



뉴욕 유엔본부 국제 모의유엔대회

WIMUN 2017

WFUNA International Model UN 2017

(사)미래희망지구 대표단



Table of Contents

1. Welcome Message	-2-
- Secretary-General, World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)	
2. Organization Overview	-3-
- WFUNA	
- Hope to the Future Association	
- Best Delegate	
3. Program Overview	-4-
- About WIMUN	
- Itinerary	
4. Representative of Hope to the Future Association	-7-
- Participants and Delegation Information	
5. Opening Speech and Position Paper	-8-
6. Resolutions by Committee	-53-
7. Reflection on WIMUN by the Delegates	-87-
8. General Report on WIMUN by the Delegates	-119-
9. Photo Gallery	-129-

1. Welcome Message



Secretary-General

Bonian Golmohammadi

**World Federation of United Nations Associations
(WFUNA)**

To the participants of WIMUN,

With much anticipation and excitement, I extend a heartfelt welcome to each and every one of you to the third annual international Model UN conference hosted by the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) held in New York City, home to the United Nations Headquarters.

Since 1946, WFUNA's mission has been to connect people to the work of the United Nations, thereby creating a stronger and more effective UN. We aim to educate global citizens, thereby building their capacity to effectively engage in international affairs. Alongside individuals like you, we have incorporated the voices of thousands of individuals and organizations into global dialogues, shaping international agendas. With UN Associations in over 100 member states, WFUNA is the largest global network of people who support and engage with the UN. In line with these efforts, WFUNA has supported, promoted and hosted Model UNs around the world for several years, and in 2014 we hosted our first WFUNA International Model UN conference and marked the start of a new beginning – a new platform for globally engaged individuals to exchange ideas and create meaningful change.

Assembled here at the largest and most diverse WIMUN conference yet are 800 youths from 65 countries, all of you already highly qualified to engage with and advocate for critical global issues. At WIMUN 2017, we will empower and educate you to channel your dedication to international affairs to actively contribute to the critical challenges and opportunities facing our world. I have no doubt that you represent a connected, motivated and powerful generation that seeks to reframe the international community. Likewise, together with our partners, WFUNA strives to host an unprecedented international Model UN-the only conference with both opening and closing at the United Nations Headquarters, dedication to researching and developing rules and procedures that better reflect the actual General Assembly and Security Council proceeding, an international Secretariat working together in a city that is at the heart of global diplomacy.

Thanks you for joining WFUNA as we continue with our mission of building a better world through the engagement of global citizens.

Bonian Golmohammadi



2. Organization Overview

Host Organization

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)



World Federation of United Nations Associations

The World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) is a global nonprofit organization representing and coordinating a membership of over 100 national United Nations Associations (UNAs) and their thousands of constituents. Guided by our vision of a United Nations that

is a powerful force in meeting common global challenges and opportunities, WFUNA works to strengthen and improve the United Nations. We achieve this through the engagement of people who share a global mindset and support international cooperation – global citizens.

Participating Organization

Hope to the Future Association



Hope to the Future Association (HFA) is a non-profit organization registered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea. HFA gained status of Associated NGO with UN DPI on June, 2014.

HFA is deeply committed to supporting youth around the world. Our core value lie in sustainable support, voluntary participation, international partnerships, and empowering youth. HFA runs various volunteer programs, sponsorship programs, and educational programs in hopes of bettering the life of the next generation.

Partner

Best Delegate



Best Delegate is an education organization based in New York City that supports Model United Nations activities worldwide. Its mission is to empower today's students into tomorrow's leaders, and its goal is to bring Model UN to one

million students around the world. Best Delegate provides Model UN training programs for students and teachers through the Model United Nations Institute held in the United States and with Model UN workshops held in over twenty countries.

Best Delegate has served as the organizing partner for the WFUNA International Model United Nations conference in New York and as the training partner for WIMUN India, WIMUN Rome, and the WFUNA Youth Camp Korea.

3. Program Overview

About WFUNA International Model UN (WIMUN)

유엔협회세계연맹 국제모의유엔대회(WIMUN)는 전 세계 60 개국가의 1,000 여명의 고등학생 및 대학생이 참여하는 대회로, 청소년 참가자들이 직접 유엔 회원국의 대사가 되어 유엔 총회 및 유엔 안보리 회의 등을 직접 경험하여 보는 커리큘럼 입니다. 각 위원회 별로 지정된 의제에 관하여 자료 조사 후 위원회 멤버들 과의 논의를 통해 합의를 이끌어 나가며, 현재 유엔에서 근무하고 있는 전문가들의 강연에도 참여합니다.

참가 학생들은 WIMUN 을 통하여 유엔에서 주로 다루는 국제적 이슈 및 지속가능개발목표 (SDGs)에 대한 인식을 제고하고 이해를 확장하는 것을 목표로 합니다. 또한, 토의와 협력 등의 교류를 통해서 협동심과 리더십 등 글로벌 인재로서 갖추어야 할 역량을 강화 할 수 있는 기회를 가지게 됩니다.

WIMUN 은 유엔 총회 및 안보리의 실제 회의 과정을 담기 위해 유엔 공보국(UN DPI)가 제작한 UN4MUN 의사 규칙을 바탕으로 진행되며, 현존하는 모의 유엔 중에 실제 유엔 총회와 가장 유사한 형태로 진행이 됩니다. 2014 년 7 월 이탈리아 로마에서 시작된 제 1 회 WIMUN 을 시작으로, 현재 미국 뉴욕에 위치한 유엔 본부(United Nations Headquarters)에서 진행이 되고 있습니다.



Overview

대회 테마	Building Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies
대회 주제	POST-2015 및 지속가능개발목표(SDGs) 관련 주제
대회 기간	2017 년 2 월 1 일 ~ 2 월 4 일 (4 박 5 일)
참가 자격	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 만 15 세~ 30 세 청소년 북미, 유럽, 아시아, 남미, 아프리카, 오세아니아 국가 청소년 지속가능개발목표(SDGs)에 관심이 높은 자
참가 인원	전 세계 60 개 국가에서 약 1,000 명 (고등부와 대학부 포함)
참가 혜택	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 전 참가자에게 수여되는 참가 수료증 수상자에 한해 상장

Agenda by Committee

Committee	Agenda
General Assembly 1	Strengthening the UN crime prevention and criminal justice system
General Assembly 2	The protection of children's rights in armed conflicts
General Assembly 3	Illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects
General Assembly 4	Strengthening the UN crime prevention and criminal justice system
General Assembly 5	Achieving sustainable development through employment creation and decent work for all
General Assembly 6	Promotion and protection of human rights (migrant children)
General Assembly 7	Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world
Security Council	Children and Armed Conflict

Itinerary - 미래희망기구 대표단 주요 스케줄

Day	Schedule
Jan 31 st (Day 1)	컬럼비아 대학교 탐방 및 선배와의 간담회
	뉴욕 현대미술관 관람
	대회 참가 최종 점검
Feb. 1 st (Day 2)	WIMUN 대회 등록
	Opening Ceremony
	Opening Plenary
Feb. 2 nd (Day 3)	Workshop and Training by WFUNA Officers
	Committee Session I – Interactive Dialogue with guest speakers and experts
	Committee Session II – Formal Meeting
	Committee Session III – Informal Meeting
Feb. 3 rd (Day 4)	Committee Session IV – Informal Meeting
	Committee Session V – Formal Meeting
	Committee Session VI – Action Phase
Feb. 4 th (Day 5)	Closing Plenary Session
	Closing Ceremony
	Delegate Social Events

4. Representative of Hope to the Future Association (20 Delegates)

	Country Assignment	Name	Country Name	School
1	General Assembly 1	Seo Young WHANG	Guatemala	DAEWON FOREIGN LANGUAGE HIGH SCHOOL
2		Jinkyung LIM	Iran	THE WILLOWS ACADEMY
3		Hunwoo YANG	Iraq	KOREAN MINJOK LEADERSHIP ACADEMY
4	General Assembly 2	Sokjun HONG	Iceland	INCHEON FOREIGN LANGUAGE HIGH SCHOOL
5		Hojong SHIM	Iran	SEOUL FOREIGN SCHOOL
6		Seoungwon LEE	Namibia	GWACHEON FOREIGN LANGUAGE HIGH SCHOOL
7	General Assembly 3	Joonyoung LIM	Guatemala	CALVARY CHRISTIAN SCHOLARS
8		Ye Jin KIM	Iran	DAEJEON SAINT MARY'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
9		Sumin KIM	Iraq	DAEWON FOREIGN LANGUAGE HIGH SCHOOL
10		Hyeonyoo SON	Ireland	ANYANG FOREIGN LANGUAGE HIGH SCHOOL
11	General Assembly 4	Kyeongmin KIM	Guatemala	CHEONGSHIM INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY
12		Esther Youngmi KIM	Iraq	LYCÉE INTERNATIONAL XAVIER
13		Min Jin KIM	Ireland	GWACHEON FOREIGN LANGUAGE HIGH SCHOOL
14	General Assembly 5	Yeo Eun SHIN	Guatemala	HANKUK ACADEMY OF FOREIGN STUDIES
15		Dukhyung LEE	Namibia	MOUNT PLEASANT PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL
16		Minseo SUH	Iran	ANYANG FOREIGN LANGUAGE HIGH SCHOOL
17		Hyun Woo SOHN	Ireland	HANKUK ACADEMY OF FOREIGN STUDIES
18	General Assembly 6	Seong-Ryeong KIM	Iceland	GYEONGGI ACADEMY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
19		Han Keol KWON	Iran	GWACHEON FOREIGN LANGUAGE HIGH SCHOOL
20	General Assembly 7	Dong Yoon CHUNG	Ireland	CHEONGSHIM INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY

5. Opening Speech and Position Paper

- ◆ High School General Assembly 1.
Guatemala

1) **Seo Young WHANG**

(Daewon Foreign Language High School)



Opening Speech

Recently, there were several tragedies such as the Paris attack among numerous countries. Along with alarming spread of terrorism, many countries are now focusing to provide appropriate solutions. Johnnie Carson, the assistant secretary in the Bureau of African Affairs had once pointed out of his speech; countries need to expand its democratic institutions across the country for further development. In agreement with the international society, Guatemala believes solving both social and general security issues is crucial. Guatemala had previously established the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala with the UN and later in 2010 established a treaty with UNODC to address organized crime.

Despite all of the work done, this delegate has realized that there is more needed- and needs the help of other countries. Guatemala would like to focus on two alternative solutions. One is to ensure a secure public police source while enhancing law enforcement agencies. The Guatemalan government believes that cooperating with the UN is the best way to do so as UNODC supports regional networks, provides technical assistance and capacity building programs. Cooperating with the UN will ensure strict, objective laws. The idea would be initiated by incorporating new policies that are made in agreement with UNODC and the government of Guatemala.

Second, Guatemala would also like to independently reach out to other countries nearby its territory, such as Panama and Honduras. Compared to Guatemala, both countries have already established laws for social security, which is to provide economic help for those in need. By establishing a trilateral cooperation, Guatemala believes the country will be able to rapidly establish the goal of social security. Decreasing the tariff rates of the country would mitigate the financial burden. These solutions will be able to fulfill the needs of SDG 16, to be specific, to promote a sustainable community.

The time has come. The world must take meaningful actions. Guatemala believes that building a stable relationship with its citizens is crucial for the further development of the country. Guatemala will pledge full support to all future actions of the Assembly for a successful conference.

Position Paper

As fellow delegates are aware of, there recently were several tragedies among the globe, such as the Paris Attack or bombings of public sites. Along with alarming spread of terrorism, many countries are now focusing to provide appropriate solutions in order to prevent any further cases of crimes. In article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it strictly points out the right to social security: Everyone has the right to social security and is entitled to natural effort and international cooperation considering economic, social and cultural rights.

The international society seems to agree with the basic idea as well. As Johnnie Carson, the assistant secretary in the Bureau of African Affairs had once pointed out from his speech; countries need to expand its democratic institutions across the country for further development. The International Social Security Administration (SSA) has also pointed out that one of the challenges that countries have to face is to gain the trust of citizens and fulfill higher public expectations for a better community. Therefore the delegate deems the topic to be significant for its citizens. The government acknowledges previous efforts made in order to solve the problem: Guatemala had managed to establish the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) with the UN and established a treaty with United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) in 2010 (continues to renew the treaty every 2 years) in order to address organized crime. The government also independently launched the VPP (Violence Prevention Project) in 2014, working closely with the National Civilian Police. This has led to a successful decrease in local crime rates, attributing to social security.

Despite all of the work Guatemala has done, this delegate has realized that there are much changes needed in order to stabilize social security. The International Society also agrees upon this, as mentioned in the basic need list provided by the ISSA. Guatemala would like to focus on two alternative solutions. One constructed out by Guatemala is to ensure a secure public police while enhancing law enforcement agencies. The government believes that this process could strengthen the bond between the government and its citizens. In order for this to happen, the Guatemala government would like to once again, cooperate with the UN. UNEDOC supports regional networks and provides technical assistance and capacity building programs. Through UNEDOC, the government would like to provide the citizens with a government that ensures laws that must be followed. If these rules are broken, the consequences will be determined in an objective view. It would specifically be initiated by incorporating new policies that are made in agreement with UNEDOC and the government of Guatemala. Second, Guatemala would also like to independently reach out to other countries that are nearby its territory, such as Panama and Honduras. All trilateral countries show entrepreneurship, which is the ability to take risks to create wealth and new businesses. Compared to Guatemala, both Panama and Honduras have already established laws for social security. By establishing a trilateral cooperation among the three countries, Guatemala believes that by this treaty the country will be able to more rapidly establish the goal of social security. The delegate believes that increasing the tariff rates of the country, which is now only at 1.8 percent would solve the financial burden. The low rating can be increased after taxing the rich population that currently dominates the economy. After going through the process of the solutions, the delegate believes that judicial and regulatory inefficiency and corruption will be solved, thus solving the main culprit of insecure society.

Guatemala believes that building its relationship with its citizens is crucial for the further development of the country. It is time to take meaningful actions about the crisis. Guatemala believes that further improvement upon this topic is essential in order to create action. Guatemala will pledge full support to all future actions of the Assembly, with high hopes for a cooperative conference to promote crime preventions and strengthen the criminal justice system.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 1.
Iran

2) Jinkyung LIM

(The Willows Academy)



Opening Speech

This delegate represents the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Crime has always been a serious social disorder issue that has brought great tension to the human race. Being aware of the value of the social security, the International Community has always been concerned and actively searching for more advanced solutions. Recently, major crimes such as trafficking in humans or drugs have brought international tension and the United Nations has been combating against them. Iran, as one of the countries with the largest opium consumption, is suffering from the absence of social security and is in desperate need of the improvement in the crime prevention and criminal justice system. Despite of the past efforts of Iran in reducing the drug trafficking such as creation of the barrier between Pakistan, one of the biggest drug producers, and building strong counter-narcotics enforcement capabilities, Iran is still facing difficulties bringing answers for the increasing drug problem.

Considering all the international influence that Iran can potentially bring, this delegate strongly believes in 3 different resolutions, farther development of multilateral conference, raising meeting participation of different organizations, and stricter training course of the Anti-Narcotics police. With advancement of multilateral conference such as increase in frequency and organization of the structure, more links will be established between different countries that will help us reach to our cooperative resolution which will eventually get the International Community to peace. Next, with active participation of regional society, civil society, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations to the meetings, solutions that reflect different perspectives will be discovered with ease. Also, effective training course of the Anti-Narcotics police such as frequent workshops or strictness of hiring policies will assist in reducing the amount of illicit drugs being used or trafficked.

The global society is in need of civil protection and communal tranquility against thriving crimes. In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 16, promoting peace, justice, and strong institutions, the International Community must join forces and eagerly participate to bring society that will ensure protection amongst people. Multilateral cooperation is the only way to achieve our goal.

Position Paper

Iran, one of the most resource-rich countries, is dealing with an international conflict with other countries due to nuclear problems. With Iran's uranium resources, other countries believe that Iran has built up their nuclear weapons. The nuclear weapons of Iran have brought international tension between Iran and the rest of the world. The U.S. and their allies are concerned about the result that the nuclear weapons of Iran can bring such as changes in political power or war between neighboring countries like Iraq or Pakistan. Iran has claimed that their purpose of the production is to strengthen the defense of Iran and bring peace, not an international disaster. The international community, in order to solve the problem, has published the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, also known as the Iran nuclear deal, including Iran and organizations like the P5+1, UN Security Council's five permanent members, and the European Union. Under the agreement, Iran's production of uranium and plutonium is limited and Iran is required to stop their production of nuclear weapons or facilities related to it.

Iran, as the center of the nuclear problem, has tried its best to defend itself and undertake the nuclear weapon issue. With the P5+1 and the E.U., Iran agreed to the nuclear deal and it seemed like the relationship was improving, but the Iran nuclear deal contained weak and unclear statements that did not limit Iran as they were supposed to. The Iran nuclear deal did restrict Iran's enrichment of uranium to no more than 3.67 percent but it still allowed Iran to enrich uranium. Also, with the agreement on cutting its stockpile of uranium by 98 percent, Iran is still allowed to keep their 2 percent of uranium. Even though Iran will not be able to build new nuclear weapons with only 2 percent of its currently owned uranium and restriction on enriching only 3.67 percent of uranium, Iran will still be able to preserve their nuclear weapons. Within the vague boundaries of the treaty, Iran had freedom of enrichment which did not solve any problems of clearing out the nuclear weapons. Iran's president, Hassan Rouhani, to keep the Iran nuclear deal, had given a speech to the U.S. president, Donald Trump, about how the U.S. cannot end the Iran nuclear deal strongly. His speech brought tension between the U.S. and Iran. The international community is feeling insecure about the affair with Iran and they believe that new solutions are necessary.

In order to solve the nuclear issues of Iran and restore peace, the countries must admit their differences and respect each other. Since Iran is a theocratic republic, other countries should respect their culture and government policies, and Iran should also respect other countries with different systems. Also, the Iran nuclear deal must be revised since it contains several confusing and unclear parts. The percentage of enrichment of uranium and elimination of uranium owned by Iran should decrease to the minimum amount of number that is necessary for Iran to use, not including the use for the nuclear weapons. The Iran nuclear deal must also include a requirement of absolute removal of the nuclear weapons that Iran owns. Additionally, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should be reinforced. According to the treaty which Iran has agreed, the countries must never acquire nuclear weapons and is required to eliminate their nuclear arsenals. Iran is currently being exempted from the treaty by owning the nuclear weapons. The revision of the Iran nuclear deal and the reinforcement of the treaty will remove any possibilities of Iran producing or maintaining any nuclear. Having frequent meetings between the ambassadors from Iran and the U.S. will help also help in recovering the relationship. With the meetings, they can negotiate and come to a conclusion where they can peacefully and respectively end the struggle. With new solutions, Iran can bring back its peace and it will be able to satisfy its citizens and other countries.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 1.
Iraq

3) **Hunwoo YANG**

(Korean Minjok Leadership
Academy)



Opening Speech

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights claims that all people from all nations, of every individual of every society are entitled to all rights and freedom without distinction, and are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Thus, the international committee have put full attention to prevent crime and promote the criminal justice system, as they clearly violate these rights. The delegate of Iraq believes it is crucial to target on human trafficking crimes and its prevention. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) defines human trafficking as the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud, or deception, with the aim of exploiting them. Along with terrorism spread worldwide, human trafficking is a global crime that requires immediate attention, as it clearly is an ascending issue that all must cooperate to find a solution.

Iraq is a source and destination country for trafficking crimes - men, women, and children are subjected to forced labor, sex trafficking, etc. In 2015 alone, more than 3.3 million Iraqis were displaced across the country. Although the government is in the process of establishing a draft legislation on anti-human trafficking laws and launch a public awareness campaign aimed at children, more actions should be put.

Therefore, Iraq strongly encourages three further implementations of measures to eliminate human trafficking crimes. First, organizations such as United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Resource Center (UNRC) to pay attention on the movement of terrorist groups in cooperation with the International Criminal Court. Second, a continuous training of government officials to provide background information and raise awareness of the severity of the issue. Third, an establishment of an international union to support nonprofit organizations to put means in stabilizing the community and further aids on economy for nations prone to trafficking crimes.

Position Paper

The Charter of the United Nations includes an obligation to promote universal respect and observance for human rights. Nevertheless, countless measures were taken place to improve crime prevention and criminal justice systems worldwide. However, the number of crimes, especially that of human trafficking, has significantly aggravated during the past few years. Human trafficking, an exploitation of humans for profit, is an equivalent of modern day slavery. Victims of such crime are violated in diverse ways such as the following: sexual exploitation, forced labor, domestic servitude, and crime involvements. It is a systematic abuse of human freedom and dignity, which clearly violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights including Article 4: No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

The international community have made constant efforts to combat human trafficking. On September 1st, 2010, the United Nation Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons was adopted by the General Assembly so that governments would take coordinated measures to defeat the scourge. Furthermore, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has set in motion a Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN. GIFT) since March 26, 2007, which is designed to have a long term impact against human trafficking. UNDOC have set a thematic program on crime prevention and criminal justice. The global achievements include supporting Member States in developing and/or revising standards and norms relating to violence against women.

Although Iraq is both a source and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to trafficking in persons, Iraq is strongly against such crimes and is willing to show passionate support dealing with the issue. Under circumstances of the government constantly dealing with issues of cycles of warfare and the violent spread of the Islamic State Extremist Movement, also known as ISIS, Iraq is in the midst of storm regarding the issue of crimes. Trafficking routes in Iraq allow Iraqi women and children to be kidnapped and transported to other nations. In 2015, more than 3.3 million Iraqi were displaced across the country, and to prevent the issue the current government made significant efforts to restrain such crimes. They are in the process of establishing a draft legislation on an anti-human trafficking law over the past few years - the 2005 Iraqi Constitution prohibits forced labor and slavery, trafficking of women or children, and sex trade. The government initiated a human rights investigation, launched a public awareness campaign aimed at children, and provided the officials with an anti-human trafficking workshop.

Still, there is much more to be done. Iraq would first like to insist that organizations such as United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Resource Center (UNRC) to pay particular attention on the movement of terrorist groups to prevent these groups from kidnapping men who are at risk of being exploited by authorizing the International Criminal Court (ICC), an intergovernmental organization, to collaborate with domestic police forces to collect and share data regarding the issues. This delegate would like to suggest the formation of an international organization that wholly serves to compile and store information on the movement of terrorist groups, to share the data collected in individual countries and therefore effectively track terrorist groups. This delegate also suggests a continuous training of government officials to be done in cooperation with the UNODC to efficiently provide background information and raise awareness of the severity of this issue. Moreover, this delegate suggests an international union to support nonprofit organizations to put means in stabilizing the community and further aids on economy for nations prone to trafficking crimes.

Thus, it is time to take actions about the crisis. Instead of just leaving the issue at hand, Iraq would like to encourage active participation in further discussions and actions to solve the issue. Iraq pledges full support to all future actions of the Assembly, and hopes for a cooperative conference to promote crime preventions and strengthen the criminal justice system.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 2.
Iceland

4) Sokjun HONG

(Incheong Foreign Language High School)



Opening Speech

Honorable chairs and fellow delegates. This is the delegation of Iceland.

After rapid industrialization and as people become more affluent, the international society has started to view infringement upon human rights as a serious issue in earnest. Before long in 1989, the Convention on the Rights of the Childs (CRC) has been adopted for the purpose of securing human dignity, specifically those of children. Following after this initial step, concerns over protecting children's rights has further been outweighed on international proportions, resulted in enactment of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels in terms of providing access to justice for all, especially to children. Nonetheless, the task to delimit the scope of abuse and infringement of children's basic rights is near impossible since it has to consider all respective cultural aspects from diversified communities. However, its ordeal should not be an excuse for the international society to be a bystander of such inhumane act, especially when it comes down to children in an armed conflict region since the protection of children is a common value across cultures.

The delegate of Iceland highly suggests the committee strengthen existing Coordinated monitoring and reporting procedure with increased surveillance in the armed conflict area. Based on past experiences, comprehensive and practical monitoring and reporting system must be consisted of two interrelated factors. There must be the collection of primary, reliable information on basic violation against children in armed conflict. Moreover, a collection of reliable information to assess the level of compliance by parties with their legal obligation to stop violations or to protect children is needed for vitalizing the system. With increased surveillance in the armed-conflict region, both quantity and quality of empirical evidence would grow in a drastic speed, and would be much cushy for Security Council to catch illicit acts upon children and contribute to strengthening the Security General's "naming and shaming" list previously mentioned.

Position Paper

After rapid industrialization and as people become more affluent, the international society has started to view infringements upon human rights as a serious issue in earnest. Before long in 1989, the Convention on the Rights of the Child's (CRC) has been adopted for the purpose of securing human dignity, specifically those of children. Following after this initial step, concerns over protecting children's rights has further been outweighed on international proportions, resulted in the enactment of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels in terms of providing access to justice for all, especially to children. Nonetheless, the task to delimit the scope of abuse and infringement of children's basic rights is near impossible since it has to consider all respective cultural aspects from diversified communities. However, its ordeal should not be an excuse for the international society to be a bystander of such inhumane act, especially when it comes down to children in an armed conflict region since the protection of children is a common value across cultures. Their daily life is hellish, boys recruited into armed forces to be the human shields on battlefields, girls being abducted, sold as a sex slave and being miserably killed if is pregnant. Without social protection, children are unaffordable for the basic necessities and suffering from vicious and brutal harassments. Awaiting the seriousness of the problem, the UN Security Council annually publishes a "naming and shaming" list of the worst State offenders when it comes to children's rights in armed conflicts. Moreover, war crimes tribunals, as well as the International Criminal Court actively served as rescuing survivors of rights abuses in armed conflicts access to justice. Last but not least, the United Nations has specified the treaty on the rights of children in armed conflicts, "Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict" for strengthening the rights of children in the armed conflict region.

Iceland has paved the way in supporting the elimination of all kinds of child abuse. In particular, Barnahus model, an Icelandic approach to tackle child abuse, is an innovative model that supports victims and investigates abuse. It has produced successful outcomes especially in terms of lowering the chances of children being re-traumatized and is now being replicated by surrounding countries. This model rests on four objectives in child's perspective: gaining confidence in the authorities; telling others about what's happened to them; providing robust and credible evidence to the police, and getting the help they need to recover and move on. In order to fulfill these objectives, Barnahus removes the child from the courtroom, instead of places him/her in a child-friendly environment with a specialist child psychotherapist. Video-recording is allowed for officials from other agencies including child protection service, the medical profession, police, and prosecutors, etc. to be informed about the interview. This technique replaces the need for repetitive interviews by a range of professionals in different locations, which can be detrimental or confusing for a child and can lead to distorted and conflicting accounts, damaging the quality of the evidence.

The delegate of Iceland highly suggests the committee strengthen existing Coordinated monitoring and reporting procedure with increased surveillance in the armed conflict area. Based on past experiences, comprehensive and practical monitoring and reporting system must be consisted of two interrelated factors. There must be the collection of primary, reliable information on basic violation against children in armed conflict. Without it, it is near impossible for the Security Council or others to achieve compliances. Moreover, a collection of reliable information to assess the level of compliance by parties with their legal obligation to stop violations or to protect children is needed for vitalizing the system. With increased surveillance in the armed-conflict region, both quantity and quality of empirical evidence would grow in a drastic speed, and would be much cushy for Security Council to catch illicit acts upon children and contribute to strengthening the Security General's "naming and shaming" list previously mentioned.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 2.
Iran

5) **Hojong SHIM**

(Seoul International School)



Opening Speech

The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that the the protection of children involved in armed conflict is crucial to the prosperity of our United Nations assembly. The delegate feels that the problem of arming children under legal age of enlistment is one that requires immediate attention, as death and murder of future generations would be detrimental to the development of a peaceful society. Although the Iranian government has not made much discernible efforts to protect trafficking victims, slow progress has been made since December 2013 when the Iranian government hosted a regional anti-trafficking workshop for representatives from numerous countries and organizations, and also held a separate anti-trafficking workshop in early 2014.

For the complete eradication of child abuse, the Islamic Republic of Iran must distribute anti-trafficking data and develop partnerships with international organizations to combat child exploitation, institute laws to protect victims of child abuse, and increase the transparency in governmental anti-trafficking policies and activities through public reporting. The overarching reason why the Iran has made such sluggish progress in the pursuit of securing children's rights is due to the fact that there has been a lack of abundant information for foreign researchers to comprehend the essential problems behind child abuse around the world. Therefore, if Iran upholds the establishment of a free database of public information, it would expedite the process of accomplishing the sixteenth SDG immensely.

Ultimately, the Islamic Republic of Iran recognises the critical importance of collaborating with the international community to enhance its judicial and social systems for the improvement of national policies for the protection of children. It is essential that us member states sacrifice some of our miniscule national interests in order to reach a universal compromise to provide more secure lives for our children.

Position Paper

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations recognises the vitality of promoting secure, just, and inclusive societies in order for the world to prosper, since it is impossible to generate lasting improvements on regions where safety and civil justice are constantly under threat. This goal is targeted towards all people around the world, yet children seem to be excluded from this universal political agenda, even though addressing the protection of children specifically has been accomplished in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) back in 1989. Even today, ever since the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, the establishment of the auxiliary unit of the Revolutionary Guards in 1979, the *Basij*, has dismissed the second article of the 1984 Military Service Act, where it is inscribed that all males who turned 19 by March of each year were eligible for military service in the same year. The “moral police force” still plays a heavy role in Iran, still recruiting youths to fill its ranks. Those who advocate for the use of child soldiers claim that the children have acted upon their own will, pursuing to fulfill “moral obligations”, but various sources reported that children were indoctrinated into participating in combat.

The Iranian government has neglected the assertion that children under the age of sixteen were deployed in combat during the war, but the UN Human Rights Commission received a report stating that the Iran did in fact use children to fight in the war against Iraq. Further evidence from the International Committee of the Red Cross substantiates the claim that at least ten percent of the Iranian prisoners were under eighteen years old. Although the Iranian government has not made much discernible efforts to protect trafficking victims, slow progress has been made since December 2013 when the Iranian government hosted a regional anti-trafficking workshop for representatives from numerous countries and organizations, and also held a separate anti-trafficking workshop in early 2014.

For the complete eradication of child abuse, the Iranian government must distribute anti-trafficking data and develop partnerships with international organizations to combat child exploitation, institute laws to protect victims of child abuse, and increase the transparency in government anti-trafficking policies and activities through public reporting. Granting access to our national databases will allow foreign nations to more easily aid the sixteenth goal of the Sustainable Development Goals, and promote the universal protection of human rights. The overarching reason why the Islamic Republic of Iran has made such sluggish progress in the pursuit of securing children's rights is due to the fact that there has been a lack of abundant information for foreign researchers to comprehend the essential problem behind child abuse in Iran. Therefore, if Iran upholds the establishment of a free database of public information, it would expedite the process of accomplishing the sixteenth SDG immensely. *

Ultimately, the Islamic Republic of Iran recognises the critical importance of collaborating with the international community to enhance its judicial and social systems for the enhancement of national policies for the protection of children. The Iranian government pledges its adherence to SDG no. 16, and advocates for the help of the United Nations in order to eradicate problems of recruiting child soldiers and abusing children in general not just in Iran, but throughout the world.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 2.
Namibia

6) Seungwon LEE

(Gwacheon Foreign Language High School)



Opening Speech

Hello Chairs and fellow delegates, This is delegate of Namibia speaking.

Many cases of forced war participation for children can be seen worldwide. Because of the numerous armed conflicts in the world, a lot of children are used as human shield in battles without any consent. These children's rights to live have been violated.

Namibia definitely poses a negative stance on the topic of children participating in war. The main reason for this stance is because Namibia has already experienced many human rights violations.

Considering the seriousness of the problem of children's human rights, the delegate of Namibia feels the need to improve this problem quickly and completely. So Namibia suggests three solutions to make this situation better. First of all, asking help to UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Committee) to make an age limit for war participation will help solve this problem. Second, this delegate wishes to propose a campaign. Campaigns are widely used in solving problems. But campaigns are one of the most fundamental and significant solutions. Lastly, providing welfare services to children who took part in a war would help protect the human rights of these children.

As previously stated, the contemporary world has a lot of armed conflicts that make the matter worse. Children losing their basic rights should not be happening in the international society. Thus, above three solutions can help solve the problem.

Position Paper

Many cases of forced war participation for children can be seen worldwide. Because of the numerous armed conflicts in the world, a lot of children have been in many battles without any consent. These children's rights to live have been violated. The UN already has some 'Children rights treaties' and enforces these treaties. The goal of these treaties is putting an age limit (18 and over) for war participation. This rule has been enforced for quite some time, but many children still fight in battles, and lose their lives.

Namibia definitely poses a negative stance on the topic of children participating in war. The main reason for this stance is because Namibia has already experienced many human rights violations. A long time ago, Namibia was a colony, and there were a lot of disputes in the country. Children who took part in those battles are now grown up, but they cannot earn money or make friends. And the trauma from the armed conflicts interrupts their everyday lives. This result shows that children's participation in armed conflicts effects their lives negatively. Therefore, Namibia would like to sympathize and take a positive attitude about human rights, especially since it regards children.

Considering the seriousness of the problem of children's human rights, the delegate of Namibia feels the need to improve this problem quickly and completely. So Namibia suggests three solutions to make this situation better. First of all, asking help to UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Committee) to make an age limit for war participation will help solve this problem. Although there are existing 'children human rights treaties', the problem has not been completely eliminated yet. Therefore, UNHRC should make rules to limit the age of a soldier that can participate in war. Second, this delegate wishes to propose a campaign. Campaigns are widely used in solving problems. But campaigns are one of the most fundamental and significant solutions. For example, each country can make a public advertisement and deliver the message that children have the rights to live, and carry out activities such as the "ice bucket challenge," which could help people recognize the problem. Lastly, providing welfare services to children who took part in a war would help protect the human rights of these children. Their rights to live were violated. Also, most of the war participant children are from economically weak nations. Therefore, this delegate think that giving them psychological consultation and economic support is essential.

As previously stated, the contemporary world has a lot of disputes, conflicts and terrorist groups that make the matter worse. Children losing their basic rights should not be happening in the international society. Thus, asking help to UNHRC, holding campaigns, and providing welfare services to war participant children can help solve the problem.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 3.
Guatemala

7) Joonyoung LIM

(Calvary Christian Scholars)



Opening Speech

Weapons and arms are commonly perceived as dangerous tools for humans to use. Especially, when arms are obtained by abusive powers such as terrorist groups through illegal methods, the catastrophes get worse. As yet, the international community has taken numerous actions to combat illicit trades of massive, colossal weapons. However, its attempts to eliminate illegal trades of small arms and light weapons (SALW) are still insufficient.

The importance of regulating illegal trades of SALW comes from their two main unique features: high accessibility and difficult tractability. Relatively, the physical size of SALW is smaller than that of big arms. Thus, their spatial efficiency allows easier concealment, portability, and disposal.

This delegate appreciates the past actions carried out by numerous international organizations, especially the United Nations. However, that the international community is mainly focused on only big, massive arms and not SALW was the one flaw this delegate inspected.

Currently, Guatemala is highly affiliated with the illicit trades of SALW due to an existence of an unauthorized organization that promotes such transactions. CIACS is one of the most representative institutions that assist drug trafficking, illegal adoptions, creation of false passports, and acquirement of contrabands. Meeting the Guatemalan government's concern to deal with these corruptions, the United Nations International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) was founded to dismantle the CIACS and promote a healthy culture of weaponry trade.

The main causes of the endlessly increasing numbers of illegal SALW trades is caused by the difficulty of border control. Surveilling transactions that happen at the border lines is one of the most essential tasks required for countries as there are only a few security guards in these areas.

Therefore, as Guatemala cares about the reduction of illicit trades of SALW, this delegate highly recommends more multilateral cooperation to tackle the borderline control problem. Guatemala is willing to work with countries such as the US, Germany, and France to trace illegal weapons circulating not only between the countries, but throughout the world. Overall, Guatemala believes the regulations imposed during the inspecting process of SALW trades should be improved. Guatemala assures all nations to have faith in this delegate's plan and encourages active participation in resolving this agenda.

Position Paper

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- ◆ High School General Assembly 3.
Iran

8) **Ye Jin KIM**

(DaeJeon Saint Mary's Girls' High School)



Opening Speech

The trade of small arms is the least transparent among all weapon systems, making it a top priority for the international community.

Experts estimate that the total number of small weapons held around the world is at least 875 million of which about 650 million are in civilian hands. As such, it goes without saying that the uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons - or SALW - undermine human security more than any other conventional weapon. SALW impede economic development, inhibit good governance, and increase human rights violations.

In response, the international community has been increasing its attention on the matter, and the United Nations has also been engaged in activities to both publicize the problem and initiate policies, such as The Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, or the PoA.

Likewise, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been supporting anti-SALW measures - including the PoA. Additionally, its active participation in UN-related meetings and provision of implementation reports on the PoA since 2003, are clear examples of Iran's efforts in this regard.

However, treaties and agreements to control illicit trade in SALW have been insufficient as shown by the continuing illegal circulation of SALW from its stockpiles. This has made it necessary for the international community to invest in more resources that will monitor the border regularly, confirm the origin of exposed arms, and establish facilities that control and manage the flow of SALW trade.

More than 500,000 people are killed each year due to Small Arms and Light Weapons. We have the ability to solve this problem. And to do so, we must work together.

Position Paper

Experts estimate that the total number of small weapons held around the world is at least 875 million of which about 650 million are in civilian hands. The trade of small arms is the least transparent among all weapon systems. Their often-uncontrolled spread and widespread availability, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) undermine human security, more than any other kind of conventional weapon, by impacting a wide-range of areas: they impede economic development, inhibit good governance, and facilitate human rights violations based on its unique characteristics - low price and portability. In addition, studies have shown that illicit trafficking of weapons affects almost every region of the world. Likewise, the need to solve this problem is getting bigger from day to day.

In line with the increased attention being focused by the international community on the dangers posed by SALW, the United Nations has been engaged in a wide variety of activities to both publicize the problem and initiate steps toward policy controls. The two major efforts undertaken so far by the United Nations are the study conducted by the Panel of Governmental Experts on small Arms in 1996 and 1997, which analyzed the types of weapons used in contemporary conflicts and the nature and causes of their excessive accumulation, and the parallel study of member states' firearm regulations conducted by the UN Commission on crime convention and Criminal Justice in the same two-year period. In 2012, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) launched the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) to ensure UN support to Member States on putting in place effective controls over the full life-cycle of small arms and light weapons – from manufacture, marking and recordkeeping to storage, transport and international transfer to the tracing, collection and destruction of illicit weapons.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has always supported the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and eradicate the illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA). Its active participation in the UN-related meetings as well as the provision of seven national reports on the implementation of PoA since 2003 are clear examples of Iran's efforts in this regard. In a bid to prevent illicit trade in SALW more efficiently, the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic republic of Iran adopted "law on Punishment of Traffickers and possessors of Illicit Arms and Ammunition" and communicated to the concerned authorities for its implementation. Plus, this country has kept the records on the manufacture and delivery of SALW, and carried out some outreach activities for raising public awareness about the risks and consequences of trafficking of SALW. Above this, Islamic republic of Iran has signed of several Memorandum of Understanding and Agreements with some States and international organizations regarding security cooperation in the area of combating illicit trade in arms and ammunitions, terrorism, transnational organized crime, drug trafficking and money laundering.

Although there is the validity of legal measures on controlling illicit trade in SALW made by the international society and between two or more than three countries, it is estimated that more than 500,000 people are killed each year with SALW. Some countries fail to control border and manage stockpiles due to their weak public order. In that case, neighboring states should invest more resources such as human resources and finances through bilateral agreement, treaty and the like so that they could monitor the border regularly, confirm where the exposed arms are from and establish facilities to control and manage the flow of SALW trade. In addition, this delegate recommends to take idea from anti-corruption law to reduce bribe and all kinds of similar activities done to avoid abuse of governmental power, and build international cooperation system such as light weapon tracking system that enables to check their native state through gun's serial number. In conclusion, the delegate of Iran will actively participate to draw a plausible and effective solution, and reach consensus with other delegates in this conference.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 3.
Iraq

9) Sumin KIM

(Daewon Foreign Language High School)



Opening Speech

Members of the bureau, fellow delegates,

The illicit trade in firearms is a complicated and destabilizing element in the global security situation, and is both caused by and creates conflicts at the same time. Members of this committee will no doubt be familiar with the existing UN agreements on the matter, the POA, ITI and the ATT. However, while international efforts to tackle this problem have increased over the last 15 years, we still witness the horrors aided by illicit arms trading - such as the rise of Boko Haram, and ISIS.

The delegation of Iraq urges the committee to set our topic within the context of sustainable development, as Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda focuses on peace, justice and institutions, and 16.4 focuses on illicit arms and finance. The measures we employ should reflect this. In addition, we must build upon the POA and ITI, which are far from being a total success; we must implement new measures to help states build domestic capacity to create legislation and infrastructure to tackle illicit arms, by creating a new unit within the Division for Sustainable Development to enact this. We must also give regional bodies, and regional UN agencies, the power to implement capacity building support, as only these bodies can truly understand the problems faced in each country.

Thank you.

Position Paper

The issue of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) is one of grave importance to the international community. It consists of numerous interwoven elements and is highly intertwined with a range of international security challenges. According to the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), the illicit trading of SALW results in the death of 100-150 people every day and the bulk of the trade centers around violent non-governmental forces and extremists.¹ At the same time, while it may be violent groups that predominantly procure such weapons, the weapons themselves are extremely cheap and easy to acquire, with one AK-47 assault

¹ 'Small Arms - they cause 90 of civilian casualties', Anush Shah, Global Issues, January 21 2006, <http://www.globalissues.org/article/78/small-arms-they-cause-90-of-civilian-casualties>

rifle costing approximately 20 to 30 USD in certain places.² As of 2011, it was estimated that there are some 600 million such weapons in existence with 60 per cent being in the hands of criminals and terrorists.³

These common facts add to the broader challenges of managing flows in conflict and post-conflict situations and enacting effective management of legitimate weapons sales, especially in unstable regions and states. According to research, as of 1990, almost all ‘world wars’ (46 of 49) broke out due to the use of small arms and light weapons.⁴ SALW is indeed an issue of great geopolitical and economic importance, to manufacturing states and victim states, while also being a deeply personal local issue, inflicting great pain on communities affected by terrorism, civil strife and gang violence, fueled by illicit weapons trading. The problems stems from the lack of effective oversight and management by both exporting and importing states, as well as the lack of national capacity to implement domestic and international legislation to combat the illicit flows.

Illicit arms trading are of great consequence to a considerable number of countries. These range if scope from major industrialized nations which provide the bulk of the world’s arms, examples being the United States of America and the Russian Federation, to smaller, less stable states which are at the mercy of political disorder, insurrections, terrorism and gang violence.⁵ Indeed, all nations are involved directly or indirectly given the nature of statehood and the need and right to ensure national security, as enshrined Article 51 of the UN Charter.⁶ This gives rise to the need for a country to bear arms. However, the nature of arms production, flows and usage is effectively spectral, and weapons producing states and legitimate governmental operators do, on numerous occasions, willingly or otherwise, lose control of their stated arsenals. As such, illicit trading becomes apparent. The bearers of such illicit weaponry are often non-governmental forces, such as extremist groups like Daesh or Boko Haram, non-governmental forces seeking to destabilize established governments and criminal gangs of various guises. In many parts of the world, the legitimate possession of arms, especially by governments and to a lesser extent, civilians, presents a challenge given the inability of many nations to preserve domestic security and as a result, the arms flow, almost freely. This is the case particularly in the Middle East and North Africa. The rise of Daesh left Iraq and Syria suffering from a mass redistribution of arms, which created an unprecedented security challenge for both of our states, one, which will persist for a long time while the process of rebuilding state mechanisms, takes place. Concurrently, a security vacuum prevailed in North West Africa in the wake of regime change in Libya, a product of the Arab Spring. This led to a major redistribution of arms, which fueled Boko Haram and its deadly reign of terror. In light of this, it is evident just how spectral the matter is, binding manufacturers and victim states together at opposing ends, and that all nations, with few exceptions, are deeply involved in the matter of small arms.

Given the international scope of the matter, the member states of the United Nations have worked hard to enact stringent measures to control illicit flows. At the broader level, the United Nations developed and enacted the Arms trade Treaty to regulate legitimate arms trading globally. This treaty entered force in December 2014 and

² ‘National Report of the Republic of Iraq on Small Arms and Light Weapons’, Republic of Iraq - Ministry of the Interior, 2011 <http://www.poa-iss.org/CASACountryProfile/PoANationalReports/2012@93@PoA-Iraq-2012-E.pdf>

³ National Report of the Republic of Iraq on Small Arms and Light Weapons’, Republic of Iraq - Ministry of the Interior, 2011 <http://www.poa-iss.org/CASACountryProfile/PoANationalReports/2012@93@PoA-Iraq-2012-E.pdf>

⁴ ‘National Report of the Republic of Iraq on Small Arms and Light Weapons’, Republic of Iraq - Ministry of the Interior, 2011 <http://www.poa-iss.org/CASACountryProfile/PoANationalReports/2012@93@PoA-Iraq-2012-E.pdf>

⁵ ‘Arms trade: One chart that shows the biggest weapons exporters of the last five years’, The Independent, 25 February 2016 <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/news/arms-trade-exporters-importers-weapons-transfers-sipri-a6891491.html>

⁶ ‘Chapter VII: Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression’, Charter of the United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-vii/>

is in the process of being fully ratified, amidst concerns about its effectiveness and fairness.⁷ Prior to the ATT, 2001 marked the high point of international cooperation on the matter. In that year, the Firearms Protocol, which serves as the highest globally adopted document on the matter, was implemented. However, it is the Programme of Action (POA) on combating illicit arms trading and its subsequent International Tracing Instrument (ITI) of 2005, which serve as the bedrock for extant measures on SALW.⁸⁹ The POA serves as the principal guide and reference point for the third committee in its deliberations. The programme sought to achieve progress in improving national legislation aimed at tackling illicit trading, as well as controlling imports and exports, existing stockpile controls and, crucially, improve regional cooperation. The follow up (ITI) which came into effect in 2005, is a crucial measure, which has developed a means by which states can cooperate on tracing arms and countering the illegal flows. The ITI was borne directly out of the POA, which stipulated a requirement for states to cooperate further on weapons tracing.¹⁰ The establishment of the ITI marks a critical moment at which the member states of the United Nations are able to operate and maintain a system by which cooperation on weapons tracing can actually be achieved, as opposed to simple being discussed. As such, the UN now operates an online cooperation platform through which states can collaborate on tracking illicit arms.¹¹

At the regional level, there are a number of mechanism and initiatives, which should be briefly considered. In South America, East Africa, West Africa and the Caribbean. These actions are predominantly overseen by their respective UN offices dedicated to peace, development and security in their respective domains. These entities, which operate according to regionally specific needs, are coordinated by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs in collaboration with the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA).¹² These frameworks are of enormous value in tackling illicit weapons trading and the Republic of Iraq firmly believes in their strengthening in the process of committee discussions. With respect to the Middle East region, such cooperation is overseen by the League of Arab States, the Ministerial Council for which produced resolution 6447 of September 2004, which is dedicated to the issue of SALW, and was followed up by resolution 6625 of March 2006.^{13 14} This agreement was borne out of the fact that Arab states agreed to a unified position on SALW at the time of the POA conference in 2001. Since then, Arab member states have developed robust strategies, which weave together efforts to tackle terrorism and weapons trading.

The Republic of Iraq is fully engaged in these regional and international efforts. Since 2001 and the establishment of the transitional authority and latterly the Republic of Iraq government, Iraq has been seized of the matter not least for the fact that Iraq faces unprecedented security challenges in the face of Deash, which is only now beginning to decline in strength, and armed insurgents. The violent actions of Deash and its aggressive spread through Iraqi and Syrian territory caused a massive outflow of legitimate weapons possessed by the Iraqi government. Only now is the situation beginning to change, with international support. Since the 1990s the Iraqi government introduced stringent legislation to prohibit the manufacture, trading and general proliferation of

⁷ 'Tracking Universalisation of the ATT', armstreaty.org, <http://armstreaty.org/issue/tracking-the-universalisation-of-the-att/>

⁸ 'Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects', United Nations, New York, 9-20 July 2001

⁹ 'International Tracing Instrument', United Nations Programme of Action' - Implementation Support System POA-ISS, <http://www.poa-iss.org/InternationalTracing/InternationalTracing.aspx>

¹⁰ 'Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects', United Nations, New York, 9-20 July 2001

¹¹ 'International Tracing Instrument', United Nations Programme of Action' - Implementation Support System POA-ISS, <http://www.poa-iss.org/InternationalTracing/InternationalTracing.aspx>

¹² International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) <http://www.iansa.org/workarea/regional-cooperation>

¹³ 'Ministerial Council Resolution' 6447, September 2004, <http://www.poa-iss.org/RegionalOrganizations/LeagueArab/League%20of%20Arab%20States%20Resolution%206625.pdf>

¹⁴ 'Ministerial Council Resolution 6625', March 2006, <http://www.poa-iss.org/RegionalOrganizations/LeagueArab/League%20of%20Arab%20States%20Resolution%206625.pdf>

weapons in Iraqi territory. Iraqi Law No.13 of 1992 began this process.¹⁵ The Iraqi government maintains a functional system for managing SALW, with a designated Point of Contact within the Ministry of the Interior and operates this in full coordination with the League of Arab States.¹⁶

The Government of the Republic of Iraq, having witnessed firsthand the challenges of managing illicit weapons flows, has considered a number of compelling actions, which the international community can take to address the issue. Firstly, efforts should be made to strengthen national capacity for implementing legislation. This can only be undertaken with external support. This issue is particularly pertinent for Iraq as we have sought assistance in developing domestic capacity but have thus far received none. We therefore call upon major states with appropriate financial capacity to take part in the POA:ISS and submit to requests for assistance for states requiring it. Secondly, all states should have designated Points of Contact and these should be integrated into governments in a uniform manner, to speed up communications and to allow for clearer comparative analysis for domestic arms situations. Thirdly, as previously alluded to, the Republic of Iraq feels strongly that regional mechanisms are the most ideal means of tackling illicit SALW trading. The existing international agreements and programs provide a strong overarching control but it is the regional level where attention is needed. Specifically, efforts should be made to support, financially but, importantly, in terms of knowledge and experience, the existing structures in the Middle East (Arab League), West Africa (ECOWAS), East Africa (UN ROEA and The East African Action Network on Small Arms (EAANSA)), Asia Pacific (UN Regional Centre for Peace & Disarmament (UNRCPD) and the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) amongst others. Utilizing these structures will take advantage of local knowledge and better focus external support and serve as a better means of tackling SALW trading which will differ from region to region. Agreement should be sought on enacting a SALW-focused structure for each region, which correlates well with the POA while taking account of regional differences. Fourthly, special attention should be applied to North Africa and the Middle East, which have suffered considerably in recent years. A new, proactive surveillance system should be established and linked existing national security architecture and regional and UN bodies to pool resources and tackle this problem before it continues for decades, potentially. Lastly, Iraq feels that all states should embrace the spectral nature of SALW and understand that one of the first steps to controlled illicit trading is to acknowledge the national and corporate responsibility borne by weapons producing states. As such, these states should perform the dual role of providing legitimate governments with arms as necessary while accepting responsibility for responsible sales practices.

The government of Iraq believes that these solutions will be broadly palatable to the members of the committee given that the focus is on delegating more focus and responsibility to regional bodies, which better reflect national interests. In addition, it is the firm belief of this delegation that states, in line with Article 51 of the UN Charter, should never be hindered in pursuing their right to bear legitimate arms. As such, weapons producing countries are encouraged to engage in this dialogue under the premise that they have broad role to play in supply as well as corporate responsibility. The tragic events witnessed in Iraq since 2014 have highlighted the need for better understanding of the role that weapons producing states need to play in this matter. We also believe our proposed solutions will be of particular resonance to member states in the aforementioned regional blocs.

Overall, we feel that the proposed solutions are neither radical nor unrealistic, simply building upon the experience of Iraq itself and a number of other member states. As such, we propose that they form the foundation of the committee's deliberations.

¹⁵ 'National Report of the Republic of Iraq on Small Arms and Light Weapons', Republic of Iraq - Ministry of the Interior, 2011 <http://www.poa-iss.org/CASACountryProfile/PoANationalReports/2012@93@PoA-Iraq-2012-E.pdf>

¹⁶ 'National Report of the Republic of Iraq on Small Arms and Light Weapons', Republic of Iraq - Ministry of the Interior, 2011 <http://www.poa-iss.org/CASACountryProfile/PoANationalReports/2012@93@PoA-Iraq-2012-E.pdf>

- ◆ High School General Assembly 3.
Ireland

10) Hyeonyoo SON

(Anyang Foreign Language High School)



Opening Speech

Every minute and every second, someone around the world is getting killed, injured, raped and forced from their homes because of the poorly controlled international arms trade. Ireland believes that this is a very serious matter and should be dealt by the international committee immediately.

However the biggest problem has not been solved yet and that is to find out the where the vicious cycle of illicit weapon trade starts. However, this vicious cycle of weapon demand and supply has never been effectively controlled by any country nor organization.

Small arms are widely available, low in cost, simple to use, highly portable and are easily concealed. As a consequence, they can be purchased fairly easily in every society. Which on the other hand means that even young children can learn how to shoot guns and kill people.

Ireland looks forward to making a Region Specific Agency such as the UNRCPD (UN Regional Centre for peace and Disarmament in Asia and Pacific) and keep track of weapon trades and routes, considering that illicit trades are made through false aircraft registrations, false flight plans, etc. and concentrate more on SALW than Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Furthermore, we would also like to place a group of UN officials in every nation, and pressure arms producing nations and make sure that there will not be any exceptions.

Keeping in mind that 50,000 to 100,000 persons are getting killed with SALW every year, Ireland will make sure to protect vulnerable groups such as women, children and refugees from death by SAWL. This delegation is also looking forward to helping child-soldiers, especially in the Middle East, to live as a child, by tracking down misuses of SALW and will help other nations in supporting regional disarmament measures by providing financial backing and will participate actively in projects the world is willing to do to give a change to the world.

Therefore, the delegation of Ireland also wishes and recommends other countries to join this meaning in making arms transfers more transparent and making the world a safer, happier, and peaceful place to live in.

Thank you.

Position Paper

Every minute and every second, someone around the world is getting killed, injured, raped and forced from their homes because of the poorly controlled international arms trade. Ireland believes that this is a serious matter and should be dealt by the international committee immediately. Ireland at the status quo acts as a role model for other countries and has been cooperating with other countries willing to contribute in making a world without weapons. This delegate appreciates the past and current actions continuously made by international organizations and the UN, especially the UNPOA and the UNODA. The UN GA adopted the “UN Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition” (Firearms Protocol, 2001). Even today, nations are cooperating to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates in order to make a more peaceful world. However the biggest problem has not been solved yet and that is to find out the where the vicious cycle of illicit weapon trade starts. The vicious cycle circulates because of something called the ‘weapon demand and supply.’ When a group of people that make weapons and a group of people in need of weapons meet, a weapon-market naturally forms. However, this vicious cycle has never been effectively controlled by countries and organizations. SALW can find their way into society through diverse routes, mostly by diversion and theft, misuse by government military or police forces and the arming of civilians or militias by governments. Illegal arms brokering is further enabled by corrupt government officials due to lack of border control. This situation also makes it possible for certain governments to use brokers in order to conceal their weapon trade. Small arms are widely available, low in cost, simple to use, highly portable (even by children), and are easily concealed. As a consequence, they can be purchased fairly easily in every society. Which on the other hand means that even young children can learn how to shoot guns and kill people.

Ireland looks forward to making a Region Specific Agency such as the UNRCPD (UN Regional Centre for peace and Disarmament in Asia and Pacific) and keep track of weapon trades and routes, considering that illicit trades are made through false aircraft registration certificates, false flight plans, etc. and concentrate more on SALW than Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Furthermore, we would also like to place a group of UN officials in every nation, and pressure arms producing nations – particularly the United States, Russia, China, Britain, France and Germany and make sure that there will not be any exceptions. Keeping in mind that 50,000 to 100,000 persons are getting killed with SALW every year, Ireland will make sure to protect vulnerable groups such as women, children and refugees from death by SAWL. Ireland is also looking forward to helping child-soldiers, especially in the Middle East, to live as a child, by tracking down misuses of SALW. Ireland, as a role model, will help other nations in supporting regional disarmament measures by providing financial backing and will participate actively in projects the world is willing to do to give a change to the world.

Therefore, the delegation of Ireland also wishes and recommends other countries to join this meaning in making arms transfers more transparent and making the world a safer, happier, and peaceful place to live in.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 4.
Guatemala

11) **Kyeongmin KIM**

(Cheongshim International
Academy)



Opening Speech

Honorable chair and esteemed delegates: for last decades, the Government of Guatemala fully complies with the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking. Guatemala adopted a national anti-trafficking action plan which outlines prosecution, protection, and prevention activities as well as a fund to assist trafficking victims. However, despite steadily increasing efforts to combat human trafficking in Guatemala, certain challenges still remain. Now, this delegate calls immediate attention from all worldwide nations.

To begin with, as the development of the internet, the cases of human trafficking in the cyber-space steadily become crucial. This cyber-crime is a major problem all nations deal with. Therefore, this delegate urges an establishment of a human cyber trafficking monitor organization in cooperation with police of each countries and Interpol.

In addition, according to official statistics, the illiteracy rate of 2016 was 59.4 % in Guatemala and its citizens have been blinded by myths and folk beliefs. To top it off, the long civil war has left the country incredibly poor and its citizens do not even have fundamental education. Therefore, through resolution of “UN Nations Security Council”, this delegate urges all UN joined countries without compulsory education system implement their fundamental education and also, induces UNICEF and G20 advanced countries to support them form mandatory education system including basic subjects and moral sense in various aspects.

Lastly, Guatemala is a destination country for men and women subjected to forced labor, but existing laws do not provide adequate prosecutorial power or punishments for operating firms which abuse workers illegally. This delegate strongly believes the exploitation of this kind is a uncivilized form of modern slavery which all nations should solve together.

This delegates hopes for a rewarding and constructive debate in order to solve this issue at the conference.

Thank you!

Position Paper

Guatemala is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. The Government of Guatemala does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The government increased trafficking-related investigations, prosecutions, and convictions, and obtained one conviction for labor trafficking, compared with four in 2014. The Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation, and Trafficking in Persons (SVET) sustained government coordination on anti-trafficking initiatives, including supporting department-level networks and concrete action plans to address prevention and emergency funding for shelters, in spite of government-wide funding cuts, but the government did not allocate a dedicated budget to protect or provide specialized services for trafficking victims. Although the government slightly increased overall funding for services to child sex trafficking victims and assisted a greater overall number of victims of trafficking compared to 2014, officials reduced funding for three shelters and most identified victims did not have access to specialized services. Adult shelters restricted victims' freedom of movement, and specialized services for male victims and labor trafficking victims remained limited. Officials advanced a high-profile trafficking in persons case involving the son of a former magistrate, which has remained in the pre-trial stage for several years; an appeals court overturned the acquittal of a former city councilman complicit in trafficking by purchasing sex acts from a child; and the government expedited the case of two judges who were accused of wrongfully absolving an influential official accused of sex trafficking. The government, however, did not criminally convict any officials for complicity in trafficking.

Improve access to and quality of specialized services for all victims, including for male victims; increase efforts to hold government officials criminally accountable for complicity in trafficking; strengthen implementation of the 2014-2015 protocol against trafficking; amend legislation to permit adults access to open shelters and enhance comprehensive services and witness protection; continue efforts to vigorously investigate and prosecute trafficking offenses, with increased focus on suspected cases of forced labor and domestic servitude; increase training for judges, who under Guatemalan law have the sole responsibility to refer victims to care, and ensure all victims are referred to appropriate care facilities; as part of developing a cadre of specialized prosecutors and judges outside of the capital, increase training to law enforcement and criminal justice officials so that forced labor and sex trafficking cases are investigated and prosecuted as trafficking and not as irregular adoption; provide reintegration and witness protection support to victims; allocate and disburse funding for specialized victim services, including those administered by NGOs; sustain efforts to identify trafficking victims, particularly among vulnerable populations, such as working children, returning migrants, individuals in the sex trade, and children apprehended for illicit gang-related activities; increase efforts to investigate, prosecute, and convict child sex tourists; and target prevention activities toward the most vulnerable populations, including indigenous communities.

Each year, the trafficking in persons report is issued by the initiative of the existing US government, and the assessment and prevention method and status of human trafficking crime in each area are reported. UNODC (United Nations of drug and crime) has consistently published educational resources related to the human trafficking prevention

1. Urges an establishment of a new organization, International Human trafficking Monitoring Department (IHMD) which: <Human trafficking monitoring organization>
 - A. Will be mainly responsible for watching over Online Human trafficking transaction (the children used for housekeeping slaves etc. are traded through online)
 - >Monitor thoroughly through cooperation with Interpol and national police (arrests are only monitored by the police)

->Profiles of traffickers having more than one previous conviction for human trafficking are fully disclosed on the site (make it possible to check whether there are criminals in their neighboring areas) / monthly renewal (posted by the police)

B. Unlike existing private organizations, we established a professional monitoring agency that specializes in human trafficking under the United Nations Security Council.

2. Encourages all nations to adopt mandatory education system: Establish mandatory education for several underdeveloped countries which do not establish mandatory anti-trafficking education system

A. Requires more funding for the implement of fundamental education (developing online materials or textbooks for rudimentary education)

B. To force the Security Council resolution to make international organizations including UNICEF and G20 to support developed countries in the form of ODA (Official Development Assistance), compulsory education for reverse / developing countries can be conducted

C. Compulsory basic education mentioned above can be defined as: Basic moral education and Basic knowledge necessary for human rights. Teach necessary basic knowledge such as math more than four fundamental operations in arithmetic and science to awake citizens who have been blinded by myths and underdeveloped ideas and to distinguish between right and wrong. Boost morale of all citizens to take initiative and solve the deepening poverty

3. Concludes “International Convention for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Body”

A. Publishing a list of companies caught in labor exploitation, and concluding a treaty about these companies’ products or services to be prohibited for import and imposing high tariff rate which could be negatively influential on their business.

B. Progressing proper employees pay campaign especially at undeveloped countries which have the high proportion of primary industry need much labor.(By giving certification marks to best following companies, and posting them on the website (business income), make employees receive a legitimate wage)

C. The convention includes the agreement which allows emergency extradition of human traffickers who are caught or suspended in foreign countries.

D. To prevent reprisals of perpetrators of witnesses who play a decisive role in detecting human trafficking crime, in order for rotten police and related persons to severely punish witnesses' information leakage to perpetrators, it is necessary to add / supplement the provision of the law Recommendation.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 4.
Iraq

12) **Esther Youngmi KIM**

(Lycée International Xavier)



Opening Speech

As the delegate representing Iraq, today this delegation is here to discuss one of the most complicated issues in the world “Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons”.

As all of you are aware, human trafficking has been developing in Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia. The country, Iraq became one of the major points in the human trafficking network, with hundreds of people unwilling transported across its borders on a regular basis.

Iraq is making significant efforts in complying with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but the efforts to identify victims of trafficking or gangs who act in human trafficking hasn't been considered as very important. About 79% of human trafficking takes form as sexual exploitation and about 18% takes form as forced labor.

Some families force their children into human trafficking due to economic issues and almost 20% of all trafficking victims are children who are exposed to forced labor, used in combat or support roles who are as young as 9 years old and some mentally disabled. There has been no significant improvement in the overall criminal justice response to this crime. Therefore this delegate suggests forming a group of lawyers who would give a chance for victims with the lack of money to be able to prosecute.

Human trafficking also could lead to health problems or hurt psychologically. This delegate's stance on this agenda is not only the prevention and prosecution of those who are trafficking in person but also providing support and help to give a chance for victims, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs), to take back their lives and rebuild a solid, new future.

Therefore this delegate asks other nations in the identification and encourages providing support for the victims and prevention and prosecution towards gang groups involved in trafficking in person. The delegate of Iraq assures all nations to have faith in this delegate and that this delegation would continue on to make this a successful and helpful conference.

Thank you.

Position Paper

Iraq is a major point in the human trafficking network, with hundreds of people unwillingly transported across its borders on a regular basis. Human traffickers are making a profit out of misery of women and children subjected to sex trafficking, children combat and support roles, as well as men, women and children whom are forced by their family.

Recognitions and appreciations are made towards the actions done by international organisations, the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN), specifically the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Security Council (SC). The UNODC and the EU have launched the Global Action (GLO.ACT) to prevent and address trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. Through to 2019, with the international Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) GLO.ACT will be implemented in partnership. However, the efforts on stopping human trafficking is feeble. Adoption of a Global Plan of Action on assistance and protections are necessary for victims of trafficking including traffickers and ensuring efficient and coordinated action against trafficking in persons.

Justice/crime

Such trafficking are put to action by many gangs in Iraq and in Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia such as the Bokoharam from Nigeria and ISIL (=ISIS) from Iraq, Syria. Human trafficking could be a major allurements for those who seek an easy way to earn money in poor countries for it generated billions of dollars each year, with about 800,000 people being trafficked internationally. Even millions more are being affected within their own countries. It is estimated that 80% of trafficking victims are women and children, and they are used for forced labor and sexual exploitation. An example for this is that they use children in combat and support roles, including as human shields, informants, bomb makers, and suicide bombers, some young as 9 years old and some mentally disabled. There has been no significant improvement in the overall criminal justice response to this crime. Not only has the problem decreased very little but the size of this problem has also increased for the past few years. Some women and children are pressured into prostitution by family members to escape desperate economic circumstances. This delegate is suggesting to provide also support for families in order to stop these minor problems which leads on to major problems later on. Therefore this delegate is asking the United Nations to form a group of lawyers who would give a chance to victims with lack of money to be able to prosecute.

Efforts/Identification

Iraq is making significant efforts in complying with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking promising to further prosecution of perpetrators and stop human trafficking through and from Iraq. The inter-ministerial Central Committee to Combat Trafficking in persons including participation from Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) officials and an international organization continued to meet. The government continued to arrest, detain, prosecute, convict, and deport victims of forced prostitution and forced labor. However this delegation has noticed that in the Southeast Asia, the efforts to identify victims of trafficking is very low compared to other nations. In 16 December 2015, the Security Council had called on all United Nations Member States to do everything in their power to combat human trafficking, especially for sexual purposes. Nadia Murad Basee Taha, a 21-year-old Iraqi woman of the Yazidi faith and a victim of abduction and torture by the terrorist group Islamic State (is a Yazidi human rights activist, Noble peace prize nominee and since September 2016 the first Goodwill Ambassador for the Dignity of Survivors of Human Trafficking of the United Nations.)briefed the United Nations Security Council on the issue of human trafficking and conflict and this was the first time the Council was briefed on human trafficking.

Health

This delegate also has concerns for the physical and mental health of victims. Due to human trafficking injuries, communicable diseases, occupational injuries, and emotional reactions or issues often appear on victims who rarely identify themselves. The United Nations could provide a specialized medical/aid place where extend low-cost or free services are provided for human trafficking victims, as we are aware that they do not have enough money to pay the amount of money to get treated in normal hospitals or medical clinics. And because many victims are ashamed and need to get help in secret by not showing what they have been through, these health centers could be provided by sites and many different ways of communication such as phone numbers, e-mails, etc. so that they would be able to get help instead of going to the center scared to get caught or being ashamed.

Aid/Support

Of course many nations are supporting these victims but sometimes promises made to them aren't accomplished. This delegate's stance on this agenda is not only the prevention and prosecution of those who are trafficking in person but also providing support and help to give a chance for victims, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs), to take back their lives and rebuild a solid, new future. The first way, is by strengthening the adoption of international law and standard in order to protect the fundamental human rights and criminal law and also thinks of a public outreach, advocacy campaigns by either media or by act in society. By enhancing the role of media and the public broadcaster in particular as an instrument that may give the victims support and courage to come out and speak up. Today, the media is one of the most powerful ways to spread the news and form a society group such as an anti-trafficking organization. Once formed, many others would want to participate to be a part of the act to support them. This would help with the fund for the victims and this would let them get all the help they need. The second way is by creating an organization or developing an organization that was already there into organizations or helping centers which provide jobs, internships, skills training, clubs (activities), and other opportunities to trafficking survivors. Doing this would help victims get together and support each other which would have a great effect mentally.

Therefore Iraq will increase the efforts and strongly encourages other nations in identification that providing support for the victims and prevention and prosecution towards gang groups involved in trafficking in person. The delegation of Iran assures all nations to have faith in this delegate and that this delegation would continue on to make this a successful and helpful conference

- ◆ High School General Assembly 4.
Ireland

13) **Min Jin KIM**

(Gwacheon Foreign Language High School)



Opening Speech

Honorable Chair and fellow delegates, the world of today is shockingly repeating its history, by bringing back archaic form of slavery, which is called human trafficking. Ill-minded criminals have created massive network worldwide to exploit weak men, women and even children to use them as slaves.

Ireland has not been apart from this global slavery. It has been noted that Ireland has become a destination for millions of trafficked victims. Some have come for commercial sexual exploitation and others for forced labor.

As the nation has become sickened with this global crisis, the delegate strongly wishes for international cooperation to eradicate this abusive crime. To solve this, the global community must create Special Anti-Trafficking Organization that tackles the entire trafficking network, instead of mere individuals. Within this Body, nations should recognize that trafficked victims move beyond borders of one nation, which indicates the vital need for cooperation of all nations, who are (1) original nations where people are trafficked, (2) nations that trafficked people pass by, and (3) recipient nations. Sharing information on suspects, routes and hideouts must be done to effectively combat the vicious crimes altogether. Also, nations should all collaborate in strengthening border controls and prosecution with heavier sentences to promote deterrence effect.

Second, there must be international measures to ensure victims with access to protection and medical treatment, regardless of immigration status. After the treatment, the global community must cooperate in safely sending victims back to their homes.

All humans have the basic “right to life”. And no one has a right to take away this intrinsic right. Ladies and gentlemen, let us all be reminded that human trafficking is a modern form of slavery which should never be tolerated. Let us all actively cooperate to solve this problem, so that the world can pass down a righteous future to our future generations.

Thank you.

Position Paper

A modern form of slavery still lingers on in the world of today, in a very similar form. 45.8 million people are the enslaved victims worldwide and nearly 1 out of 3 detected victims of slavery is a child. Among them, over half of them are women and girls, who are coerced into illegal prostitution. Trafficked victims, just as slaves in the past, are possessed or controlled by another person, being deprived of their righteous, individual liberty and universal human rights. They become destined to be exploited for another's profit, generating approximately \$150 billion from their illegal labor.

According to "Trafficking to Persons Report (2008)", Ireland has been sadly concluded as a destination nation for trafficked women, men, and children, for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. Specifically, women from Eastern Europe, Nigeria, other parts of Africa, as well as smaller numbers from South America and Asia, have been reported to have been trafficked to Ireland for forced prostitution. Labor trafficking victims consist of men and women from Bangladesh Pakistan, Egypt and the Philippines.

To combat such national problem, the Irish government has shown considerable political will in combating human trafficking via the drafting of new anti-trafficking legislation. In 2014, more than 2,000 people were deported or blocked from entering the state. Ireland has also developed trafficked victim-centered care plans, aiming to provide holistic care through the provision of temporary residency permits and associated services, and even continued to provide funding to NGOs that provided specialized assistance to trafficked victims. All identified victims received services regardless of their immigration status.

Globally, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continues to address global trafficking through cooperation with the European Union (EU), International Organization for Migration (IOM), and UNICEF. The UNODC publishes a biennial Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, which provides a comprehensive analysis of the global situation, which allow nations to have in-depth awareness on the severity of the issue.

Yet, trafficking still remains unsolved, and the Ireland delegate strongly believes that this issue has to be tackled through more proactive international cooperative efforts. In the process of recruitment and transportation, trafficked victims are often forced to move beyond borders of one nation. This inevitably requires cooperation of all nations involved—original nations where people are trafficked, nations that trafficked people pass by, and also recipient nations. Through nations' collaboration, they should aim to target entire trafficking networks that complicate the matter by moving around globally, instead of simply targeting individual players. Without consolidated measures to share information on suspects, routes and hideouts, the dire problem will still linger, giving great suffering to millions of innocent people, including children. Not only that, nations should strengthen border controls and prosecution with heavier sentences to promote deterrence effect. Without strong international laws, ill-minded individuals will continue to exploit on vulnerable people to make money out of them. Moreover, there must be international measure to ensure victims with access to protection and medical treatment, regardless of immigration status, to cure them from whatever trauma, or illnesses they may have obtained through illicit slavery.

All humans have basic "right to life", and no one has a right to take that intrinsic right away. Thus, human trafficking, which is a modern form of slavery, should never be tolerated as it is unjust, undemocratic, and unacceptable. The delegate of Ireland will actively participate in this conference to resolve this problem once and for all, so that the world can pass down a righteous future, where no one is deprived of their fundamental human rights.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 5.
Guatemala

14) **Yeo Eun SHIN**

(Hankuk Academy of Foreign
Studies)



Opening Speech

This delegate represents the Republic of Guatemala.

With globalization and development taking place rapidly, sustainable development has become one of the key goals that the international society must achieve. However, several factors such as social prejudices, corruption, forced labor, and so on, have been deterring the fulfillment of the goal.

This delegate appreciates past and current actions to achieve sustainable development, made by many international organizations including the UN and the International Labor Organization, or the ILO. The ILO focusing on various topics such as the regulation of working hours and prevention of unemployment, and the UN making efforts like setting a set of 17 SDGs.

However, this delegation also believes that these measures have been insufficient in solving the wage inequalities between people of different social backgrounds, within countries with diverse populations.

As a nation where people with diverse backgrounds exist, Guatemala has been dealing with the income inequality between the non-indigenous and indigenous people of Guatemala, and has been setting the eradication of such social injustices as one of the policy priorities to achieve growth and social progress within the country.

The delegate reckons that this is a common issue in most developing as well as many developed countries, and believes that this matter can be further dealt with by the international society via the establishment of a monitoring department. The monitoring department, potentially named the Monitoring Department for Equality of Indigenous People, or the MDEIP, will go under the UNDP, aiming to truly understand the indigenous people and their everyday life problems, by actually listening to the representatives within the indigenous people, rather than simply judging based off of statistical researches, which was what the international society has been doing so far. By approaching these leaders, the MDEIP will be making sure that policies concerning the needs and inequalities in employment of the indigenous people, such as the employment quota system, be made through the UNDP.

To sum up, the delegate of Guatemala assures that all nations have faith in this delegate and encourages nations to promote the equity of income for all. Thank you.

Position Paper

With globalization and development taking place rapidly, sustainable development has become one of the key goals that the international society must achieve. However, several factors such as social prejudices, corruption, forced labor etc. have been deterring the fulfillment of the goal. As this is an issue that most developing, as well as many developed nations are struggling with, attaining sustainable development is an issue that is not only key to further economic development, but also the assurance of human rights.

This delegate appreciates past and current actions to achieve sustainable development, made by many international organizations including the UN and the ILO (International Labor Organization). The ILO has focused on various topics such as the regulation of working hours and prevention of unemployment. Most notably, the ILO adopted the “ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization” on June, 2008, thereby adapting ILO values to the new era of globalization. Alongside setting a set of 17 SDGs, most recently, the UN has also addressed the issue at the United Nations Sustainable Summit on September 2015.

However, this delegation also believes that these measures have been insufficient in solving the wage inequalities between people of different social backgrounds within countries with diverse populations. It is undoubtable that the creation of jobs is crucial to a country’s development. However, if the job opportunities are not distributed equally due to social prejudices and corruption, this will cause not only the economy as a whole being unable to achieve development to its fullest, but the continual exploitation of human rights as well.

As a nation where people with diverse backgrounds exist, Guatemala has been dealing with the income inequality between the non-indigenous and indigenous people of Guatemala. Guatemala believes that conditions preventing indigenous people to access full participation in economic, political, and social life must be removed, and has been setting the eradication of such social injustices as one of the policy priorities to achieve growth and social progress within the country. The delegate reckons that this is a common issue in most developing as well as many advanced countries, and believes that this matter can be further dealt with by the international society via the establishment of a monitoring department. The monitoring department, potentially named the MDEIP (Monitoring Department for Equality of Indigenous People) will go under the UNDP, looking specifically into the livelihood and income of indigenous people compared to other social groups inside various countries. Such results will be adding a new sector to the Human Development Report of the UNDP, complementing the organization’s past efforts to implement the UNDRIP (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) via participating in the development of the UN System Wide Action Plan (SWAP). Although the SWAP has been addressing the lack of knowledge about indigenous peoples and their issues, this has been based off of statistical researches only. However, in order to truly understand the indigenous people and their everyday life problems, it is crucial to listen to the representatives within the indigenous people. Therefore, the MDEIP will be approaching these leaders, making sure that policies concerning the needs and inequalities in employment of the indigenous people will be made through the UNDP as a result. Thus, the MDEIP will make sure that policies such as the employment quota system be made for the equality in employment, as well as the equality in income.

As Guatemala is a great advocate of the equality in economic participation of all people regardless of their backgrounds, this delegate asserts that measures looking more specifically into indigenous people’s lives should be taken for further equality. Therefore, the delegate strongly recommends that the UN take the establishment of a new monitoring department into consideration, allowing for a more sustainable development among many countries around the world. To sum up, the delegate of Guatemala assures all nations to have faith in this delegate and encourages nations to promote the equity of income for all.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 5.
Namibia

15) **Dukhyung LEE**

(Mount Pleasant Public High School)



Opening Speech

Hello this is the delegate of Namibia speaking. This delegate would like to bring up few challenges that Namibia face to achieve sustainable development.

1. The ongoing HIV epidemic has been a constant problem not just in Namibia but in many other African countries as well. With a measly population of little over 2 million, a deadly epidemic is the last thing Namibia needs. Even with the help of many international organizations and the UN, especially the UNDP and the UNAIDS, and the eradication of the epidemic being the top priority of Namibian government, the epidemic continues to pose threat to the Namibia's economy by dwindling down the numbers of badly needed workforce and leaving many orphans in the process for the government to take care of.

2. The gender and regional inequality in Namibia continues to prevent potential and available work forces from getting a proper job. There is a huge wage gap between male and female workers and a huge income gap between the families living in urban areas and those living in rural areas. Because Namibia consists of more than 9 ethnic groups belonging to many different tribes, discrimination and segregation has always been an issue. Rural areas are far more affected by poverty and lack proper basic and higher educational system which is essential for people to get a proper job and to escape poverty. Despite the Namibian government's effort to reform the basic educational system, many still suffer from lack of education and cycle of systemic poverty caused by lack of education. To achieve sustainable development, Namibia needs far more local hospital and HIV treatment that is available and affordable to the general public. Namibia is also in need of more active role from international organizations to discourage gender and regional inequality and regulations on businesses to make sure that all who apply for the job gets equal opportunity and equal pay.

The delegate of Namibia is determined to eradicate all forms of inequality and illnesses in order for Namibia to achieve a sustainable development. Thank you.

Position Paper

The delegate would like to express his concern towards lack of human resources in Namibia with gender and regional inequality and the HIV epidemic being the two main causes.

The HIV epidemic in Namibia directly affects the working force and the children of Namibia. Although progress was made during the last few years as infection rates have decreased by almost 50 percent among young pregnant women aged 15- 19, from 12% to 6.6%. In 2010, an estimated 178,000 people are still living with HIV in Namibia, among some 14,000 children below the age of 15.

The delegate appreciates the continuous effort made by numerous international organizations and the UN, especially the UNDP and the UNAIDS for their funds and donor ships and for their past and continuous effort to enhance capacities for local responses, and to develop capacities for the mainstreaming of HIV and AIDs strategies in the Public sectors and more.

Even with the help of major organizations and with providing universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services being the development priority for the Namibian government for the past ten years, HIV epidemic continues to pose threat to Namibia's economy and human resources as it is responsible for thousands of orphans every year putting strain on communities and households that need to care for orphaned children, affecting the economic prosperity by reducing the numbers and quality of the labour force, and wiping out past investments in education and training.

Gender and regional inequality is also a key factor that causes a lack of human resources in Namibia. The gender and regional inequalities prevents a potential workforce from getting a proper education, skills training, and jobs. Even if a woman is able to find a job, statistics show that she will make far less than other male employees. On top of gender inequality there is the regional inequality where rural regions are far more affected by poverty. The average income of a households in rural areas is half of what an average urban households makes. It is harder for people in rural areas to get properly educated and therefore rural area mostly rely on farming or fishing. Rural to urban migration has increased over the years as people move to urban areas for better jobs and living conditions. The never ending cycle of poverty in rural areas continues as Namibian government continues to favor free market capitalism that makes the poor poorer and the rich richer.

The Delegate acknowledge that the increase in HIV awareness is brochure that contains more knowledge and information about HIV and how it's transmitted. Needed and should be done through schools from young age or through small articles and hand out the gender and regional inequality needs the Namibian government's intervention and needs more of a socialistic approach of redistribution of wealth instead of its neo liberal approach that worsens the regional inequalities. The delegate feels that Namibia is in need of a better healthcare system, education institutions, and smaller wage gaps between genders and the urban and rural areas in order to improve the number and the quality of the workforce and its human resources.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 5.
Iran

16) Minseo SUH

(Anyang Foreign Language High School)



Opening Speech

Unemployment and the infringement of worker's rights have been major concerns of the international society for decades. Suffering from high unemployment rates and lax labor laws, Iran has shown significant effort to promote localization, distribute wealth, train the unskilled and reduce poverty. However, despite the efforts of the international society, further action needs to be taken to overcome the current limitations and bring fundamental change.

This delegation's stance on this agenda is to establish an organization potentially called, the International Public Enterprise Organization (IPEO) which supports the implementation of public utility enterprise in nations for the alleviation of poverty, reduction of wealth inequality and vitalization and development of local business. The IPEO will focus on educating those who cannot afford jobs and empowering their rights. This organization will allow people to get jobs in areas where professional knowledge is not required such as building infrastructure for transportation or communication. Furthermore, it will work to invigorate industries such as tourism on two perspectives, one to make culture and history form a complementary relationship with economy and two, create cosmopolitan communities. Also, it will activate a privatization policy so that economies can be more diversified to decrease the riskiness of a monopolistic economy based on specific resources. Moreover, a monitoring department will be run in cooperation with the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) and Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV) to create unified legal policies for child labor and prevention of human trafficking and define and guarantee the rights of laborers, especially children, women and migrants, for the improvement of working conditions.

This delegate strongly claims that the global community needs to come together to actively promote cooperation among nations for sustainable development and assure people's rights to work by providing adequate environment. Therefore, the delegate of Iran encourages all nations to join this delegate in creating a stable society for generations and beyond.

Position Paper

It is without a doubt that unemployment and the infringement of laborer's rights are serious problems for the global community, whether that is developing, emerging or even developed countries. In 2015, the final figure for unemployment stood at a whopping 197.1 million - 27 million higher than the pre-crisis level of 2007. Iran also suffers from high unemployment and the lack of job opportunities has prompted many educated Iranian

youth to seek employment overseas, resulting in a significant "brain drain." Moreover, lax laws concerning child labor and human trafficking have resulted in many children, women and migrants to be victims of human rights violation. Responding to the global financial crisis, the International Labor Organization (ILO) was founded in 1919 to ensure social justice through improving labor conditions. Recently in 2015, the UN adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in which the 8th Sustainable Development Goal aims to "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all." This delegate appreciates the past and current actions taken by the international society to protect the rights of the working class and for economic revival. However, it is inevitable to not acknowledge the fact that these efforts are not bringing fundamental change.

In Iran's Permanent Mission to the United Nations, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran shows great commitment to accomplish the goals of the World Summit for Social Development. The implementation of the commitments from the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action has shown Iran's significant efforts to promote policies and develop programmes such as selling 80 percent of the shares of major state-owned enterprises to people for the privatization of state companies and distributing the stock shares of state-owned companies among poor and low-income without charge. In 2014, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and UNDP introduced the Carbon Sequestration Project (CSP) in Esfarayen County in the North Khorasan Province of Iran. The project adopted a model called 'social mobilization and micro credit' which trains organizers of the Village Development Groups (VDGs) in various income-generating and cooperative activities. Since then the CSP has worked within communities to establish the connection between environmental rehabilitation and poverty reduction and to demonstrate models of community-based approaches regarding natural resource management. Furthermore, in 2015 the Rouhani administration revealed a national plan that seeks inclusive job creation and aims to promote social and economic justice. This plan consists of two packages, one, which allows unskilled laborers to enter the job market after technical training, while those already employed improve their skill set to continue in their positions, and the other, which focuses on localization — promoting the top 20 activities that account for 80% of total employment in each province — rather than mere allocation of money to job creation.

Inspired by Iran's past efforts, but noticing the limitations of these actions, this delegation's stance on this agenda is to create an international organization potentially called, the International Public Enterprise Organization (IPEO) which supports the implementation of public utility enterprise in nations for the alleviation of poverty, reduction of wealth inequality, vitalization and development of local business and protection of the worker's rights. The IPEO will focus on educating those who cannot afford jobs and empowering their rights. This organization will allow people to get jobs in areas where professional knowledge is not required such as building infrastructure for transportation or communication. Furthermore, it will work to invigorate industries such as tourism in nations as it can be developed sustainably and will create numerous jobs not only when building resorts, hotels or amusement parks, but also when tourism settles in. It will further activate the privatization policy so that the economy can be more diversified to decrease the riskiness of a monopolistic economy based on specific resources. Moreover, a monitoring department will be run in cooperation with the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) and Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV) to create unified legal policies for child labor and prevention of human trafficking, define and guarantee the rights of laborers, especially children, women and migrants, clearly for the improvement of working conditions.

This delegate strongly claims that the global community needs to come together to actively promote cooperation among nations for sustainable development and assure people's rights to work by providing adequate environment. This delegate is confident that through the collective efforts of the delegations here, global community will be able to achieve tangible results and make remarkable progress in all areas of social development. Therefore, the delegate of Iran encourages all nations to join this delegate in creating a stable society for generations and beyond

- ◆ High School General Assembly 5.
Ireland

17) Hyun Woo SOHN

(Hankuk Academy of Foreign
Studies)



Opening Speech

This is the delegate of Iraq.

Every moment, thousands of people are losing jobs without sufficient protection. Even with the economy consistently growing, human rights are not following the global standard. With the trend of globalization bringing the people around the world ever closer, there have been changes in the ways societies and countries influence one another. Issues once considered domestic, such as environment and economy, are now considered within the global context of sustainable development. These dynamic changes within the global community as well as the 4th industrial revolution have induced rapid changes within the job market. To ensure the sustainable development of the world economy, it is an urgent matter to help the marginalized receive adequate education to help people not to be left behind. Sustainable development within three dimensions economic, social, and environmental always has been considered as a significant factor within the member states. Unfortunately, and simultaneously, these attempts are being threatened due to the destruction of the environment and the rapidly changing job market. The destruction of the environment has reached a level that is difficult to endure by only relying on its self-purification ability. The rapidly changing structures of the industry are threatening millions of occupations mainly of those people who are unskilled and are in inferior conditions. Thus member states must be alarmed and must be making policies to combat serious toxic waste from being discharged and should ensure its citizens a certain level of stability in their jobs. Unless these additional efforts and policies are implemented in order to help people keep up with the dynamic changes that are consistently being created in the current status quo, the increase of income disparity caused by structural unemployment and unhealthy labor would threaten the sustainable growth and prosperity of mankind. The member states of the United Nation, especially those which are being industrialized, need to focus in creating policies and legislations to foster corporates that are compatible when new technologies are implemented and introduced throughout the nation. The Iraqi government has been cooperating with the private sector in creating new hospitals and adopting non-discriminating policies within the job sector. Our nation also would like to establish mutual relations with other countries to promote and further share the efforts made by the Iraqi government in the labor sector by ratifying 67 international labor conventions and the environmental sector by launching an innovative National Environment Strategy and Action Plan to approach the problem in a multilateral manner. This delegate fully endorses any further actions of member states to minimize the impact of a new wave by the change of the industrial structure.

Position Paper

Country Introduction

Iraq is located in mid-west central Asia, bordering the Persian Gulf, surrounded by Turkey to the North, Saudi Arabia and Syria to the West, and Iran to the east. It has a compact area of 438,317 square kilometers. It has a GDP per capita of \$4334 and a GINI coefficient of 30.9. Also, its HDI (Human Development Index) is 0.654 which is below average.

Topic Background

With the trend of globalization bringing the people around the world ever closer, there have been changes in the way societies and countries influence one another. Issues once considered domestic, such as environment and economy, are now considered within the global context of sustainable development. So is the issue of the labor and employment, since the workers now can cross country borders and the multi-national corporate can recruit employees from factory workers to CEOs anywhere on earth (2012, Rio). At the same time, along with the discussion on human rights, there has been a movement towards the right of the workers, since as early as 1901. It has been nearly a century since the foundation of the International Labor Organization (ILO), and more recently, countries are setting regulations against illegal exploitation on the workers. The past decade, however, has changed the approach of the countries toward the employment issue. Creating more jobs, offering decent conditions to the employees and enhancing labor productivity is no more a domestic matter, nor is limited to human right situation. It is a necessary condition for a sustainable growth. Harassments and exploitations drive out valued labor supply from the market. Insecure employment opportunities discourage workers to be creative or productive. Lack of human capital undermines the potential of a country to change into a more equal, environmentally sustainable place.

Country-specific problems

Iraq regards globalization as an opportunity, and tries to actively participate in the initiatives toward sustainable development. For sure, Iraq faces serious challenges in poverty and desertification: around 25% of the population is reported below the poverty line, and more than 20% of the water reserves are dried. However, these threats require more than a mere one-shot solution. The problems have to be considered in the dynamics of sustainable development that take the employment and labor into account. If Iraq neglects its current status that the job market is showing, a quarter of the population will remain poor, unable to find jobs. There will not be enough human capital to produce a boost in Iraq's GDP. And any anti-desertification projects will eventually lack momentum since the unemployed will not be able to afford proper education that teaches the importance of environment protection. In Iraq, 17% of the male youths, and 27% of the female youths are out of employment, and most of the newly created jobs in private sectors are informal (ILO, 2015). It is important for Iraq to start building on a long-term job opportunity, gender equality in employment, and insurance for the laborers, all of which will contribute to a robust employment environment.

The lack of decent employment conditions is not a problem that only Iraq is suffering from. The deterioration of the labor environment, lack of proper insurance for the employees, and the discrimination against minority workers such as children and female affects labor market condition globally, mainly in two ways. Firstly, the labor productivity of the harshly treated employees decrease, and this happens usually in the unskilled workers. When they come to the global market seeking better jobs, the expected return of labor decreases; not only for them but for the entire job market labor supply. A lower expected return of labor then lowers the wage level.

Secondly, the employees under the unfair conditions form an 'adjusted expectation', meaning they adjust to the unfairness and exploitation that they are exposed to. Then, global labor market demand reach out their hand to take advantage of this situation, and workers who are not adapt to the worse conditions in turn get laid off. Lower wage, discrimination against the minorities, insecure employments and lack of proper insurance will

threat the global labor market, based upon which the world's human capital is built. Without proper valuation and adequate treatment for the employees, the potentials that they have will not be of use. Those laid off will suffer from poverty, and will not be able to afford proper education. Any development plan cannot be sustainable facing such adverse labor deterioration. Such connection between the employment issue and the sustainable development was first recognized in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) after the 2002 UN World Summit on the Social Development. It was emphasized that the employment condition and income are the fundamental factor that can alleviate poverty and can foster a long term development.

Also, the UN General Assembly concludes that addressing to the issue of decent works and employment creation will contribute to the sustainable development, and thus the polarization and gap between the developing and the developed that hinder true globalization can be alleviated. In pursuing the creation of employment and decent work, the Millennium Development Goal introduced a guideline in 2009 and set out new employment indicators to address the issue. However, the actual implementation of the guideline, which was mainly monitoring, was limited to national level. It lacked a multi-dimensional consideration of the national, regional, and global levels. Iraq, for instance, has been suffering the ISIS attacks and rapid desertification, and under such circumstances, the monitoring activities were not enough to stop the internally-displaced workers from falling out of jobs, to prevent the orphaned children from being informally employed, and to provide proper job opportunity for women. Iraq sees the need for a more comprehensive approach which includes: social and environmental stability, education for potential employees who have been discriminated, cooperation with countries that constructed employment insurance system, and then a monitoring and advisory system from the international society. In 2012, all member countries of the ILO ratified the Recommendation Concerning National Floors of Social Protection, which proposed the comprehensive approach. Creation of employment and decent work for all, which is a necessary condition for human capital and thus the basis of sustainable development, is not just an economic policy for a higher GDP. It has to seek a stable job opportunity without discrimination, and has to create a sustainable environment that does not pose threat of poverty.

Iraq acknowledges that the effort on the creation of employment and decent work is a comprehensive approach. On the Third Committee of the General Assembly, the Iraqi delegate Yassin Daham started the official statement mentioning "social development removed income disparities, improved productive capacities and promoted social justice. In that context, Iraq had created a social, economic and political environment that prioritized peace, security and development having drawn up a 'covenant' with the international community that was based on prosperity and the diversification of production" (2012, UN). In the same discourse, the delegate also stressed that Iraq was "working to develop job opportunities, increase salaries and develop remote areas."

Current situation in Iraq, however, requires a firm action supporting the creation of stable and equal job opportunities. While 72% of the male population is in the labor force, only 13% of the female population is employed, and youth unemployment rate is high, but there has not been proper insurance or support for them. To address the problem, Iraq recently decided to endorse the ILO's proposal adopted the National Employment Policy, so that the employees are ensured a social security system which helps them in case of sudden layoff. It is important that this policy shows the approach to the problem of temporary workers and informal jobs being marginalized. Furthermore, the New Labor Code was adopted which puts a limit on child labor, discrimination, and sexual harassment (the Iraqi Council of Representatives, 2015). The legislation is to promote equality in employment opportunity. Nonetheless, the series of efforts neglected the reason behind the discrimination and has not considered desertification threat or social instability that Iraq is facing. A more comprehensive approach is required to address the issue.

Recommendable Solutions

Iraq has ratified 67 of the ILO conventions, and is keen to bring change to the employment condition and the labor market so that it can create job opportunities that are no more informal or insecure and that can be granted

even to the minorities. Iraq suggests that a Green Job Program be implemented on a long term basis, in cooperation with the Arab State regional government. Green Job is not a conventional supply-chain based job, in which masculine power was preferred. Women and youths, along with other minority workers were discriminated under such industry sectors. However, Green Job grants an equal opportunity for employment. A quota for the minorities in the education institution will be introduced and the government also has to show a firm support for the Green Job to be a permanent employment opportunity. The program will provide education specializing on environment protection and will create employment for those educated. Through a Green Job market, those educated will be working across borders, especially in the field of anti-desertification which is threatening the Middle East. Iraq asks the member countries, not only the Arab States, to actively participate in the Green Job initiative. Iraq believes that a sustainable development based on a productive human capital, starts from the job creation that is equal to all and is of secure condition.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 6.
Iceland

18) Seong-Ryeong KIM

(Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages)



Opening Speech

During the past few decades, immigration rate has increased rapidly worldwide. Especially the number of refugees has reached 60 million, showing that compared to the number from 10 years ago when it was 38 million, the rate approximately doubled. Children under 18 are said to make up almost half of the immigrants moved. They are facing difficulties even after immigration due to financial problems, instable family situation and deficient welfare benefaction.

This delegate appreciates past efforts conducted by many nations and the UN, especially the UNHCR. However, Iceland feels that these efforts did not bring about absolute change but rather found out that infringement upon personal rights worldwide has been aggravated.

As a nation ranking first with 2016 SDGs implement rate, Iceland has participated collaboratively to ensure immigrant welfare. Especially after accommodating its first refugees, the nation has managed a program to help them settle down in community and Iceland's open national awareness to immigrants is also acting as a key factor in promoting such programs. Therefore this delegate's stance on this agenda is that nations should develop long term solutions to achieve this goal.

Iceland recommends concentrating on education, ensuring economic strength and health. For means regarding education, migrant children should be given basic education just like other kids. Furthermore, they often need special measures to help them adapt to education in foreign language.

Next, we need to find a way to make use of the job experiences that the immigrants had back in their homelands. That would be beneficial to both immigrant and country.

Lastly, immigrants should be offered sufficient amount of health care. Thus government subsidies for medical insurance is quite necessary. This delegate hopes that further discussion with all the nations here will help deal with this problem. Iceland will continue to provide unstinting support and endeavor for this matter.

Position Paper

During the past few decades, immigration rate has increased rapidly worldwide. Especially the number of refugees has reached 60 million, showing that compared to the number from 10 years ago when it was 38 million, the rate approximately doubled. Children under 18 are said to make up almost half of the immigrants moved. They are facing difficulties even after immigration due to financial problems, instable family situation and deficient welfare benefaction. The UN clearly stated that "All human beings are entitled to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, without discrimination of any kind, including with regard to their migration status." But this is not what life of the immigrants is like now. This is an urgent matter since migrant children are usually the ones that are drastically affected by this situation. This would eventually leave a permanent scar on the psychological wellbeing of the child.

This delegate appreciates efforts including financial support and arrangement of residential area conducted by many nations and the UN, especially the UNHCR. Even now at this moment we are trying to protect immigrant rights. However, Iceland feels that these efforts did not bring about absolute change but rather found out that infringement upon personal rights worldwide has been aggravated. Erstwhile conferences and conventions definitely aimed effective solution but we haven't received a satisfying result.

As a nation ranking first with 2016 SDGs implement rate, Iceland has participated collaboratively to ensure immigrant welfare. Especially after accommodating its first refugees, the nation has managed a program to help them settle down in community and the IHRC (Icelandic Human Rights Centre) is working as a main supporting organization. Iceland's open national awareness to immigrants is also acting as a key factor in promoting such programs. Therefore this delegate's stance on this agenda is that nations should develop long term solutions to achieve this goal. The reason for taking such a stance is because many authorities and scientists worldwide including the UN have stated that the long term measures are necessary and that is true. This delegate thinks that one problem is the perception of migrants as temporary guests, who will eventually go back 'home', when in reality they settle and become permanent members of society. Thus approving them as real members of society and offering protection can only be an effective long-term way to reinforce family stability and to protect the children. And there sure will be countries that think the same. The delegate from Iceland is confident that specifying the idea with many nations will help solve the initial problem.

Therefore Iceland recommends concentrating on education, ensuring economic strength and health. For means regarding education, Iceland wants to suggest 'compulsory and vocational education to immigrant children' with 'education for improving the awareness of immigrants aiming nationals through community culture exchange.' Positive social cognizance can provide immigrants of a better base to start. Also for family solidarity and children protection, economic security for the people is necessary. Currently many immigrants including children are being exploited by long time low pay labor. For these to stop, we should find a way to make use of the job experiences that the immigrants had back in their homelands or a way for them to develop new business. Lastly one of the most important parts is 'Health and medical coverage.' A healthy world is what international society aims. Immigrants should be given medical care for their well-being. In addition, improving conditions of existing refugee camps can be another possible method. Iceland will continue to provide unstinting support and endeavor for this matter. The delegate of Iceland assures all nations to have faith in this delegate and encourages all delegates to promote a way of dealing this problem together.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 6.
Iran

19) Han Keol KWON

(Gwacheon Foreign Language High School)



Opening Speech

The Soviet war in Afghanistan and the devastating civil war caused over 5 million refugees over the past ears and according to estimates over 60 percent of these refugees are in Iran. Good morning everyone this is the delegate of Iran speaking.

In recent years, we have seen a dramatic increase of refugees migrating to another country to seek a better future and a better life. However, in the process of these migrations, minorities such as children are frequently denied access to adequate medical services and education.

As the hosting country of about 3 million migrants from Afghanistan, the Iranian government has tried its best to support these migrants especially children by taking actions such as joining the IOM for further assistance from partnering countries and initiating numerous programs.

Of course, this delegate acknowledges the opposition on the regulatory policies that are being inflicted upon migrants but this delegate thinks that this issue is not limited to only Iran but to all countries that are experiencing a drastic influx of migrant populations beyond its social economical capability. Since resources are limited the government of Iran wants to focus on giving its best support to the substantial number of migrants who are currently in Iran rather than those outside.

However, by accepting some of the voices of the people this delegate wants to propose a new policy called the “Exclusive Provision Act” which is primarily about relaxing regulations on the immigration process and the education sector for children and minorities. The main difference between the previous policies and the newly proposed one is that this new act will grant full legal permanent residential status for all minorities. This delegate strongly believes that this proposal will improve migrant human rights inside Iran.

But as this delegate repeats, there are some limits to what the government can do. Iran cannot solve the current disputes in Afghanistan. Iran alone cannot accept and support all migrants that are coming into Iran. However, with the cooperation and support from the international society this delegate strongly believes that someday a brighter future will soon come to those going through adversity and despair.

Position Paper

In recent years, we have seen a dramatic increase of refugees migrating to another country to seek a better future and a better life. However, in the process of these migrations, minorities such as children are frequently denied access to adequate medical services and education, abused and mistreated by police, guards, and other detainees, and unable to seek asylum.

Since children are minority they are more prone to exploitation, trafficking and many other severe risks. According to the UN reports on the human rights of children in Syria, it describes heartbreaking incidents such as physical torture, prostitution, sexual assault against children. This clearly indicates the current status of child human rights; thus further steps need to be taken to resolve these problem.

Protecting human rights of children has always been a priority for the UN and numerous other organizations. For example, IOM (International Organization for Migration) launched an initiative called “Regional Programs of Protection and Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants” to promote child rights and to prevent human trafficking. This delegate truly expresses his gratitude to the outstanding work done by the international society.

But Iran thinks that recent efforts on this matter have been too focused on migrants from Syria. Over 31 percent of all humanitarian resources have been deployed to the Syrian crisis. The civil war in Syria has only been less than 6 years whereas Iran’s neighboring country Afghanistan has been going through this for over 40 years.

As the hosting country of about 2.4 million migrants from Afghanistan, the Iranian government has tried its best to support these migrants by taking actions such as joining the IOM for further assistance from partnering countries and initiating a program called “Return and Reintegration of Qualified and Skilled Afghan Nationals from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (RRQSA)” (funded by Japan) to develop more sustainable migration policy that can benefit all and stop the fundamental cause of these migrations by helping the Afghan government and the development of Afghanistan. Of course, this delegate acknowledges the opposition on the regulatory policies that are being inflicted upon migrants but this is primarily being enacted to prevent irregular migration, including human trafficking and migrant smuggling and this delegate requests other countries to fully understand the circumstances of Iran. The government of Iran wants to focus on giving its best support and resources to the substantial number of migrants who are currently in Iran thus achieving complete embracement of immigrants; especially children who have been neglected by the society rather than accepting more migrants beyond Iran’s socio-economic capability therefore regulations are a necessity.

But by accepting some of the voices of the people this delegate wants to propose a new policy called the “Exclusive Provision Act” which is going to relax regulations on the immigration process and education sector for children and minorities. By easing the immigration process children can get in to Iran in a legitimate and safe way without being exposed to crimes and we will grant full legal status to child migrants who are currently unregistered residing in Iran. Also we are planning to eradicate the 50 dollar fee that is being imposed to foreign students receiving education, which will grant migrant children access to higher level of education.

But as this delegate said before, there are some limits to what the government can do. Iran cannot solve the current disputes in Afghanistan. Iran alone cannot accept and support all migrants that are coming into Iran. However, with the cooperation and support from the international society this delegate strongly believes that someday a brighter future will soon come to those going through adversity and despair.

- ◆ High School General Assembly 7.
Ireland

20) Dong Yoon CHUNG

(Cheongshim International
Academy)



Opening Speech

After World War 2, the United Nations has been focusing on social development by founding UNRISD (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development) due to the contribution of Netherland. For instance, for the past 40 years after the foundation of UNRISD, many researches were conducted and many polices were made in order to alleviate poverty, encourage citizen participation, protect the basic human rights of women, and increase the worldwide education level. However, this delegate believe there are many tasks left that needs to be solved. First, there are many developing countries that doesn't have economic bases, which is primary base for national welfare. According to the OECD Statistics, GDP growth of nation is proportional to government welfare expense. Second, for sustainable growth, environmental pollution must be reduced. According to the research of World Bank, more than 1% of forest area had decrease since 1990 and 1.8 million tons of CO2 emission had increased per capita since 1960. Also experts in WEC (World Energy Council) predict that fossil fuels will be depleted in 50 years. Third, article 22 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees the right to social security. However, according to OECD Statistics, still there are many countries that cannot afford enough social spending for public.

The delegate of Ireland realizes that the primary task that must be done to strengthen social development is economic growth. As it is showed in research, social spending is proportional to the growth of GDP. This delegate believe by achieving economic growth, countries can economically support social welfare such as education, and medical care. From this conference, this delegate would like to say Ireland would be happy to aid and assist other developing countries by dispatching corporation in Ireland to developing countries.

Ireland would like to suggest three main approaches to strengthen the social development in the contemporary world: an economic approach, an environmental approach, and an approach regarding the social welfare of people. First, this delegate would like to recommend to establish Joint Corporation between developing countries and developed countries. This would offer developing countries to accept highly-advanced technology. For instance South Korean Corporation Hanwha chemical had built solar power generation plant in Africa in price of technology transfer. This resulted several tribes in Africa to afford electricity. Second, rapid economic growth cannot avoid environment pollution. The delegate of Ireland would like to suggest a switch of technology from "economy-based technology" to "eco-friendly

technology.” Each countries can use their geological features to produce eco-friendly energy. For example, countries in Africa can use a solar power generation or geothermal power generation and countries like Netherland can afford a wind power generation. Last, in order to improve international welfare, this delegate would like to strengthen a UN affiliated organization under GVC (Global Value Chain), which will monitor the multilateral corporations mainly on preventing child labor and wage non-payment,.

This delegate is willing to cooperate actively in order to strengthen social development in the contemporary world.

Position Paper

After World War 2, the United Nations has been focusing on social development by founding UNRISD (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development) due to the contribution of Netherland. For instance, for the past 40 years after the foundation of UNRISD, many researches were conducted and many policies were made in order to alleviate poverty, encourage citizen participation, protect the basic human rights of women, and increase the worldwide education level. However, this delegate believe there are many tasks left that needs to be solved. First, there are many developing countries that doesn't have economic bases, which is primary base for national welfare. According to the OECD Statistics, GDP growth of nation is proportional to government welfare expense. Second, for sustainable growth, environmental pollution must be reduced. According to the research of World Bank, more than 1% of forest area had decrease since 1990 and 1.8 million tons of CO2 emission had increased per capita since 1960. Also experts in WEC (World Energy Council) predict that fossil fuels will be depleted in 50 years. Third, article 22 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees the right to social security. However, according to OECD Statistics, still there are many countries that cannot afford enough social spending for public.

The delegate of Ireland realizes that the primary task that must be done to strengthen social development is economic growth. As it is showed in research, social spending is proportional to the growth of GDP. This delegate believe by achieving economic growth, countries can economically support social welfare such as education, and medical care. From this conference, this delegate would like to say Ireland would be happy to aid and assist other developing countries by dispatching corporation in Ireland to developing countries.

Ireland would like to suggest three main approaches to strengthen the social development in the contemporary world: an economic approach, an environmental approach, and an approach regarding the social welfare of people. First, this delegate would like to recommend to establish Joint Corporation between developing countries and developed countries. This would offer developing countries to accept highly-advanced technology. For instance South Korean Corporation Hanwha chemical had built solar power generation plant in Africa in price of technology transfer. This resulted several tribes in Africa to afford electricity. Second, rapid economic growth cannot avoid environment pollution. The delegate of Ireland would like to suggest a switch of technology from “economy-based technology” to “eco-friendly technology.” Each countries can use their geological features to produce eco-friendly energy. For example, countries in Africa can use a solar power generation or geothermal power generation and countries like Netherland can afford a wind power generation. Last, in order to improve international welfare, this delegate would like to strengthen a UN affiliated organization under GVC (Global Value Chain), which will monitor the multilateral corporations mainly on preventing child labor and wage non-payment,.

This delegate is willing to cooperate actively in order to strengthen social development in the contemporary world.

6. Resolutions by Committee

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Third Session

High School General Assembly Committee 1

Agenda item 8

Strengthening the UN crime prevention and criminal justice system.



Sponsors: Central African Republic, Thailand, Indonesia, Egypt, Lebanon, Cuba, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Ethiopia, Myanmar, United Kingdom, Australia, Georgia, United States of America, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Bangladesh, Nepal, Yemen, Poland, Greece, Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Kenya, Jordan, Russian Federation, Liechtenstein, Israel, Afghanistan, Norway, Canada, Iran, Guatemala, France, Laos, Singapore, China

Strengthening the UN crime prevention and criminal justice system.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolution 2012/13 Economic and Social Council the action to promote economic and crime prevention, Article 12 of the ECOSOC 83rd plenary meeting in which it requested the Secretary General to continue to promote measures of preventing crimes worldwide as well as its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Inspired by the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically UDHR articles 1, 22, and 25,

Keeping in mind the Sustainable Development Goal 16, subtitle 4, Promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels,” the Geneva Conventions, first, third and fourth the Rome Statute, and International Arms Treaty

Alarmed by the state of education with regard to drug trafficking in various countries, also noting that human trafficking laws must be discussed and enforced, the full enactment of the UNCAC must come to place, the trafficking of narcotics must be considered, smuggling of migrants must be addressed, and weak border control must be assisted,

Viewing with appreciation the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank Group’s previous actions and tries to ease the issues out of the law such as the “Stolen Asset Recovery

Initiative (StAR) the UNODA and the “Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC)”, and encourages member states to comply with the Doha Declaration and the FA Declaration,

Referring to the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, as well as that of the 71st Session, Third Committee, Agenda Item 106,

Requesting the Secretary-General to strengthen further the Programme by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate, including follow-up action to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime and to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and acknowledging the lack of institution, supervision, and administration in weak states,

Noting that the sovereignty of member States is of utmost importance, and any educational programmes that are made is available, yet optional to all,

Keeping in mind the importance of the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice,

Recognizing that all member States contribute to the diversity of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind,

1. *Requests* that all members of the UN should participate in the prevention and prosecution of those who take part in Human Trafficking by creating a security group similar as Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 in each country, providing a learning cause on trafficking in person issues including learning appropriate procedures to report information about any possible act of trafficking in person and briefings for all ambassadors, deputies, and chiefs before departing to their post or missions;
2. *Establishes a target of* eliminating widespread human trafficking via the creation of a specialized organization answering under the UNODC whose service can be requested by member States at any point at the discretion of the organization which is tasked with the investigating of human trafficking and reporting to local relevant authorities so that they're best capable of responding accordingly;
3. *Solemnly adopts* detection and eradication of products listed in the ECOSOC approved "Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or not Approved by Governments" in every existent border control location, unless approved by all parties of the transaction as legal for medical, scientific, or recreational purposes as advised by the UNODC:
 - (a) Such detection must be made at the discretion and best abilities of each nation, however, should generally consist of searches through peoples and baggage crossing international borders,
 - (b) Destruction of dangerous products must be made carefully as to not allow them to act as pollutants to the environment, and if nations find themselves unable to deal with such situations, UN peacekeepers and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons can be requested to assist with the elimination of dangerous chemicals and products,
 - (c) Advises countries to prevent crimes such as drug trafficking, by protecting the individuals who

have reported those crimes, and providing them assistance, job opportunities and cooperation with the government;

4. *Further encourages* nations to oppose armed trafficking by tracking weapons across borders with conflicting laws and will only be allowed under the supervision of an international organization;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the stipulation of clear definition and surveillance of national borders to limit the expansion of criminal movements or organizations, such as terrorist groups or any trafficking or smuggling groups from trafficking or smuggling items such as drugs, weapons, humans, wildlife, etc, as much as possible:

(a) If the frontier or border is not defined due to conflict or political matters, to do so as soon as possible,

(b) If the frontier or border is clearly defined to reinforce its surveillance to avoid any criminal behavior taking place near the last mentioned;

6. *Underlines* the importance of the International Cooperation in every matter, but here specifically in data exchange in national and international crime conflicts and suspects to ensure the availability of substantial information about the criminals, this would be done by the elaboration of a database operated by the United Nations' Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in which profiles of the various lawbreakers will be made, in order to ease the process of trial and investigation for all member States, to this matter, this profiles will contain:

(a) The criminal record,

(b) Substantial information regarding investigations and previous crimes,

(c) Physical characteristics,

(d) Deoxyribonucleic Acid (when available),

(e) Additional Information considered pertinent in the seek for justice;

7. *Proposes* states to consider including provisions in their national financial budget plans for the establishment of national networks to enhance their respective capabilities to prevent, monitor, control and suppress serious offences connected with money-laundering, any form of trafficking, and the financing of terrorist acts and in general to counter all transnational organized criminal acts;

8. *Calls upon* all member states, particularly developed countries, to collaborate in the financing of the suggestions made, taking into account the existing commitments under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

9. *Requests* that countries provide tax exemptions to companies who assist in the funding of educational programs, exemptions which are open to negotiation to companies who provide at least 10% of their income, confirming that those who benefitted from the educational programs provided by the companies could be given a chance to work at such companies;

10. *Supports* the implementation of the "Roadmap for Justice" reform that will improve accountability at the domestic and international level in all sectors of society, monitored by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime throughout the program's three years duration, which is open for negotiation by working with:

(a) General population: Issue single step-by-step documents for each country, designed and printed

by United Nations Publications, that would guide citizens in making claims against their governments through international organizations and United Nations' bodies such as the International Court of Justice or the Government Accountability Projects, be distributed to non-governmental organizations that would further allow diffusion for the general population over 6 months and funded by the Anti-Corruption Trust Fund,

(b) Anti-corruption Agencies: Send teams of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime specialized on the Convention against Corruption to help local governments build anti-corruption agencies that tackle corruption through prevention, education awareness raising, investigation, and prosecution, this agencies must have a legally guaranteed permanence supported by an stable legal framework, and their heads must appointed neutrally and dismissed only through legally established procedure to ensure continuity in the agency, International cooperation,

(c) Work with Ministers of Foreign Affairs to send a team from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so that they can assess the compliance of the local government with the Convention against Corruption, to lobby for the member states to sign treaties relevant to the extradition of criminals such as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and to enhance coordination on joint investigations and information exchange relevant to charges on transnational corruption;

11. *Further recommends* all Member States to enact the fifth chapter of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, by deriving the assets acquired with the fraudulent money back to the country by:

(a) Compensating the proprietor by giving the income and profits produced by the investments (if existing),

(b) Claiming of personal assets to the lawbreakers that stole money from the countries' treasury;

12. *Recommends* that member states grant law enforcement power to the International Criminal Court (ICC) by suggesting the member states avoid obstructing the flow of justice as it makes it more difficult to solve the matter of contention of strengthening the United Nations' criminal justice system, and helping with accomplishing the sentences stated by the ICC to the different individuals in the nation they are currently residing in, as international cooperation is necessary in order to combat vigorously illicit actions, nevertheless, if the countries do not comply with the recommendations it is encouraged to estipulate a system of sanctions proper of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in order to further grant with law enforcement power to this organisation and to assure that every nation avoids committing any crimes, and if committed, there is a way to assure their civilians' protection and security as their biggest menace is its own government, however all Human Rights must be protected by every country as it is our goal to seek for their safety, to this matter, the sanctions would be:

(a) Six months suspension of the United Nations, to be applied in the first occasion in which a country obstructs the course of justice, for instance, not having into account the ICC's and ICJ's verdict,

(b) One year suspension of the United nations, to be applied when a country obstructs justice in a second instance, and the country will be expelled from the United Nations for the time period of one year,

(c) Definite expel of the United Nations, to be applied when a country obstruct;

13. *Appeals* to all member states to provide free education in all school levels in the matters of criminal and illicit behaviors to increase awareness in preventive actions and encourages the establishment of the Youth Crime Prevention Organization(YCPO) under United Nations

International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the Human Rights Campaign (HRC) to provide alternatives for children, such as jobs, youth groups, and job training programs, who are prone to get involved in organized crimes;

14. *Congratulates* state-sponsored school curriculums which take steps to limit terrorism and general crime by increasing awareness among students on the risks and the reality of such situations;

15. *Adopts* education programmes which generally abide by those basic concepts as the international standard, so that students can better understand the risks which could potentially be faced when adopting forms of extremism and major international crimes which can hurt the global community;

16. *Considers* the implementation of social reintegration programs of ex-inmates and ex-convicts to society guided by the criteria stipulated as following:

- (a) The implementation of workshops in prisons that convicts would receive during the period of his sentence to privilege the teaching of practical and competitive education to grant them the opportunity of reintegration,
- (b) The implementation or pursuing of providing practical facilities for convicts or inmates who will have fully completed their sentence to help and facilitate their social insertion, to this matter, this practical facilities would be,
- (c) The implementation of a hostel for ex-convicts in which they could live until they have the power of acquisition for them to leave this compound, or the amount of time of one year, this will not be mandatory for any ex-inmate willing to come,
- (d) The implementation or pursuing of post-sentence monitoring for ex-convicts and ex-inmates;

17. *Further encourages* the United Nations General Assembly to discuss about adding "Cybercrime" as a core crime in the Rome Statute, in behalf of that it lacerate the various countries' economies and the one of our citizens, this definition should be:

- (a) The violation of state regulations and intrusion into computer systems with information concerning state affairs, construction or defense facilities, and sophisticated science and technology,
- (b) The deletion, alteration or addition and interference of computer information systems, which causes abnormal operations or programs be installed, processed or transmitted by the computer,
- (c) The creation and distribution of viruses to programs which would sabotage the normal operation of computer systems; in addition the use of a computer for financial fraud, theft, corruption, misappropriation of public funds, stealing state secrets, or other crimes;

18. *Appeals* to Member States to respect Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to its fullest extent, by making sure no person, not even high ranking political and/or military officials, have immunity under the eyes of the law (with the exception of diplomatic immunity, which should exist only in the host country which reserves the right to expel the diplomat back home at any point);

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized upon the matter.

Third Session

High School General Assembly Committee 2

Agenda item 9

The protection of children's rights in armed conflicts.



Sponsors: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

The protection of children's rights in armed conflicts.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all member states of the United Nations have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the duty to fulfill the obligations they have undertaken under the various instruments in this field,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 1261 of August 25, 1999, 1314 of August 11, 2000, 1379 of November 20, 2001, 54/263 of February 12, 2002, 1460 of January 30, 2003, 1539 of April 22, 2004, 1612 of July 26, 2005, and 1882 of August 4, 2009, and all relevant Statements of its President, which contribute to a comprehensive framework for addressing the protection of children affected by armed conflict,

Recalling the document of the Conventions on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which aims to protect children from violence, abuse, and neglect which was formulated on November 1989,

Fully aware that recruitment age for soldiers is 18, as stated by the Conventions on the Rights of the Child,

Further Recalling article 1 paragraph 3 of the United Nations Charter which refers to the maintenance of international peace and security, friendly relations among nations and the disapproval of any form of discrimination to race, sex, language and religion,

Recognizing the issues concerning child abuse and child recruitment in countries in armed conflict,

Encouraging the integration of former child soldiers that have survived armed conflict in society,
Striving to improve the living conditions of children that have survived armed conflict,

Recalling the responsibilities of Member States to end impunity, enforcing sanctions, and prosecuting those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and any other crimes committed against children,

Further Recalling the statement by former United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon who expressed his disappointment at the scale of grave violations committed against children in countries such as Afghanistan and Syria in 2015,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening and stabilizing national capacities for the protection, reintegration and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict, bearing in mind national ownership and sovereignty,

Deeply concerned by the increasing number of children recruited to fight with extremist groups in armed conflicts and the lack of social awareness regarding abduction, sexual abuse, and violence against children as well as local institutions that strive to reintegrate these children,

Convinced that the protection of children in armed conflict should be regarded as an important aspect of any comprehensive strategy to resolve conflict because children are the most vulnerable group, and in them lies the sustainable future we desire and strive for in the agenda 2030,

Welcoming finances from organizations, like UNICEF, SCO, and the global fund for children organization in order to support education standards, raise employment, opportunities and recognize international children protection,

Gravely concerned by the documented links between the use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons and stressing the need for all states to take measures to prevent and to put an end to such trafficking,

Fully aware that the sixteenth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on the agenda 2030 can only be achieved through international cooperation and the willingness to work from every member,

Further alarmed about the military use of schools by armed forces in infringement of applicable international law, in addition to those involving military barracks, armament storage facilities, direction centres, and inquiry sites,

Believing that throughout the implementation of education and peace amongst all member and nonmember states, terrorism and organised crimes, can be minimized,

1. *Invites* those that have not ratified Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC) to ratify it, and for those that have not enforced it, suggests that the Security Council imposes economic and political sanctions;
2. *Notes* that funding and encouraging innovation by international entities as well as local

governments is crucial to providing low income families with technology that can assist with daily tasks, such as comparatively cheaper ways to create electricity, bring clean water to the affected people, or using solar technology to provide hot water and heat;

3. *Invites* Member States, especially neighboring countries, which have the ability to ensure the safety of refugees in armed conflict to open their borders to immigrating children and families, doing their best to keep families together;

4. *Invites* member states to consider bilateral or multilateral conventions to find out possible methodologies for mutual actions featuring refugee resettlement,

5. *Condemns* the ongoing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including armed violence and sexual violence against children, by whomsoever it may be committed or facilitated;

a. In hopes of reuniting children with their respective guardians who have been separated due to armed conflicts;

b. And that children who are affected by armed conflict are to be placed in the care of host families or orphanages so that protection can increase and child rights observed;

6. *Expresses concern* over the stability of children after their experience in armed conflict and invites member states to consider rehabilitation for affected children through the following methods:

a. Usage of counselling sessions, vocational and interpersonal education,

b. Application of therapeutic activities like games and sports to encourage the betterment of children,

c. Ensure that there are follow up sessions at least twice per year on children who are affected,

d. Allow access of the Red Cross and other humanitarian groups with the support of local police of member states in an attempt to increase protection of children,

e. Ensure that children coming out of armed conflict and returning into society once they have been rehabilitated are able to function in society and regain the rights of their previous way of life;

f. Encourages Member States to provide jobs to refugees so that they can rebuild their lives and have a steady flow of income, which helps the refugees reintegrate into society. These jobs could be in the form of constructing infrastructure, which helps both the state and the refugee, or in private enterprises;

g. Recommends the 'One Community One Product' policy as a possible methodology of community development to address the promotion of community livelihood in the face of armed conflict, so that families and communities may be able to provide better care and education to their children;

7. *Calls* attention to rescue children abducted by terrorist organizations, all Member States assisted by the UN should increase their intelligence and information-sharing to fully mobilize all forces and come to the rescue of children held hostage;

8. *Proposes* that Member States and the UNSC to create new laws regarding child welfare in countries that lack them:

a. Forces should have their offices located around the armed conflict zone so that they can register any local crimes committed immediately after it has happened or provide any additional help to the people,

b. There should be complete guard over the schools, foster cares, hospitals, rehabilitation centers

and other public institutions in areas of armed conflict,

- c. If the person is not accepted by the community, the child should be sent to authorized foster families who live around their area,
- d. Every arrested person should have the right to jurisdiction and a lawyer. Justice should be done in every case prioritizing children,
- e. Every case of an entry of a child who was affected by armed conflict regardless of his age should be suggested and a record of his activities should be maintained so as to prevent the entry of an unfit person into the society,
- f. Funds donated by the society should only be accessed by the authorized association and it should be kept that every single penny is used for the welfare of children ensuring minimal corruption,
- g. United Nations should look forward to negotiations and other peaceful methods but in case of extreme situations it should implement protective measures. The use of protective measures implies protecting children from harm but not harming other party,
- h. Governmental institutions should strive to improve education of children by implementing OPAC conventions into the syllabi of the affected countries;

9. *Insists that* Member States undertake and fund humanitarian assistance to children including child-soldiers who have been injured in armed conflicts to help them return to normality, such as:

- a. Designate funding for helping traumatized children by psychologists which ensures their mental health and therefore truly protects them from the shadow of the war,
- b. Encourage the establishment of youth education centers in past armed conflicts zones to further protect them and raise social awareness,
- c. Adopts new networks to identify and locate children's legal guardians, and to gather personnel to escort children to their guardians or relatives if they live outside the war zone;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of proper medical care, such as improving the accessibility and infrastructure of hospitals, and provide healthcare amenities to people who live in rural areas:

- a. Physical injuries should be commonly treated by healthcare professionals and medical sessions be made affordable, especially in the areas of armed conflicts, so that deaths can be minimized,
- b. As a result of the severity of armed conflicts, and the forced involvement of many children, mental disorders such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is unavoidable. Mental therapy sessions should be provided to all, in order to further their reintegration process, and allow children to regain their happiness and rights that they deserve;
- c. Recommends the implementation of the "Detection and Treatment" (DT) Plan that will assure that each civilians have the right of access to basic health assistance consisting of two main pillars:
 - i. "Detection," by segmentation of the population using patterns of state as a guideline to adequate segment people with similar aiding needs,
 - ii. "Treatment," by providing each geographic segment of population with health facility in order to treat their illness or injuries and related issue;

11. *Urges* the member states to provide free education and scholarships to achieve a higher level of education for children in order to prevent future armed conflicts by:

- a. Teaching children about their fundamental human rights on current issues, that they may be subjected to, such as rape, violence, abuse, hygiene and child recruitment in order to prevent such problems in member nations,
- b. The importance of attendance of children under the age of 18 through primary education to

secondary education,

- c. Teaching history for awareness about how those children suffered in wars and military forces in an attempt to lessen the problem,
- d. Teaching new policies to children about the problematic nature of child recruitment in military forces,
- e. Member states to offer adequate parental education for family guardians, because effective parenting can prevent children's participation in armed conflicts,
- f. More public schools should be created so children in need can get accessible education,
- g. In cases in which parents are not willing to send their children to school for personal reasons or benefits, parents should be offered initiatives such as jobs or childcare support that would provide the family with necessary amenities in exchange for their children's attendance at school,
- h. In order to provide job opportunities for already knowledgeable people, a mentorship program is crucial. University students or graduates can teach younger students their primary education, which would be mutually beneficial to both parties. The children would be able to get their fundamental education, while young adults are provided with opportunities to make use of their skills and make money;

12. *Extends the mandate* to enforce voting age of children in presidential elections to 18 so as to protect children who might be used to create a small army for potential political leaders;

13. *Recommends* the implementation of the **“Better Life”** program, which will aim to inform the population about the plight of child soldiers while emphasizing the respect for the rights of children, by creating effective awareness campaigns that will use the media to inform the population about the risks of child soldiers and the importance of addressing this problem, by working together with the United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, UNICEF and UNESCO to develop professional but accessible and easy to understand content, also asking for support from local governments (focusing on the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Defense), focusing on:

- a. In areas with access to digital media: Encouraging TV channels to broadcast the audio-visual material prepared for this campaign and creating advertisements on main networks, to spread information about the rights of children, making nations publicize advertisements that have the people recognize the seriousness of this problem,
- b. In areas with no access to digital media: The labor ministry of each member state will be encouraged to create informational brochures, panels and workshops that will be carried out by volunteers;

14. *Promotes* further, the **“Worldwide Adoption Program”** which focuses on allowing and encouraging couples to adopt children not only from foster homes nationally, but rather be able to adopt children from war stricken zones, on the hopes for those to have a safer environment;

- a. International adoption is an efficient methodology of children's alternative care, and regulation is necessary to ensure its legitimacy;
- b. Member States are invited to take negotiation about their transnational adoption, to: simplify the procedures of adoption, to ensure both the efficiency and legitimacy of international adoption, in order to prevent and combat trafficking in children;
- c. Member States are to form a convention based on CRC and Convention against Transnational and Organized Crime, to combat trafficking in children;

15. *Proposes* member states to provide basic needs to families such as food, water, medical supplies and kits, sanitary measures, and school supplies;
16. *Realizes* the state of refugee camps and encourages member states to increase funding in those camps;
17. *Invites* the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime to form sub-regional offices in countries where corruption is prevalent, to ensure minimum corruption and build judiciary system in these countries;
18. *Encourages* the international community to monitor, report, and promote relevant and transparent information pertaining violations of children's human rights in armed conflict to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in order to gather objective and accurate information in order to assess each country's situation and act upon it;
19. *Suggests* to utilize academic, psychological, statistical, and judiciary methodologies to interview victims face-to-face, and systematically study maltreatment to all children;
20. *Supports* the international media in officially reporting what happens during armed conflict objectively and comprehensively raise public awareness of refugee's children to help them reintegrate into society again faster and better;
21. *Requests* to ensure that children are not arbitrarily detained or prosecuted solely for the fact of having been recruited or used by armed groups:
 - a. Encourage the Members States assisted by United Nations programs to introduce effective digital identification systems along with new birth registration systems to less developed countries, especially those caused by armed conflicts, in order to prove the identity of child-soldiers,
 - b. Further request that local military tribunals to be supervised by the local supreme court and the United Nations to make sure no adult war criminals to use this as a loophole,
 - c. Recommend the Security Council and related member states to unleash operations to ensure the public image of the child-soldiers who are not prosecuted, so that they can return to normal lives more smoothly;
22. *Calls* upon member states in the regions neighboring states at war to contribute by preventing armed groups to operate in their territory by denying support for such armed groups, while fully respecting the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity;
23. *Recommends* the establishment of a global feedback mechanism, where member states submit semi-annual reports to sub-regional offices of the United Nations:
 - a. Accordingly implementation can take place with the help of NGOs, government bodies, and UN offices (UNICEF, UNHCR),
 - b. Member states not adhering to this implementations can have sanctions imposed upon them by the United Nations Security Council,
 - c. Conduct talks and workshops in schools and workplaces teaching about the need for re-integrating the children into society;

24. *Proposes* the revision of the current consolidated fund carried out by the Fifth General Assembly (Administrative and Budgetary Committee) to increase the funding destined to programs by making the funding compulsory for all states which shall be decided upon by their financial standing i.e. GDP;
25. *Invites* improved or non-affected countries to help with provision of food and healthcare to support countries that are burdened with this problem;
26. *Appeals to all States* to establish a specific building divided into offices that will act as a safe haven for affected children and former child soldiers that will act as a safe haven for affected children; the submitting of reports mentioned above can be given into this particular organization and they will also be directly responsible for the accountability and recording of statistics relating to this particular issue in the affected or non-affected country;
27. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue his work monitoring and reporting progress in the efforts to protect and promote children's rights in armed conflict, annex. S/RES/1612 (2005).

Third Session

High School General Assembly Committee 3

Agenda item 10

Illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.



Sponsors: Laos, Indonesia, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Singapore, Canada, Guatemala, Australia, Belgium

Illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the objectives and principles of the UN Charter specifically articles 11 and 51,

Faithful to the Program of Action (PoA) on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW),

Further recalling United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 of 31 October 2000, which identifies women as agents of change, and the General Assembly resolutions 60/68, on the negative humanitarian impact of illicit trade of SALW, and resolutions 46/36 and 50/70,

Inspired by the Sustainable Development Goal 16, “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”, and specifically target 4 of goal 16, “By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime”, as well as Goals 1, 5 and 17,

Recognizing that poverty and gender inequality foster the illicit trade of SALW, which has severe consequences on civilians, especially women, children, and the elderly,

Emphasizing that around the world the illicit trade of SALW are fueling conflict, instability, and is an obstacle to development,

Reaffirming the importance of respecting the sovereignty of all Member States,

Recognizing that the right of all Member States to produce, acquire, import, and export SALW for their own security purposes shall not be infringed in the pursuit of containment of the illicit arms trade,

1. *Suggests* the implementation of the Marking and Documentation Plan, based on Paragraphs 8 and 10 of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), which involves marking SALW by licensed manufacturers to distinguish licensed from illicit SALW, stressing that the marks in the SALW must:
 - a. Consist of a unique serial number,
 - b. Include information that identifies the manufacturer and the country of manufacture,

- c. Indicate the year of production, the company's code, and the model of the SALW,
 - d. Be located in:
 - i. Include information that identifies the manufacturer and the country of manufacture,
 - ii. Indicate the year of production, the company's code, and the model of the SALW,
 - e. Be located in:
 - i. The slide and frame for automatic pistols,
 - ii. The receiver and receiver cover for sub-machine guns,
 - f. Have a longer durability than the expected storage time and service life of the weapon,
 - g. Be conspicuous and not easily worn out by being carved in the metal;
2. *Confirms* that a SALW will be considered illegal if:
- a. It does not have the required mark,
 - b. The mark has been per forcibly removed,
 - c. After thorough investigation the mark has been found to be forged or falsified;
3. *Calls upon* nations to implement this initiative and include it in national legislations in order to enforce the implementation of such marks by manufacturing companies;
4. *Encourages* licensed manufacturers to keep further records and tracking of their production and their marks, which shall be shared with International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), to allow them to provide information to countries regarding specific types of SALW based on their marks;
5. *Invites* nations to conduct unannounced checks, between two to five times a year, in the manufacturer's' plants to ensure compliance with national and international legislation and report the findings to the UNODA;
6. *Suggests* the establishment of the World Customs Organizations' Training Program (WCOTP) to prevent transfer of illicit SALW through land borders. The training programs would:
- a. Provide required training and assistance to border control officers covering:
 - i. Thorough checks on the transportation of SALW,
 - ii. Raise of exposure on traffickers by training personnel on how to decode encoded communication between providers and recipients,
 - b. Provide border control officers with required technology and equipment to stop illicit trade of SALW across national borders;
7. *Invites* developed Member States to cooperate with post-conflict states and facilitate further stabilization by aiding the latter's disarmament efforts through training local security services;
8. *Proposes* the implementation of the Post Conflict Control Plan (PCCP), financed by governments and private parties who participate in post-conflict areas to:
- a. Raise awareness among these parties to receive funding by:
 - i. Highlighting the obstacle illicit trade in SALW poses for achieving development,
 - ii. Translating the issue into the monetary losses that will be reflected in the private and public sector,
 - b. Demobilize the armed conflict zone in order to change the armed conflict environment,
 - c. Reintegrate the victims of the violence surrounding SALW by offering psychological treatment and reinsertion programs with the help of the World Health Organization and Doctors Without Borders to:
 - i. Help the victims seek and get stable jobs to keep them out of conflict,
 - ii. Train and reeducate the victims to have higher living standards and higher paid jobs in order to

- achieve sustainable development goals,
 - iii. Use the WHO as a psychological refuge for the victims,
 - d. Implement housing programs for homeless victims of illicit trade and small arms in order to facilitate them and prevent them from being obligated to end up having to get affiliated in illegal trades for their financial urgencies,
 - e. Show companies the potential of the PCCP as a marketing strategy,
 - f. Implementation of the disarmament of ex-combatants program (DOC) which would conduct awareness campaigns in post-conflict areas. The campaigns would:
 - i. Provide counseling, monetary funds and employment to ex-combatants who surrender their weapons,
 - ii. Include experts on ecology and trained personnel who would make sure the surrendered weapons are destroyed in the methods suggested in the report of the Secretary General concerning ecological methods of destruction of SALW;
9. *Requests* post conflict societies to disarm civilian populations through implementation of voluntary programs encouraging citizens to surrender their weapons:
- a. In exchange for cash, household goods or other benefits,
 - b. By providing security and higher rewards for whistleblowers,
 - c. By the suggested use of counseling and exempting penalties for civilians who surrender their weapons voluntarily,
 - d. Allows civilians to register their firearms with the local law enforcement organs if the type of firearm is legal by local law;
10. *Encouraging* the creation and expansion of the scope and provision of an Operational License for arms brokers, which will consist in facilitating them with a permit that will enable them to broker arms, by requiring them to present:
- a. Details of the seller, confirming their license for manufacturing and their legitimacy,
 - b. Details of the buyer, which can be either another broker, in which case their operational license number shall be stated in the report, or an end user,
 - c. The final destination country,
 - d. The type of goods and quantity that are exported,
 - e. The serial number of these goods with the aim of possible future tracing;
11. *Encourages* countries to mandate a series of educational classes for the Arms Brokers to follow and successfully complete in order to receive the Operational License;
12. *Recommends* countries to use the Operational License for Arms Brokers in order to trace them whenever needed and control the amounts of weaponry they trade;
13. *Further recommends* to make specific policies to punish individuals involved in the distribution and trade of SALW by:
- a. Prosecuting each individual involved in the illicit trade of SALW,
 - b. Making sure that the country where the illicit trade is taking place can take action over the trafficker,
 - c. That the origin country of the supplier, demander, or trafficker should decide the exact punishment for each individual;
14. *Encourages* countries to create and implement public campaigns to promote gender equality and empowerment of women to accomplish themselves and prevent the gun related violence against them;
15. *Encourages* all Members States to develop and implement, especially in conflict and post-conflict

societies, public awareness and confidence-building programs to provide guidelines for the civilian population on the disposal or surrendering of illicit SALW;

16. *Proposes* the creation of the Port Training Program (PTP) which will consist in conducting training sessions made by maritime authorities to the port workers for them to:

- a. Identify the illicit trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons while the maritime transaction is taking place,
- b. Use the appropriate technologies to recognize illegal SALW,
- c. Have the proper knowledge of national and international regulations;

17. *Suggests* countries to make greater use of the assistance provided by regional organizations to mediate in bilateral agreements between nations to achieve agreements regarding borders;

18. *Encourages* all *States* to take preventive measures and systematically track illicit weapons from their source by:

- a. closing gates between legal and illegal markets to stop legal weapons from reaching unauthorized recipients,
- b. identifying potential traffickers to block the supply and demand of illicit weapon trades;

19. *Also encourages* Member States to create a policy to seek and destroy illicit SALW which shall be conducted by the national police or armed forces and with the help of the INTERPOL and the International Tracing Instrument to:

- a. Trace, locate, confiscate and gather the illegal SALW inside the country's territory,
- b. Proceed to the destruction of the confiscated illegal SALW;

20. *Expresses* hope for a sharp decrease in child-soldier numbers with the strengthened assistance of the UN Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child by:

- a. Prohibiting the military recruitment and the use in hostilities of any person younger than eighteen years of age,
- b. Promoting the recognition and enforcement of these standards by all armed groups, both governmental and extremist groups,
- c. National laws according to the ATT so that human rights can be respected;

21. *Mandates* the Secretary General to create an annual report regarding the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;

22. *Also mandates* to review the present resolution in the Review Conference 2018 in which the PoA and the ITI will be reviewed as well and requests a report from such revision;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Third Session

High School General Assembly Committee 4

Agenda item 11

Strengthening the UN crime prevention and criminal justice system.



Sponsors: Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Russia, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, USA, Vietnam, Poland, Zimbabwe

Strengthening the UN crime prevention and criminal justice system.

The General Assembly,

Noting that the United Nations have created organizations to implement solutions to this problem, such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM),

Taking into account that the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) have launched the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT), from 2015 till 2019,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, the 2011 action against organized crime and illicit traffic, including drug traffic, the 2014 ICAT document on preventing trafficking in persons by addressing demand, and the 2014 UNODC Global Reports on Trafficking of Persons,

Remembering the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in April 2000 in Vienna,

Recalling its resolution 63/156 on decreasing human trafficking,

Further recalling the outcome of documents of the United Nations Convention on improving efforts against Human Trafficking,

Deeply disturbed due to the growing numbers of trafficked humans,

Recognizing that the victims of trafficking in humans are particularly exposed to racism,

discrimination and multiple forms of torture based on their ethnicity, caste, gender, age and social status,

Deeply concerned about the factors of trafficking in humans and the extent of vulnerability of the victims,

Noting with deep concern the rather dismissively mentioned issues of commercial sex industry which includes prostitution in both women and girls,

Bearing in mind the need to address the sustainable development and archive the goal at the earliest,

Bearing in mind that achieving greater success in the 8th Sustainable Development Goal, on decent work and economic growth, will directly decrease human trafficking,

Noting its interest in helping achieve the effective implementation of the High-Level Appraisal of the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons in 2018,

Cognizant that the strengthening of police-to-police cooperation enables the detection of complete chains of trafficking,

Recognizing due diligence, if undertaken consistently and fairly, as an effective tool against façade businesses,

Noting that UNGIFT and ICAT could create further coordination for increased mainstream in the function of bodies regarding the issue,

Expressing its concern at the lack of opportunities for training in international legislation related to the issue,

Affirming that a renewed Global Plan of Action pertinent to this issue could help establish comprehensive, concerted and coordinated mechanisms in order to improve the effectiveness of the fight against trafficking in persons,

Aware that partnerships with NGOs have shown a high degree of success in the past with increasing public awareness of a specific situation, such as diseases like smallpox in the 1970s and Ebola in 2014,

Recognizing the Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in persons (2nd edition in 2008) as an effective protection tool against becoming a victim of trafficking, but which currently receives little spread,

Emphasizing that the network of trafficking extends around the world with victims from over 125 travelling to over 35 nations which makes it a problem with an international connotation,

Bearing in mind the language barriers faced by victims of trafficking and governments,

1. *Calls for* Member States to gather efforts for eliminating gender discrimination, protecting women's rights and aiming to solve the problem of trafficking in women's fundamental by promoting equal representation in all aspects;
2. *Encourages* awareness-raising campaigns with a possibility of assistance, technical or

monetary, from development banks such as the World Bank through modern forms of media such as radio stations, social networks, newspapers other outreaching means and public advertisement, directed especially to the segments of society which are the most vulnerable;

3. *Encourages* enhancing the Anti-Trafficking Monitoring System, aimed at bringing down the number of trafficked humans by:
 - a. Monitoring porous borders to effectively locate and curb the attempts made by human traffickers and expose big rackets and their routes to prevent future casualties,
 - b. Sharing information in the form of statistical data regarding the tally of migrants entering and exiting the geographical territory of a nation,
 - c. Complete personal information and profile of the person or persons involved,
 - d. Emphasizing on multilateral efforts especially among the source, transit and destination countries of victims;

4. *Suggests* the multilateral coordination of the mandates of ICAT and UNGIFT and shall have the following features, currently not present in either of ICAT or UNGIFT:
 - a. Mechanism by which recommendations made during meetings of this body are to be presented to members' governing bodies, to increase this committees relevance,
 - b. These areas of action, previously, formally or informally, under the mandate of UNGIFT:
 - i. Organizing a website creation team tasked with providing every major UN partner agencies pertinent to this topic, such as but not limited to itself the IOM and the World Bank, as well as regional organizations such as the African Union, with website support, by making sure they are existent, up-to-date, intuitive, and complete,
 - ii. Constructing effective and complete databases pertinent to human trafficking, such as but not limited to organ donors, which utilizes an ADAMS database system like that used in the European Commission's Erasmus project,
 - iii. Engaging in research more intensely on human trafficking trends, together with the CCPCJ and INTERPOL, and publishing findings in public reports,
 - iv. Creating joint programs with regional and national labor organizations, to increase sharing of data and improved cooperation practices,
 - v. Organizing more international meetings and conferences under its remit;

5. *Suggests* that regional development banks, to create an environment conducive for microfinancing, consider adopting the following policies:
 - a. Supporting the development of critical financial infrastructure within each State,
 - b. Supporting the development of viable and 'good' micro-financial institutions (MFIs), which create a process of commercialization of these institutions, where 'good' MFIs meet the following criteria:
 - i. Offers competitive prices to their clients,
 - ii. Provides products and services that are attractive to their key demographic and at minimum transaction costs to the clients and institutions,
 - iii. Is willing to mobilize resources in the market to meet its resource requirements,
 - c. Assisting in and engaging in the social intermediation required for sustainable microfinance development,
 - d. Supporting the development of financial technologies in impoverished and remote areas so inhabitants will also have access to financial services as a consequence of an increase in

microfinancing;

6. *Calls upon* Member States and International Corporations to join as a mighty force to address the main drivers to human trafficking which are the social drivers such as: poverty, low education, crime, injustice and inequality;

7. *Invites* nations to form part and present reports to the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons in order to increase the level of transparency, and encourage all nations to participate in the eradication of human trafficking by:

- a. Eradicating the corruption inside the governmental organs,
- b. Promoting the honesty and transparency in police and judiciary sectors,
- c. Eradicating the corruption inside the governmental organs,
- d. Promoting the honesty and transparency in police and judiciary sectors;

8. *Proposes* further strengthening of the NGO actors in their aptitudes as service providers and expert centers, in particular in relation to their main objectives of social assistance and prevention and ensuring transparency in their actions;

9. *Realizes* the NGOs' role in combatting human trafficking and the importance of supporting NGOs in order to protect and help victims by:

- a. Recognizing the Status of NGOs, and facilitating cooperation between government and citizens to try to create a more mobility institution,
- b. Increase the financial support to non-governmental organizations, as well as support and implement the NGO's actions in local communities, building with those organizations in order to strengthen the ability to respond to urgent issues;

10. *Believes* that education is one of the most important solutions to prevent human trafficking, on the need to:

- a. Focus on the formation of the international cooperation to provide opportunities for the poor education areas, to have the same level teachers in those areas to provide same knowledges and technologies in order to balance the differences between poor and rich classes,
 - b. Creates more opportunities to provide education by having teachers develop professionally by participating in encouraging the local population to receive education,
- Inclusion of knowledge regarding methods to combat human trafficking to be included in the curriculum of the students;

11. *Establishes* a target of International cooperation between poor and rich nations which would be helping the poor nations to construct new structures in order to attract the tourism which would result in the creation of a jobs in the poor countries and they could get income from tourism;

12. *Reinforces* the importance of documentation of migrants, citizens, and infants, by:

- a. Encouraging all governments to conduct regular audits in all parts of their nation to inspect dismissive cases and sanction medical institutions, government officials and civilians for not documenting their identities,
- b. Carrying out an annual check of documented people to ensure their safety;

13. *Recommends* the “Save our Children” program, which will be launched with the help of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and other NGOs, which will focus on:
 - a. Rescuing and integrating children who have suffered from exploitation and child labor because of human trafficking,
 - b. Allocating governmental funds to uplift the victims professionally, ethically, morally and financially by children without shelter with orphanages or foster homes in order to re-allocate them into society,
 - c. Facilitating immediate medical aid;
14. *Urges* Member States to improve the level and standard of law enforcement establishments in order to eradicate human trafficking in all its aspects, as well as to increase the rate of employment and wages in order to decrease the need for migration, a factor that contributes to human trafficking;
15. *Encourages* that all Member States, whether through partnerships with NGOs, the private sector, bilateral or multilateral agreements, provide safe, inclusive, professional and open health clinics for victims of human trafficking;
16. *Urges* all signatories of the Palermo Protocol to respect it and promote its importance with nations who are not part of it and emphasizes the following coordinated actions:
 - a. Training security and armed forces on how to correctly deal with human trafficking the country,
 - b. Ensuring that migrants moving into countries are legally protected,
 - i. Legal check on the sponsors of workers into a nation,
 - c. Improving the quality of refugee camps with the help of the UNHCR;
17. *Endorses* rehabilitation of the victims of human trafficking by constructing rehab centers across:
 - a. Nation to effectively educate and help the victims positively overcome the trauma of their suffering, which is succession will help them lead a normal life, considering that,
 - b. Punishment for minor, neglectable offenses by victims must be escalated and victims must be brought to a stable psychological condition to start a constructively profitable life,
 - c. Victims need to be presented with dignified jobs to uplift their position and status in society which in turn will highly avert their indulgence into trafficking activities;
18. *Suggests* that Member States make efforts, individually and collectively, to assist and protect those vulnerable to, or victimized by, human trafficking via:
 - a. Encouraging the already established international trust funds that already work to support victims of human trafficking such as the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons,
 - b. Granting amnesty to possible crimes committed by victims while trafficked, with possible though rare exceptions;
19. *Encourages* States involved in the same trafficking routes to create regional or sub-regional plans of action, and, in tandem, agree on bilateral or multilateral agreements that support such action;
20. *Mandates* a Joint Temporary Monitoring Task Force, made up of experts from Member States, UN entities and other relevant international organisation (such as the INTERPOL, the Egmont Group and the IOM) to monitor locations, regions or hotspots, with original focus points stemming

from the Secretary-General's annual report on trafficking, to produce joint analysis and a region-specific strategy to combat trafficking in persons:

a Will first create an international geopolitical map that will be supervised and regulated by The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) with information and reports delivered by the countries, and will be used to locate the areas where the most cases of human trafficking are presented and categorize these cases by type in order to approach the issues in the most efficient way;

21. *Proposes* augmenting the reach and jurisdiction of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) subcommittee of UNODC, with a focus on:

a Conducting more regional training for law enforcement and other criminal justice practitioners, like border patrol officers, lawyers and judges, with an emphasis on creating greater understanding of the currently existing international legislature:

i Training should be intensified in the areas of concern based on the on trafficking,

ii Surveys and check-ins with the participants should be given a half year later to gauge the effectiveness of the trainings in improving the prosecution capabilities of those involved,

b Revising a framework based on those of existing regional organisations, like the Regional Cooperation Framework, COMMIT, and the Bali Process, to facilitate cross border cooperation in operations pertinent to human trafficking;

22. *Organizing* the exchange of liaison officers among States of origin, transit and destination in the area of border control:

a Vetting needs to be done at all checkpoints with the use of modern scanners and x-ray machines to inspect any such case,

b In case of any person found guilty, he or she should be taken into custody and interrogated to find the real culprits who should be heavily fined and imprisoned;

23. *Encourage* the support needed to internally investigate the subject of trafficking of persons in the origin countries with North-South Cooperation by:

a Establishing central databases to allow police or army officers, equipped with portable computer terminals, to run spot background checks;

24. *Strengthen* the United Nations system capabilities to protect those vulnerable to human trafficking in conflict for example by encouraging incorporation of human trafficking in humanitarian cluster system through designation of a human trafficking lead;

25. *Recommends* governments to punish perpetrators by life-long prison-sentence in cases of severe crime and confiscation of their unclaimed wealth and the money accumulated by this should be allocated for the construction of the rehabilitation centers for the victims.

Third Session

High School General Assembly Committee 5

Agenda item 12

Achieving sustainable development through employment creation and decent work for all.



Sponsors: Argentina, Botswana, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam, Zimbabwe

Achieving sustainable development through employment creation and decent work for all.

Acting in accordance article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which states that everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions for work and protection from unemployment,

Taking into consideration the principles agreed on the International Labour Organization's (ILO) eight International Labour Conventions, six of them adopted on 1919 during the first International Labour Conference held in Washington DC, and the other two conventions adopted in 1951 and 1958 each,

Bearing in mind the results of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) which serve as the base for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing that poverty, insecurity and corruption are important causes for unemployment worldwide,

Recalling the expectations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development most notably goal 8, that is achieving full and productive employment for all men and women by 2030,

Further recalling Resolution 2006/15 and ECOSOC Resolution 2008/18 on promoting full employment and decent work for all,

1. *Urges* all member states to envision employment creation and decent work for all through:
 - a. The creation of a concrete employment project with the focus of maximizing their efficiency as well as promoting and supporting small and medium enterprises (SME's) through government efforts,
 - b. Adoption of multilateral schemes by countries as well as the International Trade Organization on

reformation on the process of Globalization;

2. *Reiterates* the UNDP and UN Women to collaborate in creating a joint program that helps nations create policies promoting gender equality and employment treatment in the workplace and income including but not limited to:

- a. The employment quota system especially for maintaining gender diversity in the workplace,
- b. Lengthened and ensured maternity and paternity leave,
- c. Equal compensation for equal level of work,
- d. Strict and specific forbiddance of sexual harassment,
- e. Mandatory provision of training on gender equality to management personnel;

3. *Welcomes* all member states to create pension plans and investment policies to only those who have participated in their occupation for set period of time determined by the local government or who have the volition to work to prevent the extravagant use of a limited number of funds;

4. *Condemns* all nations whose laws and policies permit discrimination on the basis of birth, race, religion, gender, social conditions, political opinions or any other factors; and further promotes nations against any form of discrimination in the workplace:

- a. Implement policies and regulations on businesses to make certain levels of gender diversity in the workplace,
- b. The employment quota system,
- c. Equal compensation for equal level of work,
- d. Employment should be done only on the basis of qualifications;

5. *Urges* the International Labor Organization and the United Nations Development Program, along with other significant organizations to cooperate in the creation of a joint program that helps countries around the world to create policies that aim to improve working conditions, employment and income;

a. *Reminds* that unemployment among youth is twice as much as for adults globally, which is why new policies need to be implemented to increase job opportunities for youth; these could be achieved through:

- i. Increasing the number of skill development opportunities provided for youth and make existing ones more accessible,
- b. Creating more internship opportunities especially for the youth living in developing countries to get higher studies,
- c. Addressing the curriculum of different careers to build high skilled workers that are needed in their countries,
- d. Creating a pecuniary plan to gain financial aid or assistance to develop a vast and diverse platform to better train and educate youth;

6. *Urges* member states to regulate the employment laws for the workers, in such a way that there is a regulation of the schedule, the sufficient income to manage a good quality of life and health insurance;

7. *Makes an urgent appeal* to all member nations to consider economic growth through an eco-

friendly approach be it by:

- a. The efficient allocation of natural resources,
- b. Making an investment in the research of various forms of clean energy services and recycling,
- c. Promotion of green jobs which shall focus on:
 - i. The creation of infrastructure such as clean energy which will create more jobs during the progress of infrastructure building,
 - ii. Research and innovation for sustainable and renewable energy;

8. *Encourages* Member States to promote ecotourism and hospitality in appropriate areas as it gives locals decent work opportunities as it offers locals decent work opportunities without displacing their community, and it should be ensured that the local ecosystem shouldn't be harmed;

9. *Insists* that policies can be implemented by member states to reduce the working population of the underground economies such as but not limited to illegal trades and black markets and provide a transition for these persons into formal sector jobs and provide a legitimate amount of a grace period for taxation for those who have low income since their living can be threatened; during the transition phase, campaigns to spread awareness about the rights of informal workers should be conducted;

10. *Further suggests* local and central governments to allocate a fraction of government spending to put into effect social inclusion campaigns and new law enforcements for unemployed and vulnerable groups such as migrants, specially challenged people, women, refugees, indigenous people, the LGBTQIA+ community, elders, by:

- a. Assisting academically these social groups through the upgrade and update of their previous knowledge on different labour functions,
- b. Assisting them psychologically to help them overcome repercussions of discrimination and exclusion,
- c. Providing them professional internships in companies willing to help this initiative, to capacitate them again on workplace conditions,
- d. Providing people who had previously worked at skilled labour markets with the chance to re-join it;

11. *Commends* member states that implement development aid at an international level so as to promote partnerships between developed and developing nations, and cooperate with non-governmental organizations for small and medium sized enterprise promotion; education and tax benefits can be provided to the NGOs that cooperate; the focus being on promoting good governance, developing democracy and protecting human rights, developing human capital, entrepreneurship and education in the private sector, promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development and environmental protection;

12. *Further requests* member states to create new laws for immigrants, refugees and indigenous people so that they can find jobs in the formal markets and can compete for high skilled jobs;

13. *Urges* member states to take decisive steps towards eradicating worker exploitation through actions including but not limited to:

- a. Establishing a department which conducts regular surprise checks in the workplace,

- b. Establishing a minimum wage and a payment deadline for each job and suitably sanctioning employers that default,
- c. Conducting regular widespread surveys to identify worker dissatisfaction, areas of problems and their cause;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to establish periodic social dialogues organized by each local government with the participation of workers' syndicates and unions, in order for them to express their concerns to be included in the final report on the meeting which would be sent to the Central Ministry of Labour of every country to provide an adequate response regarding the improvement of labour conditions;

15. *Invites* Member States to promote among companies the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programs that contribute to the achievement of sustainability, according to their core business, which will be:

- a. Short-term CSR Programs by providing donations or personnel to existing initiatives regarding employment creation, capacitation, upgrading of workers' skills, and defence of workers' rights,
- b. Long-term CSR Programs by providing services that support the development of society and communities by generating job opportunities inside corporations for unemployed and vulnerable groups, and revitalizing declining economies;

16. *Urges* all member states to set a maximum retirement age, to prevent the elderly from overworking and to encourage more youth to enter the workplace;

17. *Urges* member states to remain actively seized on the matter.

Third Session

General Assembly Committee 6

Agenda Item 13

Promotion and protection of human rights (migrant children)



Sponsors: China, Malaysia, Lebanon, Republic of Korea, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Laos, Yemen, Syria, Singapore, Azerbaijan, Republic of Botswana, Namibia, Kenya, Rwanda, Libya, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Ecuador, Eritrea, Afghanistan, Turkey, Slovenia, Russia, Liechtenstein, Chile, Jordan, Iceland, Lithuania, Viet Nam, Bahrain, India, United States of America, Dominican Republic, Iran, Egypt, Colombia, Ukraine, Indonesia, Brazil, Jamaica, Italy, Israel.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the 69th Meeting of the General Assembly which touched upon the issue of children migrants,

Cognisant of the fact that the United Nations Conventions of the Rights of Child sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of the child, we call upon the international community to recognise the ability of the worldwide community to positively change the world's viewpoint of migrants, especially migrant children,

Reminding under universal declaration of Human Rights, the International covenant on civil and political rights and International covenant on economic, social and cultural rights,

Reiterating the aim of the WHO and UNICEF is to help children's welfare, health and education in developing countries, while recognising that children are more vulnerable to sexual abuse and rape in unfamiliar overcrowded areas,

Further reaffirming the report issued by the Secretary-General called 'In Safety and Dignity: Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants' on 9 May 2016,

Taking into consideration that 50% of refugee children have gained access to education in recent years due to past UN actions,

1. *Draws attention* to "Build a Friendly Future" workshops, which will help migrant children by convening groups of previously identified children until they achieve sufficient proficiency;

a. Craftsmanship: Easily-applicable and with low learning curves, these skills will allow children who in many cases suffer from illiteracy to access the labor market;

b. Soft Skills: Prepare the program's workshops with material taken from the Emotional Intelligence Consortium on how to best address activities involving other people, which can be useful for children negotiating their marriage with their parents or tutors, the imparted soft skills

will include:

2. *Recommends* the Establishment of the “Nation for All” awareness plan, which will seek to integrate children refugees into their new communities and will be applied in but not limited to schools, workplace, and sports;
3. *Requests* that the UN Member countries should primarily establish proper criteria regarding the definition of humanitarian intervention by developing more multilateral dialogues, to decide when and under which circumstances humanitarian intervention is acceded to be generated;
4. *Strengthens* that said justice system with regards to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms is to be enforced by each nation’s sovereign military and penal system in conjunction with the international and domestic code of law;
5. *Requests* the formation of a team within the United Nations Children Fund, that will serve to protect children’s rights and make sure they are not violated through the implementation of a Geneva Passport where migrant children who enter countries without their documentation can obtain and this will grant migrant children the same rights as a citizen children;
6. *Suggests* the creation and ratification of the EVAC program under the designation of the Security Council based upon the highly successful Afghan EVAW program (Elimination of Violence Against Women);
7. *Calls upon* the nations to implement education policies:
 - a. Collaboration with international and national NGOs to provide immigrant children school supplies;
 - b. Language assistance for immigrant children to help them adapt to new environment;
8. *Encourages* each member state to provide health care through state built facilities or to subsidise organisations that provide health care and necessary medication for immigrants, by means of , health checks to immigrants offered by volunteers from medical schools of Member States regularly;
9. *Recommends* nations to establish special policy or programs to ensure immigrant security and safety such as but not limited to:
 - a. Provision of special migrant status to immigrants by governments in order to give them adequate care
 - b. Organisation composed of trained and hired immigrant security guards at migration camps that ensures security to migrants and their children;
10. *Expresses* its concern to raise awareness of nationals toward immigrants by means such as:
 - a. Usage of social and mass media in urban areas and radio in rural areas as a way of delivering news about immigrants and raising living standards;
 - b. Organization and execution of social activities that nationals and immigrants can both participate;
11. *Proclaims* that all member states organize periodic UN meetings to report what change has been made and what policies have been implemeted and their success at all nations;

12. *Accepts* the Implementation the program “**All United**” program in order to help to reduce the mortality rate of child migrants, the main objectives of said program are: **a.** Treatment : must be provided , focusing on both the physical integrity and psychological aspects;

b. Providing : to migrant children through clinics at specific points that facilitate that transfer of children and adults,

c. Assisted : By medical volunteers specializing in both the physical and

13. *Suggests* the implementation of the virtual database which will seek to collect data from different sources as a way to find relevant solutions, this virtual database will include data to be collected by relevant foundations;

14. *Encourages* solutions written next to the contact information of NGOs and other foundations that can help them become a reality, these solutions will be formulated by experts from the United Nations Human Settlement Program;

15. *Suggests* that funding for this mid-cost project will come from the private sector at the expense of possible tax cuts coordinated with local governments, management will be realized by UN Habitat, and supervision will be done by the International Organization for Migration;

16. *Requests* the creation of the “United Regions” initiative, which will seek to connect regional organizations with the United Nations General Assembly so as to prevent on a regional level the different challenges faced by children such as ethnic and religious discrimination, state succession, and technical causes,

17. *Recommends* that whereas all countries should contribute equally, those who are not able to do so by physically hosting migrants should do so by providing funds;

18. *Suggests* the establishment of a mechanism to counter violence against children through propagandizing the damage and harmful consequences of early marriage and implementing programs that provide violence free homes for migrant children and their families;

19. *Urges* for the prevention of political instability and environmental insecurity by peaceful methods, to a feasible extent;

20. *Strongly encourages* member states to ensure the proper assimilation and integration of migrant and refugee children into mainstream society, by means including but not limited to;

a. Pro-bono lawyers from MEDCs to LEDCs to help with immigration and refugee cases specific to children, under the direct supervision of NGOs in order to ensure that no bias is implemented in dealing with their cases;

b. The introduction of a child refugee visa in nations with high influxes of refugees;

c. The strict monitoring of adoption centers and schools to prevent segregation between refugee/migrant children, and local citizen children, via selective adoption;

d. ensuring that a certain percentage of teaching personnel have experience with mentally ill children, as well as children with learning difficulties as to not isolate disabled children;

e. The integration of the rights of migrant and refugee children in national education

curriculum to ensure that local and migrant children are aware of rights of child migrants;

21. *Suggests* that member states provide allowances monthly to families fostering migrant children as a measure to promote child adoption;

22. *Requests* members of the G7 and voluntary nations to create a joint government-run fund in association with the World Bank to support and fund migrant programs in emerging countries;

23. *Suggests* that the amount of capital funded by each nation is proportional to the nation's GDP:

a. 0.1% of each nation's GNI/ GNI per capita to be pulled into the fund every five years until the problem is resolved;

b. Under the supervision and observation by designated council comprised of each member state.

Third Session

General Assembly Committee 7

Agenda Item 14

Rethinking and Strengthening Social Development in the Contemporary World



Sponsors: Armenia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Chile, People's Republic of China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Jamaica, Japan, Honduras, Ireland, India, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Nepal, Arab Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Republic of Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Republic of Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, , Vietnam, Zimbabwe

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principles of the UN Charter Article 55 and 56, which decided the goals of Social Development and made the commitments to achieve those goals,

Noting with appreciation the establishment of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals to provide specific aspects of social development that need to be improved in the next 13 years in order to achieve 2030 Agenda for Social Development,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen from 6-12 March 1995 and the 24th special session of the General Assembly "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Recognizing that full employment, poverty eradication and social inclusion are the most important goals of social development in accordance with the Copenhagen Declaration,

Acknowledging that peace, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being,

1. *Urges* to reform the education and training system to solve the existing social problem in next generation;

a. Calls upon member states to adopt vocational education and training for people with disabilities and other vulnerable societies with the aim of improving closer cooperation in order to facilitate and promote mobility and the development of inter-institutional cooperation, partnerships and other transnational initiatives,

b. Urges primary schools help students to analyze the recent social problems and teach proper history, cultural and basic religion knowledge of the country. Give the students the overall view of the domestic situation,

- c. Requests more countries start to take the action of the midday meals program at schools as children hailing from an economically unsound background are forced to move into child labor or are pushed into trafficking in order to acquire adequate food,
- d. Recommends schools to teach lessons about the sustainable development goals. This will provide students a foundational view about the direction of social development and turn them to globally responsible citizens
- e. Recommends all member states to save special seats for ethnic minorities and vulnerable societies and also set up separate school for the same if possible,
- f. Recommends curricula to adopt cultural education or set up separate institutes for the same to benefit refugees and ethnic minorities and prevent misinterpretation which often leads to joining of radical groups;

2. *Further recommends* Member States to implement the National Student Loans Application System, which:

- a. allows native civilians to apply over the internet after passing certain examinations organized by local education bureaus;
- b. allows borrowers to pay a certain percentage of income as a payment decided by the Treasury Department;
- c. is taken charged by the local government;

3. *Encourages* the implementation of the HEAL (Homes for Education And Learning) initiative, which will focus on providing quality public education that is not limited to basic knowledge, and implement programs where children can contribute to society, by:

- a. Conducting field studies with the help of UNICEF and UNESCO to identify the most vulnerable areas and their main educational weaknesses, which will be shown in a final report,
- b. Establishing the homes in the areas that have been identified as the most critical, using existing public buildings or dome structures, assigning staff through voluntary campaigns, and allocating necessary resources with the help of local and international organizations to create sustainable education centers that provide all types of education,
- c. Creating international networks between these homes to share expertise and allow these programs to become self-sustainable, allowing them to be replicated in the next most critical regions;

4. *Encourages* the creation of empowering youth centers with the help of UNICEF;

- a. Allowing the development of young people's skills, confidence and employability through taking collective action and promoting a economical independence,
- b. Offering a safe space of development for youth living in national emergencies etc,
- c. Providing classes on sexual education, drugs and alcohol consumption and health during early teens;

5. *Encourages* the funding source of the social security programs to be derived from the tax on pollution intensive industries, with the purpose of improving social inclusion and simultaneously promoting industrial structure reform, the specific amount of tax which has been invested in social security programs is decided by the local Treasury Department;

6. *Calls upon* The World Bank and the IMF to fund self-employment projects to be launched nationally,

which

- a. encourages the unemployed to create their own jobs by starting their own small businesses,
- b. offers training programs on business running and enterprise foundation, organized by local education bureau,
- c. offers loans to the unemployed workers with more favorable conditions, for instance, low rate of interest and long term payment, rate of interest should be decided by the Central Bank,
- d. is funded by the state revenue or financial aid programs cooperating with international banks;

7. *Calls upon* nations to work with the International Labour Organization to promote WFK (Work For Kings) plan, which will focus on providing technical non-qualified specializations such as gardening or housekeeping in order to give jobs, by:

- a. Promoting specializations made by the member states with the supervision of the International Labour Organization;
- b. Suggesting the member states to implement workshops where the technical specializations are going to be made;
- c. Taking in consideration the article 122 of the IOC convention on the employment policies, we will give the opportunity to the people to choose the job they want;

8. *Recommends* the creation of a new project aimed to employ people under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) called “UNJobs”;

- a. People who wish to be employed will come to a UNJobs branch office that will be located on a United Nations branch office or a tent inside an embassy provided by a country and will enroll themselves using a digital system. The system will collect details of the enrolled and will conduct background checks, and will then direct them to a job based on their skills and interest. The information provided by the enrolled will be uploaded to an UN database. UNJobs will provide counseling for the enrolled for those transitioning from students/illiterate people to employ them. In order to find the jobs, the UNDP will request governments to reach out to employers in both the public and private sectors, especially those that focus on clean energy, education and infrastructure;
- b. UNJobs will work under the UNDP with partnerships with the International Labour Organization (ILO), Work for Kings (WFK) plan, NGO’s working at the grassroot levels to initiate programmes to find young efficient candidates willing to work and young entrepreneurs in order to employ people into their newly-made companies. It will work on a country chosen in an UNDP meeting;

9. *Recommends* the implementation of awareness campaigns that will aim to inform the population about the causes and consequences of discrimination, focusing on refugees, to eradicate this problem and improve access to jobs, by developing efficient campaigns that;

- a. Present professional but accessible and easy to understand content developed with the help of the UNHCR, which will provide reliable statistics on refugee issues; the ILO, which will share information about enterprises that receive refugees and the status of implementation of the Employment Policy Convention of 1964; UNESCO, which will be in charge of supervising the functioning of the campaigns;
- b. Request the help of Member States and local governments (focusing on the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Employment) to guarantee that this content reaches all regions in each country;

10. *Promotes* gender equality by reinforcing policies that guarantee fair and equal payment, focusing on:

- a. Providing advisory to nations that require it, with the help of experts from the CSW, UN

WOMEN and the ILO,

- b. Conducting mandatory periodic analysis of the gender wage gap in each nation, after which a report will be published by the ILO for each nation and region of the world, providing comparative information and suggesting new goals for each nation,
- c. Developing educational campaigns to be carried out at schools and community centers with the help of local NGOs, focusing on investment in social services, economic policies regarding gender wage gaps, maternity and paternity benefits for women and men, equal payment initiatives, and transformation of gender-based stereotypes;

11. *Requests* that member states implement procedures of inclusion of the LGBTQIA+ citizens within states as equal nations with access to basic rights granted them as residents of the nation;

12. *Recommends* the installation of volunteer programs to encourage interactions between different ethnic groups and age groups in order to foster social inclusion within communities and provide reference letters and higher recommendations for those participating in these volunteer programs;

13. *Recommends* all Member Nations to pay more attention on the environmental issues with the help of the UNEP;

- a. Installing clean water tank services thrice in a week in areas with low quality water sanitation,
- b. Spreading general awareness about factors causing environmental depletion;

14. *Encourages* all nations to transition to green economy and to adopt eco-friendly technology rather than economy-based technology and provide cooperation to adopt renewable energy and new energy by tax refund and government subsidies;

15. *Urges* nations to create states inclusive of all members of the society. Few suggestions proposed are:

- a. Adoption of free health insurance scheme to citizens, migrants and refugees,
- b. Will be responsible for the surveillance and monitoring of multinational corporations such as child labor and wage non-payment by following OECD multinational corporation guideline,
- c. Will send agents to each country in order to surveil the multinational corporations to contribute to the increase of national welfare;

16. *Calls* upon participating nations to deal with the issues of the elderly by:

- a. Ensuring that homeless elderly people are provided with pensions at regular interval and provide basic needs,
- b. Work with Abiodun Adebayo Welfare Foundation (NGO from the UN),
- c. Reserving compulsory seats in public transports
- d. Providing free healthcare if they do not have a family to support them financially;

17. *Requests* the Secretary General to produce a report every year on the committee's proceeding *and decides* that the committee shall keep its methods of work under review in order to adjust, as appropriate, to the work and the cycle of the Committee.

7. Reflection on WIMUN by the Delegates

◆ High School General Assembly 1. Guatemala

1) Seo Young WHANG (Daewon Foreign Language High School)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017 & Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

I was bursting with excitement as soon as I heard the news. I heard that there was a MUN going to be held at the, well, the actual United Nations. It was a UN4MUN format MUN hosted by WFUNA, the World Federation of the United Nations Associations. Although I had never participated in an MUN before, I felt amused as I had previously attended TP, a training program by Hope to the Future Association, and that had given me a chance to learn thoroughly about different parts of the UN and how its system works. And this MUN was the chance for me to firsthand experience how the United Nations actually works in the closest way possible. First arriving at JFK, I had heard there were protesters in the Terminal nearby to ours. And soon enough, when we participated in the first day of the MUN, which was the Opening Ceremony and Plenary, all delegations were notified there were about thirteen delegates that were unable to come to the event, due to the recent restrictions put to seven different countries by the American Administration. It really got to me that things like these are not stories you can only approach in newspapers or on TV, but actually are things that are closely webbed with each and every individual one of us. That motivated to put a move on, and to actually think about what is happening in the current era that needs fixing. The first day, immediately after all the contestants had gathered at the JFK, was more of a touring, and get-ready day. It was pouring snow as soon as we had stepped out of the airport. Despite the stormy weather, the group proceeded to the next stop, which is to Columbia University. As it was snowing more every second, we had to stop the tour short and move onto a Q&A session. It was helpful to learn about the agenda of Columbia from an actual student. I was surprised to find that she was actually an upper classman of mine. After the visit, we took a stop at the Modern Museum of Arts. It was truly motivating to see Jackson Pollock's, Pablo Picasso's, Andy Warhol's paintings ahead of me in real life. No much people are granted the chance to look at these. It was different from staring at them from a monitor to looking concisely at the painting in different angles, glancing at the texture, and actually feeling and understanding the messages or styles the painter had tried to adopt. Even if it was a tough day, I thought that it had been a meaningful one.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

Today was the second day of the MUN. It was both a pleasant yet tiring experience. Meeting with new people can always be a pain. Especially because you never know who the other person is, and how he or she will react. You never know if she/he will either laugh at your jokes, or if he/she would come first to say hi. Whatever it is, it is your duty to always step forward and try to say hi to others first. At least that was what I had kept in mind during the first few hours of the meeting. On the other hand, it was fascinating as well as I had gotten to meet a whole bunch of people. I met people from places I had never even heard of. I even met some friends at the hotel. Jamaica, Mexico, Honduras, Georgia, and more. These are just a few. That, I think was a big plus to me. Then, the rest was to be continued.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

Today, followed by the opening speech and the first informal informal, we (in each of our committees) gathered and discussed about our resolutions. After the few repeated sessions, I learned to stay tolerant. Even if there is something that you might want, or you need, you always have to be patient in order to receive what you want. But once you do achieve what you need through waiting, it would be more valuable. Always appreciate to learn something. That was one of the main things I had learned from the trip.

◆ **High School General Assembly 1. Iran**

2) Jinkyung LIM (The Willows Academy)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

As soon as the group from Korea arrived at JFK, I started to realize that the WIMUN is coming up very soon. I was excited to tour around the Columbia University even though it was freezing outside. Despite of the fact that I live in Chicago, it was very cold but the bus helped me go through. The talk with the current student of the Columbia University gave me realistic advices about college life. Getting to walk around MoMA was the best part of the day. Whenever the art piece that I know pop out, I got excited and took numerous pictures there. Especially, the Starry Night by Van Gogh, one of the most famous art pieces, was the most impressive of them all since I have always wanted to see the piece in real life. If the time given at MoMA was longer, it would have been much more fun. Practicing opening speech gave me a lot of anxiety since I was not prepared but it gave me a glimpse of how to prepare and act during the opening speech. The first night at Hampton Hotel Inn was full of excitement and anxiety.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

After a brief and simple breakfast at the lobby, I got to focus more on my opening speech. Thinking about presenting my opening speech in front of thousand people already gave me anxiety. We also went to the Hyatt Hotel where we registered and got to look around our Committee room. It gave me a look of how professional and organized this event will be. Again, another anxiety attack came through. For lunch, we got to eat the biggest pizza I have ever seen with pastas and salad. Then, we got 3 hours of resting time at the Hotel. The rest helped me so much recovering from the past days of training. With our suits and ties, we headed to the United Nations Head Quarters feeling concerned yet thrilled. We got to see crowds of people from different nations. I found it interesting and amazing that how people from such diversity were able to prepare and be part of the WIMUN. Another thing that amazed me was the size and design of the General Assembly Hall. I was stunned about the fact that I was in the Hall that I have frequently seen in the news. After the start of the WIMUN, numerous speeches continued which sort of bored me but I was still awed about the fact that I am in the United Nations Head Quarters representing Iran. Listening to the speeches of other delegates gave me ideas how I should act in the opening speech tomorrow. After the long non-stop speeches, the Opening Ceremony and the Opening Plenary finally ended. The way to the Hotel was freezing since I had my skirt on but I felt accomplished and proud.

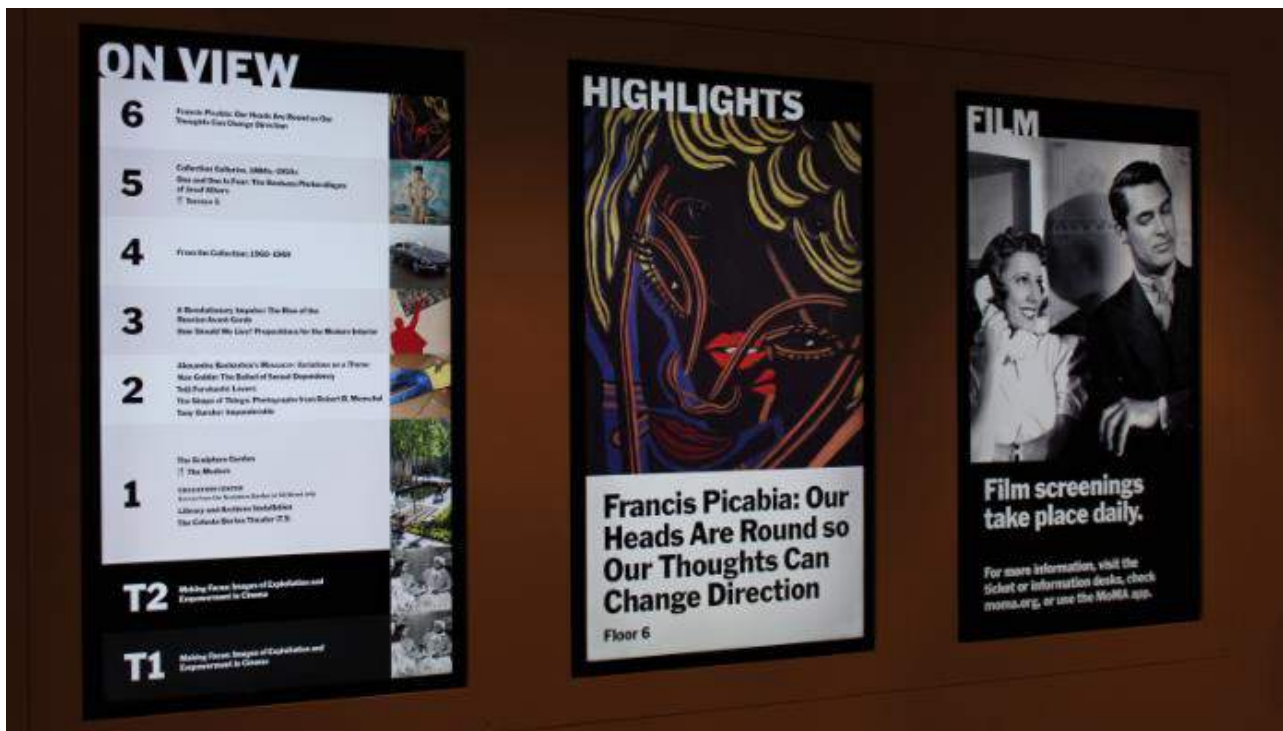
Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

Despite the multiple alarms that I have set up in the morning, I woke up thirty minutes later than my plan. With my plans of practicing my opening speech, I went downstairs to eat brief breakfast. After the simple and late breakfast at the Hampton Hotel Inn, we walked over to the Hilton Hotel where all the delegates gathered and listened to the explanation of the United Nations and the WIMUN that we will be doing. Even though the speeches were full of boredom, it explained many confusions and questions that I had before the WIMUN and it gave me a brief overview of the WIMUN. The speaker had an answering session for the delegates who had questions. During the lunch time, we went down to the Grand Central Terminal and we were given free time for about an hour. After time of consideration, my friend and I decided to buy pizza and cheese cake with my friend. Then, we separated to our Committee Room and had a guest speaker who spoke about the agenda and theme of our Committee, the strengthening of the crime prevention and criminal justice system. He emphasized the importance of corruption and its impact. We also got to meet our Chair, Vice Chair, and the Secretary. With the anxiety of opening speech, we started to present our opening speech with Chair's instruction. Since my turn took place 5 turns before the last turn, I had time to calm down and practice my opening speech. It felt awkward listening to my voice through the microphone around the Committee room. Even though I got nervous during

my opening speech, I finished it with success. Then, we separated according to our political groups but our group gathered according to our policies instead of following the politics and decided to combine our ideas. We shared our resolutions and thoughts about the agenda of our committee. We made google docs with the group member so all of the members can join and edit the resolutions. Most of the time was boring but it was interesting to see people from numerous countries and work to get to the final resolution. It was the most exhausting day that we have ever had but the experience of WIMUN with multicultural people gave me excitement.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

Waking up late in the morning affected my day greatly. Lack of breakfast lead to the exhaustion which lead to my sleepiness. It was very difficult to stay awake during the endless speeches and discussions. We continued to work with our political groups to finish our resolution draft. We elected our leader and after our resolution draft, the leaders of different groups gathered in a table and started discussing about how to establish consensus with different people with contradicting beliefs. The delegates who were not the leader sat behind their leaders and gave advice and feedbacks when the leaders was asking for the general opinion of their group. Our group focused on education and finances of the policies such as improvement in human trafficking and drug trafficking but other groups focused on different topics such as the terrorism and genocide which created difficulty on creating consensus. After creating a final resolution based off the resolution of group with the most overlapping policies, we started to revise. We separated into the group of sponsors and group of non-sponsors and started making amendments that will improve the final resolution to reflect different perspectives. Various amendments were made and we had to go through many discussions in order to reach consensus. Despite of the effort on reaching consensus, it was tough to achieve our goal since people kept emphasizing their ideas rather than listening to each other and making compromise. But as the remaining time got shorter and shorter, people started to withdraw their amendments and put effort on reaching the consensus. After being late for 15 minutes, we finally finished our resolutions with all the amendments included. We took a Committee picture and we signed each other's. It felt so great to finally finish our resolution and bring the end to our endless discussions. Everything was very new and bizarre but as I got used to it, it gave me great inspiration and introduction to the United States.



◆ **High School General Assembly 1. Iraq**

3) Hunwoo YANG (Korean Minjok Leadership Academy)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

I was excited at first when I heard about the MUN conference that was being held at the United Nations Headquarters, and had great expectations of what will be held. After 14 hours of flight and a long way through the immigrant clearance, we finally got our way to New York. We first went to Columbia University, and there we had a short campus tour and a meeting with a senior. Although I had been to Columbia twice beforehand, I've never been there in the winter. What the tour guide told us afterward on why she chose Columbia was impressive. Obviously the core was harsh, but she still enjoyed her opportunity to have a discussion with people from all different backgrounds and perspectives. I do like to have discussions and weird conversations on random topics that come into mind in dorms, and had a feeling that it would be quite similar to those. After a brief tour of the school, we had a Q&A time with the senior. We were able to ask any questions regarding the issues of getting into foreign universities, how it is like, and how it is like to be in a university in States.

Then we went to the Modern Museum of Arts (MoMA). I was actually really expecting my time there, because the museum was known to hold special exhibitions for artists and had paintings including the works of Picasso, Andy Warhol, and Salvador Dali. But we only had like an hour before the museum closed, so I had to run across the corridors without enjoying a moment examining the paintings.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

We had an opening ceremony at the United Nations Headquarters at New York. The opening session started around 7, in the grand meeting hall. We were actually seated on the very chairs of the conference hall of United Nations, and we heard speeches of the WFUNA representative, Security General, and PGA. There was an opening plenary session which the delegates could make a speech, and they were all very impressive. The grand opening of WIMUN was actually really impressive, and I was absolutely amazed by the opportunity we've got to participate in the WIMUN conference.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

It was the first day to actually participate on the debate in division of each committee. We first had a training session on the roles of procedure and what the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes do to prevent crimes and drugs across the country, by listening to the speeches made by the professionals. After lunch, we were supposed to meet an ambassador of Korea for United Nations, but unfortunately the schedule had time constraints so we were unable to do so. We simply had to run from the 14th floor all the way down to the Ballrooms in order to participate in the conference. We were panicking that we would be late, and that the chair would actually mark us for doing so.

Fortunately, we had a minute before everything started, and there were delegates who were already socializing and mingling around, trying to actually form a political block and share their ideas on the topic. I am normally an introvert, too shy to go ahead to strangers and ask things or chatting, but participating in an MUN demanded myself to step out of my comfort zone and move on to meet others. A time, to socialize and talk with others to get one's political interests.

It was quite different from what it was from other MUNs. It was quite different from what I have expected. The opening speeches were improvised for some other delegates, and they were quite proud of themselves for doing so. It was far more important to be prepared and make a good speech back in Korea, as it gives a good first impression to gather around when writing a resolution. Then we moved on to form our political groups –

instead of moving for our own good to maintain our policies when writing a resolution, it was based on our regions and political groups that were already formed in the former United Nations.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

Second day for WIMUN. It was mostly consisted of informal-informal sessions, which were mainly aimed for writing resolutions in our political groups and discuss with the other groups as well to reach consensus. After resolutions were done in our groups, we had formal-informal session, which was a time for the group leaders to merge the resolution before we moved into the voting procedure and reached consensus. We had a vote deciding our leader, and even though I wanted to be the leader, I wasn't the one elected, and although it was kind of disappointing I could understand why she was, and simply tried to pay attention to the conference and continue working on maintaining the policies I needed for the sake of the country I was representing.

It was demanding, trying to compromise and negotiate politically and come up with a best way possible for everyone, when no one really wanted to understand the status and concede. Reaching a consensus – if it was so hard at a Model United Nations conference where no one was actually representing the country, how hard it would be when the real ambassadors were in the conference and tried to negotiate for their own benefits and policies.

After the resolutions were all merged, we had a line by line review when we were supposed to suggest amendments and decide whether it would be legible for every countries. As a nonsponsor, we had to compromise with the sponsors, who had agreed to every single paragraph of the resolution. We had to shorten, change phrases, delete statements, and negotiate with numbers. The sponsors were unwilling to concede, and many of us were quite annoyed how things were going on, and it seemed like it wouldn't end forever. Still, fortunately, it came to an end, and every delegates were cheering. It was amazing how everyone could finally agree on the resolution after all the hard work.

◆ High School General Assembly 2. Iceland

4) Sokjun HONG (Incheong Foreign Language High School)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

At the first day, I have met all my fellow participants of WIMUN 2017. Since I stayed right after the TP program, I met them at the airport. Right after their arrival, we went to the Columbia University and met one of the undergraduates. From her, we get to know what campus life is like in Columbia and requirements for the admission to the Columbia. It was a great opportunity for me and it definitely gave an impetus to study harder. After visiting the campus, we moved to MoMA (Museum of Modern Art) and appreciate various contemporary masterpieces. It was a tough day, but definitely, a worthwhile one, discovering a sensual side of NYC.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

Second day went by very sluggish compared to the first day. We went to register at the Hyatt hotel, and then came back to the hotel, redeeming our weak points from opening speeches. After a long break, we went to the UN headquarters and attended the opening plenary of WIMUN 2017. The General Assembly hall, where the opening plenary was held, was beyond my imagination. It was the most memorable place among those I've visited during the three-week trip to NY. Furthermore, it was a great experience to meet youths from all parts or the world and hear their voices. Among all the speakers, I was impressed with Soomin's speech the most, on behalf of our members of hope to the future association. It was a meaningful night and a good start for us to take a big leap during the conference!



Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017 & Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

The official session has commenced with a general speakers' list. All delegations had delivered their opening speech, which is comprehensive of their national stance and solutions regarding the ultimate goal of SDG. It was nice to hear impressive speeches with regards to child abuse and infringement upon the rights in the armed conflict region. After the general speakers' list, the committee has opened up an informal session, where delegates gathered with their political, regional allies and passionately debated on their resolution. Following after that, the leaders from each political group negotiated in terms of merging their resolutions into one single resolution. After drawing a final conclusion, the committee has opened up a formal session. Delegations who are not included as a sponsor get to modify the final resolution. They get to raise an objection in order to add, change, delete, etc. to enhance the quality of the resolution. Sponsors, who are agreeing completely with the resolution get to deny their objections. During the formal session, we had a furious debate on every paragraph but thoroughly negotiated with every delegation for the unanimous consent. At the last day, our committee has resolved provisional objections and obtained a unanimous consent from the entire delegations. Throughout this experience, I get to grasp the genuine concept of the Model United Nations by accustoming myself with the actual procedure. To conclude, WIMUN was one of the best MUN that I have ever experienced so far, and hope to attend the next conference with extensive preparation. Thank you WFUNA & Hope to Future for providing such a memorable experience!

◆ High School General Assembly 2. Iran

5) Hojong SHIM (Seoul International School)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017 & Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

On the group's first day in New York, we visited Columbia University on a cold, snowy day. The campus was compact and had numerous surroundings for the students. It was a very typical university tour overall - one that consists usually of an introduction of the school's history, an explanation of a famous statue, and a general review of the facilities - but the thing that stood out for me was the versatility and diversity that Columbia had. Especially since the school wasn't stuck in the middle of a disconnected countryside, the students seemed engaged in their communities, and had a wider spectrum of jobs, internships, and opportunities open to them because of the urban environment.

The next day, we went to the United Nations Headquarters to attend the opening session and plenary of the WFUNA International Model United Nations. The event started off with a series of inspirational speeches from the secretary-generals of the conference, the under-secretaries, the president of WFUNA, and many more student delegates. The thing that fascinated me the most was the diversity of faces and accents that I heard throughout the conference room, and I felt a sense of comfort and pride at the fact that the United Nations was still a bastion of international diversity, and that I was privileged enough to attend such a multilateral event with the help of Hope to the Future Association once again. Even though it's my first time participating in a MUN event, I still felt a sense of belonging and relaxation when I stepped into the General Assembly, since it was my second time visiting the UN, and I also attended numerous multilateral conferences and forums before. Perhaps it was a sense of identity that was starting to formulate around me, but I still knew that I would need to focus during the conferences to get used to international debating decorum.

In sum, the first two days in New York was a very familiarizing experience, and I enjoyed being able to take the time to bond with my fellow peers, and I look forward to making many new friends from all over the world at the WIMUN conference in the next few days to come.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017 & Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

Feeling a bit nervous on the first day of WIMUN, which was also my first ever MUN conference, I walked into my committee room thinking that I would feel excluded from the central discussion at hand. Since I was probably one of the most inexperienced delegates in the room, I thought that I would have to place myself in a position where I didn't speak very much. However, when we went into the informal-informal sessions, I felt much more included because I was able to take a leading position in our smaller political groups. We had most of the Middle Eastern countries in our bloc, along with Russia and China. We had to focus on the issue of national sovereignty, so when we were making amendments, we really had to adhere to the values of a "consensus" and make sure that everybody was on board with the resolutions. We accomplished this by making the most miniscule tweaks with grammar and vocabulary, as every single word in the sentence contributes the overall meaning. In this way, I learned how to uphold the values of an international consensus, and got to know how they really solve global issues around departments in the United Nations. The most exciting part for me was when I was proposing my own resolutions to the political group, because a lot of the committee members accepted my proposal with no objections, and they always found ideas to add on to it, or suggest edits to it politely. Because of these reasons, we were flexibly able to formulate an effective resolution very expeditiously. On the second day, the atmosphere of the conference got more formal, and I got to participate in adjusting the final resolutions. I was very thankful to have the opportunity to have so many opportunities to contribute to the conference on my first MUN, and I was very glad because I had all of my amendments passed, and I made sure that I all of the policies listed in the final resolution didn't threaten my country's national interests. In sum, WIMUN was a very new and jubilating experience for me, and I would do it again if I could in the future.

◆ **High School General Assembly 2. Namibia**

6) Seoungwon LEE (Gwacheon Foreign Language High School)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

Yesterday, I came here, New York City by airplane. It took 14hours. It was a little tired for me. Well, when I arrived at John. F. Kennedy airport, I feel excited and frustrated because I lived in Korea for whole my life except one week trip to Europe. So I'm not familiar with the overseas. But making a footprint where is counterpoint of my country is pretty nice. With the beating heart, I took a bus with my team. Despite serious tiredness of us, we have to go to restaurant to eat something. We ate Soontoufu, Korean traditional food. I'm really surprised that I ate Korean food in America especially in New York City. That was delicious. So we finished that lunch with happiness. After lunch, we went to Columbia University. Columbia University is one of the most great University in the world, University in Ivy League. One student in Columbia University informed us about Columbia University. According to her, Columbia University is famous for mechanism. I do not study advanced mathematics or science, but I got interested in mechanism by her saying. The campus of the University is really big and wonderful. Also there is snowing, that make them more beautiful. It gets me to forget the fatigue. Finishing the tour in Columbia University, we went to Moma modern art museum. There is a lot of art work. Especially Picasso, Andy Warhol, Paik NamJune and other artist's work caught my eyes. And we went to eat Dallas BBQ. It was great. Then, we went to hotel, and fell asleep.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

Today, we got up at 7:00, and had a breakfast. After having meal, we gathered in lobby to research each countries' background, complete the subject and so on. And then we went to Grand Hyatt where the WIMUN is going to be held. There, we registered and got pass card, name card. There were also other countries' delegations. It's really exciting. Thinking the conference with foreigners, I feel like my heart is going to broken. After that we went lunch. We ate 3 kind of pizza. I do not remember the name pizza, but it was so nice. I'm satisfied with it. Then, we went hotel, and wore suit and finally went to UN headquarters. It was really really really fantastic. I bought 8 mug cups for gifts. I made a new friend from India. His name is Paras, he is very kind and cute guy. He is a delegation of Namibia. Then the opening ceremony was held. People who said in front of other delegations were so cool for me. If possible, I want to be in that podium next time.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

After registering WIMUN, It's the first day of formal Model United Nations debating. I'm really nervous because I'm not good at communicating in English. So, I wonder if I could do well on these sessions. After starting the debates, we did opening speech. I'm the 5th speaker. I was shivering while I'm doing my speeches. However, every delegates in that committee (committee 2) applauded when the speeches ended. So I got comfortable. I was the delegate of Namibia, so I was in African Union. At there, we got a lot of debates. I took my computer and wrote the topics and operative paragraphs actively. But we had a lot of ideas, things to talk about, so our meeting did not end by 9 o'clock. I went to hotel, and wrote the resolutions until 1 am. It was really nice for me to meet many foreign friends and listen to others' opinions about common topics. It made me grow up.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

It's the second time for WIMUN. Before starting WIMUN, I thought that 10 am to 9 pm is so hard for me. But it was wrong. When the meeting started, I forgot the time going. The debating was really enthusiastic. Also the delegate of United States Nations and the delegate of Yemen were doing a fire-like debating. Finally the delegate of U.S.A. cried. But soon, she became well and participated in the MUN. That was so interesting for me.

After all, we made resolutions. Then everyone shouted and clapped. That's really peaceful and festival-like. I'm sure this experience must be a great treasure in my life.

◆ High School General Assembly 3. Guatemala

7) Joonyoung LIM (Calvary Christian Scholars)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

I just arrived in New York yesterday. It was tiring because I couldn't sleep during the flight. The good thing is that I don't have to worry about jet legs. I was feeling sick because of the foods that I ate during the flight. It was too oily for me, and I had to eat spicy Korean food. Luckily, we went to eat a Korean tofu soup right away. To be honest, I wasn't looking for a delicious tofu soup because it's cooked in USA. When I tasted the soup, I was overwhelmed and satisfied. It was so good, even better than the tofu soup in Korea. I emptied one bowl of rice easily with the tofu soup. All my illness wandering in my body suddenly disappeared automatically. After eating a wonderful tofu soup, we went to the Columbia University. I was excited to visit there because I've never been to the Columbia University. We went to the different buildings and Columbia university student introduced the campus for us while it was snowing a lot. We also talked to a Korean student in Columbia University about the university, her college life, and SAT scores. Columbia University is a dream university for many students including myself. Walking around in the campus, I promised to myself that one day I will be attending this university. Starting now, I must dedicate myself to academics.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

I woke up this morning with some anticipation. I fully recovered by sleeping early last night. Today was the first day to participate in WIMUN. The breakfast was so good that it gave me lots of energy to survive another adventurous day. We went to the Hyatt hotel to register ourselves to WIMUN administration. I was a bit nervous about the fact that I should meet and talk to people that have different thoughts, nationalities, and experiences. I saw many students who are interested in making this world as a better place to live. When I saw them talking about the agenda, I was excited to show my thoughts on how I want to resolve this agenda. After registering to the administration, we went to eat a lunch near the hotel. It was such an amazing lunch because we ate Italian foods. We went back to our hotel and dressed up formally to go to opening ceremony that is going to be held in the UN office in NY. It was first time to visit UN office, and I felt like this will be the memorable experience that will remain in my head forever. Walking into the building, I tried to calm myself because my heart was pounding to see the facilities inside the building. As expected, it was huge and looking fresh. During the opening ceremony, we talked about promoting safe and exclusive society. While wandering around in the building, I saw a tiny boy who had a MUN name tag, and I was surprised. I went to him and asked his age. He told me that he is from Dubai, and he is only 12 years old. I was shocked about his knowledge and understating about this WIMUN. I thought he could be the one who will work for UN and change this world.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

Today was the first day to separate into our committees. We were supposed to meet the ambassador, but he was too busy to meet us. I was a bit frustrated because we had to go down to our rooms that we were assigned by 1:30 P.M. We were waiting for him until 1:29 P.M, and we finally arrived to the conference room. I saw people talking about illicit trades of SALW in different aspects. It made me nervous because I was afraid to talk to people who have different thoughts. After performing individual speeches, I was listening carefully to figure out the people I want to write a resolution with. I went up to the delegate of UK to ask if he wants to write a resolution paper with me. He agreed to my opinions, and we wrote a resolution paper with countries such as USA, Italy, Ukraine, Turkey, and Australia. I had a bit of frustration with the delegate of Ukraine. So, this is what happened. There were three delegates who wanted to become the leader of the group. We couldn't get to a point where we didn't have to vote. Eventually, we voted all together and chose the delegate of USA and Turkey to become our leaders. After then, we worked hard to finish gathering our thoughts. While we were deciding who is going to talk about each amendments, the delegate of Ukraine once again wanted to present

preamble paragraph. He was being so selfish, and I was so mad at him. We had to go over some stuffs, and he is arguing forever even after we were done deciding who will be our leaders. I told him separately that we already voted so can we just please move along. Today, I learned that I should meet people that doesn't match with me. It was hard but gave me a lesson that sometimes you just have to deal with it.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

It was a long meaningful day. I might say today was the most challenging day as well. We gathered into the room and went over the emerged resolution. I thought this will end fast, and we will have a fun time after all. It went totally opposite than I expected. We were going over preamble paragraph which is easy to agree ad ref, but somehow we couldn't get over two preamble paragraphs for two hours. I was so frustrated and wanted to leave this room because I had no chance to talk. All the delegates were shouting to each other even during the formal informal. I realized that they should have learned about manners first before they learned about illicit trades in SALW. They were rude to each other, and I just didn't wanted to become the same person as them. I tried to calm myself and focus on the line by line review. At the end, we all clapped together and gave thanks to the chair for his hard work. To be honest, I wanted to go to bed when we couldn't meet consensus. After all looking back at things that we have accomplished, I felt so satisfied about the results. We all worked hard even though we had some conflicts with each other. I wanted to talk to different people about their countries and cultures because I had no time to talk about this due to a hard working hours. When I saw them arguing and fighting, I was afraid to become a friend with them. Learning about their cultures, it was such a great time for me. I want to participate in this kind of MUN to make friends that I would never have a chance to meet. I especially liked Jamaican friends because they always came up to me and introduced about their foods and invited us to Jamaica. Today was such a meaningful day for me.

◆ High School General Assembly 3. Iran

8) Ye Jin KIM (DaeJeon Saint Mary's Girls' High School)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

After a long flight from Korea to U.S., I toured Columbia University and visited the Museum of Modern Art with Hope to the Future delegation. Due to the heavy snow it was quite hard to walk around, but it was great to listen to stories from the student guides -Kai and Kyeong Ju- and appreciate the beautiful scenery of Columbia. Kyeong Ju said that Columbia let students read a lot, and I like that point because I love reading books. After the information session with Kyeong Ju, we headed to the Museum of Modern Arts, or MoMA.

Once we stepped into MoMA, grand and imposing sounds of piano welcomed us. The piano gave melody with discord, but I liked it. It sounded like the main theme of Interstellar. After notice of staffs, I looked around from the top floor with Jin Kyeong and Yeo Eun. There was a special exhibition of abstract paintings. I saw the works of Paul Cézanne, Gerhard Richter, Edward Munch and other Impressionists, Post-Impressionists and Futurists. It was nice to watch these awesome paintings. Moreover, there was a wall for discussion on Arts in a form of memo, so I wrote a note at that place. The first day in New York City was quite tough due to jet lag and accumulated fatigue, but it was worthy for me.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

We registered at the Grand Hyatt Hotel and checked the place where we are going to have Informal Informal and Formal Informal session. The meeting of High School General Assembly 3, which I assigned, will go off in Gallery on Lex. In the registration place, I met Sol, who was my trainer at 6th WFUNA Youth Camp Korea and the Chair of the General Assembly committee 7 of this WIMUN. I was so happy to see her again. In addition,

I could see Frances, Caleb and other trainers, who were in the charge of trainer in WFUNA Youth Camp Korea in the United Nations Headquarters during the opening ceremony. In the meanwhile, I could meet some new friends who were assigned in HS GA3. It was quite awkward but excited to sit in the actual seat for delegate of Islamic Republic of Iran. After the opening ceremony, we got back to the inn and practiced our opening speech and gave feedback.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

In the morning, we took the workshop from Ibrahim, Yotive and Erik to simulate Model UN successfully. They explained on general flow and rule of UN4MUN and the differences between the other model UN. I have participated in Model UN in the WFUNA Youth camp twice, and it was also simulated in UN4MUN, so it was not so awkward for me, but I could learn more details on how to write preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs. And Ibrahim let delegates interact and communicate with other delegates during the workshop session, so I could get to know some delegates in High School General Assembly 3, where I assigned. They are from India, China and Ukraine. After having lunch, the session was started. I had to wait long time to give my opening speech, and the speaker's list was not shown on the screen, so I was quite nervous. While I listen to the opening speech of other fellow delegates, I had difficulty understanding pronunciation of some delegates because of their unique accent. Came into Informal Informal session, we made regional groups, and drafted resolution on the agenda: Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. I wanted to discuss actively with other delegates in our regional group (Arabian group), but jet lag interrupt me. I was exhausted at that time, so I couldn't focus on my task. I searched on this topic and my assigned country a lot by surfing on the Internet, reading books on this topic and watching movie to get understanding on the flow of arms trade and so on. Thereby, I drew a mind map to build effective and plausible resolution, but I couldn't suggest them while our group was writing on resolution. However, when forty minutes were only left until the end of last session, I could be with clear thought. So I kept discussing with delegate of Saudi Arabia and Yemen. I worked on my resolution after I came to the inn.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

Today I could suggest my idea well during the Informal Informal session, but my laptop was not fully charged, so I started to write with my hands. We had Vienna Formula to combine draft from each group.



◆ High School General Assembly 3. Iraq

9) Sumin KIM (Daewon Foreign Language High School)

After a long journey on the plane and the bus, we arrived at Colombia University. Though we could not tour all around the campus due to the snowy weather, we still could take a short tour around the major buildings and facilities, including the library and the dormitories. We learned from our senior guide, Kyung Ju Min, about the values reflected in the life in Columbia and how life at Columbia would influence our lives. Through the campus tour and short lecture, we could have a vivid visualization in our minds about how life would be as a Columbia student.

Before visiting Columbia University, I never considered Columbia as one of the universities that I would apply to. This was due to Columbia's strong core program, whereas I wanted to enroll to a university that does not require its students to take a lot of core classes. However, during my visit at Columbia University, the guides told me how core classes actually had numerous positive factors, highlighting how it could open doors to new fields of research or study, and further lead to extensive application of the material we learned through taking the course in other fields of study one is interested in. Hearing these points, I got the idea that core programs may not be as tiresome and tedious as I expect it to be. The lectures opened me to new ideas, new perspectives, and new possibilities.

In the afternoon, we paid a visit to the Museum of Modern Arts (MOMA), also known as the cradle of modern art. There, we could find creative and innovative pieces of art made by globally famous individuals. At first, I thought that the visit to MOMA would be a waste of time since I was not that interested in the field of art. However, looking at the famous paintings and sculptures that I was accustomed to seeing in books or magazines was an entirely revolutionary experience for me. I could see right before my eyes artwork that I could only visualize vaguely through looking at pictures in books or on the web. It was truly a revolutionary experience that sparked my interest in modern art. Especially since the artwork was organized chronologically and based on the artist, it was easy to spot the pattern of the paintings of certain artists, which would have been impossible for me to do if I was simply staring mindlessly at a book or searching on the Internet.

The second day, we had our opening ceremony and opening plenary session for WIMUN. I had the honor of addressing the most distinguished audience on the occasion of the second instance of the WFUNA International Model United Nations in New York, the crucible of international diplomacy through my plenary speech. I underscored the importance of the world establishing a united voice and a focus on the matters, which really affect regular people around the world and further, stressed the need for reaching consensus and focusing on common ideals in order to build fully inclusive solutions. I have never spoken before such a large crowd before, consisted of more than a thousand delegates and members of the WIMUN bureau. Being a plenary speaker and delivering a speech at the UN GA Hall, in front of such an intelligent audience, was an experience and an opportunity that I could never even dream of. From the first day of the conference, WIMUN engraved into me, new experiences, leading to open opportunities.

Officially starting our sessions, we could share our ideas with a large pool of delegates, consisted of those with different social backgrounds as well as nationalities. The universality of WIMUN was one of WIMUN's representative distinct features that differentiated it from other MUNs. One other unique feature was that it was not only consisted of sessions where delegates shared their national stances, aiming to reach consensus, but also consisted of lectures from professionals. Through these lectures, I could learn to view the agenda in a different way and learn to tackle issues through a wide spectrum of solutions. While I only thought about the impacts Small Weapons and Light Arms (SALW) has on the stability within nations and the difference between various regions, the lectures opened my eyes, leading me to consider the possibility of linking the issue of international arms control to other broader issues such as gender equality. Because of these lectures, the

delegates were able to draft more practical and conclusive resolutions, with active debate going on throughout every one of the committee sessions.

After the guest speakers presented their ideas on the agenda, the delegates got the chance to explain their national stances and advocate for possible solutions, addressing the committee as a whole. As the delegate of Iraq, I talked about implementing new measures to help states build domestic capacity to create legislation and infrastructure to tackle illicit arms, by creating a new unit within the Division for Sustainable Development to enact this. Further I also highlighted how we, as the international society should give regional bodies, and regional UN agencies, the power to implement capacity building support, as only these bodies can truly understand the problems faced in each country.

More than anything else, the major factor that draws the line between other forms of MUN and WIMUN is that in WIMUN, there is no lobbying period or unmoderated caucus where delegates search for other delegates with overlapping interests to form resolution groups. On the other hand, in WIMUN, a MUN conference employing the UN4MUN style of MUN, the bureau assigns the delegates and leads them to work with their regional groups. I found this controversial since though regional groups may deal with the same issues, it would be likely that they have disparate national stances and solutions. Being part of the Arab League, I led the idea-sharing process of our regional group, helping other delegates come up with details from vague ideas to form conclusive paragraphs that take significant action. Because though delegates in our group had feasible and effective ideas for solutions, they were not familiar with the procedure of debate or the formatting of the resolution, I had to help the other delegates construct their ideas into paragraphs. It was an experience that helped me learn more about the structures of the United Nations, the duties and limits of the United Nations General Assembly, and further enhance my skills in forming paragraphs from mere ideas. Through collective work and collaboration of numerous delegates, we could finish the drafting of the first draft of our resolution.

Having finished the first draft, we discussed our paragraphs and some wording that may be regarded sensitive or controversial within the regional blocs. After we finished merging the overlapping points and adding detail into the ideas, we moved into the Vienna Formula, where I represented the voice of the bloc as a bloc leader. By participating directly in the Vienna Formula, I could actively participate in finding points where blocs with disparate interests could agree on. By this, I could enhance my skills in cooperation as well as disparate parties of numerous interests reaching consensus on diverse issues. Further, moving on to line by line review, where we tried to find focal agreements within the ideas and solutions of different nations, I could visualize how numerous nations may have different ideas and national stances on the same issue.

Though the UN4MUN format had a lot of pros and cons to consider, it clearly had a lot of benefits regarding the factor that we could reach consensus. Under other forms of MUN, we cannot make a resolution which every delegate, every nation agrees on. However, since paragraphs in UN4MUN resolutions are only adopted under the circumstances that they are agreed upon by every member state in the council, I could further visualize the concept and application of consensus. Further, by directly experiencing the process of compromising and building consensus, I could develop more as a delegate in MUN, and as a negotiator in general.



◆ **High School General Assembly 3. Ireland**

10) Hyeonyoo SON (Anyang Foreign Language High School)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

The first destination that the hope to the future association visited was the University of Columbia. Despite the very-snowy weather, a senior (Kai) gave us a tour through the school and showed us the beautiful-snow covered scenery of the buildings. During the short tour of the inside of the campus, another senior (Kyung Ju Min), gave out answers to all the questions that some of the students asked about the procedures to enter the university or tips on how to study about certain subjects. She inspired many of us to apply to the Ivy League and study abroad. She told us that “you should know that if a college chooses you, there’s always a reason to it” and concluded the tour by telling us that her choice of entering the University of Columbia was the best choice that she’d ever made.

The second destination that our team visited was the Museum of Modern Arts (MoMA). We saw special exhibitions and paintings such as ‘Our Heads Are Round so Our Thoughts Can Change Direction’ of Francis Picabia. One of the most impressive paintings was the “Autumn rhythm” by Jackson Pollack. The painting caught my eye because I’ve learned about the painting and the special painting skills of the painter at school before.

The final and last destination was the Hampton hotel. Our team went over or opening speeches for the WIMUN and gave tips make our speeches better.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

Our team got up early in the morning and after having breakfast started to prepare for the competition once more for a few hours. Then we went to register for the competition at the Grand Hyatt Hotel located a few blocks away.

After registration, we had Italian food at a restaurant and went back to the hotel and had some rest. Then at 4.P.M, with our formal uniforms and suits on, our team headed to the United Nations New York headquarters to take part in the opening ceremony. We sat each of ourselves down in front of the placards representing each country. For about two and a half hours, the opening ceremony and opening plenary speech went on.

I was overwhelmed by the diversity of the people and thought for the first time that diversity is a beautiful thing. Making friends from Jamaica on this day made me excited and gave me more inspiration to participate in the WIMUN and try my best and show off the diversity of my own country.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

On the third day of WIMUN, the hope for the future association team separated into each of their committees. I was part of committee three and I formed a political group of EU (European Nation), myself representing the delegation of Ireland. Our team discussed for hours to find the solution to control the illicit trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its aspects and concluded the discussion with two resolutions. Throughout the day, the delegation of the Russian Federation and I merged the two resolutions into one making a resolution with eight pre-ambuler paragraphs and 16 operative paragraphs.

One of the strongest operative paragraphs that I wrote was the seventh one, which went like:

7. Further recommends to make specific policies to punish individuals involved in the distribution and trade of small arms and light weapons and make security of border control stronger in countries suspicious by;

A. Condemning and fining each individual involved in the illicit trade of SALW,

B. Trusting that the origin country of the supplier, demander, and trafficker should decide the exact punishment for each individual,

C. Will make sure that the country where the illicit trade is taking place can take action over the trafficker but the punishment will be given in the home country of the individual,

I felt very glad to have one of my best paragraphs in the final resolution of our committee, though a bit revised by the whole committee, making it a better one.

It was a very busy day but also taught me how to lead the team and merge everyone's opinions into the best I can.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

The committee had to go through a process called the 'Vienna formula' where each of the leaders of the political group gather up and merge all their resolutions (in our committee, five leaders=five resolutions) into one. There were delegates that got upset in this process but in the end concluded with one opinion, reaching a consensus.

After the Vienna formula, the committee went through the next step called the line-by-line review which is the process of reading one line and making amendments to each of them by adding/deleting/rephrasing...etc. Our committee actually had conflicts and many did not agree with each other. Our goal was to reach a consensus but our committee had a hard time getting to that point. I hope that everyone learned the importance of reaching a consensus through today's experience. It was such a pleasure and a beauty to have the opportunity to meet Jamaicans, Israelis, Chinese, Japanese, etc. - such a diverse race of people.

◆ High School General Assembly 4. Guatemala

11) Kyeongmin KIM (Cheongshim International Academy)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

It seems like just yesterday when my teacher recommended me attend Model UN in America but today is the departure date. Time has gone so fast. Although this is not my first visit to states, I felt a bit distracted and nervous because I have no ideas how America has changed after the new president, Donald Trump won the election. Flying for around 14 hours, I finally arrived in America while I looked around I admired the sceneries in America. I felt there has not been a big difference between the past and present America. Upon arrival, I visited a restaurant located in Korea town and ate soft tofu soup. The restaurant was the same as before. I remembered the first time when I had visited this restaurant and eaten food several years ago. I thought it was a good start in states.

After lunch, I looked around Columbia University and I met a Korean college student in campus. It was nice to meet him because I felt he is my old friend from the same country. He said, as the international student, he took AP and SAT exams to enter this university. He gave me some tips about studying abroad and his experience about the college life, which motivated me and gave me the hope to be a student like him. After the school tour, I went to MOMA. I saw a lot of masterpieces and felt very thankful to see those Artworks. In MOMA, I had a chance to enjoy great French impressionists' works such as 'The starry night' of Van Gogh and several Francis Picabia's artworks, as appreciating great works, I felt like I could improve my artistic sense and had better intellectual nourishment. a few hours later, I had dinner near Time Square. There were full to brim with various people from other countries and diverse styles. At that time, I realized that I got in US. Finally, I moved to the hotel and unpacked all my stuff. In my room, as I reviewed the opening Speech with my friends, I finished my first long day. I hope everything would be ok while I stay in states.



Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

I started my second day of trip delightedly because I could visit the UN Headquarters that I had seen only through the television or newspaper. I re-read the script of Opening Speech over and again and got into the formal suit. At the entrance of the building, I showed my passport and received a visitor's pass. I was noticed that without this pass, no one can go into the building. After I learned the strict security of UN, I felt once again the importance of this place. In the lobby, while looking around the exhibits trying to solve the problem of illiteracy and poverty, I was concerned about the SDGs goal for the better society. I entered the conference hall and sat the seat which was prepared for the delegate of Guatemala. When I saw the opening ceremony, I was overwhelmed because it was still more magnificent than I had imagined. I felt the solemn atmosphere because this place is where the serious issues are dealt with such as North Korea's nuclear bomb. I listened to each country's delegate speech but I felt sorry for 11 Muslim delegates who were rejected to join this contest. This gave me some time to think of how to accept the differences and give everyone an equal opportunity. As the delegate of one country, it was a great honor to speak out my voice. I will do my best and try more and more to bring better results.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

It is the real start of WIMUN. I checked over and again my opening speech and resolution. I double-checked and revised some awkward parts. After breakfast, I and friends moved to the place of the contest, Grand Hyatt Hotel. There were two more Korean students, but I could not have time to get to know each other because all students were divided into different region groups. As soon as I entered the conference hall, I faced a difficulty because I had to make my opening speech shorter from 2 to 1 minute. Fortunately, my time to speak was the latter half of the order, I could revise my script. I deleted some sentences and emphasized more important parts of my script. However, a few Chinese friends did not change their scripts just reading theirs for more than 5 minutes. Like then, I also wanted to speak what I prepared longer but I finished my speech within the given showing my consideration for other delegates. Before making the opening speech, I thought I would not be nervous, however, when I was nervous when standing on the platform. After the speech, I and others discussed committee's topic which is 'Human trafficking'. Each region had to make a group, so I found some Central and South America delegates because I represented Guatemala. Most of my group members were Chinese students who were not fluent in English. Because of this language problem, we discussed this serious topic but couldn't communicate one another. Since I could speak in Chinese a little, I was in charge of being a middleman and intercessor between Central and South Americans and Chinese delegates. While discussing, some Chinese students brought more Chinese students who were delegates of North America. Therefore, the total number of our group was 13. Some students using English seemed they gave up making others understand because we couldn't communicate in English. However, by using the translation machine, I tried to talk with others. Since speaking in English was difficult for us; we decided to write for our communication. We individually wrote down some of good solutions for the topic and gathered again. This year, there were 850 students who participate in WIMUN from 65 countries. Among participating countries, around 200 students are Chinese. At that time, I realized the power of China. When I got back to the hotel, I practiced some important key words such s

reforming a criminal or watching agencies in Chinese. I am still worried but I believe tomorrow would be better than today I hope.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

Each group member brought their resolutions and all participants shared together. Whenever we found something strange, we discussed again to find the best solution. Through this process, I thought the cyber human trafficking watchdog agency should be built and all participating nations have to implement the compulsory education system. Others also agreed my opinion. There were 4 different groups and 4 leaders of each group. The 4 leaders continually insisted their own opinions strongly expressing their ideas are better than those of others solution is better than those of others. Their attitudes lead to small emotional disputes but after a while, we finally reached an agreement. There were sponsors supporting the resolution and non-sponsors who did not want to revise. I was one of the sponsors as the resolution was mostly what I thought and agreed. Through this process, some non-sponsors didn't follow the rule, which causes the discussion to be delayed. I felt sorry for Chair and Secretary General. At that time, I thought that concession is one of the most important factors that all should keep in mind when they are in the discussion. If we had understood and listened to others, both sides of participants would have not fought. Including me, most students prepared a lot for the contest. I think I learned a lot while I prepared. It was an excellent change that I could learn various ideas from the world and could make new friends.

On the 5th day, we moved to UN Headquarters for the closing plenary ceremony. When I listened to the general review of chairs of each committee, I thought all experiences I had at WIMUN were worthy enough and significative in my life. As I read the committee's resolution our team made closely, I moved to the special venue to have a going-away party. We had time to say good bye one another and shared contact numbers. After coming back to the hotel, I packed up. I felt tired and fell asleep. All my experiences in America were absolutely positive and very meaningful. I really enjoyed 7 days in America.

My experience to participate in WFUNA International Model United Nation will be a great inspiration for my coming high-school senior year. Even though I had experiences to participating in MUN and debates, 'WIMUN' was my first time. Therefore, it took time for me to be familiar with the different rules of WIMUN. I closely read all things posted in the official website of WIMUN and studied so as to be acquaint with the policy of WIMUN. At WIMUN, I was in charge of the delegate of Guatemala. I considered myself as a citizen of Guatemala and wrote the position paper and resolution about human trafficking. To achieve the consensus of all participates, I tried to understand their minds and hoped no one would get disadvantages and hurt from my resolution.

When the contest started, all participants were divided into the regional groups. In my group, I had a chance to meet Central and South Americans and Chinese delegates. Since some Chinese delegate in my group were not good at speaking in English, our group had some troubles in communication in English. However, Thank to my Chinese knowledge, I could help my group members communicate smoothly as a translator. Each group gave a resolution and we had to find middle ground through discussions. Finding the best resolution everyone agreed was the most difficult part because people had to respect and understand one other as well as concede a point in argument. Finally, we made a resolution and it was worthwhile.

I was not just a tourist but delegate in Model UN who dealt with the important issues for the world. From the experience, I could learn that there was full of contradictions about just giving money to the low developed countries. I also realized that implementing reasonable and efficient policy is not easy. This gave me time to think about the issue of our neighbor nation, North Korea's nuclear problem.

Overall, all my experiences in WIMUN were amazing and memorable. This will be a worthy experience and unforgettable moment in my life. With the thankful heart, I will prepare for my last year of high-school life.

◆ **High School General Assembly 4. Iraq**

12) Esther Youngmi KIM (Lycée International Xavier)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

After a long flight, to our relief, it started to snow right after we arrived which prevented the delay of the flights. But the check-outs with the passport took a very long time. We had lunch at a Korean Soondooboo restaurant. Next, we went to Columbia University for a tour. A student from the Philippines was our guide. She chose her major in neuroscience and sociology. Once the tour was finished a Korean student joined us to answer any of our questions. Both were in their first year in college and both strongly pointed out that when you think about coming to Columbia, keep in mind about the Core and that this college is in the city. The three main things that Columbia University wants us to keep in mind is 1) Love to read, 2) Be open to new ideas and 3) Be wanting to share your ideas. We also learned that Columbia University was mainly divided into two parts: Engineering or just Columbia. We next moved to the MOMA arts museum. Since we only had 1 hour to look around, we couldn't really enjoy everything in the museum. But it was amusing to find some artworks that were painted or made by famous artists. When dinner time came, we went to BBQ on Broadway. They gave us big proportions of food. We had ribs accompanied with fries and a cube of cornbread, finished off with an ice cream sandwich. Both lunch and dinner restaurants were the same restaurants we went on TP 5th. Exhausted and curious who my roommate will be, we arrived at Hampton Hotel. I was pleased to be paired up with Seong Ryeong and we got to know each other and got along very well. Since we only had an hour to prepare ourselves, we took turns quickly taking showers, got ready and went downstairs. When everybody arrived, we each spoke our opening speech. It took us a very long time and some were starting to fall asleep but we finally got through and rushed upstairs to our hotel rooms. Because we were already washed up, we went to bed exhausted, yet happy snuggled up in a comfy bed.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

In the morning my roommate and my eyes opened earlier than we thought it would. It was 5:30 am. We could go down to eat breakfast from 7 am to 8:30 am so we stayed in bed until 6:50. Breakfast was quite simple, it was the American breakfast style: potatoes, eggs, bread, cereal, bacon, ... When we were done with our breakfast, our Leaders gave us until 10:30 to research more about our Committee or to start writing our paragraph for the day. I went to the C floor to print out my opening speech and found the Business room which only could be unlocked with the room cards. I really liked the room. It had three computer and you could find all the stationary needed. When we finished up we went to the Grand Hyatt hotel to sign up and to see which room our Committee would be in. We took pictures and looked around. We had lunch at Naples, an Italian restaurant. Everything was delicious but the proportion of the pizzas were huge so we had to take the leftovers. The funny thing was that while we were eating we could feel the subway rumbling under our chairs. We came back to our hotel and had 3 whole hours to do whatever we wanted. It was a pity that we had three whole hours but couldn't go outside on our own. When it was 4:30, we came down and had Shake Shack burgers. Later on, we were all in our formal outfits and ready to go to the UN. Once we arrived we took pictures, looked around and went to the souvenir store. Because we were going to come back sometime later this week, I bought only a few stuff. Later all delegations went to the General Assembly Hall for the opening ceremony. All delegates sat with other delegates of their country. It was run by three representatives. After everybody was introduced, a few delegates presented their plenary speeches. I was really amazed by some really good speeches. I noticed that everybody was tired and that some were distracted but it was still interesting. When it was over we came back to our hotel changed clothes, came back down to have a snack, which was ramen, leftover pizzas and shake shack burgers, and then got our computers to write this paragraph. Each day we are going to write a paragraph, end the day by a simple meeting and then go to our hotel rooms. I am very excited, yet scared for the next day to come. I hope everybody will be able to succeed in their Committees and produce a fruitful conference.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

Morning came, my roommate and I thought that we had to go down until 8:30 am. So we got ready, taking our time. When we arrived at the lobby, we realized that we were wrong and that everybody was about to leave. So we grabbed a few slices of French toast and headed towards the Grand Hyatt Hotel.

We went into the GA 3 and 4 room. UN staffs gave us a briefing of what we had learned while our training in Korea and told us everything we needed to know for the “real thing”. In the middle of this conference, we got the chance to get up and walk over to anybody to get to know the person. I met about three people who were in my Committee. As soon as the conference was over, we went downstairs, underground to get lunch. So Seong Ryeong and I looked around quickly to see what options we had and eventually got a slice of pizza and a caesar salad to share. I spotted Magnolia Bakery and I was so excited because I always wanted to go there. We thought that especially if you are young you shouldn’t really come here alone because there were many poor/homeless people who on a table often alone. When we finished our meal we got each a dessert from the Magnolia Bakery: a chocolate cupcake and a brownie. Because we couldn’t take food into the Committee and because of the limited time we couldn’t eat them so we asked our faculty adviser to take keep it safe for us. We went up 30 min early to meet a Korean Ambassador in UN. We did not expect that he would be late. I also didn’t know that if you were late then they would take away points from you. Some of the girls were worried so went to their Committee after waiting more than 20 min. Even though they said that they told all of the chairs the reason why we were going to be late and that our points won’t be taken away, we really wanted to go to our Committee. After waiting more than 30 min we quickly scattered to our Committee rooms. My Committee is number 4: “Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons”. We started off with a woman explaining all about human trafficking and then a Q&A. After she finished up with what she had to say we started to do our opening speeches. To my surprise, we were more than 50 people and it took us a really long time to do everyone’s speech. I was really confused about the time for our opening speeches and found out it should be about 1min. I quickly rearranged my opening speech. I was in the beginning of the speaker’s list. I did better than I did with our Korean group. Because the opening speeches took so long, the chair proposed a 15 min break. We were really happy because we really needed one. While our break, I got the chance to know Monia and a Mexican girl who is the delegate of Russia. We got along very quickly. When break time was over, we finished up with the rest of the opening speeches. Many speeches were impressive for example the delegate of the South African Republic learned his speech by heart or the delegate of China brought two papers with photos on them to show us the data. Finally, when all of the speeches were heard the chair told us to start making groups by regions or political stances. At first, I didn’t know which group I needed to go in so I asked the chair for some help. I eventually, joined the group of 77, mostly countries from Eastern Europe. When I arrived I guess they already picked the “leader”. We divided our parts very quickly. We each picked a topic for an operative paragraph to write about. We put all of them together on a USB. We finished up really quickly. While we were getting some rest, I got to know Shanor. Every day she would come and go by train from Brooklyn. She told me that in the morning there are barely any seats and unless you take the train after 11 o’clock you can’t sit down. It took her more than half an hour to get here. When dinner time came I joined the Mexican girl I met and her friends. One of her friends was in the Security Council. We stayed a while in their hotel room then went to Walgreens to get something to eat. Because we couldn’t really go out to shop I took this chance and bought a few things for friends back in Korea. We came back and ate in their hotel room. In total, we were five and later another of their roommate came to join us. When dinner time was over, we went back to our Committee. Before the session was over, our group finished up the last touches. Our “leaders” told our group that they would finish up the rest and that we didn’t need to worry about tomorrow or prepare anything. Content, I joined our Korean group and came back to our hotel. We had snacks and finished up any research we needed for the next day and our diary paragraphs. With our faculty adviser, we talked about our day and what we expected for the day after. Many delegates had problems with their group and some even became one of the “leaders”. My roommate had to write a resolution so she had to stay up until 3 in the morning. I was so tired that I don’t even

remember falling asleep. Still, I was very happy that our group cooperated very well and really liked Pierro as our 'leader' because he wanted everyone's participation and wanted to listen to everybody's voice.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

Today my roommate and I got to the Grand Hyatt hotel a bit later than usual. Our Committee, (GA4) needed to make a resolution until the end of the day. We first got in our small groups by regions to finish up each of our resolutions. Once each groups were ready everybody got in a circle. 4 chairs in the middle for the "leaders" and the rest would sit in sections behind their "leader". I thought that today would go well but it turned out that it would be a stressful and long day. First, delegates who were in the back couldn't really hear thus couldn't get involved. Second, the "leaders" were more and more stress out as time passed by. I strongly thought that they should have calmed down. By lunch time, we didn't really go anywhere with the resolution. I heard that the Committee 1 and 2 had finished their resolutions. This made me feel hopeless. When lunch time came, I joined Shanor, who is Jamaican but lives in Brooklyn. We joined her school group and their teacher welcomed me so I was very grateful. We went to Wendy's and had four and four. I even met a Jamaican who wrote a North Korean speech. As soon as we finished our meal we went back to the Hotel and kept on debating for the resolution. While we were trying to work things out, I thought how hard it would be to make a resolution in a real UN meeting when it's already hard enough in a much simpler meeting.

After a few hours Diner time came. Some delegates stayed until the end of diner time to finish it up and the rest went out to eat and Valeria. We met Valerie's friends and went to CVS. We bought some snacks and something to eat for diner. We came back to the Hotel and I got the chance to know Valerie. The amazing thing was that she knew more than 6 languages. Valerie had interests in Korea and she was also learning Korean. So when we went to her hotel room I gave a maijoo and a pouch that was a Korean brand. She gave me a golden camel key chain that was from Peru. We went to the lobby to talk some more then went to our Committees. To my surprise some delegates stayed until the end of lunch time to finish it up and the rest went out to eat. Since we didn't have much time to finish our resolutions we decided to project the resolution on the screen and do a line by line review without doing the formal way after getting the permission of the Chair. It took us until 9 o'clock to finish until Consensus. As it turned out, we made it to the end just in time and we were all very proud. At the end the secretary took a selfie with all of us and the photographer took a photo of us with our plank cards. Before I left the room I gave another pouch to my Jamaican friend Shanor and another one to Liang Jiang Hong. I went down to the Lobby and took a few photos. We all came back to the Hampton Hotel and ate some snacks and drank some juice. I was very content because I had succeeded on completing one of my main goals, making some new friends from all around the world: Jamaica, Peru, Russia, China, etc.



◆ High School General Assembly 4. Ireland

13) Min Jin KIM (Gwacheon Foreign Language High School)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

It was a snowy day when we hopped off the air plane. I was kind of worried in case we couldn't do any traveling. However, contrary to my expectation, the snow wasn't that serious as expected and we could tour around. We went to the Columbia University. Since the campus was large, we had to walk a while.

It snowed a lot and the floor was slippery and I accidentally slipped. Fortunately, the friend called Yejin has helped me not to get slipped afterwards. We went to the library of the Columbia University with the student who was attending Columbia University. She told us about the overall requirements of the students at the Columbia University. They said that there are a lot of readings to do at Columbia University. The main reason is because of the core curriculum they had. The core curriculum helped students to get a different aspect of knowledge since it requires engineer student to take literature courses and the literature student to take for example the engineering courses. Then we went to the Moma where I saw a lot of paintings that I could have seen in modern museums. The starry night, the dancing women in the avon. It was impressive since I only had a chance to see it directly.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

The next day, we went to the reception center. It was Hilton hotel and filled with sparkling decorations which was really beautiful. Then we went to the conference room where the wimun will be opened. I took pictures with my friends to keep this as a memory. Also, I took pictures at the stage that I will present my speech. We ate pizza and pasta which was really too much served for us. With the 8 of us, we only ate half of the served. When we came out, it was really good since it reminded me of the memory 6 years ago with my family. It was good to come back to New York again.

Lastly, we visited the UN headquarters. There we heard a lot of speeches and my friend Sumin made a speech at headquarters. I was proud of Sumin. The speech that lasted in my mind was that the speech where the delegation of the Argentina spoke that we should work for the world peace. When I came out, I was surprised with this beautiful night view. I took pictures with my friends. I think it was a good memory.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

I woke up early than I expected. Practicing my opening speech, I went downstairs to eat heavy breakfast. After the heavy and early breakfast at the Hampton Hotel Inn, we walked over to the Hilton Hotel to get the orientation of what was going to happen while the session. The speech was really interesting since it gave me the overview of how the Wimun worked and some of the questions that I had about the wimun. During the lunch time, we went down to the Grand Central Terminal and we had to buy the food for ourselves. Since there was too many people for the delicious stores, my friend and I decided to buy pizza and cheese cake at a normal shop. The pizza was too salty and the cupcake was too expensive. Four of us had to pay 6.35 which was enough for two good meals in Korea. All of my friends complained about the high price compared to low quality. Then, we separated to our Committee Room and had listened to the guest speaker about the topic of our Committee, Human trafficking. She emphasized the importance of helping people to get rehabilitated and go back to their lives. She answered a lot of questions with patience which answered some of the questions that I had during my research. Especially, I had a question about whether it was good to help people with the existing organizations or new organizations during my research. She answered a question by saying that it was good to make cooperation between the organizations rather than making new organization. I was the 11th of the speaker's list so I was very nervous waiting for my turn. However, I did it as I practiced before and I did it with success. Then, we separated according to our political groups and I was in the EU since I represented Ireland I shared

our resolutions that I brought and our teammates exchanged the ideas within the committee. We made google docs with the group member so all of the members can join and edit the resolutions. However, the Wi-Fi didn't work and I had to borrow the computers from one of my friends from Palestine.

It was interesting to talk with other people on the common topic. In fact, talking with people from numerous countries was a really good experience even though it was not allowed to talk on other topics.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

Eating a lot last night affected me enormously along the day. I started with the day vomiting which was really hard for me to continue the working during the session. I kept slept during the session which was enormously sorry for all the committees during the session. But there was one stressing thing during the committee. The delegate who represented Poland took my resolution and pretended that it was like hers. Even though there are some of my faults that I can't speak well in front of the public, it was so annoying that she went to the public saying as if it was like hers which was very annoying. This got me really stressed which had my stomachache worsened really much. I only drank soda for lunch and dinner. Even though the other members of our group said that I should talk out but I wasn't brave to be so. I got so stressed about Therefore, the faculty advisors came and said that he would take me to the home but I had to see what was going on with my resolution. So I waited. It was a long day and I was exhausted when I got to the hotel. Then I ate really heavy which I knew that it was bad for my health. Though I thought that it was a good day after when it is now that I was writing the essay. I was surprised how people were good at expressing the ideas to others.

◆ High School General Assembly 5. Guatemala

14) Yeo Eun SHIN (Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies)

As it started to snow as we arrived at the airport, we were all tired yet excited, flying across the sea to a foreign nation to attend a conference that we all were ambitious about. Getting on the bus, moving to our next destination, and taking pictures of the beautiful city in what was now a vicious snow storm, we could very well see the great excitement in the eyes of one another. When we finally got to our destination, Columbia University, we got the chance to talk to a freshman at Columbia who had went through similar experiences as the ones that we, as high school students, are currently going through. With this new and valuable experience, I was able to genuinely think about my future as a student studying abroad, along with the importance of thinking beyond my own scope in order to make for not only a better college experience, but also for my own development. Walking out of Columbia, and once again moving to our next destination, the Museum of Modern Arts, we all awaited another great experience. Going through the exhibits, after a long day of jet-lag, brought about relaxing sensations, after which we were exhausted to even walk. Ending our long day inside the sheets of our cozy beds, we all quickly fell into deep sleep, thinking about the wonders that we had gone through the day.

The next day, after a comforting breakfast, and some extra research, we headed out to the Grand Hyatt Hotel to register for the conference, and look around the conference rooms in which we were going to be debating for the next few days. Looking at the rooms, we were able to picture ourselves standing in front of a huge, and very well educated crowd, uttering our opening speeches, which made us nervous, but also invigorated at the same time. After a brief come-back to our hotel rooms, we were soon heading out to the UN Head Quarters. As a student whose dream was to work in the UN, it was as if it were a dream to step into the floors that many of the great leaders of the world had stepped as well. Nevertheless, what was really overwhelming was the moment we entered the main conference room, and long arrays of tables and fancy chairs were laid out before our eyes. Being able to sit on the very seats that the many leaders of the UN had sat on was a truly inspiring experience,

and as the speeches of many officials and delegates went on, we were already looking forward to the day, and the far future to come about us.

The day of the awaited conference had finally arrived, and we had a brief education session. Although we were able to obtain some valuable information, the real highlight of the session was being able to meet with various people around the world. Engaging in conversations with those we had never met before, I found it interesting that all of us were able to connect, although the only things we had in common were language, and passion. When we moved to join our own committees, we were able to participate in even more close conversations. After our short conversations, we soon moved onto our opening speeches. To my surprise, I was called upon the podium as the second speaker, but thankfully managed to deliver a successful speech. As the delegates proceeded to deliver their own speeches, everyone started to get a hold of what the entire committee would be focusing on as a whole. Even with its own ups and downs, all of the delegates were done with their speeches, and we were moving on to our informal informal session, gathering in our regional and political groups. As part of the Latin American group, we addressed controversial yet essential problems such as corruption, education, and security. Talking in a vigorous manner, yet regarding respect towards one another, I could really feel that the conversations were going well, and within a few minutes, we found ourselves even writing down our first resolutions.

In the morning, we gathered once again, and was able to write down a total of 4 preambular paragraphs, and 5 operative paragraphs, reaching consensus within our group. Though it wasn't a lot, I was very much confident with the context of our resolutions, and believed strongly that our group would perform well during the Vienna formula. After finishing off with the resolutions, we took a vote to elect our group's leader, and surprisingly, I was elected as the leader of our small group. At the Vienna formula, the four leaders of our groups, G77 + China, the African Union, the EU, and of course, Latin America, along with all other delegates, debated on the paragraphs that would be included in our draft resolution. Through this process, we were able to talk to even more delegates, thereby expanding our political scopes. We eventually came up with a draft resolution, and moved on to our formal informal to add additional factors, as well as tackle the problems in our resolutions. Going through this lengthy, and tiring process, we discovered that a lot of problems existed in our resolutions, due to the miscommunications during the Vienna formula. The process continued on to even our dinner period, and yet many delegates, including myself, stayed in the hotel to conclude our debate about the topic. With the newly revised resolutions, we could definitely feel that the conference was finally being run smoothly, and we eventually reached consensus on all of our resolutions. After the formal processes were all done with, we had a brief period to engage in our final friendly conversations with our fellow delegates, and although we were tackling on each other's points during the conference, it was nice to see how everyone was getting along with each other at the end. Overall, I felt very thankful for the fruitful debate that we had, along with all the new friends that we met from around the world.



◆ **High School General Assembly 5. Namibia**

15) Dukhyung LEE (Mount Pleasant Public High School)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

I was very nervous when meeting up with the rest of the delegates at the JFK airport but everyone seemed nice and welcoming. It did take me a little bit to break the ice and start talking. We first went to eat Soontufu for lunch which was a surprise because I expected something western. We went to the University of Columbia for a brief tour and moved on to a modern art museum where we spent several pointless hours looking at weird and crazy “modern” art. Then we went to the Dallas Barbeque where we ate supper. After we came back we went over our opening speech which was terrifying since I was not aware that we were supposed to write them before hand and had to write it later that night.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

After eating breakfast at the hotel, we went on to the Grand Hyatt to get our stuff ready for WIMUN. We ate pizza and pasta for lunch and came back to our hotel where we were given couple hours to rest until 4 o'clock. I went to my room and took a short nap and prepared myself for the big day. I got into my suit and braced my mind for general assembly. It was not necessary the general assembly itself that got me scared but the fact that I will be meeting hundreds of new people from all over the country that got me very scared and excited at the same time. I didn't know what to expect. Everyone got together at the lobby all dressed up and headed down towards the UN headquarters. I was overwhelmed by the sheer size of the building and the fact that this is where actual delegates come negotiate real world problems. It was the real deal. Some next level stuff. I couldn't believe that I was lucky enough to be here. I even felt bad for my friends who were missing out on this incredible experience. I was very surprised see how many delegates came up to ask where I was from. I was also surprised with myself that I wasn't nervous at all when talking to these strangers. I was able to have some interesting conversation and it was one of the most incredible moments of my life. It is so incredible and strange to think that I was talking to someone else, a stranger, from another country over a subject that we both were passionate about. At first I was very skeptical about the whole program and the amount of money it takes to join and was little mad thinking about the people who couldn't afford these amount of money to participate but I can definitely see why it costs so much and why people travel over 14 hours to get here to participate in this program. I made new friends and met many interesting people with different backgrounds. I cannot wait for tomorrow.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017 & Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

The reason I wanted to come to WIMUN was so I can challenge myself. I have always been a shy person and thought there couldn't be a better chance to make some new international friends. I had so much fun at WFUNA so when I heard about the WIMUN I was eager to participate and relive that experience. I live in a small town in Michigan so I'm not exposed to various ideas. The WIMUN turned out better than my expectation and I was able to meet so many people from around the country and talk about topics that we are all so passionate about. There was frustration and difficulty but I thought that also was a good experience. Cooperating with people you never met in your life to come up with a resolution is something that I can use not just at UN but throughout my life. Over all I'm so glad I participated despite my hesitation and overcoming my fear of social interaction. Honestly, I won't be able to forget this experience anytime soon and I really really hope to meet my new friends again later in life. This experienced got me thinking in new and more open ways and I was able to learn a lot more just by listening in on the conversations. This program has motivated me to study further more into the problems that needs to be solved and made me think more globally and in more broad ways. I thank my parents for giving me this opportunity and I hope to participate in upcoming UN programs in the future.

◆ **High School General Assembly 5. Iran**

16) Minseo SUH (Anyang Foreign Language High School)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

Saying goodbyes to my family at the Incheon International Airport and finally landing in the JFK Airport after a long 14-hour flight, we, the Hope to the Future Association family, were greeted by the waving snow of New York. We took the bus to get some lunch, Sundubu stew to fight of the winter cold, and afterwards proceeded to visit Columbia University where we took time to look around the campus and had a chat with one of the undergraduates. Kai, a Filipino-American majoring in neuroscience, took us on a tour of the Columbia University and told us about the diverse community and the course of study. She explained how Columbia emphasizes the importance of reading, and as a student who wants to major in English Literature, I looked back on my reading journey and was determined to make time for more reading for the sake of my college life. Then, we had a little chat-session with a Daewon Foreign Language High School graduate about the university life and the process of getting into a university in America. Despite the fact that I have yet to make plans to study abroad, I was in awe of the effort she put into achieving her goals. After a meaningful time in Columbia, we headed on to Mode Museum where we got a chance to look at the most prestigious art works of all time. Getting to see these masterpieces in person was an amazing experience and especially Jackson Pollock's painting was the most meaningful for me because I had studied his work and technique in Advanced English class at school. Overall, today was a day of admiring The Big Apple, finding inspiration on every bit and corner of its streets.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

After registering for the WIMUN 2017 at the Grand Hyatt Hotel late morning, we prepared to go to the Opening Ceremony, our minds with wonder to finally visit the United Nations Headquarters. It felt like a dream to be in such a historic, meaningful place with delegates from all over the globe. We took a quick look around the building and the gift shop. As I was touring, I had an extraordinary opportunity to see the scene of an actual UN conference which sparked a light in my heart that someday I too will be standing on that podium, delivering speeches that would change the world and make history. We then proceeded to take part in the opening ceremony where we had a chance to listen to keynote presentations and plenary speeches of fellow delegates. Not admiring the speeches of the delegates was inevitable and I wanted to give a big round of applause to their courage for standing in front of such an enormous crowd and making their voices heard. I believe that through the next couple of days I will be able to learn so much from all the delegates and even just from being part of the opening ceremony, I already know that I will have an incredible time.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

Starting off the day with a workshop and training session on the basics of Model United Nations, I was able to learn some new facts about MUN such as how MUN was able to exist before the establishment of the actual United Nations. A lot of the information from the session, I had already learnt about during the training with the Hope to the Future family, so I was feeling prepared and ready for the conference. Before the actual committee session, we were able to have an interactive dialogue from an expert on employment and decent work from the International Labour Organization. When I was researching for this conference I had a hard time finding resolutions to the problems we have today. I knew that people were suffering and problems were clearly existent in our society, but I had never thought deeply about what kind of actions we had to take so actually solve these problems. Through the lecture, I really could wrap my head around the topic and what parts of it we had to handle to bring fundamental change. We then proceeded to present our opening speeches. Most the delegates presented their nation's status quo and the situation of the world regarding the topic. Some managed to mention specific solutions which helped us later on when writing the resolutions. After all the opening speeches were finished we resumed the meeting by going into an informal informal session where we found our

political groups and shared our ideas. It was really great to see all the students participating and trying hard to build consensus. I found that to really strive for cooperation and create the best results, the best way is to listen to others and respect and appreciate their opinions. Through the informal informal session, I was able to think about employment and decent work through various perspective which I had not thought about before. Overall, our group, G77 and China, were able to have a great start to our resolution.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

Having shared our perambulatory and operative clauses through Google Docs the night before, we made a soft copy of our group's resolution, merging paragraphs regarding similar topics and talking through clashing ideas. G77 and China being a big group, we had many, many ideas which later on allowed our team to suggest various factors when writing the resolution as a committee. By early afternoon we had finished with our group's resolution, then proceeded to go into the Vienna Formula session. During the Vienna Formula session we discussed similar clauses with the other groups: African Union, European Union and Latin America. The main problem of this session for us was that although we were under a time constraint all the leaders were busy trying to convince other groups of their ideas and not focusing on combining the resolutions. However, with the help of our Madam Chair and Secretary General we were able to quickly get the sessions going and make progress. I learned the importance of the role of the Security and felt that it is not an easy job. Later this year I hope to hold a MUN in our school and when in the place of Chair I'm sure that through the experiences at WIMUN 2017 will surely guide me. Our committee was a group full of enthusiastic people. Because of this there were so many ideas and arguments when we were in the line-by-line session where we share our comments, reactions, or objections regarding the agenda. We even stayed to discuss matters on the resolution during supper time with an on-going debate. But in the end, with the continuous cycle of informal informal and line-by-line sessions, our committee learned to cooperate and build consensus which resulted in a great final resolution. Even the delegates who were always seeking for a point to argue on learned to find a common ground and come down to agreements. I want to take this experience and all the knowledge I have gain through the last past few days and use this for the rest of my life in not only for future MUNs, but also for creating change and striving for sustainable development.

◆ High School General Assembly 5. Ireland

17) Hyun Woo SOHN (Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

Although this visit to New York is my third visit, this visit is the most spectacular and meaningful visit I had in comparison to my past visits to this largest metropolis in the world. After our landing in JFK, we headed for Columbia University. Under the snow, through the weather, participants could see the grandeur of the campus and the busy life of the collegians. Also, participants had time to meet a student that is attending Columbia University. Here, I could ask questions of general university life and how the curriculum of Columbia University was organized. This time, distinguishable from an official college tour, was meaningful in the manner that participants could hear information that is practical and pragmatic in applying upper schools. After this tour, participants moved to The Museum of Modern Art. Here, they saw various paintings that consist of modern context. It was a great opportunity to see the integration and blend of modernity and history.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

The second day was the real start of WIMUN. This day, we had the opportunity to visit the United Nations headquarters for the opening ceremony and plenary session. Here, we heard meaningful messages on world peace and creating inclusive societies for marginalized people. In the current status quo, nations are having a

higher tendency of advocating nationalism. This excludes people on the basis of their social status, educational level and ethnic groups. The participants have realized that the humanity as a whole must be alarmed and concerned on this particular trend and should not be posing a closed attitude to people from other social backgrounds. This day is certainly memorable in the manner that gave me a meaningful lesson and insight on a global issue.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

I was agitated to meet various kinds of people from the conference. The third day was the start of the main conference. This day, delegates had a lot of opportunities to speak up. Before participating in this conference, I had read a book about the “4th industrial revolution”. This book estimated that people would lose jobs due to the rapidly changing structure of the economy. In the current status quo, the growth of economy is mainly derived from heavy machinery industry that consists of making cars, ships, and buildings. This is mainly about the 3rd industrial revolution. People and manpower is the main source of the growth of economy. However, in the 4th industrial revolution, manpower is substituted by machinery. Machines replace human employees and are more efficient than human beings. Experts are estimating that people will lose their jobs due to this procedure. In this process, people mostly doing simple labor, which are people mostly in inferior conditions and are marginalized, will lose their jobs. This people, who have suddenly lost their jobs due to the changes in the industrial structure, have a low possibility of maintaining a living even after losing their jobs. I personally believed that these changes would threaten the lives of millions of people. As a consequence, unless efforts are made by governments foster a way to generate additional income, the majority of the workers would lose their jobs without a sustainable income. So, as a participant of the conference I have emphasized the need of creating sustainable jobs in order to prevent the consistent extravagant use of budget. Also, providing education for people who are adapting to the new industry seems significant as well. If people don’t acquire the ability to adapt to the dynamic changes in the industry, a chaotic situation will occur making millions of people unemployed. I personally convinced representatives of other nations to create policies that will support the people who have lost their jobs due to structural changes. This day was surely meaningful since I could share my personal thoughts with other delegates.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

The third day ended with a rather formal communication with representatives of other nations. In the third day, we mainly focused in delivering speeches to other people rather than exchanging ideas with representatives of other nations. The 4th day was different. In the 4th day, delegates could freely move around and share thoughts with other people. By this, delegates were able to easily make compromises and make their ideas more vivid. I shared a lot of my personal policies with the delegate of China. The delegate of China also recognized that the rapid change of industrial structure and the change of the quality of jobs are creating serious problems in his nation too. He agreed with my idea that the nations should cooperate to create policies that would support people who have lost their jobs. However, I also realized that China, having a communist government has a different and unique structure in comparison to other countries which have incorporated capitalism as their means of managing the economy. To share my thoughts, I also had a conversation with the government of Thailand. Together, we came out with the idea of fostering social enterprises throughout the nation, which will not only pursue the growth of the magnitude of the economy but also pursue the equal distribution of wealth within the society. Afterwards, within the formal meeting in the conference, I suggested pension plans and education plans to help people with the changing structure in economy. I also induced a consensus of the committee by making a visit to each individual delegate and explaining how each policy is legitimate. This procedure was surely remarkable since I felt how to cooperate within the international stage with other delegates from distinguished regions.

◆ **High School General Assembly 6. Iceland**

18) Seong-Ryeong KIM (Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

It was my second time visiting America and second time visiting New York. The moment I got on a plane, I realized that this would be a wonderful journey of my life just like last time at Tp 7th. Right after arrival, we ate Korean-style lunch and went straight to Columbia University for a tour. Filipino student and Korean student were our guide and they explained us about the school's structure and its curriculum. They especially emphasized 'the core', which is a lecture that almost every students should attend and read specific books that the professor recommends. They said that reading in Columbia was a big part of students' life. I was impressed about their passion toward learning and got motivated to do my best at WIMUN 2017. After the tour, we went to the MOMA arts museum. I was lucky enough to enjoy the paintings that I yearned to see. I saw Salvador Dali's 'Persistence of memory' and Frida Kahlo's 'Family tree'. Also, I discovered new artists whose painting I liked. Finding beautiful paintings that suit my taste is a great pleasure and thus I really enjoyed the museum tour. After dinner, we arrived at Hampton Hotel. Every member attending WIMUN had a time to practice their opening speeches. I was surprised to see that every member had their own unique style of oratory and that they were all very prepared. After the preparation, we returned to our room and prepared to sleep. My roommate Esther was very friendly and we two soon became intimate.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

We woke up and got ready to go to Hyatt hotel in order to register for WIMUN. After the registration, every participants were given a pamphlet that explains about UN4MUN procedure and structure of the hotel. Then my Korean companions and I went to a pizza restaurant nearby. The food was great but since we ordered too much, we had to pack the leftovers. Then we went back to our lodging. We spent hours preparing for WIMUN there. After that, we went to the UN headquarters for GA (General Assembly) meeting. Before the conference started, we looked around the building and went to souvenir shop to buy gifts. I bought a golf ball with UN symbol for my dad. Then we went to the GA hall. There were many delegates from various countries there. I felt very excited to participate in this grand event. MUN officials and chairs delivered great speeches. Chairs told us that some students weren't able to come due to visa problems in America. The fact really shocked me and made me think about the issue. Some students gave plenary speeches including my fellow member of 'hope to the future MUN team', Soomin. I think it was brave for her to stand in front of such big audience. I hope next time I apply for a plenary speech speaker and get more experience just like her. After the conference ended, we went back to Hampton inn and prepared for our opening speeches tomorrow. Every Korean members delivered their speeches. I was fascinated by the fact that everyone did really well and I could see how hard they've prepared. I learned from them the importance of making a speech clear.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

It was a real 'beginning' of WIMUN. All the delegates gathered at Hyatt hotel and were taught UN4MUN rules and why 'consensus' is important. Even though I knew all the procedures because I had participated in hope to the future education program, the lecture was still very interesting. After the lecture ended, I went to a food court to eat lunch. I ate lunch with Esther and we were surprised that only a salad and a piece of pizza cost so much. Then we went to Magnolia Bakery right next to the food court and bought some dessert. After that, we went to meet a prominent Korean ambassador. Unfortunately due to his delay, we couldn't meet him. It was almost time to start the WIMUN so we just left and went to committee room. The chair and the secretariat roll-called us and informed us of the programme. I was surprised to know that they were younger than me. Before the regular debate started, we heard a brief speech about our committee topic. My committee's topic was 'Promotion and protection of human rights (migrant children)'. It was a great time. After that the actual meeting

started with delegates' opening speeches. Speech order was almost the same with position paper submission order. I got a bit nervous when it was my turn but having practiced much, I could do my best and finish my speech. I paid careful attention to my voice, gaze and motion so that audience could understand my position and stance well. After my speech ended, I listened courteously to other delegates' speeches and took a memo of their ideas. I was the only one who took a memo. In fact, I was taken aback by other delegates' attitude. Most of the delegates weren't paying attention. After every delegate finished their opening speech, the committee held an informal session. People gathered in a political groups and regional groups. I entered EU. We suggested ideas and policies to solve the problem of immigrant rights. The delegate who represented Poland was very enthusiastic and offered many creative ideas but didn't respect other delegates' ideas. While I tried to listen to as many delegates as possible and tried to reinforce proposed ideas, I tried to encourage delegates who weren't talking. Also, I arranged the ideas and opinions of delegates on paper so that we could write a resolution later. When I felt the debate was going kind of messy, I suggested my fellow delegates to make categories including education, residential area, security, financial aid and health and then discuss about the solutions in an organized form. Thankfully, the delegates agreed to my suggestion and the debate became much faster and systematic. Then, by vote I was selected a representative of EU for the Vienna Formula (each political groups' representatives making a resolution together) which was held later. I think the reason why I was selected as a leader of the group was because I listened to other people's opinions and organized ideas from the meeting, and that I knew exactly about the ideas in the process. The experience made me think that it is desirable to listen carefully to people and to be a concordant person. It was partly right because I was talking to people who share the same political opinions with mine. After having a little break, we started the Vienna meeting. However, the process of fighting four political leaders was quite different from the previous EU meeting. When other political leaders didn't abide by the UN rules and talked in an aggressive manner I felt embarrassed, and the meeting ended without producing any results. At the end of the meeting, some countries in the EU said I needed to show a more fierceness. I felt sorry for the nations that supported me, as I took their advice. The first day of WIMUN came to an end and I went back to my lodgings. Then, I thought it would be better for me and my fellow delegates if I wrote a preliminary resolution so that preliminary resolution might help me take an advantageous position tomorrow. So I made up a preliminary resolution of EU, working late until 4am.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

Yesterday, I woke up exhausted. I went to the committee room with full vigor and gave the copies of my resolution to other political leaders and to my fellow EU members. They were delighted by the resolution. It was happy to achieve recognition of my work and it gave me confidence. Then the conference started. Political leaders, including me, went through each other's ideas and their preliminary resolutions to see whether or not there are policies they don't like. Then we tried to merge the ideas into one whole resolution. The Vienna meeting of five leaders was just as complicated and chaotic as yesterday. However, I decided to use my powers and strengths to lead the meeting. So first, I settled down the hall and maintained order. Second, when two or three leaders fought or disagreed with each other, I helped them coordinate their different views. Also, using my "gentle strength", I persuaded other leaders to accept my opinion and ideas. Eventually, the final resolution was made. Finally, we made a 'consensus'. In the final resolution, the ideas that EU had proposed were included 'without an omission'. I was deeply touched when my fellow delegates told me that they were really impressed of my performance today. We all took pictures and chatted after the meeting ended. It was a pleasant day. I felt proud and satisfied.



◆ **High School General Assembly 6. Iran**

19) Han Keol KWON (Gwacheon Foreign Language High School)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

With a racing heart with excitement about the upcoming events, I was not able to go to sleep in the airplane. Since the flight was 14 hours New York felt quite far from Korea. On the airplane, I saw CNN and got to know about the current issues in the US about immigration policies and the controversies about the Trump administrations' new temporary travel ban. There were major protests and strikes going on nationwide and this fact kind of made me anxious because I thought that there would be some kind hostility against foreigners like me. When I arrived at JFK my worst fears became a vivid reality. For some reason, the immigration process was so long and it was just absurd. The border control officers were very unfriendly and they processed people so slowly that I felt that they were doing it deliberately to keep foreigners out. After the painful and frustrating immigration process, I was utterly startled by the conditions of the airport. I was dingy, outdated and unsanitary. In that moment, I realized why Donald Trump said that the airports in the US were like a Third-world country airport. In the arrival hall a huge 'Bank of China' ad caught my attention and really felt that the US was not great anymore like the old days and got to understand some of Trumps remarks about the current situation.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

In the process of entering the United Nations General Assembly building, I felt tension and seriousness of the historical complex that I was entering into. After security screening, in the main hall, I saw numerous people from bunch of different countries. What surprised me the most was the diversity of the crowd since I have never seen anything like it in my life. I thought to myself, "Would I ever have a second chance in my high school year

to meet this many people with such a diverse origin, race and ethnicity?”, so I promised to myself that I would make the most out of this precious and valuable time that I was having in New York and felt grateful for the people around me who gave me the support and this valuable opportunity. After the opening ceremony, during the plenary session, many delegates all representing different countries came up to the podium and talked about their thoughts, visions, and plans on how to make the world a more inclusive and just place. Since the plenary speech is kind of like a ‘sneak peek’ to the participating delegates’ stance, I listened closely and wrote down a few words on my note get to know the flow and atmosphere of ‘WIMUN 2017’. From the meetings, I noticed that there were a lot of Chinese and Indian’s participating. This clearly depicted the change of the international order and the socio-economic power shift these two emerging countries were inflicting upon. In this kind of pace, I think that China and India will be the next two powerful countries in world and I strongly urge Korean diplomats and the people of the foreign affairs ministry two fully understand the current flow of change and make the best reasonable and rational choices for the sake of our country and the well-being of our citizens. Koreans recently have been very disappointed in the results our countries’ negotiators have made such as the THAAD deal with the US and the Comfort woman agreement with Japan.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017 & Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

The day before our committee had a real hard time coming up with feasible and reasonable resolutions and finally each group was able to produce a resolution of their own. I really pushed my financial budget paragraph really hard to get it on the resolution without any alteration. However, the real problem was merging all the resolutions together. Each group was comprised of particular nations trying seek their own common interest. I was in the Middle East Developing Nation (MEDN), which primarily focused on regulating migrants and demanding more support from the wealthier nations. So when I was writing my resolutions I really wanted to create a central joint-government run fund that could provide funding for all the proposed migrant provision acts. But in order to create a fund I needed the wealthier nations to pay more since they were fully capable of doing so. The main challenge was ‘Who’ will pay ‘How’ much. Through numerous thoughts and considerations, I thought that limiting the countries to G20 nations and requiring each nation to pay 1 percent of their GDP annually was fair enough. But when my resolution was put into debate it was clear that without compromise it wouldn’t get passed. Eventually through backbreaking debates and negotiations I had to amend my resolution by changing G20 to G7 mainly because of Indonesia’s strong opposition. Also, I had to alter GDP to GNI (Gross National Income) since GNI reflects the wealth of a nation relatively more accurately than other measurements and through precise calculation I estimated that about 7.5 billion dollars would be needed to fund all the migrant provision programs that were newly proposed during this event. Finally, I was able to pass my resolutions with the full support from the G7 nations. Even though my resolution had passed there were still a lot of paragraphs that were undergoing the negotiation process and debate. Political leaders from each group were debating in a very aggressive manner so in order to defend MEDN’s interest I had to keep supporting my group leader by providing statistics and many other information. But since the whole purpose of WIMUN 2017 was ending in a ‘Consensus’ many delegates eventually compromised and tried to cooperate with one another. After witnessing the process of an accurate Model UN I finally got to understand the true meaning of these kind of events and I now wanted to participate more in these kind of events more. Also, besides the Model United Nations experience I had the chance to meet many friends across the globe. Since the ‘Pool’ was so diverse I was able to make friends from Georgia, Jamaica, Oman, Canada and so much more. I was able to discuss broad topics such as politics, economics, and international relations with the people I met and I especially want to thank Marian and Morgane for welcoming me with their heartwarming hospitality and for giving the chance to open my eyes to a bigger world. I think that I would never be able to forget the priceless experience I had at New York and I want to thank my teachers, supervisors, and especially Hope to the Future Foundation for giving me the opportunity to participate in such a meaningful event.

◆ **High School General Assembly 7. Ireland**

20) Dong Yoon CHUNG (Cheongshim International Academy)

Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017

The first day of New York was very amazing. Even we took a long flight and it took a lot to pass the immigration procedure, beautiful view of New York was enough for me to get rid of every tiredness. The lunch was delicious Korean food which was more delicious than the foods in Korea. After the lunch we toured Columbia University. Freshman of Columbia University explained every buildings in Columbia University. I think the most beautiful building in Columbia University was new library that was built due to tremendous increase in supply of new books. Then we met Korean freshman student who explained about Columbia University, university life, and etc. We asked about campus life, advantage of Columbia University, requirement to enter Columbia University, and information about University that we want to enter. She told us that reading skills are specially required for Columbia University than other Ivy League universities because Columbia students are required to read about 4 books per week. She said Columbia have widen her thoughts. It was very good opportunity to listen about real campus life in America. Also it was very interesting that one must aware whether university is located in urban or not because the campus life can be totally different. After touring Columbia University, we moved to Museum of Modern Art. It was very pleasure to see paintings of famous artists. Especially I was very impressed with installation of Marcel Duchamp, who is very popular pop art artist. Paintings of Picasso were very marvelous. Also it was very pleasure to see the genuine painting of Starry Night. At night we practiced our opening speech for our successful MUN.

Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017

After breakfast, we did an additional research in order to revise our opening speech and resolution. Then we moved to Hyatt Hotel to register for WIMUN. After the registration, we toured our conference rooms. For lunch, we ate an Italian food, which was very delicious. After lunch, we returned to hotel to rest for a while. For last schedule, we participated opening session and opening plenary session of WIMUN. It was a pleasure to hear speeches from people from various countries.

Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017

It was the first day that main debate progressed. However before we spread to each of our committees, we had to participate in the MUN training session. WIMUN had little different procedure with other MUN so we had to have a training session. During the training session, we learned terminologies that are used in MUN, motions that are valid in WIMUN, and how to write preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs. We also practiced to write our own resolution in the note book. Then we had lunch at subway station which is located under the Hyatt hotel. After lunch the main session of the WIMUN had started. The main session started with an opening speech made from delegates of different countries. During opening speeches, the expert of our agenda came to give a lecture to us. After the lecture and opening speech was finished, we started an informal-informal session. I grouped up with other delegates to write resolutions. We debated about 3 hours for informal-informal session and we ended the first day of WIMUN.

Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017

4 different political groups gathered their resolutions which they have worked during day 3. When we first gathered our resolutions at google docs, we had 25 pages of resolutions. So we had to work hard to make it short. The representatives of 4 groups and delegates did the process of elimination until the lunch. After lunch, our committee headed to line-by-line process. Our committee was full of delegates those were very passionate. Many delegates vigorously participated to the debate. After the process of addition, revision, elimination, emerging, our committee finally reached 5 pages of resolutions. At last we confirmed the non-sponsor and sponsor countries and ended the conference. It was very long and tiring day but it was very meaningful experience.

8. General Report on WIMUN by the Delegates

◆ High School General Assembly 1. Guatemala

1) Seo Young WHANG (Daewon Foreign Language High School)

WIMUN was definitely one of the most startling experiences of my life. One, as it was an international conference. I had just discovered the field of conferences. I hadn't known that there were so much different activities aimed towards youths. Following the UN DPI Conference, the 2016 Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum hosted by the Hope to the Future Association, and finally the MUN Conference held here at NYC. Although there were variations in the level of the conferences, I had been able to blend in quite easily, especially since I had gotten training (well, just different sessions) prior the conference. It was the first time I had gone to an international conference. I had first been most delighted to take part in this MUN as it was hosted by WFUNA, the World Federation of United Nations Associations, which is a NGO that hosts different training camps for future leaders, especially for those who wants to work for the UN.



So, for this experience, the two things I had mostly felt during this trip was how valuable and important it is to meet other people-acceptance, and how vital it is to have the ability to stay tolerant. First, becoming friends with new people. This especially stood out as it was an international MUN. As there are people from all over the globe had gathered to participate in this conference, there is of course the matter of language. The language barrier was one of the key things to keep in mind during the whole meeting. To add, people of all ages had attended as well, so everyone had different interests. But if you tried to reach out towards others, then you would most definitely get over this. At least that is what I had learned through my experience here. After I gave a helping hand to others, they responded back to me. The bond became strong, and to be left forever. Next, staying tolerant. The ability to stay calm is the most gifted feeling- talent that you can possibly have. I felt that since during the informal sessions, (which is a procedure where delegates gather in groups,) there were some uncooperative delegations. And there were some who couldn't speak fluent English. I had to stay calm and think of ways to make sure that everyone had spoken once. I even had to incorporate my poor Chinese skills to make sure every delegate understood what was being discussed. But in the end, everything was turned out great. Our committee managed to reach consensus, which is the final goal of the United Nations as well. It felt definitely satisfying to look at every country written as sponsors on the top of the page. I enjoyed the trip so much since I had been gifted with new friends, and given an invaluable experience. This was most surely something you couldn't experience as a regular high schooler. I wouldn't have imagined of such a trip. Of course, the trip was definitely not filled with marshmallows and unicorns. There were ups and downs. Some people had refused to cooperate to build consensus (which is the main goal of the MUN). Others had given up. But through cooperation and conversation, everything had gone well. Just one last thing to say- what had shocked me when I had initially gone to the Opening Plenary was that the General Secretary had casually asked for a selfie with everyone. This is one thing that could never be expected here in Korea. Although I had never gone to an MUN session before, I had heard from fellow schoolmates that the experience is very strict yet enjoyable. I couldn't really see much of the strict part here. I have indeed felt grateful for the last few experiences I had gotten to enjoy with the Hope to the Future Association. It helped me to open a new perspective. Again, I would love to thank WFUNA for hosting conferences and giving chances for students to learn about the United Nations, the Hope to the Future Association for branching out to different educational programs or students, and all the new people I got to meet through these trips. And I hope I could build another experience with these wonderful groups again soon.

◆ High School General Assembly 1. Iran

2) Jinkyung LIM (The Willows Academy)

Participating in the WIMUN was one of the biggest decision I have made in my life. Without any clear instruction about the WIMUN or any participation of the MUN, I began to prepare for the WIMUN by making a myMUN account and joining the WIMUN 2017. While in Chicago, based on the emails I received, I prepared the WIMUN such as writing the position paper and learning about the United Nations. Since I was not trained like other delegates coming from Korea, I came to New York three days prior to other delegates. The three days were such a struggle since I had to rewrite my position paper because of the misinterpretation. Also, understanding the concept and procedure of the WIMUN were difficult since I had never experience such situation and I was lack of information of the United Nations in general. When I was having hard time in understanding the conference, the advice from other friends and teachers eased my tension and I was able to slowly adapt to the WIMUN. Even though I live in the United States, the WIMUN clearly gave me a beneficial experience of improving my social skills. With the goal of reaching consensus, the delegates of the WIMUN worked as a whole in order to achieve it and by discussing about the resolution, I was able to learn how to be cooperative and understand others. The WIMUN helped me break the barrier of the antisociality and negotiate with people who has difference. Respect for others was very crucial during the WIMUN and it reminded me of the importance of communication once again. The WIMUN involved hardships but it helped me develop in person and suit into the society. More preparation for the WIMUN would have been advantageous but I have no regrets in participating in the WIMUN.



◆ High School General Assembly 1. Iraq

3) Hunwoo YANG (Korean Minjok Leadership Academy)

It was my second time participating in a MUN Conference – the first being Yale MUN, and although the both conferences were on an international level, they were very different. I first decided to be in the WIMUN conference because I actually had fun in the YMUN itself and had interest. Also, being in the school MUN club, I thought it would be a good opportunity to participate in many conferences and gain experience. It was very different – the entire rules of procedure and everything. How we were supposed to form political blocks, how we write resolutions, how we vote, and everything. It was extremely confusing in order to understand the differences. This experience was more based on making negotiations and cooperation, on reaching a consensus. Reaching a consensus – a common goal for every delegates in the committee. WIMUN was a unique experience I had in New York. Before WIMUN, I thought MUN as a competition, to aggressively demand one's policies and benefits for the country, and clash with the other political groups in order to win. It was all based on who would be strong, getting power over other countries, and be the loudest one to gain one's benefit. I learned that it was not just for the competition to win, but a process to negotiate and learn how to compromise with others who had different stances – to make them as your allies and reach a unanimous agreement on the policies that would be implemented and make a significant impact on the international community. I was able to meet many people from different backgrounds here at WIMUN conference. Not only the ones who came together from Korea as a team, but also the ones who participated at our Committee, the General Assembly 1. I am not comfortable when reaching out to complete strangers, when talking in front of the big crowd. I was able to step out of my circle of comfort, to reach out to people and open up my circle.



◆ **High School General Assembly 2. Iran**

5) **Hojong SHIM (Seoul International School)**

WIMUN was a new and exciting experience for me, and it did indeed have both positive and negative aspects about it. Overall, it was a very timeworthy experience because it was a very friendly environment for first time MUN delegates to gain experience with not much pressure, and the conference had a very inclusive atmosphere. I was able to meet many new people from all around the world, and got an insight on both their academic and cultural ideologies by talking to them throughout the conference. One of my favorite parts about the event was being able to walk around New York City by ourselves during lunch and dinner time, since it was a very fantastical experience just freely exploring such a grand city. However, some of the downsides was that I feel like at times, we could've used time more efficiently as we expended a lot of time on our first day on the Columbia University tour, and visiting the contemporary arts center, which were both very unproductive uses of time. Both were inefficient because they didn't have a ground of interest that could include everybody, because a large portion of the kids weren't even applying to school overseas. Nevertheless, WIMUN gave me a positive impression towards MUN, and made me want to participate in more conferences as such again in the future, because I found out that I really enjoyed being part of a larger, global community, and making political compromises with delegates from other nations to make the functioning of the universe better as a whole. I also learned that in WIMUN, political acumen is not the only quality that a successful delegate must possess, because in order to make sure that your resolutions get passed, a delegate must also have adequate social, verbal, and logical skills in order to ensure that not just him or herself, but the people around actually understand the purposes of the policy being proposed. In sum, WIMUN was an unforgettable first MUN experience for me, and I hope to participate in more conferences as such when I go back to Korea.



◆ **High School General Assembly 3. Guatemala**

7) **Joonyoung LIM (Calvary Christian Scholars)**

Finally, we are done with 2017 WIMUN. It was my first time to participate in MUN, and it was such a valuable experience to me. Interacting with people who are from different nation was the most exciting thing I ever did. I made friends from Jamaica, China, Australia, and Bolivia. I was surprised that all these students can communicate and discuss about the agenda when we all have different thoughts and languages. To be honest, I couldn't participate actively because there were many students who participated in MUN multiple times. They came up as the leaders, and only five people were constantly talking by themselves. The chair didn't know how to control and stop them, so it was just a five-people committee. I wish I could have a a better chair who can give other students a chance to talk and express their thoughts. Since now I how it flows and works, I decided to participate in another MUN next time. I promised to myself that I will become like the leaders in our committee next MUN. Even though it was such a short amount of time, I could never forget this WIMUN. Unfortunately, my phone got stolen at the end, but I still loved this trip to NYC to participate in WIMUN. I want to thank all the faculty advisors who kept us safe throughout the trip.



◆ **High School General Assembly 3. Iran**

8) Ye Jin KIM (DaeJeon Saint Mary's Girls' High School)

Last year, I wanted to spend my time effectively to be well-prepared for university. I go Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University in Beppu, Japan, and I'll study in English there. However, I only studied English in Korea, so I wanted to be familiarized with English as much as possible before. Although I made study plan, I couldn't follow it well after Korean SAT. In the meantime, I got an E-mail from Hope to the future organization in December. It was about suggestion on participating in the WIMUN as Hope to the Future Delegation. I was so excited since I wished to participate in the WIMUN to experience what most trainers I met in the WFUNA Youth Camp also have experienced.



Once I registered to the WIMUN, I was full of enthusiasm to study English and social issues to successfully simulate Model UN. I also heard that my trainer, Sol and Frances, will join in this Model UN, so I wanted to show them improved myself. It was not easy to get information on this topic and my assigned country, but I had fun while I talk with other people to think more possible solutions. Gyumin, who was my trainer in 4th WFUNA Youth Camp, gave me some advice and recommended to watch 'Lord of War(2005)' to get the flow of illegal trade in small arms and light weapons. Of course, this movie helped me to think how illicit traffickers will act to success the trade and thereby write solutions to prevent them. In the meanwhile, it also gave me impression like 'money is the best, we can do anything with great money, no one can interrupt, capitalism!!' because the illicit traders avoided police and governmental power by giving bribery. Moreover, the biggest arms suppliers are United States, United Kingdom, China, Russian federation and France, and these countries are the permanent member of the United Nations Security Council in the same time. It was so ironic. Hence, I lost confidence on drafting my resolution. However, in the WIMUN, I could think other ways to solve this problem and get idea from other delegates during discussion. It was such a great opportunity to meet and communicate with people who have similar interests. I think I have more affection in Model United Nations now. I studied a lot and felt that my thought become deeper than the past. I want to participate in the WIMUN again in next year and do better. I also want to be a best delegate so that I would join in WFUNA Youth Camp as a trainer to let students know that MUN is FUN.

◆ **High School General Assembly 3. Iraq**

9) Sumin KIM (Daewon Foreign Language High School)

After a long journey on the plane and the bus, we arrived at Colombia University. Though we could not tour all around the campus due to the snowy weather, we still could take a short tour around the major buildings and facilities, including the library and the dormitories. We learned from our senior guide, Kyung Ju Min, about the values reflected in the life in Columbia and how life at Columbia would influence our lives. Through the campus tour and short lecture, we could have a vivid visualization in our minds about how life would be as a Columbia student.



Before visiting Columbia University, I never considered Columbia as one of the universities that I would apply to. This was due to Columbia's strong core program, whereas I wanted to enroll to a university that does not require its students to take a lot of core classes. However, during my visit at Columbia University, the guides told me how core classes actually had numerous positive factors, highlighting how it could open doors to new fields of research or study, and further lead to extensive application of the material we learned through

taking the course in other fields of study one is interested in. Hearing these points, I got the idea that core programs may not be as tiresome and tedious as I expect it to be. The lectures opened me to new ideas, new perspectives, and new possibilities.

In the afternoon, we paid a visit to the Museum of Modern Arts (MOMA), also known as the cradle of modern art. There, we could find creative and innovative pieces of art made by globally famous individuals. At first, I thought that the visit to MOMA would be a waste of time since I was not that interested in the field of art. However, looking at the famous paintings and sculptures that I was accustomed to seeing in books or magazines was an entirely revolutionary experience for me. I could see right before my eyes artwork that I could only visualize vaguely through looking at pictures in books or on the web. It was truly a revolutionary experience that sparked my interest in modern art. Especially since the artwork was organized chronologically and based on the artist, it was easy to spot the pattern of the paintings of certain artists, which would have been impossible for me to do if I was simply staring mindlessly at a book or searching on the Internet.

The second day, we had our opening ceremony and opening plenary session for WIMUN. I had the honor of addressing the most distinguished audience on the occasion of the second instance of the WFUNA International Model United Nations in New York, the crucible of international diplomacy through my plenary speech. I underscored the importance of the world establishing a united voice and a focus on the matters, which really affect regular people around the world and further, stressed the need for reaching consensus and focusing on common ideals in order to build fully inclusive solutions. I have never spoken before such a large crowd before, consisted of more than a thousand delegates and members of the WIMUN bureau. Being a plenary speaker and delivering a speech at the UN GA Hall, in front of such an intelligent audience, was an experience and an opportunity that I could never even dream of. From the first day of the conference, WIMUN engraved into me, new experiences, leading to open opportunities.

Officially starting our sessions, we could share our ideas with a large pool of delegates, consisted of those with different social backgrounds as well as nationalities. The universality of WIMUN was one of WIMUN's representative distinct features that differentiated it from other MUNs. One other unique feature was that it was not only consisted of sessions where delegates shared their national stances, aiming to reach consensus, but also consisted of lectures from professionals. Through these lectures, I could learn to view the agenda in a different way and learn to tackle issues through a wide spectrum of solutions. While I only thought about the impacts Small Weapons and Light Arms (SALW) has on the stability within nations and the difference between various regions, the lectures opened my eyes, leading me to consider the possibility of linking the issue of international arms control to other broader issues such as gender equality. Because of these lectures, the delegates were able to draft more practical and conclusive resolutions, with active debate going on throughout every one of the committee sessions.

After the guest speakers presented their ideas on the agenda, the delegates got the chance to explain their national stances and advocate for possible solutions, addressing the committee as a whole. As the delegate of Iraq, I talked about implementing new measures to help states build domestic capacity to create legislation and infrastructure to tackle illicit arms, by creating a new unit within the Division for Sustainable Development to enact this. Further I also highlighted how we, as the international society should give regional bodies, and regional UN agencies, the power to implement capacity building support, as only these bodies can truly understand the problems faced in each country.

More than anything else, the major factor that draws the line between other forms of MUN and WIMUN is that in WIMUN, there is no lobbying period or unmoderated caucus where delegates search for other delegates with overlapping interests to form resolution groups. On the other hand, in WIMUN, a MUN conference employing the UN4MUN style of MUN, the bureau assigns the delegates and leads them to work with their regional groups. I found this controversial since though regional groups may deal with the same issues, it would be likely that they have disparate national stances and solutions. Being part of the Arab League, I led the idea-sharing process of our regional group, helping other delegates come up with details from vague ideas to form conclusive paragraphs that take significant action. Because though delegates in our group had feasible and

effective ideas for solutions, they were not familiar with the procedure of debate or the formatting of the resolution, I had to help the other delegates construct their ideas into paragraphs. It was an experience that helped me learn more about the structures of the United Nations, the duties and limits of the United Nations General Assembly, and further enhance my skills in forming paragraphs from mere ideas. Through collective work and collaboration of numerous delegates, we could finish the drafting of the first draft of our resolution.

Having finished the first draft, we discussed our paragraphs and some wording that may be regarded sensitive or controversial within the regional blocs. After we finished merging the overlapping points and adding detail into the ideas, we moved into the Vienna Formula, where I represented the voice of the bloc as a bloc leader. By participating directly in the Vienna Formula, I could actively participate in finding points where blocs with disparate interests could agree on. By this, I could enhance my skills in cooperation as well as disparate parties of numerous interests reaching consensus on diverse issues. Further, moving on to line by line review, where we tried to find focal agreements within the ideas and solutions of different nations, I could visualize how numerous nations may have different ideas and national stances on the same issue.

Though the UN4MUN format had a lot of pros and cons to consider, it clearly had a lot of benefits regarding the factor that we could reach consensus. Under other forms of MUN, we cannot make a resolution which every delegate, every nation agrees on. However, since paragraphs in UN4MUN resolutions are only adopted under the circumstances that they are agreed upon by every member state in the council, I could further visualize the concept and application of consensus. Further, by directly experiencing the process of compromising and building consensus, I could develop more as a delegate in MUN, and as a negotiator in general.

WIMUN was a unique experience for me not only because of the knowledge I could acquire during the research process, but also because of the welcoming atmosphere of WIMUN. Before WIMUN, I thought MUN was all about delegates are busy doing their own work to get their own prizes. However, after this WIMUN, since WIMUN was put such emphasis on reaching consensus and finding the solutions that would meet the national interests of all member states, I realized that there was more than that about MUN. I learned to cooperate and listen to the ideas of other delegates. I learned that a prize is not the only thing that one can obtain through MUN, and that we could also obtain new relationships from delegates all around the world and communicating with them. After this change in attitude, I could focus more on actually resolving the problem and how to make a better committee as a whole.

Meeting people from diverse social backgrounds was the most appealing trait of WIMUN 2017. Before the conference, I worried that I may not be able to successfully mingle with other delegates, since in international conferences; delegates tend to stick to their school delegations or groups to participate in social activities. However, WIMUN had a more relaxing atmosphere where all delegates from all nations were at welcome. One surprise was that there were more Chinese delegates than any other. Despite my anticipations that since the MUN was held in New York, there would be a lot of delegates from New York, I could socialize and build precious relationships with numerous delegates.

◆ High School General Assembly 3. Ireland

10) Hyeonyoo SON (Anyang Foreign Language High School)

Being the representative of the Hope for the Future Association and South Korea was such an honor to me and participating in the WIMUN will surely last in my heart as one of the most memorable moments in my life.

Two months ago, I've never even heard of WIMUN nor UN4MUN nor BEST DELEGATE. I've debated for many years but had never participated in a MUN competition before, so it took me some time to understand the procedures of the competition. Through practice with the Hope for the Future Association team and teachers, I fully understood the purpose and procedures and I would like to express thanks to all the people that helped us.



From the very first day we arrived in New York, I was astonished by the diversity. When I met friends from Jamaica, I truly thought that it was fascinating to actually feel how diverse the race of people could be and how they can gather in one place. While eating breakfast at the hotel buffet, you could see people speaking in their own languages but saying 'Good Morning' and smiling at each other whenever they meet. The WIMUN competition was very exciting but at the same time a bit confusing and had lots of work and effort to put in but I think that was the beauty of the competition. I'm looking forward to participating in other MUN competitions in Korea, or elsewhere.

◆ High School General Assembly 4. Guatemala

11) Kyeongmin KIM (Cheongshim International Academy)

My experience to participate in WFUNA International Model United Nation will be a great inspiration for my coming high-school senior year. Even though I had experiences to participating in MUN and debates, 'WIMUN' was my first time. Therefore, it took time for me to be familiar with the different rules of WIMUN. I closely read all things posted in the official website of WIMUN and studied so as to be acquaint with the policy of WIMUN. At WIMUN, I was in charge of the delegate of Guatemala. I considered myself as a citizen of Guatemala and wrote the position paper and resolution about human trafficking. To achieve the consensus of all participates, I tried to understand their minds and hoped no one would get disadvantages and hurt from my resolution.



When the contest started, all participants were divided into the regional groups. In my group, I had a chance to meet Central and South Americans and Chinese delegates. Since some Chinese delegate in my group were not good at speaking in English, our group had some troubles in communication in English. However, Thank to my Chinese knowledge, I could help my group members communicate smoothly as a translator. Each group gave a resolution and we had to find middle ground through discussions. Finding the best resolution everyone agreed was the most difficult part because people had to respect and understand one other as well as concede a point in argument. Finally, we made a resolution and it was worthwhile.

I was not just a tourist but delegate in Model UN who dealt with the important issues for the world. From the experience, I could learn that there was full of contradictions about just giving money to the low developed countries. I also realized that implementing reasonable and efficient policy is not easy. This gave me time to think about the issue of our neighbor nation, North Korea's nuclear problem.

Overall, all my experiences in WIMUN were amazing and memorable. This will be a worthy experience and unforgettable moment in my life. With the thankful heart, I will prepare for my last year of high-school life.

◆ **High School General Assembly 4. Ireland**

13) Min Jin KIM (Gwacheon Foreign Language High School)

The first day, we went to the Columbia University. There we talked about the courses that we had to take when going to Columbia University. They said that there were a lot of reading to do when in Columbia University which was both the hardest and the advantageous part of taking the courses in Columbia University. It could both extend one's perspective even though it is really a tedious process. I envied the education that they were getting. I thought that it was a really different to be educated in America compared to people who live in Korea who play in universities.



The second day we had a first session to get educated. There are a lot of things during the session and the man who works in the UN of public education department told us how to do during the session. The most thing that was interesting was that there were no things as such consensus with an easy process. There would be millions of consideration to be made when making one resolution. One thing I was really surprised about it was that there was three hundreds of resolutions passed each year. However, there are almost none of them accepted in most of countries since it was only remaining as a recommendation. This made me think about what we should do to make a better world. We had to go the forum which talked about what we had researched about. Most of the guys really surprised me. Especially the guy from Georgia was really good at his speech since not only he memorized all the speech but the content was so good. Fortunately, I did it as I did at the practice. This attempt of doing the speech once reminded me of the efforts that people put into their practice when they are given a speech. It was obviously a good opportunity for me to stand in front of people and impress my opinions.

The third day was the day when students had reached consensus. At first it seemed like they would never reach consensus. However, after a numerous times of review and check, the all members in the committee were able to reach consensus. Through this process, I was able to realize that consensus could be made even if it doesn't seem to be achieved at the first time. Also, I recognized the efforts each diplomats are putting into the negotiations for both their countries' benefit and the world's benefit.

The last day was the fun day ever. I had got a chance to dance with the foreigners which was an opportunity that cannot be obtained in Korea. Everyone danced really well. One thing that I didn't like about it was that Korean friends never danced within the group. After all it was a good experience.

◆ **High School General Assembly 5. Guatemala**

14) Yeo Eun SHIN (Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies)

Undoubtedly, the key word to this conference would be 'diversity'. Us, as teenagers are always told that we are the future of the country, or even the world. However, met by the harsh circumstances within our country, and the gradually deteriorating nature of the world, this cliché remark was never really heart-felt, in my case. It was the chance of coming to this conference, and debating in a room filled with highly educated, and intelligent teenagers, that I finally got a hold of what that very remark truly meant. The fact that all of us had come from diverse regions widespread around the world, and yet we could communicate our own ideas freely, meant that we still had a very bright future within our global community. With diverse backgrounds came diverse ideas and perspectives, and at the end of the entire conference, all the participants were left with wider scopes, not only politically, but also culturally.



◆ **High School General Assembly 5. Namibia**

15) Dukhyung LEE (Mount Pleasant Public High School)

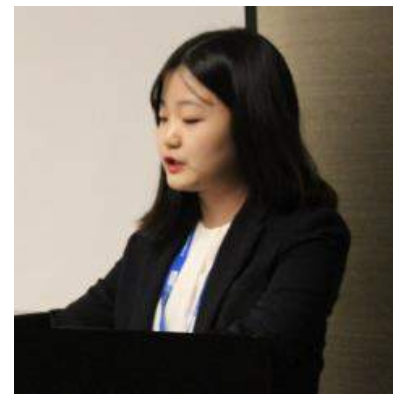
The reason I wanted to come to WIMUN was so I can challenge myself. I have always been a shy person and thought there couldn't be a better chance to make some new international friends. I had so much fun at WFUNA so when I heard about the WIMUN I was eager to participate and relive that experience. I live in a small town in Michigan so I'm not exposed to various ideas. The WIMUN turned out better than my expectation and I was able to meet so many people from around the country and talk about topics that we are all so passionate about. There was frustration and difficulty but I thought that also was a good experience. Cooperating with people you never met in your life to come up with a resolution is something that I can use not just at UN but throughout my life. Over all I'm so glad I participated despite my hesitation and overcoming my fear of social interaction. Honestly, I won't be able to forget this experience anytime soon and I really really hope to meet my new friends again later in life. This experienced got me thinking in new and more open ways and I was able to learn a lot more just by listening in on the conversations. This program has motivated me to study further more into the problems that needs to be solved and made me think more globally and in more broad ways. I thank my parents for giving me this opportunity and I hope to participate in upcoming UN programs in the future.



◆ **High School General Assembly 5. Iran**

16) Minseo SUH (Anyang Foreign Language High School)

How I came to attend WIMUN 2017 may have been purely out of luck. In the summer of 2016, I attended a special discussion with UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Mr. Kim Won-Soo. He talked about "Disarmament and the Sustainable Development Goals" which lead me to gain interest in this topic and search for relevant conferences I could take place. Early this year, when I went to visit the head teacher of the international department in our school to ask a simple question regarding the discussion I took part in last year, he recommended me to attend WIMUN 2017. I felt so honored, but at the same time really nervous to take part in such a big event held outside of the country. I took all my time and effort into preparing for this conference from researching on employment and reading thesis Iran's economy. I wrote my position paper and opening speeches over and over again until I felt that I was confident with presenting this speech in front of the many delegates I would share my ideas with. WIMUN 2017 has been such an amazing experience for me. I could test my limits through the preparing process and sessions with delegates from around the globe. I gained confidence on dealing with various unexpected situations and talking with people from unfamiliar regions or cultures. But most of all I met so many great, talented people, all with burning passion to bring change to the world by making their voices heard. Everyone had something they were good at. Some were very logical in making their statements and some could improvise touching speeches in a blink of an eye. There was so much to learn from everyone. Although, sometimes there were arguments on clashing paragraphs and delegates fought to make their placards seen to say at least one more word than the others, I could see how I later on should behave or put more effort into when taking part in other MUNs. Although this was my very first international MUN, it will not be the last. I hope that in the near future I will be able to gain more experience as a delegate or chair and hold my very own MUN someday. Also, I would lastly like to say a big thank you to the Hope to the Future Association family for allowing me to be a part of this amazing journey and to all my fellow delegates for creating an extraordinary conference. Thank you all so much.



◆ **High School General Assembly 5. Ireland**

17) Hyun Woo SOHN (Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies)

The few days participating as a WIMUN delegate were a remarkable experience. WIMUN differentiates from other various MUNs that exist around the globe. WIMUN follows the procedures that are currently used in the United Nations conference. By participating in WIMUN, I have discovered a lot that other conferences and model United Nations does not allow. Before this conference, I had believed that most of the resolutions are determined through a majority vote among the member states. Through this model United Nations conference, I discovered the fact that 80% of the resolutions are derived from a consensus and only some controversial issues go through a voting procedure. It was astonishing that delegates, having different backgrounds and representing different stances of nations could ultimately reach a consensus. Also, by interacting with other delegates that represent and comes from different nations, I could get a better understanding of not only the different policies and stances of their delegation, but also gave me an idea of the cultural integration of nations. From this conference, I could learn the significance of reaching a consensus and cultural exchange. These attempts would induce the global society to be a more inclusive place.



◆ **High School General Assembly 6. Iceland**

18) Seong-Ryeong KIM (Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages)

My week of participating in WIMUN was a really meaningful time. I had lots of experience and met many people. It was an opportunity to see 'the bigger world' and I felt a variety of things. First of all, I found out that there are many problems to solve in the world and that there are many people who actually strive for them. When one student asked the WIMUN lecturer if teenagers can do something to solve the world's problems and bring about change, the lecturer's answer was; "Participating in this WIMUN was part of the way. This is just a U.N. simulation. You are not real representative of a nation. Your resolution cannot make policies. However, from the process of discussing and thinking, the change had already begun." I believe that this phrase explains all the significance of my participation. Also, this MUN participation became a chance for me to realize my potentiality. Although I underwent trial and error, I overcame the mistakes and the difficulties. My strengths and abilities that I realized in the course of dealing with problems at WIMUN will help me overcome hardships. It was a pleasure to participate in this WIMUN. I would like to thank my assistant teachers, guiding teachers, and friends for helping me a lot.



9. Photo Gallery

Orientation – 8 Jan 2017



Training Sessions in Advance: 5th Session – 25 Jan 2017



Day 1 - 31 Jan 2017 (Columbia University, The Museum of Modern Art)









Day 2 - 1 Feb 2017 (Opening Plenary)











Day 3 - 2 Feb 2017 (Workshop & Training, Committee Session - Interactive dialogue with guest speakers and experts, Formal meeting, Informal meeting)







Day 4 - 3 Feb 2017 (Committee Session - Formal Meeting, Informal Meeting, Action Phase)







Day 5 - 4 Feb 2017 (Closing Ceremony - Resolution by Committee, Address, Awards, Photo Session)











**WFUNA INTERNATIONAL MODEL UN
(WIMUN 2017)
결과보고서**

(사)미래희망기구

서울특별시 강남구 봉은사로 176 다나빌딩 4 층

전화 070-8280-1626

홈페이지 www.hopetofuture.org

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