of Order. The chair is the final authority on all discretionary rules.

**Political and Security Committee (PS)**- committee that deals with resolving conflicts through political means rather than force.

**Resolution**- description and solution to a problem, plans of action from the point of view of the country sponsoring the resolution. Resolutions are the basis of discussion in committee and should be based on thorough research concerning the topic. They are made up of two sections. The first, a preambulatory clause is the description of the problem, The second, an activating clause, proposes a solution.

**Security Council (SC)**- committee that deals primarily with maintaining peace and international security. Only fifteen countries make up this committee including the five permanent major powers and another ten rotating countries. This is the only committee that has the power to send UN peacekeeping troops.

**Topic**- areas of debate, chosen by the chair, discussed in committee.

## Getting Started

1. Find two other students (you do not all need to go to the same school) to join you in a delegation. If you have a person who has done DIMUN before, you may have four people in your delegation and apply for a Security Council country.
2. Look at the list of topics and decide which committee each of you wants to join. You will each join a different committee, but you will all represent the same country. The committees are Economic and Social (ECOSOC), Humanitarian and Financial (HF), Political and Security (PS), and Security Council (SC) [however, only experienced delegates may be in the Security Council]. On the first day of DIMUN you will not sit with your delegation. Rather, you will sit by committee to discuss the topics. On the second day you will sit in General Assembly with your entire delegation.
3. Fill out an application, listing your top four country choices. If this is your first time, you may not be a Security Council country. **Applications are due Tuesday, January 26th, 2012.**
4. **Pay your \$30 delegate fee; due Tuesday, January 26th, 2012.** (Davidson HS students make checks payable to Davidson High School; check must include a home phone number. Guest school delegates should ask their sponsor teachers about paying fees.)
5. While waiting for your country assignment, go the United Nations website, [www.un.org](http://www.un.org), and check out the kinds of things the United Nations does. The DIMUN website has several useful links at: [www.dimun.org/research](http://www.dimun.org/research). Remember that it is the body established after World War II to prevent similar international wars. The United Nations brings together the nations of the world to discuss problems and try to achieve peaceful resolutions to conflicts. In the most extreme cases, the UN imposes sanctions (economic/military/political) or sends in peacekeeping troops.
6. If you applied to be a **major power**, your interviews are **January 25 & 26**. Chairs will inform your delegation of its appointment time
7. Once you get your country, start researching the topics. See "How to do Research" in the *Handbook*.
8. Write at least one resolution. If you need help, come to the meeting at DHS on **February 7th** with your questions. Or email your committee chair.
10. Do not forget the different awards at DIMUN. Try for the Spirit or Flag awards in addition to the best delegate and delegations
11. DIMUN is just like a school day. Attendance is recorded. If you are missing from a session your absence will be reported to your school.

## Major Powers

One of the terms most often used in DIMUN is “major power.” The major powers are those five countries that are permanent members of the Security Council: United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Russian Federation, and the Peoples Republic of China. These countries are major economic and military powers. They are all granted veto power within the Security Council, which they can formally exercise to block the passage of a resolution. As such, much of the debate in the UN revolves around these nations. Even in committees other than the Security Council, the major powers are the leaders. Therefore, those delegates who wish to represent a major power must be better prepared and more active than the average delegate.

In order to be a major power, a delegate must be qualified for the position. Past model UN experience and performance will be taken into account in assigning major powers. We will also be holding interviews on **Wednesday, January 25th, 3:00 PM, Thursday, January 26<sup>th</sup>, 5:00 PM, DHS Media Center** for those delegations who wish to be major powers. At the interview, be prepared to explain why you think you should be a major power, how you would contribute to the simulation, and your country’s views on two topics from each committee. If your group desires to be a major power, please check the interview session your delegation wishes to attend on the delegation application. Every member of the delegation must be present for the interview.

It is important that you realize that as a major power you will be expected to lead the debate. All major powers will also make a three minute opening address at the beginning of the simulation. This speech should outline your country’s goals, plans for the world community, and your hopes for this session of DIMUN. Remember that the other countries look to you for leadership. Being a major power can be a very rewarding experience, and all qualified delegates are encouraged to apply.

# Parliamentary Procedure (ParPro)

## Rule 1: Parliamentary Priorities

- A. DIMUN Handbook Rules
- B. UN Charter
- C. Robert's Rules of Order

## Rule 2: Chairs Duties

- A. Conducts meetings.
- B. Maintains order in the body; the presiding officer is the FINAL authority on all matters affecting the body.
- C. Insures that each delegate receives all rights and privileges due to that delegate.

## Rule 3: Staff Officers

- A. The Secretary is responsible for keeping all records of the body.
- B. Sergeants at Arms are responsible for security at DIMUN.

## Rule 4: Quorum

- A. General Assembly and its committees, with the exception of Security Council:  
One-third of the members of the body shall compose a quorum for consideration of business; a quorum of an absolute majority shall be required for a vote on the resolution. If a delegate has reason to believe that there is not a quorum present he may request a quorum call.
- B. Security Council: a quorum shall consist of an absolute majority of members including all five permanent members.

## Rule 5: Agenda

The first order of business for the committee shall be the consideration of the agenda. At this time, the delegates will determine the topic area to be discussed by the committee. The only motion in order at this point will be, " I move that the topic of \_\_\_ be considered at this time." The motion requires a second and is debatable. A Pro-Con speaker's list will be taken. After debate is closed, a vote will be taken. A simple majority is required for passage of this procedural motion.

## Rule 6: Presentation of Motions

- A. A delegate may not address the Body unless he is first recognized by the Chair.
- B. When a delegate makes a motion, it will be considered in the order that it was heard.
- C. A delegate must be on the speaker's list to make all motions  
EXCEPT:
  - 1. Important Question Motion: This is a motion that requires a resolution to be passed by a 2/3 majority instead of a simple majority.
  - 2. Divide the Question Motion: Delegates wishing to vote separately on different clauses of a resolution will rise on a point of order. When recognized, delegates make a motion to divide the question, and then they explain how they wish to divide the clauses.
  - 3. Roll-Call Vote Motion: Delegates may make these motions following the move to previous question on a resolution. Rise on a point of order.
  - 4. Adjourn Motion: A motion to bring the meeting to a close.
  - 5. Recess Motion: A motion used to halt the proceedings temporarily.

Continued on following page

## **Rule 7: Motions**

- A. Previous Question: This motion cuts off debate and brings the assembly to a vote on the resolution mentioned. It requires five seconds. Then two pro and two con speakers will be heard. The motion passes with a simple majority.
- B. Table Motions
  - 1. Table the topic: When a motion is made to table the topic, the committee votes whether to move to another topic. If the motion passes, the topic can no longer be discussed unless a majority of the body decides to remove it from the table, which can only happen after another item of business has been discussed.
  - 2. Table a resolution: This motion removes a resolution from the debating floor.
  - 3. Both will hear two pro and two con speakers, passing with a two-thirds majority.
- C. Committee of the Whole:
  - 1. The Body may go into this when it feels informal discussion is needed to lead an issue out of a hopelessly deadlocked situation.
  - 2. The Presiding Officer may move the Body, or it may be moved by a delegate.
  - 3. The proper motion is to state, "I move that the Body resolve into a committee of the Whole."
  - 4. The Chair will determine the length of the motion.
  - 5. The motion will hear one pro and one con, passing with a simple majority.
- D. Suspend the Rules: In certain cases, a delegate can make a motion to set the rules aside for debate. This motion requires a two-thirds vote.
- E. Reconsider Motion: A motion to reconsider a resolution that has been acted on previously may be made by a member of the prevailing side. A two-thirds vote in favor of reconsideration is necessary to re-introduce a matter after two pro and two con speakers are heard.
- F. Withdrawal: a motion may be removed from the floor if the decision is unanimous among the body
- G. Consider: A motion to consider allows a delegate to decide the agenda. It will hear one pro and one con speaker, and it passes with a simple majority vote.
- H. Amending a Resolution: Delegates submit the amendment in written form to the Secretary. Then a delegate may rise on a point of order and make a motion to amend that resolution. The motion requires five seconds. It will hear one pro and one con speaker, and it passes with a simple majority vote.

## **Rule 8: Points**

- A. Signify a point by raising placards. Then wait to be recognized by the chair. The chair will ask, "[Country] on what point do you rise?" Then you say, "Point of \_\_\_\_\_, [etc]."
- B. Delegates may not interrupt other delegates while they are speaking. The following points should be made as soon as the speaker is finished:
  - 1. Point of Inquiry: A delegate rises on this point if they have a question about parliamentary procedure.
  - 2. Point of Order: A delegate that notices a breach of parliamentary rules can rise on a point of order. Motions that do not require delegates to be on the speaker's list can be heard by rising on a point of order.
  - 3. Point of Information: When delegates have something important to add to a topic just discussed by the speaker, they can rise on a point of information. It is used to clarify misrepresented information.
  - 4. Right of reply: If a speaker makes derogatory comments about a nation or delegate, the injured party may request a right of reply. The opportunity and length are at the chair's discretion.
  - 5. Personal Preference: A delegate may rise at anytime on a point of personal preference. Examples: asking the speaker to speak louder, changing uncomfortable conditions, etc.

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**Rule 9: Yielded Time**

- A. If a delegate finishes speaking before his/her time expires, he/she can yield the remaining time in different ways:
1. To another nation: The nation will receive the remainder of the speaker's time.
  2. To comments: Delegates wishing to comment may raise their placards. The chair decides who will make comments with the remaining time.
  3. To the chair: Delegates may end their time by yielding to the chair.
  4. To questions: Provides for two thirty-second questions based on the previous speaker's statements. Questions should be addressed to the chair. Time begins at the end of the question.
- B. No motions can be made on yielded time.
- C. Yielded time cannot be yielded.

**Rule 10: Voting**

Rules for the General Assembly and committees, except the Security Council:

- A. Procedures
1. Each nation shall have one vote.
  2. No delegate may vote for another nation.
  3. A majority of members casting an affirmative vote is required to pass a motion.
  4. During the voting no one may interrupt except on a point of order concerning the voting.
  5. All nations must vote on procedural matters; NO nation may abstain.
  6. Non-voting members may vote on procedural motions ONLY.
  7. Before voting, Sergeant at Arms must bar the doors and pages must clear the floor.
- B. Methods
1. A placard vote shall consist of the Presiding Officer asking for countries in favor of the motion, in opposition to the motion, and in abstention from the motion to indicate their preferences by raising their placards.
  2. A roll call vote
    - a. A motion for the roll call vote requires five seconds.
    - b. The vote shall be taken in alphabetical order.
    - c. A country shall vote yes, no, abstain, or pass.
    - d. A country is allowed only one pass on a motion. A second pass is considered an abstention.
    - e. During a roll call vote all members shall be seated, and no caucusing should take place during this time.
    - f. If a delegate feels that another nation votes out of character, the delegate can rise on a point of order at the end of the vote. The chair will ask, "[Country] on what point do you rise?" The delegate will say, "Point of order, it is my observation that \_\_\_ voted out of character. I would like to ask the chair to make \_\_\_ explain their vote." Then the accused nation can agree to explain or refuse to explain. The chair may also ask a delegate to explain his vote.

Rules for the Security Council:

1. The five permanent members of the Security Council have the power to veto on all but procedural motions.
2. All preceding rules for the other committees apply.

**Rule 11: Decision of Competence**

A delegate may question the body's ability to deal with a particular resolution. The Presiding Officer will ask the body for input as to whether or not the Body has the right through the UN Charter to discuss the issue. The final decision belongs to the chair.

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**Rule 12: Time Limits**

- A. Time limits exist for each speaker on the speaker's list:
  - 1. One minute for Agenda Speaker's list
  - 2. Two minutes for Topic Speaker's list
- B. Pro/Con speakers have forty-five seconds.
- C. It is the chair's discretion whether or not time will stop when another delegate interrupts

## Parliamentary Procedure Short Form

### Motions

Move to:	To pass takes:	# of Pro/Con	# of seconds
Consider a topic.....	majority	1	1
Table the topic .....	2/3	2	5
Table a resolution.....	2/3	2	5
Previous Question.....	majority	2	5
Committee of the Whole.....	majority	1	1
Suspend the Rules.....	2/3	1	1
Reconsider .....	2/3	2	1
*Amend a resolution.....	majority	1	5
*Roll call vote.....	majority	1	5
*Adjourn/Recess.....	majority	0	1
*Important Question.....	majority	1	1
*Divide the question.....	majority	1	1

\*delegate may make motion after rising on point of order

### Time

**Time may be yielded to:**

- 1) Another nation
- 2) Comments
- 3) The chair
- 4) Two 30 second questions

**Time Limits**

- 1) Agenda Speakers.....1 minute
- 2) Topic Speakers.....2 minutes
- 3) Pro/Con Speakers.....45 seconds

### Points

**Points**

- 1) Inquiry- To raise questions about parliamentary procedure
- 2) Order- To inform chair a delegate is not following parliamentary procedure or make a motion
- 3) Right of Reply- Permission , at the Chair's discretion, to respond to a delegates comments
- 4) Personal Preference- To address personal comfort concerns (cannot hear the speaker or chair)

## Participating Countries

*\*Indicates Security Council an requires 4 deleg*

<p><b>African States</b>            Angola            Algeria            Burkina Faso            Benin            Botswana            Burundi            Cameroon            Chad            Cote d'Ivoire            Comoros            Democratic Rep of the Congo            Djibouti            Egypt            Ethiopia            Gabon            Guinea            Ghana            Kenya            Liberia            Libya            Madagascar  <i>Morocco*</i>            Mozambique            Niger            Nigeria            Senegal            Sierra Leone            Sudan            Somalia  <i>South Africa*</i>            Tanzania            Tunisia  <i>Togo*</i>            Uganda            Zambia            Zimbabwe</p> <p><b>Asian States and Oceana</b>            Afghanistan            Australia  <i>Azerbaijan*</i>            Bangladesh            Cambodia  <i>China *</i>            Fiji  <i>India*</i>            Indonesia            Japan            Kazakhstan            Loa People's Dem.Rep.(Laos)            Malaysia</p>	<p><b>(Asia-Oceana Cont.)</b>            Mali            Micronesia (Federated.            States)            Mongolia            Myanmar (Burma)            People's Dem. Rep. (North            Korea)            Nepal            New Zealand            Papua New Guinea  <i>Pakistan*</i>            Philippines            Republic of Korea (South            Korea)            Singapore            Tuvalu            Thailand            Vietnam</p> <p><b>European States</b>            Albania            Armenia            Austria            Belarus            Bosnia-Herzegovina            Bulgaria            Belgium            Czech Republic            Croatia            Cyprus            Denmark            Finland  <i>France *</i>            Georgia  <i>Germany*</i>            Greece            Hungary            Iceland            Ireland            Italy            Lithuania            Luxembourg            Netherlands            Norway            Poland  <i>Portugal*</i>            Romania  <i>Russian Federation *</i>            Slovakia*            Slovenia            Spain</p>	<p><b>(Europe cont.)</b>            Sweden            Ukraine  <i>United Kingdom *</i></p> <p><b>Americas &amp; Caribbean</b>            Argentina            Aruba            Belize            Bolivia            Brazil            Canada            Chile  <i>Colombia*</i>            Costa Rica            Cuba            Ecuador            El Salvador            Grenada  <i>Guatemala*</i>            Haiti            Honduras            Jamaica            Mexico            Nicaragua            Panama*            Paraguay            Peru            Saint Lucia            Suriname            Trinidad and Tobago  <i>United States *</i>            Uruguay            Venezuela</p> <p><b>Middle Eastern States</b>            Algeria            Brunei            Iran            Iraq            Israel            Jordan            Kuwait            Lebanon            Oman            Saudi Arabia            Syria            Turkey            United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.)            Palestine Authority (non-            voting)            Qatar            Yemen</p>
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## How to Research for DIMUN

Good research is absolutely essential if you are to be successful at DIMUN. Because the purpose of the simulation is to effectively represent the views of your country, it is imperative that you research not only the facts, but also how your country feels about an issue. An excellent way to learn this is to contact your country's embassy. Contact information can be found by Googling your country's name and embassy. Simply log onto to the embassy web site and follow the directions for contact by either mail or e-mail. We cannot guarantee they will help you. In the past, some countries have been more helpful than others; however, we encourage you to try because they can be the best sources. Ask them for information on specific topics. Also, it is best to contact your country as early as possible to allow them time to send you information.

In general, the Internet is a great tool for researching for DIMUN, but remember to check the source of websites. The staff has crated a research area at < [www.dimun.org/research.htm](http://www.dimun.org/research.htm) >. The committee chairs have included some useful sites in their topic briefs and you should use them to begin your research. The best site to start your research is the United Nation's official site, [www.un.org](http://www.un.org). Another good starting point is <http://www.dimun.org/research.htm>. These two sites are full of information concerning the UN and international events. Keeping up with the news is also an important aide in DIMUN. Publications with excellent articles include *Newsweek*, *Time*, *U.S. News*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and *The London Times*. Hard copies can be found at most libraries and the material can be accessed online. Televisions programs on CNN and other news programs can also be helpful. The Annual Review of UN Affairs, found in South Alabama's reference section, provides detailed accounts of the viewpoints of each country. With thorough research, you will be able to accomplish much more at DIMUN, and you will have a much better time.

## Writing a Resolution

The main idea behind writing a resolution is to present a solution to a problem in a clear, concise, and organized manner.

**There are two parts to a resolution: the problem and the solution.**

- The first part includes the **preambulary clauses**. This is where you state the problem you chose to address. Try to make your problem as compelling as possible using the information you found during your research (statistics, quotes, reports, etc.). It is much more gripping to say that “One in four Nigerois children dies before reaching the age of five”, a quote from a BBC news report, than to simply say that a lot of people are dying. Each of the preambulatory clauses should address one specific aspect of the problem.
- The second part of the resolution includes the **activating clauses**. This is where you state your solution to the problem previously addressed. The easiest way for you, and the way that will be easiest for the other delegates to understand, to address the problem is for each preambulatory clause you listed, provide a corresponding activating clause. The main thing to remember is that you cannot simply say, “Here is the solution.” You must also include information on how the solution will be carried out. Things like funding, membership, structure, and time period may be needed.
- Resolutions are written as one sentence. All resolutions should start with a heading that includes what committee the resolution is for, the topic of the resolution, and the country that proposed the resolution.
- In the first part, use one of the preambulatory phrases. Italicize the preambulatory phrase and end each thought with a comma.
- Following the preamble is a call to action, that says “your country hereby”, that ends with a colon. The activating clauses are numbered and bolded and each thought is ended with a semicolon except the final one that ends with a period. Single space each clause and double space between the clauses.

Resolutions must be typed in an easy to read font (Times New Roman or Ariel). Eleven-point font is preferable, however if it is necessary to limit your resolution in length to one page, front only, you may use a smaller size.

**The DIMUN staff reserves to right to reject any resolution that is not properly formatted, does not address a topic, or is deemed inappropriate**

Now, in the off chance that you did not quite understand all of what was just said, there is a sample resolution on the following page that should clarify everything.

## Sample Resolution

Committee  
Proposed by

Topic  
Country

*Noting* the increasing weight of books,

*Taking into account* the weight of book bags,

*Deeply concerned* with the potential back problems that students could face in the future,

Country hereby:

1. **Suggests** the use of paper-back books that are both lighter and less expensive;
2. **Recommends** that schools purchase class sets of all books using the surplus that resulted from the switch to paper-back books;
3. **Calls for** students to leave the books issued to them at home.

---

After writing your resolution, go through the following checklist.

- Is the resolution written from the point of view of your country?
- Is your problem clearly explained in the preamble?
- Is your solution complete?
  - If money is required, where will it come from?
  - If there are members, how will they be chosen?
  - Is there any time frame in which your plan of action will be carried out?
  - Is every concern from the preamble addressed?
- Is your format correct?

## Introductory Phrases for Resolutions

**Preambulary Clauses**, *Italicized* words used to identify the problem addressed in the resolution

<i>Affirming</i> <i>Alarmed by</i> <i>Approving</i> <i>Aware of</i> <i>Believing</i> <i>Bearing in mind</i> <i>Confident</i> <i>Contemplating</i> <i>Convinced</i> <i>Declaring</i> <i>Deeply concerned</i> <i>Deeply conscious</i> <i>Deeply convinced</i> <i>Deeply disturbed</i> <i>Deeply regretting</i> <i>Desiring</i> <i>Emphasizing</i> <i>Expecting</i>	<i>Expressing its appreciation</i> <i>Expressing its satisfaction</i> <i>Fulfilling</i> <i>Fully aware</i> <i>Fully alarmed</i> <i>Fully believing</i> <i>Further deploring</i> <i>Further recalling</i> <i>Guided by</i> <i>Having adopted</i> <i>Having considered</i> <i>Having considered further</i> <i>Having devoted attention</i> <i>Having examined</i> <i>Having studied</i> <i>Having heard</i> <i>Having received</i> <i>Keeping in mind</i>	<i>Noting with regret</i> <i>Noting with satisfaction</i> <i>Noting with deep concern</i> <i>Noting further</i> <i>Noting with approval</i> <i>Observing</i> <i>Realizing</i> <i>Reaffirming</i> <i>Recalling</i> <i>Recognizing</i> <i>Referring</i> <i>Seeking</i> <i>Taking into account</i> <i>Taking into consideration</i> <i>Taking note</i> <i>Viewing with appreciation</i> <i>Welcoming</i>
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**Activating Clauses**, **bold face** words used to describe the solution to a problem addressed in a resolution

<b>Accepts</b> <b>Affirms</b> <b>Approves</b> <b>Authorizes</b> <b>Calls</b> <b>Calls upon</b> <b>Condemns</b> <b>Congratulates</b> <b>Confirms</b> <b>Considers</b> <b>Declares accordingly</b> <b>Deplores</b> <b>Draws the attention</b> <b>Designates</b>	<b>Emphasizing</b> <b>Encourages</b> <b>Endorses</b> <b>Expresses its appreciation</b> <b>Expresses its hope</b> <b>Further invites</b> <b>Further proclaims</b> <b>Further reminds</b> <b>Further recommends</b> <b>Further resolves</b> <b>Further requests</b> <b>Have resolved</b> <b>Notes</b> <b>Proclaims</b>	<b>Reaffirms</b> <b>Recommends</b> <b>Reminds</b> <b>Regrets</b> <b>Requests</b> <b>Solemnly affirms</b> <b>Strongly condemns</b> <b>Supports</b> <b>Trusts</b> <b>Takes note of</b> <b>Transmits</b> <b>Urge</b>
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## DIMUN Awards

### **Kay Schwartz Best Delegation Award**

Chosen by the delegates at General Assembly and the DIMUN staff, this award is given to the delegation that has collectively, most effectively debated issues within their country's character. To receive this award, all members of the delegation must be present during all committee meetings.

The winners of this award will receive the *Kay Schwartz: Best Delegation Cup* to display at their school for one year. Ms. Schwartz is the teacher who started and sponsored DIMUN

### **Best Delegate Award**

Chosen by individual committee delegates and DIMUN committee staff, this award is given to the most effective debater within each committee.

### **Best Parliamentarian**

Chosen by the chairperson and secretary of each committee, this award is given to the delegate in each committee who displays the greatest understanding and application of parliamentary procedure.

### **Chair's Award**

Chosen by the chairperson of each committee, this award is given to the person in each committee who best demonstrates the essence of DIMUN. This person does not have to be the top delegate of that committee.

### **Best Flag**

Chosen by the DIMUN staff, this award is given to the delegation that brings the most creative and accurate flag to the simulation. Bring flags on the morning of General Assembly to be displayed in the lobby of the Convention Center Ballroom.

### **Paulet Moore Best DIMUN Spirit Award**

Chosen by the DIMUN staff, this award is given to the delegation that displays the most spirit through props/costumes, active debate and basic understanding of the rules and mission of DIMUN.

# DIMUN Etiquette

## What to Wear

- Men should wear slacks, dress shirt and ties, preferably a blazer also. Tennis shoes and jeans will not be allowed. No hats inside.
- Women should wear business professional dress, preferably a suit. Skirts should be a modest length and not violate Mobile County uniform policies. No tennis shoes or flip-flops.
- It is customary for some delegates to wear costumes on the day of the General Assembly. Costumes should be relevant to the dress of your country and should be respectful of the nation's culture.

## During the Simulation

- Respect all other delegates. Wait until you are recognized by the chair before speaking.
- Every time you raise your placard, the chair will ask, "On what point do you rise?" You should be ready respond with, "Point of \_\_\_."
- Address all comments to the chair, not your fellow delegates. Do not argue with the chair; his/her decisions are final. If you have any questions send a note to the chair or sponsor.
- Pages are no longer provided. Please refrain from passing notes that do not pertain to DIMUN business. Inappropriate notes will result in being removed from DIMUN.

## During Lunch Break

- Delegates will have about 90 minutes for lunch, this is plenty of time to walk to the restaurants downtown. You cannot drive to lunch, unless you are with your sponsor or guardian.
- While at lunch you are not to remove your nametags.
- Be courteous to the wait staff and remember a 15% tip is customary. Restaurant managers have Mr. Dollison's number and will contact him if there are problems.
- Remember you are a representative your school and DIMUN.

While DIMUN is a simulation, the topics and issues discussed are real and have a profound effect on millions of people around the world. If you cannot take your role as a delegate seriously, please reconsider participating in DIMUN.

## **Committee Topics 2012**

### **Economic and Social (ECOSOC) Committee**

**Chairperson: Olivia Todd (ecosoc@dimun.org)**

Least Developed Countries  
Sustainable Development  
Women's Rights  
Sexual and Gender Based Violence  
HIV / AIDS

### **Humanitarian and Financial (HF) Committee**

**Chairperson: Elise Urban (hf@dimun.org)**

Debt Relief  
Famine and Malnutrition  
Infectious Disease  
Literacy  
Human Trafficking

### **Political and Security (PS) Committee**

**Chairperson: Bradley Mason (ps@dimun.org)**

International Terrorism  
Nuclear Proliferation/Disarmament  
International Piracy  
Middle East  
Egypt/Libya

### **Security Council (SC)**

**Chairperson: Bradley Davis (sc@dimun.org)**

Peacekeeping Operations  
Afghanistan (UNAMA)  
Lebanon (UNIFIL)  
Haiti (MINUSTAH)  
Sudan-Darfur (UNAMID)  
Addition of new permanent seats to the Security Council

## Economic and Social Committee Topics

Welcome to DIMUN 2012 and to the Economic and Social Committee. The topics for this year are Least Developed Nations, Sustainable Development, Women's Rights, and Sexual and Gender Based Violence. I hope that as a delegate in this committee you will research these issues and develop a resolution with a complete and adequate solution. Remember to stay in character and have fun. DIMUN is a great experience but it also takes work. I am available to answer any questions you may have pertaining to DIMUN and the Eco-Soc Committee at [ecosoc@dimun.org](mailto:ecosoc@dimun.org). I look forward to seeing you at DIMUN 2012!

"The success of this session is a result of the active participation of all of you." Statement by H.E. Mr. Lazarous Kapambwe, Closing of Substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, 29 July 2011, Geneva

Sincerely,  
Olivia Todd  
2012 Eco-Soc Chair

### Least Developed Countries

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are countries that exhibit the lowest indicators of socioeconomic development, with the lowest Human Development Index ratings of all countries in the world. A country is classified as a Least Developed Country if it meets all three criteria of:

- Human resource weakness (based on indicators of nutrition, health, education and adult literacy)
- Economic vulnerability (unstable agricultural production, low number of exports of goods and services, economic importance of non-traditional activities, merchandise export concentration, and handicap of economic smallness, and the percentage of population displaced by natural disasters)
- Low-income criterion, based on a three-year average estimate of the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (under \$745 for inclusion, above \$900 for graduation)

It is the goal of the Economic and Social Committee to provide both funding and an adequate plan to lessen the suffering in these countries, either by assisting the governments of less developed nations financially, or through direct interaction with their citizens.

- *Almost 50% of the population in LDCs lives on less than \$1 a day.*
- *U.S. GDP is about \$40,000 per capita annually, whereas a nation such as Burundi (Africa) is about \$84 per capita annually.*

### Research Links:

Youthink Worldbank Issues < <http://youthink.worldbank.org/issues/development/> >

Nation Master (stats) < [www.nationmaster.com](http://www.nationmaster.com) >

World Bank < [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) >

United Nations Development Programme < [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org) >

UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries < [www.un.org/ohrlls/](http://www.un.org/ohrlls/) >

List of LDCs < [www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/third\\_world.htm#GNI](http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/third_world.htm#GNI) >

## Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development is utilizing natural resources in such a way that future generations will be able to thrive. This may include protecting the environment; limiting use of finite energy resources such as natural gas, coal, and oil; slowing deforestation; and protecting water resources.

Sustainable development also relies on the use of technology to find efficient ways of using the resources readily available, such as solar power.

- *In 2006, global oil consumption was 118 million barrels a day.*
- *Oil consumption is expected to increase by 37% by 2030.*

### Research Links:

UN Division for Sustainable Development < [www.un.org/esa/dsd/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/index.shtml) >

Sustainability Issues < [http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res\\_docusdt.shtml](http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res_docusdt.shtml) >

World Bank Topics on Sustainability < <http://youthink.worldbank.org/issues/environment> >

## Women's Rights

In most developed countries women are afforded the same rights and privileges as men. However, women are still treated as second class citizens in many parts of the world. Violations of Women's Rights include, but are not limited to: discrimination in the workplace (less pay for the same work), lack of reproductive freedom, legal inequality (women cannot inherit or own property in some places), and lack of suffrage. Reasoning behind violations of Women's Rights ranges from religious justification to simple discrimination.

- *Since 1994, four thousand women in Pakistan have been set on fire in acts because of male aggression.*
- *In many countries, law enforcement ignores "crimes of honor," in which the women may be killed or badly injured for allegations of sexual infidelity*
- *According to the World Health Organization, Between 100 to 140 million girls and women worldwide are living with the consequences of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). In Africa, about 92 million girls' age 10 years and above are estimated to have undergone FGM.*

### Research Links:

Global Issues that Affect Everyone < [www.globalissues.org/HumanRights/WomensRights.asp](http://www.globalissues.org/HumanRights/WomensRights.asp) >

Human Rights Watch - Women's Rights < [www.hrw.org/women](http://www.hrw.org/women) >

Youthink Gender Issues < <http://youthink.worldbank.org/issues/> >

United Nations Women Watch < [www.un.org/womenwatch](http://www.un.org/womenwatch) >

Amnesty International USA < [www.amnestyusa.org/women/index.do](http://www.amnestyusa.org/women/index.do) >

## HIV / AIDS

The HIV/AIDS epidemic is a global problem. The disease runs rampant through developed nations as well LDCs. Two million people died from AIDS in 2007 alone, and the number only grows each year. In underdeveloped nations only 31% of people that desperately need prevention education and medication to slow the progression of the disease are receiving it.

- *36 million people were living with HIV/AIDS in 2009.*
- *About 95% of those infected with HIV live in less developed countries.*

### Research Links:

HIV/AIDS Database < [www.avert.org](http://www.avert.org) >

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS < [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org) >

Youthink Issues HIV/AIDS < <http://youthink.worldbank.org/issues/aids/> >

## Sexual and Gender Based Violence

Gender-based violence both reflects and reinforces inequalities between men and women and compromises the health, dignity, security and independence of its victims. It encompasses a wide range of human rights violations, including sexual abuse of children, rape, domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, trafficking of women and girls and several harmful traditional practices. In warring nations, especially in the Middle East and Africa, sexual violence is being used as a weapon of war. Along with the physical abuse and mutilation of the body, these war crimes are emotionally damaging to those affected.

- *It is estimated that half a million women were raped in the conflict in Rwanda.*
- *In the United States, the health care cost of intimate partner violence against women totals \$5.8 billion each year*

### Research Links:

UN Programme on Gender Violence < <http://www.unfpa.org/gender/violence.htm> >

UN Office for Coordinating Humanitarian Affairs < [www.ochaonline.un.org](http://www.ochaonline.un.org) >

Youthink Gender Issues < <http://youthink.worldbank.org/issues/gender/> >

UN World Health Organization < <http://www.who.int/gender/violence/en/> >

Enough! - [www.enoughproject.org](http://www.enoughproject.org)

## Sample EcoSoc Resolution

Economic and Social  
Proposed by

Women's Rights  
Greece

*Deeply concerned* by the fact that a woman is battered every 15 seconds and raped every 6 minutes, resulting in numerous unwanted pregnancies that can lead to death either in childbirth or from a primitive abortion,

*Having considered* the idea that over 200 women are burned with acid and over 6,000 women are genitally mutilated each day,

*Noting with regret* that more than 7,000 women will be murdered over something as petty as disputes over dowries,

*Keeping in mind* that over 15,000 women will be sold into sexual slavery in a single country this year,

*Taking into consideration* that one reason for the continued abuse of women is the lack of alternatives and education available to them,

*Emphasizing* the fact that legislation, such as the Declaration of Elimination of Violence Against Women and the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, do little good if they are not widely supported and used,

### **The Hellenic Republic (Greece) hereby:**

1. **Requests** that the United States of America will speedily ratify the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women;
2. **Condemns** countries that do not enforce women's rights laws, punish those who violate these laws, and facilitate the abuse of women through complacency in such areas, such as the sale of acid;
3. **Urges** the establishment of the United Nations Women's Rights Board (UNWRB) to supplement already existing institutions and individuals. It will:
  - a. Consist of twenty nations, excluding current Security Council members with the exception of the major powers, that will be rotated out every two years in coordination with the Security Council,
  - b. Be divided into four committees (one for the procurement of money, one for the establishment of programs to combat lack of refuge, healthcare, and education, one to oversee the distribution of funds and resources within the UNWRB, and one that will oversee and mediate the other committees) with equal power,
  - c. Secure funds from the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, donations from countries, and donations from individuals,
  - d. Establish programs and clinics in as many countries as possible, especially in the Middle East, Africa, South America, and Asia, that will offer refuge, health care, and education (on pieces of legislation and programs currently available) to women.

## Humanitarian-Financial (HF) Committee Topics

Welcome delegates to the 2012 DIMUN Humanitarian and Financial Committee. The major goal of DIMUN is to address issues pressing to every person in every country. We will be discussing issues dealing with the five main topics of Debt Relief, Infectious Diseases, Famine and Malnutrition, Literacy and Human Trafficking. Each issue was chosen because of its relevance to current issues along with its applicability to the UN Millennium Goals. Although every country may not seem inherently affected by these issues, each issue affects every one in the world. While every country may not suffer from the negative effects of the main topics, the unaffected countries can offer their help through resolutions. The specific goal of the Humanitarian and Financial Committee is to discuss the currently pressing issues of Debt Relief, Infectious Disease, Famine and Malnutrition, Literacy and Human Trafficking and then offer and provide solutions through the discussion and passing of resolutions. In order to foster a productive debate based on several resolutions, each delegate is encouraged to research and understand their country's position of each topic. For help researching and writing resolutions, please consult the websites below or email me at [hf@dimun.org](mailto:hf@dimun.org). I will respond as quickly and thoroughly as possible.

Sincerely,  
Elise Urban  
2012 HF Chair

### Debt Relief

The goal of debt relief is to reduce debt levels of the most heavily indebted poor countries. Both the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank seek to reduce debt levels and create sustainable globalization not only in the poorest countries but also in the middle-income and credit-worthy poor countries. Through the use of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) along with the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank continues to pursue the goal of debt relief. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative combines the funds of both the IMF and the World Bank in order to address the development needs of low-income countries. By restructuring and reducing debt repayments, HIPCs will be able to use revenue to promote on programs to help the poor and create sustainable economic development.

- Almost half the world, over 3 billion people, live on less than \$2.50 a day.
- 7 million children die each year due to third-world debt crisis.

### Research Links:

The World Bank < [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) >  
International Monetary Fund < [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org) >

### Infectious Disease

A variety of Infectious diseases are responsible for the disability and death of millions of people annually. While there are safe and effective interventions and treatments for many infectious diseases, access to necessary medical resources are scarce for many. People in less-developed and developing countries are the most affected by these diseases because of their lack of health care, medicine, and poorly developed infrastructure. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) seek to stop and reverse the effects of many infectious diseases. By preventing the spread of infectious diseases millions of deaths can be prevented and quality of life can be improved. The effects of infectious diseases are borderless and affect us all; requiring an international effort to stop the spread of infectious diseases.

- 1.4 million people died from Tuberculosis in 2010, the most common contagious infectious disease in the world which is easily preventable.
- Malaria causes 1 million deaths annually.

**Research Links:**

World Health Organization < [www.who.int](http://www.who.int) >

Global Health Council < [http://globalhealth.org/infectious\\_diseases/](http://globalhealth.org/infectious_diseases/) >

**Famine and Malnutrition**

Famine and malnutrition usually stem from two distinct sources. The first source is lack of food during a war or natural disaster however the second source and most common cause of hunger is poverty. The World Food Program (WFP) has a strategic plan to not only decrease hunger during emergencies but to also decrease dependency on food relief provided by the WFP. The WFP wants to help countries develop and achieve long-term solutions to the hunger. The major goal in decreasing famine and malnutrition is to improve infrastructure and agricultural practices. By eliminating malnutrition, people will be able to lead healthier lives and be less susceptible to diseases.

- 925 million people do not have enough to eat and 98 percent of them live in developing countries.
- One out of four children in developing countries is underweight.

**Research Links:**

The World Food Program < [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org) >

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations < [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org) >

**Literacy**

Although there is no international standard for literacy, it is a pressing issue in almost every country. Low literacy rates are a correlating factor in most less developed countries. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Education for All (EFA), they are working towards increasing educational opportunity in the developing world. The goal of improving literacy is, not only to improve each individual's knowledge, but to develop human capital to improve conditions in the world's least developed nations.

- Today one in five adults is illiterate and about two-thirds of them are women.
- 67.4 million children are not enrolled in school.
- 793 million adults lack minimum literacy skills.

**Research Links:**

World Education < <http://www.worlded.org> >

World Bank Education < <http://youthink.worldbank.org/issues/education> >

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization < <http://www.unesco.org/en/literacy/> >

**Human Trafficking**

Most people find it hard to believe that slavery still exist today in the form of human trafficking. Human trafficking is the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them through both forced labor and sexual exploitation. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) works with law enforcement in member state's to eliminate human trafficking across borders and within countries. Through international cooperation laws are aimed at stopping trafficking of both children and adults. The UNODC seeks to eliminate

trafficking by assisting member states in prevention, protection of victims, and prosecution of traffickers.

- It is estimated that 30,000 people die each year from abuse, disease, torture, and neglect while being trafficked for sex.
- Human trafficking is the fastest growing criminal industry today, generating 42.5 billion dollars worldwide.

**Research Links:**

Human Trafficking advocacy < <http://www.humantrafficking.org/> >

UN Office on Drugs and Crime < <http://www.unodc.org/> >

## Sample HF Resolution

Humanitarian and Financial  
Proposed By

Infectious Disease  
Mexico

*Aware of* the re-emergence of Cholera in over 400,000 cases in over 11 South American countries as well as 150,000 cases internationally;

*Recognizing* that Cholera is among other such waterborne diseases such as Typhoid fever, Salmonellosis, Ebola, and Hepatitis A;

*Further deploring* that such diseases can be spread by a deterioration in water and sanitation systems;

*Deeply concerned* that the improvement of water on a global level would lessen the chances of outbreaks occurring;

*Bearing in mind* that some affected countries have an inability to maintain a clean water and sanitation system;

*Expecting* the UN to take action to prevent these waterborne diseases,

### **The Republic of Mexico hereby:**

1. **Urges** the creation of a board that will set guidelines for the sanitation and distribution of clean water, the Clean Water Awareness Board (CWAB); and to assist nations by supplying them with funds and in maintaining the guidelines that are set forth. The board shall:
  - A. Be comprised of twenty-three nations to be rotated out every five years;
  - B. Investigate and evaluate areas in which the water does not meet the guidelines set forth by CWAB,
  - C. Assist countries in obtaining and maintaining clean water;
2. **Encourages** partnering with the World Health Organization to decide what the guidelines need to be;
3. **Suggests** that the World Bank and non-governmental private organizations should donate funds to CWAB;
4. **Trusts** that the UN understands the need for clean water to prevent the spread of diseases, thus promoting better health for citizens worldwide.

## Political and Security Committee

Welcome delegates to the 2012 Davidson Invitational Model United Nations Political and Security Committee. The Political and Security Committee is concerned with finding compromises and peaceful solutions to conflict. The Political and Security committee does not have the authority to send peacekeeping troops into a member state, this is the sole responsibility of the UN Security Council. A list of the major issues being debated this year by the Political and Security Committee can be found below. The topics that are being discussed have a profound impact on every nation. Topics should be taken seriously by each delegation in order to reach a seek solutions that promote peace and security of all member states. Each delegation should write at least one resolution per committee, as well as act in character of their representative nation in order to improve the DIMUN simulation. The Political and Security Committee is one of the most exciting committees to serve on because of the nature of the topics, which encourage heated debate and intense delegate participation. I wish everyone an enjoyable DIMUN experience, as well as good luck upon getting your resolutions passed through. Please feel free to contact me at [ps@dimun.org](mailto:ps@dimun.org) if you have any questions. Remember the words of Ralph Bunche, "The United Nations is our one great hope for a peaceful and free world."

Sincerely,  
Bradley Mason  
2012 PS Chair

### International Terrorism

The eradication of international terrorist factions is a goal the United Nations since its inception. From fear campaigns to suicide bombings, terrorism is opposed by the entire civilized world, despite the few countries which harbor terrorist organizations within their borders. Former French president Jacques Chirac noted that "terrorism has become the systematic weapon of a war that knows no borders or seldom has a face." As a delegate in the Political and Security committee, resolutions discussing International Terrorism can include, but are not limited to, the following facets: ways to educate the public on international terrorism prevention, UN committees to oversee and respond to terrorist activity, or sanctions against states that support terrorist organizations. Please note those are just examples, and well developed resolutions will include more areas of concern.

- From 2006-2010, over 25,000 people died worldwide from acts of terrorism.
- From 2006-2009, law enforcement agencies from around the world reported 14,946 acts of terrorism

*Resolutions on this topic should address terrorism prevention measures and action against rogue states that provide haven for terrorist organizations; but take into consideration national sovereignty.*

### Research Links:

UN Counter-Terrorism Commission < [www.un.org/sc/ctc/](http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/) >

Official UN Site on terrorism < [www.un.org/terrorism](http://www.un.org/terrorism) >

Terrorism Research Center < [www.terrorism.com/](http://www.terrorism.com/) >

Institute for Counterterrorism < [www.ict.org.il](http://www.ict.org.il) >

International Terrorism < [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International\\_terrorism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_terrorism) >

## **Disarmament / Nuclear Non-Proliferation**

Since the first use of the atomic bomb in the 1945, countries continually seek to develop nuclear weapons as a means of achieving national security. Along with the five major powers, other nuclear powers include India, Pakistan, North Korea, and possibly Israel. While many countries have already slowed or ceased the process of making nuclear weapons by limiting the amount of nuclear material being produced, other countries are developing nuclear capabilities. Despite nuclear material's ability to be made into weapons, it also creates valuable alternate energy sources for a world in which new energy is vital. It is the job of the Political and Security committee to develop resolutions to help slow the development of nuclear weapons while promoting the safe use of nuclear power

- There are five officially declared nuclear weapon states in the world: the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China which have all agreed to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Three more states, Israel, India and Pakistan, have developed nuclear weapons outside the treaty framework.
- About 26,000 nuclear weapons reportedly remain in the world today and there have been over 2,000 nuclear tests conducted to date.
- There are 39 countries in the world, besides the five weapons states, which have the capability to create nuclear weapons (nuclear reactors).

*Resolutions on this topic should focus on renewing or amending existing nonproliferation treaties, as well as introducing new measures to slow the spread of nuclear weapons.*

### **Research Links:**

UN Department for Disarmament Affairs < <http://www.un.org/disarmament/> >  
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization < <http://www.ctbto.org/> >  
International Atomic Energy Agency < <http://www.iaea.org/> >  
UN on Disarmament < <http://disarmament2.un.org/> >  
Federation of American Scientists < <http://www.fas.org/nuke/control/fmct/> >

## **The Middle East**

The Middle East has, for many years, been an area of concern in the United Nations. The issues currently under the most scrutiny in the Middle East include Iraq, Iran, Israel-Palestine conflict, and the current popular unrest in the region referred to as the Arab Spring. Each of these issues has the capacity to affect the world. This is a broad topic that leaves open the possibility of resolutions addressing issues that are emerging in the region at the moment. Resolutions written on the Middle East are expected to be well thought out and specific.

*Resolutions on this topic should address a problem in Iraq, Iran, Israel-Palestine Conflict, and/or the Gaza Strip. Resolutions should focus on helping or eliminating political unrest, or reducing threats from the country. Resolutions may propose a solution to help more than one of the listed countries. Examples of Middle East resolutions would be a peace settlement distributing land between Israel and Palestine. Please note that these are only examples, and other ideas are expected.*

- As of 2007, the UN estimates 70,000 insurgents operating in Iraq.
- Since 2000, the Arab-Israeli Conflict has resulted in 3,196 Palestinian deaths and 946 Israeli deaths and over 10,000 injured

- On November 27, 2011, Iran threatened to attack Turkey if the U.S. were to go after their Nuclear weapons

**Research Links:**

The Iraq Crisis < <http://www.globalissues.org/issue/104/the-iraq-crisis> >

Global Policy Forum on Iraq < <http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/issues/irgindx.htm> >

Palestine and Israel < [www.globalissues.org/issue/111/palestine-and-israel](http://www.globalissues.org/issue/111/palestine-and-israel) >

UN History and Chronology on Palestine < <http://www.palestine-un.org> >

Middle East History and Resources < <http://www.mideastweb.org/history.htm> >

**Egypt/Libya**

The problems in Egypt and Libya are one of the most recent Political and Security issues being discussed in the United Nations. The transition from totalitarian regimes will be a challenge as these important states try to establish governing and civic institutions. The Political and Security committee will need to develop a solution to promote stable governments that respect democratic institutions, promote economic equity and promote the welfare of citizens.

- Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi was assassinated on August 23, 2011, leaving Libya in even more political unrest
- Protests against the government in Egypt continue to dismantle hope for stabilization

*Resolutions on this topic should focus on developing ways to restore piece within the borders of each of these countries. Resolutions may be written on solely Egypt or Libya, or both may be addressed in a single resolution. These resolutions are expected to be well developed and detailed.*

**Research Links:**

Crisis in Libya < <http://www.globalissues.org/article/793/libya> >

Egypt country profile < <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13313370> >

Egypt News < <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/news/egypt> >

## Sample PS Resolution

Political and Security Committee

Disarmament

Proposed By:

United States

*Alarmed by* North Korea's continuation of its missile programs despite the warnings given by the United States and United Nations;

*Approving of* the end of the North Korean missile program and the destruction of all nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons that North Korea has created;

*Fully Aware* that North Korea is a sovereign nation;

*Taking into account* North Korea's hostile stance against the United States;

*Noting with regret* North Korea's economic situation;

The United States:

1. **Recommends** that the U.N. order North Korea to dispose of any weapons of mass destruction it has and cease any and all current missile programs;
2. **Calls upon** the creation of the North Korean Nuclear Watch Committee (NKNWC) composed of representatives from several different countries, especially those countries that are nuclear powers, to watch over the North Korean missile program and ensure that it keeps to United Nations regulations;
3. **Approves** of North Korea using nuclear power for research and energy if closely monitored by the NKNWC;
4. **Encourages** countries and NGO's to donate food, money, and supplies to the North Korean people to help ease the economic problem in North Korea;
5. **Urges** the North Korean government to use their budget effectively to not only increase the military and its programs but also to help the people of North Korea;
6. **Expresses its hope** that North Korea will abide by these rules and U.N. regulations.

## Security Council

Welcome, delegates, to the 2012 DIMUN Security Council. This committee of fifteen is the most powerful institution in DIMUN. A resolution passed by the five permanent major powers and the ten rotating member nations is not placed on the floor for debate during General Assembly. As such, all Security Council decisions are absolute. This, along with the Council's power to deploy troops, places a great deal of responsibility on all members. Therefore, all delegates serving on the Security Council must submit two quality resolutions that reflect the policy of their representative nation. Although only the five major powers hold the power of veto, participation in debate from all delegates is imperative if this committee is to maintain balance in power. Research well, as a thorough understanding of your countries' view will lead to effectual debate. Assume responsibility, engage yourself, and, above all, enjoy your DIMUN experience. If you have any questions, feel free to reach me at [sc@dimun.org](mailto:sc@dimun.org).

Sincerely,  
Bradley Davis  
SC Chair

### Peacekeeping Operations

The United Nations Security Council's founding charter called for the preservation of international peace and security. As such, a primary concern of this Council is to provide UN assistance to countries emerging from conflict or on the verge of slipping into violence. The first role of the Security

Council in any peacekeeping operation is thorough investigation followed by an attempt at mediation. However, different regions and crises require different solutions: economic sanctions and collective military action. Resolutions on this topic should address the continuation of existing peacekeeping operations or debate over areas in need of UN Peacekeepers.

#### Research Links:

Current Peacekeeping Operations: <<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/current.shtml>>  
Peacekeeping Factsheet <<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/resources/statistics/factsheet.shtml>>  
Security Council Mission Reports: < [www.un.org/doc/sc/missionreports.html](http://www.un.org/doc/sc/missionreports.html) >  
UN Peacebuilding Commission < [www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding](http://www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding) >

### Afghanistan

#### United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA)

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) is a political mission established at the request of the Government to assist it and the people of Afghanistan. Political instability and the increases in violence towards occupying troops provide constant need of mission action. To fulfill its May 2012 mandate extension, UNAMA has prioritized five main goals amongst the Afghani government and the mission agencies. These five main priorities include 1) peace, reconciliation and reintegration; 2) human rights protection and promotion; 3) sub-national governance and the rule of law; 4) maternal and newborn health; and 5) sustainable livelihoods. Resolutions on this topic should address these priorities and the recent activity of UNAMA as outlined by the Activities section of the official mandate (see link 1).

#### Research Links:

UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan < <http://unama.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=1741> >  
UN News Centre on Afghanistan < [www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=16](http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=16) >

## Haiti

### United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established on 1 June 2004 by Security Council resolution 1542. MINUSTAH's original mandate was to restore a secure and stable environment, to promote the political process, to strengthen Haiti's Government institutions and rule-of-law-structures, as well as to promote and to protect human rights. The devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010, which resulted in more than 220,000 deaths, including 96 UN peacekeepers, delivered a severe blow to country's already shaky economy and infrastructure. The Security Council, by resolution 192 of 14 October 2011, endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation to increase the overall force levels of MINUSTAH to support reconstruction and stability efforts in the country. October 2011 saw the call of the WHO (World Health Organization) for containment and treatment of a cholera epidemic, as well as assistance in locating 600,000 internally displaced persons.

- The current UN operation in Haiti involves more than 12,000 military and police personnel representing 55 UN member states
- The 2010 earthquake destroyed more than 1,000 schools and 50 health care facilities
- As of July 2010, 1.6 million Haitians remain housed in temporary makeshift housing

#### Research Links:

- UN Mission to Haiti < <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minustah/index.shtml>>
- UN News Centre < [www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=16](http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=16) >

## Lebanon

### United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Originally, UNIFIL was created by the Security Council in March 1978 to confirm Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, restore international peace and security and assist the Lebanese Government in restoring its effective authority in the area. The mandate had to be adjusted twice, due to the developments in 1982 and 2000. Following the July/August 2006 crisis, the Council enhanced the Force and decided that in addition to the original mandate, it would, among other things, monitor the cessation of hostilities;

accompany and support the Lebanese armed forces as they deploy throughout the south of Lebanon; and extend its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons. Resolutions on this topic should address possible methods of reaching peace and viable ways to maintain order.

#### Research Links:

- UN Mission to Lebanon < [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unifil/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unifil/index.shtml) >  
UN News Centre < [www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=16](http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=16) >

## Sudan (Darfur Region)

### United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

A joint African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur was authorized by Security Council resolution 1769 of 31 July 2007. The Council, acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, authorized UNAMID to take necessary action to support the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, as well as to protect its personnel and civilians, without "prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Sudan". Since December 2007, UNAMID has taken steps to end the genocidal civil war between Sudanese government supported Janjaweed and the Sudan Liberation Movement.

- 2.8 million people have been displaced within Sudan.
- Despite an abundance of oil and other resources, the vast majority of Sudan's people live in poverty, and its Government has been described as 'the most repressive regime in the world'.

#### **Research Links:**

International Crisis Group < [www.crisisgroup.org](http://www.crisisgroup.org) >

Darfur Information Center < [www.darfurinfo.org](http://www.darfurinfo.org) >

Human Rights Watch < <http://hrw.org/english/docs/2004/09/18/darfur9355.html> >

UN Security Council Report (click Darfur) < <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org> >

### **Libya**

#### **United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)**

On February 17, 2011, revolts in Libya began to topple the regime of Muammar Gaddafi. 42 years after the beginning of this dictatorial leadership the government of Libya passed into the hands of revolutionaries. Since the beginning of armed force and civilian deaths in Libya, the UN has order sanctions and placed those in power in International Criminal Court for crimes against humanity. The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) is tasked with assisting the Libyan authorities in restoring public security and the rule of law, promoting inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, and in helping the National Transitional Council (NTC) embark on the drafting of a new constitution and laying the foundation for elections. Resolutions on this topic should address these issues as well as integration and demobilization of troops, training and development of police and a new army, weapons control and border management.

#### **Research Links:**

Official Mission <http://unsmil.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=3543&language=en-US>

News Report <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=40542&Cr=libya&Cr1=>

Current Resolution concerning Libya <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/573/33/PDF/N1157333.pdf?OpenElement>

#### **Addition of Permanent Seats to the UN Security Council**

The question of equitable representation in the Security Council has been on the UN agenda since 1979, when a number of mostly developing countries raised the issue of under-representation of developing and non-aligned countries in the Security Council. Today it seems to be universally acknowledged that some sort of reform is needed but there is no consensus on what this reform should look like. One of them is the so-called Razali proposal that adds 5 permanent (Germany, Japan, one from Africa, one from Asia, one from Latin America) and 4 non-permanent seats (one for Asia, Latin America, Africa and Eastern Europe) to the existing Council, increasing the total number of members to 24. This proposal enjoys the widest support, yet it has not gained the sufficient number of votes required by the UN Charter (two thirds of UN members, including all five permanent members are needed for any Charter amendments).

Resolutions on this topic should address addition of Germany, Japan, India, and/or Brazil as permanent seats to the UN Security Council

#### **Research Links:**

UN Reform Reports < [www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/international/un\\_reform/sec\\_expansion.htm](http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/international/un_reform/sec_expansion.htm) >

Debate on Expansion:

[http://debatepedia.idebate.org/en/index.php/Debate:\\_Expansion\\_of\\_the\\_UN\\_Security\\_Council](http://debatepedia.idebate.org/en/index.php/Debate:_Expansion_of_the_UN_Security_Council)

UN Reform < [www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/international/un\\_reform/sec\\_expansion.html](http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/international/un_reform/sec_expansion.html) >

## Sample SC Resolution

Subject of Resolution  
Proposed by

Peacekeeping  
France

*Deeply disturbed* by the continuing violence in the Middle East between the Palestinians and the Israelis,

*Fully believing* that with peace talks and negotiations, stability can be reached in the region,

*Recognizing* the overall success of current United Nations peacekeeping forces of the Middle East, such as the United Nations Truce Supervision and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

*Observing* that the UN forces in the above mentioned peacekeeping operations are relatively small and limited to specific functions,

### **The Republic of France does hereby recommend the following:**

1. **Condemn** the terrorists who continue to disrupt peace talks and kill innocent victims;
2. **Urge** both the Palestinians and the Israelis to cease the violence and resume negotiations through whatever means necessary;
3. **Declare** that a new peacekeeping operation, called the United Nations Observer Force be created to help maintain peace and stability in the Middle East
4. **Request** that all willing nations contribute troops in order to raise a force of at least 500 military troops
5. **Expresses its hope** that through combined efforts the situation in the Middle East will be solved

# DIMUN 2012

## Individual Delegate Application

(one application per delegate required)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

School: \_\_\_\_\_

Social Studies teacher's comments concerning student's credibility:

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Previous Model United Nations experience (including awards received):

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Desired Committee: \_\_\_\_\_

Other members of your delegation:

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**Note: Security Council delegations will need four members; all others need only three.**

**Davidson students include the \$30 DIMUN fee along with this sheet and your Delegation Application. All are due Jan. 26, 2010. Delegates from other guest schools should see their sponsor regarding fees**

T-shirt size:                      S                      M                      L                      XL

# DIMUN 2012

## Delegation Application

Attach this application (as a cover sheet) to all of the individual delegate applications from your group. A Delegation **MUST** include three individual delegates. Note: Security Council delegations will need four members.

Name	School	Grade	Committee
			Political Security
			Economic Social
			Humanitarian Financial
			Security Council

Desired Country:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**For Major Powers Only:**

Check which interview session  
your group will attend:  
January 25, 5:00 pm \_\_\_\_  
January 26, 3:00 pm \_\_\_\_

- Please include your \$30 fees with this application.
- Any delegate wishing to be in the Security Council must have at least one year of DIMUN experience.
- Applications and fees are due **Tuesday, January 26th**.

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**Organizational Team Use Only:**

Date received: \_\_\_\_\_

Country assigned: \_\_\_\_\_

Date assigned: \_\_\_\_\_

Date delegation notified: \_\_\_\_\_

Fees received: \_\_\_\_\_