

GEMS Wellington International School



Delegate Handbook 2018



Messages	3
Schedule	5
Committee Information	6
Committee Information (contd.)	7
Sample Position Paper	11
Sample Resolution	12

Message from Secretary General

Dear Delegates and Respected Supervisors,

On behalf of my team and GEMS Wellington International School, it is with great passion and anticipation that we would like to invite and welcome you to this year's WISMUN, and a special warm welcome to all delegates and supervisors returning to our remarkable school for yet another MUN conference.

As recent global events might suggest, the world we live in and the countries that build up our globalised world have been undergoing serious internal and external issues, ranging from conflict to a number of identity crises, which have hindered the overall development of this new globalised era and will continue to do so unless we seriously examine and overcome the barriers in front of us. Ergo the theme for WISMUN 2018 be: 'Globalisation and its impact on the identity of states'.

The inspiration for WISMUN 2018's theme stems from my team's passion for the unknown future of a globalised world and what it will mean twenty, thirty years from today. Hence, we thought that it would be beneficial to all of the future entrepreneurs, leaders, politicians and pioneers that will be gladly welcomed to WISMUN 2018 this April.

As the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy once said: "Efforts and courage are not enough without purpose and direction" and this statement is perfectly suited for MUN and I'm sure the bright, creative minds that await us at WISMUN 2018 would agree with the former American president.

Warm Regards,
Ruy Carlos de Oliveira Scalamandr 
WISMUN 2018 Secretary General

Message from Vice-Secretary General

Dear Delegates and MUN Directors,

The WISMUN 2018 team and I would like to extend a warm welcome and our sincere gratitude for making yet another edition of WISMUN possible.

It is no longer just a grand proclamation of human versatility that we live in an ever-changing world. It is a harsh reality, and one we need to adapt ourselves to on a daily basis.

However, we cannot think of ourselves in isolation from a two-dimensional perspective. We need to consider other factors surrounding us, just as world governments cannot function with tunnel vision. The dynamic nature of today's world must not be intimidating to us, the youth; it must be enriching and promising.

In order to take advantage of the constant changes that surround us, we need to understand their mechanisms. This prompted us to decide on 'Globalisation and its impact on the identity of states' as the theme for WISMUN 2018, to allow delegates to appreciate the merits and demerits of interdependency, and develop meaningful, practical solutions to the issues that press the global community.

Globalisation is an easy enough fact to accept as for many of us, it is all we have known, a formidable force of co-operation and economic, social and cultural exchanges. However, as we are thrust into an increasingly uncertain world, it becomes imperative for us to understand the large-scale implications of such a process as globalisation, and MUN offers the ideal platform. Whether it be international involvement in complex conflicts or where to draw the line on cybersecurity, globalisation means that solutions to world issues stem from co-operation rather than independent engagement. This has profound implications for the identity of individual nations as they find their decisions increasingly intertwined with those of other actors on the international stage, and it is this aspect of globalisation that delegates will grapple with at WISMUN 2018 and develop practical and meaningful solutions to.

Kindest regards,
Anuja Venkataramani
WISMUN 2018 Vice-Secretary General

Schedule

Thursday 26th April

15:15-15:50	Registration	Front Foyer	
16:00-17:00	Opening Ceremony	Falcon Centre	
17:00-18:15	Delegates Meeting	See Committee Information	

Friday 27st April

08:15-08:45	Registration	Front Foyer	
09:00-09:30	Briefing Session	Falcon Centre	
09:30-12:30	1 st Committee Session*	See Committee Information	
*11:00-11:10	Break		
12:30-13:30	Lunch	Ruby Frog Café (below reception)	
13:30-16:30	2 nd Committee Session**	See Committee Information	
**15:00-15:10	Break		

Saturday 28th April

09:00-12:30	1 st Committee Session*	See Committee Information	
14:00-15:30	Plenary Session (General Assembly)	Princess Haya Theatre (PHT)	
*11:00-11:10	Break		
12:30-14:00	Lunch	Ruby Frog Café (below reception)	

Committee Information

<u>Committee</u>	<u>Chairs and Co-Chairs</u>	<u>Location</u>
Security Council <i>unsc.wismun2018@gmail.com</i>	Navya Mathur Shayan Khan	Falcon Centre [First Floor, towards the back of the school]
Human Rights Council <i>hrc.wismun2018@gmail.com</i>	Akshit Goel Pranita Garg	Mathematics Corridor [Second Floor, right wing of the school]
Economic and Social Council <i>ecosoc.wismun2018@gmail.com</i>	Sannah Ratra Akkhiel Nambbiar	Primary Corridor [First Floor, adjacent to the Falcon Centre]
United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation <i>unesco.wismun2018@gmail.com</i>	Nilufer Halilov Yasmin Dajani	Humanities Corridor [First Floor, right wing of the school, adjacent to the Falcon Centre]

Security Council

Motion 1:

Reviewing the International Community's intervention in the MENA Region.

Prompt: The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons technology, and to promote cooperation and knowledge on how we can achieve peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The treaty has established a safeguard system under the responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which is an organisation that conducts inspections of the Treaty and what goes on in accordance with it. The treaty promotes cooperation in this powerful field of nuclear technology, whilst also preventing the diversion of fissile material for the use of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). Countries such as Iran and more recently, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are examples of countries that the rest of the world is cautious about when concerned with the topic of nuclear weapons. However, following recent threats and speculation of certain countries willing to use WMDs as a means to achieve national interests, the Security Council must come to a renewed agreement to make nuclear proliferation a prohibitive task to achieve.

Motion 2:

Nuclear non-proliferation in the 21st Century.

Prompt: Much of the international community finds itself entwined in the complex conflicts of the MENA region, making it imperative that international intervention in these conflicts be reviewed and streamlined with broadly agreed common goals established. While ISIS territory has been greatly reduced as a consequence of the international coalition at work since 2014, its global threat remains far from extinct as it continues to hold territory in several other nations such as Libya, Afghanistan, the Philippines and much of Africa. Solutions must be agreed upon as to what the international community can do wipe out remaining fragments of ISIS while considering other factors and the repercussions to global security. Delegates are urged to widen the scope of discussion to include considerations of the situation in Syria, Iraq, Libya, Yemen and Qatar. The need for our SC delegates to review the international community's intervention in the MENA region is particularly pertinent as the decades of conflict plaguing the region have distorted its governance, and thus, key national identity beyond measure. The review process will thus enable discussion on judicious military intervention in the region being complemented by internationally-aided political restoration to rebuild the loss of domestic identity in the face of conflict.

Human Rights Council

Motion 1:

The balancing of cybersecurity between states and individuals.

Prompt: Balancing cybersecurity and determining to what extent it is both ethical, and efficient to interfere with each individual's online information differs from state to state. "Cyber warfare" is not seen to be a technical legal term, and it has been argued by some to be even misleading and unhelpful. This is because there is a concern that the term may glorify those criminals that responsible for malicious actions in the cyber domain, and therefore exaggerate the threat. In 2003, the Secretary General of the UN set up a High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, to examine global peace and security issues, identify how collective security may address these threats, and recommend changes that may be required. Issues such as the United States wiretapping and snooping on Angela Merkel are advances that are deemed to be unethical, however is being ethical more important than what a leader believes is correct for a nation and its individuals? Resolution 59, adopted in 1946 by the UN, states that "Freedom of information is a fundamental human right and... (is)... the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the UN consecrated". Article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes the right to hold opinions...". These resolutions and articles are significant in what has already been done to ensure freedom of speech, however due to these resolutions being written decades ago, do delegates believe that they still apply in accordance with cybersecurity?

Motion 2:

The conditions and living standards of incarcerated convicts.

Prompt: Shielded from public view, prisons tend to remain hidden sites of human rights abuse. By struggling against this natural tendency toward secrecy and silence, the efforts of local human rights groups and those of national governments -- who fight to obtain access to prisons, monitor prison conditions, and publicize the abuses they find -- are critical. In South Africa, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has conducted numerous investigations into prison conditions, resulting in substantial public criticism of prison authorities.

At the regional level as well, prison monitoring mechanisms are active. The European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT), the most prominent of these bodies, inspected penal institutions in eleven countries in 1997, including those of Turkey, Spain, and Estonia. In December 1996, the CPT released a public statement on Turkey, declaring that "resort to torture and other forms of severe ill-treatment remains a common occurrence in police establishments in Turkey."

Delegates must keep in mind that while such prison monitoring mechanisms may be active, the extent to which they are able to improve conditions is often fairly limited, making collaboration between governments and non-state actors an important consideration. The globalisation of supermax prisons (conceived originally in the United States) is an interesting phenomenon to research and consider in line with our theme.

United Nations Economic and Social Organisation (ECOSOC)

Motion 1:

Boosting economic activity in Africa to stimulate domestic employment opportunities.

Prompt: Employment is central to reducing poverty, achieving the Millennium Development Goals and fostering equitable, inclusive and sustainable development. However, many African economies are simply not generating sufficient decent work opportunities to reduce poverty. Young people are facing particularly poor opportunities; with not enough jobs are being created to absorb new entrants to the workforce, which can contribute to social exclusion, political instability and conflict. Whilst the international community may believe that by providing aid they may be helping the African continent, it is still in question whether the nature of the aid being provided is what the countries and economies are in need of. It is vital to assess and evaluate the nature of aid when trying to improve the employment opportunities in Africa, along with a consideration of the merits of direct investment into the country as opposed to providing aid.

A stimulation of economic activity in Africa through means such as FDIs would be the first step in reducing the growing immigration levels to Europe- this “brain drain” must be stopped to allow the African continent to flourish and develop. The role of the international community in this sense is to allow Africa to develop, and not to unwittingly stall their development by spoon feeding them in any manner.

Motion 2:

Supporting underserved markets to recover from natural disasters and conflict.

Prompt: Underserved markets are ones that are sizable and where there are few providers who are delivering solutions to that market’s set of known and latent problems. This often results in a monopoly which has no incentive to innovate or update its existing products to better fit the market’s actual needs. The problem becomes all the more serious in the face of conflict and/or natural disasters, further limiting the ability of the already underprovided market to satisfy the needs and wants of its consumers. Delegates need to identify and consider how the issue of underserved markets in themselves may be tackled, and subsequently widen the discussion to address the social and economic implications of conflict and natural disasters for these markets and how they may be resolved. The role of technology sharing in overcoming this common issue is a possible route to resolution.

United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (UNESCO)

Motion 1:

Education as a catalyst for sustainable human development in developing countries.

Prompt: Education is important for every aspect of national development. Education is a right for every child, however in many developing countries, it is hardly a viable option. The delegates must come up with solutions and resolutions as to how, by using education as a catalyst, developing countries can witness and undergo sustainable human development. Human development may be in the form of the economy, health, or just intellect itself. Education is one aspect that opens the windows to all these other sectors, and is therefore essential to everyone.

It would be sensible for delegates to have a good understanding of the Human Development Index (HDI) and how it links to economic indicators for development like Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Motion 2:

Preserving local dialects and languages as a means of diversifying global cultures.

Prompt: Languages, with their complex implications for identity, communication, social integration, education and development, are of strategic importance to people and the planet. Yet, due to globalisation processes, they are increasingly under threat, or disappearing altogether. Many UN bodies are making conscious efforts towards the preservation of such languages through training sessions conducted in indigenous languages as well as through the translation of key documents into these languages. However, in order to offset the singularity of identity that globalisation infamously brings about, international action in the preservation of local dialects and languages is imperative as a means of diversifying global cultures and safeguarding the cultural identities of indigenous and minority peoples.

Sample Position Paper

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Terrorism funding through Oil trade in Iraq and Syria **Country:** United Kingdom

A. Terrorism is one of the biggest threats to international peace and is a dilemma which is constantly growing larger each year. One of the primary reasons for the growth of terrorist organizations is the funding they receive, primarily from oil trade in the invisible market. It is estimated that this illegal trading of oil generates 3 million USD a day which is a significant and worrying sum of revenue. This is evident in countries such as Iraq and Syria where the growing number of terrorist groups seems to be out of the control of the government.

The terrorist groups rely on the cooperation of locals, on the people who had been previously running these operations. For example, in Syria, ISIS have control of 60% of the oil reserves, estimated to be 50,000 barrels of oil per day. Similarly, in Iraq, Al Qaeda control around 30,000 barrels of oil per day. Being an illegal form of trade, these groups exhibit monopolistic behaviour, selling oil barrels from \$20 to \$60 (USD), which is significantly lower than the international standard price of \$90 per barrel.

B. The illegal trading of oil in the invisible market has been problematic and stressful for the United Kingdom. It has caused a cut in the market share of UK's natural monopoly, British Petroleum, due to its inability to compete with the low prices set in the invisible market.

In the past, the UK has been significantly involved in project aiming to reduce the funding of terrorism groups. This has been done both militarily and diplomatically. For example, in December 2015, four British Tornados targeted seven ISIS oil production and distribution systems. Furthermore, the UK has also signed the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2199, which aims to reduce the growth of terrorist groups primarily through trading and funds.

C. The United Kingdom has made disrupting ISIS' oil trade a key priority of its anti-terrorism goals. The United Kingdom annually releases a national risk assessment of money laundering and terrorist financing, explicitly counting for all transactions within the United Kingdom focused on oil trade. The United Kingdom believes in finding the roots of these illegal trading points, both directly and indirectly, and bringing those caught to justice. In addition, the United Kingdom also supports the idea of imposing sanctions on those who engage with such threats, an avenue which requires further development. The UK thus believes that this is an international crisis which needs to be resolved in the most efficient way possible.

Sample Resolution

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Terrorism funding through Oil trade in Iraq and Syria

Signatories: United Kingdom, United States, Russian Federation, France and China

The United Nations Security Council,

Recognizing its resolution SC/11775 of 12 February 2015 on threats to

international peace and security caused by terrorist acts by Al-Qaeda,

Alarmed by the continuous growth of these terrorist organizations,

Deeply concerned with the high levels of revenue generated by the illegal transactions of oil trade in the invisible market,

Realizing the need for international cooperation in reducing the funding of terrorist organizations by oil trade,

1. Further recommends nations to impose harsher sanctions on those who engage in illegal trade of oil to terrorist organizations, such as but not limited to ISIS and Al Qaeda:

a. By 2019 nations signing this resolution will unanimously agree on the sanctions for illegal oil trade;

i) Sanctions should consider the degree of trade, differentiating from direct and indirect trading,

b. Assists of those involved in trade should be immediately frozen;

i) Federal organizations should start to investigate into the assists of those involved within 12 hours of freezing,

ii) Such activities should be reported to the Security Council's 1267 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee within 12 hours

2. Encourages all oil firms to carry out federal checks of employees annually to prevent corruption within firms:

a. A member from federal governments should be sent to each firm to carry out these checks;

i) These government selectees should be selected by members of the United Nations Security Council by vote;

ii) Selectee must have a 2/3 majority vote to be appointed,

b. Those who are found suspicious of terrorist cooperation should be immediately brought into questioning by federal services and should be suspended from their jobs;

c. Strict criteria should be set to ensure results are valid and fair to all people;

3. Draws the attention that nations need to educate those in less developed countries about the impacts of terrorism:
 - a. The tougher sanctions [in Clause 1] should be advocated in nations and citizens should be aware of these sanctions;
 - b. Negative externalities of illegal oil trade should also be made clear and diverted into how it affects their lives;
4. Further recommends that domestically nations set up a terrorism department that represents the citizens in the society:
 - a. They should encourage people colluding with terrorist organizations in oil trade to provide an accomplice testimony, ensuring their protection and safety
5. Endorses that a committee be set up by the United Nations to overlook these actions mentioned in this resolution, for example “UN Terrorism Funding Committee”;

Acknowledgements

WISMUN 2018 would not have been a successful event without the help and support of the GEMS Wellington International School Senior Leadership Team and our MUN co-ordinator, Mrs. Vibha Masand. Their faith and trust in our project and operations has allowed us to create such a fantastic and successful event and I would therefore like to thank them personally and on the behalf of the WISMUN 2018 Executive Team. Their constant steadfast support has been a vital element for the continuous improvement of not only the planning of the conference but also the conference itself.

On that note, I would like to thank my own team members in the WISMUN 2018 Executive Team for their continuous support and respect for my actions and choices as Secretary General. In addition to this, I would like to extend my thanks and appreciation to all of the chairs, co-chairs and admin-staff who took on the burden of additional training and preparation to ensure that this year's WISMUN runs seamlessly and smoothly. I would also like to applaud all the individuals working behind the scenes like the logistics department and the staff around the school, each of whom worked to guarantee a safe, successful conference.

Lastly, I would like to commend the efforts of all the delegates, school reps and parents of all who attended the conference, without whom WISMUN 2018 would not have been a success. I sincerely hope that all delegates have benefitted from this conference and will use it to improve their debating, speaking or even writing skills and take WISMUN 2018 as a positive MUN involvement.

Sincerely,

Ruy Carlos de Oliveira Scalamandr ,
Secretary General of WISMUN 2018