



CATALONIA MODEL UNITED NATIONS

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE



www.anue.org/en/cmum
cmun@anue.org

PREFACE

This document intends to be very dynamic. Being still a young Model United Nations, we are aware that there is still a lot to learn. For this reason, we take this guide as a starting point that could be improved with your contributions, which means that any suggestion or comment will be very welcome. We also would like to thank The Hague Model United Nations Organization (THIMUN) for being a great source of inspiration and an example to follow; we think that we would not be able to do it without taking all this background into account.

PREAMBLE TO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and, to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

Table of contents

1. Introduction	4
1.1. What is a Model United Nations?	4
1.2. United Nations Association of Spain	4
1.3. The Catalonia Model United Nations	5
2. Issues and structure at C'MUN	6
2.1. The UN Bodies and structure at C'MUN	6
2.2. Delegations at C'MUN 2007	7
2.3. Countries at C'MUN 2007	7
3. Getting ready for the Model: Preparation and process	8
3.1. Research	8
3.2. Policy Statements	8
3.3. Resolutions	9
4. Useful information	10
4.1. Modes of address	10
4.2. Sample resolutions and phrases	11

1. INTRODUCTION

Are you interested in international politics? Did you ever wonder how do things work at the UN? Have you thought about discovering what diplomats' job is about? Would you like to become one of them? If you answered yes to these questions, keep on reading, this experience might be the first step.

Following ANUE's philosophy and in order to keep on working towards a better world to live in, it is important to focus on young people. Through the Catalonia Model United Nations we wish to introduce in our country what we think it is a great tool to help young people in the process of learning both about the UN functioning and very useful skills for their future careers.

1.1. What is a Model United Nations?

A Model United Nations (MUN) is an authentic simulation of specific UN organs, committees or conferences such as the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Human Rights Council. In MUN students step into the shoes of ambassadors of UN Member states to debate current issues on the organization's vast agenda.

In the past few years, Model United Nations meetings have become an increasingly effective and popular means of educating students about the United Nations and global issues. The popularity of Model U.N. continues to grow, and today more than 200.000 high school and college/university students worldwide participate every year in the worldwide spread editions. It is significant to take into account that many world leaders participated in Model U.N. during their academic careers.

Today, MUN exists in above 40 countries and they bring participants from all over a country or the world. The MUN simulations are adaptable to any scale, which means that MUNs have been held at classroom, school, regional, national and international level.

Participation in MUN is an unforgettable learning experience that not only immerses young people in the study and discussion of global issues, but also encourages the development of skills which they will find useful throughout their lives. Model UN enhances student's capacity to engage in problem solving, it teaches aspects of conflict resolution, research and communication skills, and it creates the opportunity to meet new people¹.

1.2. UNA-Spain

The United Nations Association of Spain (ANUE) is a non-governmental organization created in 1962 and accredited by the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA). It is located in Barcelona and its primary functions are to divulge and spread the principles and objectives contained in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the defence of human rights. The Association is also strongly involved in the transmission of the importance of the Millennium Development Goals to the civil society. Since 2003

¹ Definition from the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA).

ANUE is considered as a focal point of the Regional United Nations Information Centre (RUNIC), between civil society, the states and the United Nations.

The aims of ANUE are:

- Working to promote the principles and programs of the UN and related agencies
- Promoting social education on human rights
- Promoting the ideals of peace, solidarity and/or international cooperation
- Give people, and specially the youth, possibilities and spaces to raise their voice and share their opinions and views

To achieve these aims, the activities ANUE does are:

- Organising campaigns on education on human rights
- Publishing books on international relations and conflicts, UN reform, and others
- Giving an annual Peace Award to outstanding people and NGOs
- Organising conferences, courses, seminars and lectures.

The United Nations Association of Spain has a Documentation Centre with information related to the United Nations and organisations of the United Nations System. ANUE also publishes a quarterly magazine containing current international and United Nations Information.

1.3. The Catalonia Model United Nations

Among all the activities made by ANUE, there's one that has achieved a unique and almost autonomous dimension: The Catalonia Model United Nations (C'MUN). C'MUN started in 2005, when the Association was looking for some kind of activity addressed to young people, but something bigger than the typical conference on a topic led by experts. No, we wanted something challenging, uplifting and original. So, the chance appeared with the invitation to a training-simulation at The Hague in the summer 2005. The experience was so inspiring that since then, the Association started to work towards bringing MUN to Spain. That is why in May 2006, after lots of efforts, we made it: C'MUN was born, the first simulation of UN bodies in Spain for university students. The huge success, more than 250 participants from 60 universities around the globe, the support of Catalanian institutions and foremost, the enthusiasm of the participants convinced us that C'MUN was not only a successful experience, but something which has become a fundamental pillar of the Association's work.

C'MUN attracts both inexperienced participants as well as MUN veterans, giving the chance to learn and discover to the "rookies", and to improve and share their abilities to the experienced ones, making the debates become intense and fruitful. And besides the amazing response of the Model among the participants, one of the most remarkable features, and for what we feel very proud of, is the implication of the Catalanian institutions (Parliament, City Hall and Government) with C'MUN, which has been reflected with the participation of the highest political actors of Catalonia on the opening and closing sessions.

2. STRUCTURE AT C'MUN

2.1 The UN Bodies and structure at C'MUN

Following our intention of making students aware of the current debates at the UN and conscious of the great interest which represent these institutions inside the UN structure; the UN Main Bodies generally represented at the C'MUN are:

- **The Security Council:** It has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters. Regarding the Security Council members, as in reality, in C'MUN the SC will be composed of 15 delegations representing the 5 permanent members plus the 10 elected members at the time when the MUN will be held.
- **Human Rights Council:** It is an inter-governmental body within the UN system made up of 47 States responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. Its main purpose is to address situations of human rights violations and to make recommendations on them. Regarding the C'MUN, there would be, in general, 30 States represented, depending on the issue to be treated, plus between 5 and 7 other institutions, such as NGOs or decisive organization related with the theme to be dealt with in each C'MUN edition.
- **Alliance of Civilizations:** Due to the special relevance of the topic, or the need to be discussed, a Special Committee of the General Assembly would be created. That was the origin of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Alliance of Civilisations, a feature of the Catalonia Model United Nations. While in C'MUN 2006 the Committee on the Alliance worked on a resolution with the goals of the High Level Group; in 2007, the Committee focused its debates on the implementation of the Action Plan; and, in 2008, it analysed the results of the First Alliance Forum and went further on the challenging debate on religious and cultural tolerance. Encouraged by the success of proposing topics which have a real transcendence in our societies nowadays; in C'MUN future editions, the delegates will debate about current relevant issues.
- **International Court of Justice:** is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, which introduces international justice as one of the areas of our Model. The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies. The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. As far as MUN is concerned, depending on the issue to be dealt with, the number of judges may change in each edition.

Apart from those fix topics/bodies, and depending on the actual news and events when celebrating new C'MUN editions, there would be some different themes to be held in other simulated committees.

For example, one of the most important of those issues is environment, and more concrete the debate on the real existence of the climate change and its consequences for the future

of mankind, which is a top issue of the international agenda. That makes environment a very attractive and challenging issue, in which delegates at C'MUN would have to consider the multiple dimensions of this global problem.

Another poignant issue that would be discussed at C'MUN is development: trade, aid, investment, debt alleviation, national resource mobilization, effective international financial architecture, etc. Development assistance should continue even throughout the current financial crisis.

Apart from the issues already mentioned, others commissions/bodies will be simulated concerning issues like disarmament, security, economy, UN reform, etc.

2.2. Delegations at C'MUN

For C'MUN editions we usually expect to have around 80 delegations. All the delegations would be represented in the General Assembly and of these, 15 would also be represented in the Security Council. Each delegation should be integrated by, at least, 1 delegate. For the General Assembly each delegation will be represented in at least two Committees. The Security Council will be represented by a maximum of 30 delegates (two of each of the 15 delegations). Even though each delegate is in charge of representing the delegation in one of the Committees, it is recommended that the delegation as a whole works together prior to the meetings to discuss all the issues and manage to have a consistent position.

It is important to know that there are 2 different ways to participate in C'MUN:

a) The first and recommended possibility is participating with the assistance of an Adviser (a teacher, someone who coordinates the research work due to his/her experience in MUN and who can be in close contact with us). That means that the delegations, while getting ready for their participation in the Model, have the advice of a teacher or professor who will supervise their work. Working with Advisers facilitates that the participants are ready to perform as an UN Model requires and ensure an in-depth discussion of the issues.

b) The second possibility is to participate as an independent delegation. That means that the participants integrating an independent delegation will have to do most of the work on their own. This option is only recommended for people who have participated in other UN Models or similar simulations and/or that have a very good knowledge/willing to know of both the country and the issues.

2.3. Countries at C'MUN

The selection of the country to represent is a responsibility of the participants, however the C'MUN organisation should agree with your proposals. Once you fill the required application forms, you will state your country/commission preferences. We encourage you to make your choice taking into account what are the issues and the countries position on those. Participants must also be aware that representing a country in a Model UN means that participants must follow the actual policies of the country, and act in a coherent way according to the country's previous behaviour in the UN. In any case the delegates should pursue policies according to how they think the country should behave or act.

Some countries like the Security Council members, though, must be represented. On the website you will find the countries represented at previous C'MUN's editions. In addition

to that, and since there can be only one delegation per country, the first delegation –if there’s an agreement with the CMUN organisation- who asks to represent a specific country will get it.

3. GETTING READY FOR THE MODEL: PREPARATION AND PROCESS

3.1. Research

In order to take as much advantage of the experience as possible, it is very important to prepare properly your participation in the C'MUN. That implies a preparation at four different levels:

- a. Knowledge on the UN: In order to perform well in the Model you need to know and be familiar with the UN System. That means that participants must know the UN structure and specially the concrete body in which they will be participating as delegates. There are many ways to do this kind of research if needed; our recommendation, as a good starting point, though, is to explore thoroughly the UN web site at www.un.org.
- b. Rules of procedure: The UN rules of procedure are based on the Robert's Rules of Order, which were derived from the British Parliamentary Procedure. Most Models UN use this set of rules adapted to their needs. It is important to learn which ones are the formal procedures in the UN bodies' sessions, both when speaking and writing. Moreover, it is basic, in order to achieve the desired functioning, that participants not only know what the procedures are, but also that they are familiar enough with them so they could use them fluently. More information and samples on how to address to participants and the Chair as well as on how to write resolutions and other documents are provided below. You could download the C'MUN rules of procedure at the website. About Robert's Rules of Order: www.robertsrules.com
- c. Researching your country: As a participant in a Model UN it is interesting to represent a country which is not the one you come from. That means you need to learn about the country you represent so that you can successfully perform as one of its representatives. It is important to have a basic knowledge about several aspects of the country such as the political structure, economic situation, geopolitical characteristics and so on. It is also extremely important to know what your country stands for in the concrete issue that will be dealt with during the sessions. Some information and links can be found in our web site.
- d. Researching the issues: Every Model chooses the issues that they consider relevant to be discussed by the participants during the sessions in the different bodies. All participants need to acquire knowledge on the issues, so that they could properly defend the represented country's points of view. Some information and links can be found in our web site: <http://www.anue.org/en/cmum/>

3.2. Policy Statements

Before C'MUN takes place, all the delegations must have written a Policy Statement. That is a short document stating the position of the country on the issues that will be discussed at C'MUN. All the Policy Statements will be posted at the C'MUN web site so that the

other delegates could be able to know, prior to the start of the debate, all the countries positions on the issues.

3.3 Resolutions

A resolution consists of one, rather long, but nevertheless coherent, sentence divided into clauses and sub-clauses. As stated earlier, a well-researched and well written policy statement will serve as a basis for a draft resolution. Since delegates are pressed due to time during the conference and need to study documents carefully, the draft resolution should not be more than two pages long. The final resolutions approved by the UN bodies are usually the result obtained after a process. This process consists in modifying, amending and merging the different draft resolutions provided by the different delegations.

Both draft and final resolutions need to be typed according to the official format. Resolutions must be separated into preamble and operative sections. When drafting a resolution it is more sensible to begin with the formulation of the operative clauses. Once you have decided what action you think the United Nations should take or what attitude it should adopt, you can then turn to the preamble, which should contain the background to the problem, the argumentation and the reasoning behind the calls for action contained in the operative clauses. It is important to ensure that the operative clauses consist only of expressions of will or calls for action and that all background information, argumentation and reasoning is contained in the preamble.

Since the issues that will be discussed at C'MUN are actual UN topics, participants could use the previous resolutions on the subjects as an example. Also taking into account that most participants are not native English speakers, the resolutions may be used as an example in order to provide the resolution with the formulation used in the UN resolutions and that might be difficult to reach without a model.

Resolutions should, on the whole, be conciliatory and only rarely condemnatory in nature. Writing a resolution should not be viewed as an opportunity to make a rhetorical or an ideological statement. Resolutions should draw parties together into dialogue and stimulate mutual interest in negotiation and compromise for the greater good. The condemnation of any party often leads to alienation and decreases the chance of success in achieving peaceful solutions to world problems.

4. USEFUL INFORMATION

4.1. Modes of address

MODES OF ADDRESS

All speeches should begin with: “Mister (or Madam) Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the house...” All references to other speakers should be in the third person, e.g. points of information should begin with a phrase such as: “Is the speaker aware that..?” and never: “Do you think...?” and within a speech, a speaker should not say: “Paula, you said...” but: “As my (dear, learned, honourable) friend, Paula, has told the house...”

Phrases to be used by members of the house:

- Mister /Madam Chairman...
- I request the floor.
- I wish to have the floor.
- I rise to a point of information/point of order.
- I wish to speak in favour of/against this motion/resolution/amendment because...
- Is the Chair/the speaker (not) aware that...?
- Does the speaker (not) agree with me that...?
- The speaker stated in his speech... Does he (not) realise that...?
- I yield the floor (to points of information).
- I move to amend the resolution by striking/inserting/adding the words. . .
- I urge the house to give me its support by voting for / against this motion/resolution/amendment.

Phrases to be used by the Chairman:

- The house will come to order/Will the house please come to order?
- The chair calls upon X (the submitter) to read the resolution to the house.
- The house has heard the resolution. Is there a second?
- The Chair fixes a debate time of 10 minutes for and 10 minutes against the motion.
- Mr. X has the floor.
- All points are out of order until the speaker has concluded his speech.
- The Chair recognises Y. To what point do you rise?
- Please rise and state your point (of information/order).
- Will you please state your point in the form of a question?
- The speaker appears not to have heard/understood your question.

- Will you please repeat/rephrase your question?
- Are there any further points on the floor?
- Are there any further points of information to this speaker?
- There's a point of order on the floor. Please rise and state your point.
- Your point is (not) well taken.
- Will the speaker please make his concluding remarks?
- Debate time for/against the resolution/the amendment has been exhausted/has expired. Will the speaker please yield the floor?
- Debate time has expired.
- The Chair proposes an extension of debate time by 5 minutes for and 5 minutes against the motion.
- The debate is now closed. We will move into voting procedures.
- All points are out of order.
- Does your point of order pertain to the conduct of the voting?
- The motion will now be put to the vote.

Source: Thimun Instructional Guide. 15th Ed.

It is frequent that when first learning about MUN there might be some unclear concepts or vocabulary, especially for not native English speakers. If this is the case, we recommend you to check the ABC section of the LEMUN (Leiden Model UN) Instructional Guide at www.lemun.org

4.2. Sample resolutions and phrases

PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Acknowledging	Affirming	Alarmed by
Approving	Aware of	Believing
Bearing in mind	Confident	Congratulating
Contemplating	Convinced	Declaring
Deeply concerned	Deeply conscious	Deeply convinced
Deeply disturbed	Deeply regretting	Deploring
Desiring	Emphasising	Expecting
Expressing its	appreciation	Expressing its satisfaction
Fulfilling	Fully alarmed	Fully aware
Fully believing	Further deploring	Further recalling
Guided by	Having adopted	Having considered
Having considered further	Having devoted attention	Having examined
Having heard	Having received	Having studied
Keeping in mind	Noting further	Noting with appreciation

Noting with approval	Noting with deep concern	Noting with regret
Noting with satisfaction	Observing	Pointing out
Reaffirming	Realizing	Recalling
Recognising	Referring	Reminding
Seeking	Taking into account	Taking into consideration
Taking note	Viewing with appreciation	Welcoming

OPERATIVE PHRASES

Accepts	Affirms	Approves
Asks	Authorises	Calls for
Calls upon	Condemns	Congratulates
Confirms	Declares accordingly	Deplores
Designates	Encourages	Endorses
Expresses its appreciation	Expresses its hope	Further invites
Further proclaims	Further recommends	Further requests
Further resolves	Hopes	Invites
Proclaims	Proposes	Recommends
Regrets	Requests	Resolves
Seeks	Strongly affirms	Strongly condemns
Strongly urges	Suggests	Supports
Trusts	Transmits	Urges

Source: Thimun Instructional Guide, 15th Ed.

SITUATION	CHAIRMAN	DELEGATE
Addressing delegates using third person	- Distinguish delegation... - Is the honorable delegate aware...? - Would the honorable delegate of...?	- Could you, honorable Chairman...? -Would you the honorable delegate please answer...?
Roll Call	- I call all nations to declare their presence.	- Present and voting or - Present and not voting
Opening the speakers list	- The speakers list is now open and all delegates who request the floor, please raise your placards.	-You just raise the placard. - I move to be added to he speakers list. (if you desire to do that later)
After Speech Formal debate	- Are you honorable delegate of China open for questions and comments?	-Yes I am, honorable Chairman. or -No, I am not, honorable Chairman.
Yields	- I yield the floor to...	- I yield the floor to Hungary. - I yield the floor to the Chairman.
Points	- Honorable delegation of China you are recognized.	Point of - Order Information Inquiry Personal Privilege
Motions	- Is there a second for motion? - Are there any objections? We have a motion on the floor and we are starting with the voting procedure.	-Second! - Objection!
Debate on resolution	- All the delegates who request the floor, please raise your placards	- You just raise your placard.

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION:

Catalonia Model United Nations

S/RES/1/2006

Distr.: General
6 May 2006



Security Council

Resolution 1 (2006)

Adopted by the C'MUN Security Council at its 1st meeting, on 6 May 2006

Reminding that the global cooperation among states is of crucial importance in eliminating terrorism,

Recognizing the efforts of CTC (Counter Terrorism Committee) in the implementation of Security

Council Resolution 1373 (2001),

Aware that fight against terrorism must comply with the protection of human rights and public freedom,

Further recognizing the importance of UN bodies like the UNICRI and UNOCD

Deeply concerned with the inefficiency and lack of coordination of past initiatives,

Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Secretary General's address on the Launch of Uniting Against Terrorism: Recommendations for a Global Counter Strategy on May 2nd, 2006,

Suggests the General Assembly to consider the following definition of terrorism:

“Threat or use of force on the civilian population, taking place in order to affect the human dignity and stability of a state, committed by a subject of international law and due to ideological, political, or religious reasons”,

Encourages the General Assembly to discuss the meaning of “State Sponsored Terrorism” and “Freedom Fighters” in the prospective Convention on International Terrorism that is planned to be carried out by the Fifth Committee;

Decides that states shall cooperate in information exchange about suspected terrorist groups, terrorist activities to form a collective information system in cooperation with Europol, and Interpol and as much intelligent agencies as possible to help in the investigation and eventually detention of terrorists, and to guarantee transparency between agencies;

Recommends that all States work in cooperation with UNODC (United Nations on Drugs and Crime) Terrorism Prevention Branch to receive legal assistance in developing the relevant national legislation in particular their substantial and procedural penal codes suggesting that: all States adapt United Nations Conventions related to terrorism such as International Convention for Nuclear Terrorism and the prospective Convention on International Terrorism, all States include “terrorist acts” as crimes against humanity considering the definition that will be adapted by the GA 5th Committee as proposed above through regional, sub-regional workshops and legislative guides;

Calls upon the Counter Terrorism Committee and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to engage in closer contact and cooperation in order to tackle these interrelated problems together;

Calls upon the international community to work in cooperation with organizations such as the UNODC and follow its recommendations on the elimination of the illegal drug trade and illegal weapon trade by: working closely with the Terrorism Prevention branch of the UNODC and other organizations, accept technical cooperation tools like legislative guides that have been developed by such organizations as the UNODC pertinent to combating terrorism;

Requests the Security Council to establish an Office to Aid the Victims of Terrorism, so that citizens of the United Nations can contact it and receive legal consultation from it, when their fundamental rights have been violated because of terrorist activities:

In order to compensate the losses suffered by the victims and families,

To remedy the post-traumatic stress and displacement faced by victims of terrorism;

Proposes to increase border and state control and cooperation among states in order to detect, discourage, prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations for instance through

Encouraging national governments to take on the responsibility of controlling illegal arms trafficking,

Illicit drugs, illegal movement of nuclear, chemical, and biological, and potentially deadly materials

That could possibly fall into the hands of terrorists with the cooperation of UNICRI,

Improving each nation's border controls to prevent free movement of terrorists, inviting member

States to help each other if needed, proposing the creation of a temporary ad hoc committee under the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) that will:

Evaluate the possibility of financing, organizing, and supervising a population census in those countries that lack one,

Elaborate a complete report offering a detailed description of the situation and the needs of those countries, and include advice and proposals for the Security Council and a provisional budget for the abovementioned purposed,

Submit this report to the Security Council for negotiation and voting upon all the contents and proposals of the committee;

Invites ECOSOC to:

Call for an ad hoc group of experts, to develop a fund and a financial consultation, and an aid program to help funding the above stated measures against terrorism.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION:

Catalonia Model United Nations

A/C.1/2006

Distr.: General
6 May 2006



General assembly

First Session

First Committee

Adopted by the C'MUN 1st Committee at its 1st meeting, on 6th May 2006

The Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Strengthening of the Role of the IAEA

The Disarmament Committee,

Determined to foster strict respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions A/RES/60/46 of 6 January 2006, A/RES/60/75 of 11 January 2006 and A/RES/60/72 of 11 January 2006, and other relevant resolutions in the area of non proliferation,

Convinced to keep preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects under a strict and efficient international control, in particular in the issue of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, seeking to strength the international peace and security,

Acknowledging the importance of measures to develop the confidence for international and regional peace and security,

Desiring that the efforts guided by the inherent wish of the international community to reach the ideal of non-proliferation will lead to the elimination of the threat of war, as well as to the liberation of economic, intellectual and any other resources in behalf of peace,

Affirming all nations inalienable right to develop researches, produce and use nuclear energy to peaceful and civil purpose, and being conscious, at the same time, of the risks generated by deviated use of nuclear energy for illicit purposes,

Concerned by the continuous erosion of multilateralism in the field of arms regulation, the no proliferation and the disarmament, and recognizing global issues that require multilateral actions to prevent the loss of international peace and security,

Emphasizing the importance of multilateral cooperation in order to attain consensual and negotiated agreements sustained by the whole international community, as well as the importance of a global agreement on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Convinced that in the age of globalization and with the revolution of information, the problems of arms regulation, no proliferation and disarmament affects more than ever all countries around the world, and therefore all countries should have the possibility to participate in negotiations concerning the issues that inherently affects them.

Noting with deep concern the danger for humanity which lies within the possible use of nuclear arms,

- 1) Calls upon all member states to strengthen the role and influence of IAEA by:
 - a) Signing and ratifying the Additional Protocol of the IAEA,
 - b) Supporting investigations and reports through financial, logistical, or technological means, and
 - c) Refraining from exercising trade of nuclear technologies or resources with countries that have not ratified the Additional Protocol or pose a threat to international peace to be defined by the Security Council,
- 2) Proposes to promote multilateral action, as well as cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of atomic energy, proliferation and export control;
- 3) Requests all countries to enhance the IAEA's efficiency in order to create mutual trust, as well as avoiding precipitated actions such as economic and military interventions that may provoke devastating effects;
- 4) Strongly condemns every unilateral military action against countries under investigation;
- 5) Recommends to deal under the framework of the IAEA in conjunction with the Security Council issues related to nuclear development, nuclear possession and propagation, as a common and global issue;
- 6) Strongly suggests that the Security Council should take actions after detailed investigations, in order to support undeniable evidence and documentation from the IAEA;
- 7) Requests for all countries to handle nuclear matters within the framework of the IAEA, through diplomatic dialogue, peaceful cooperation and evoking the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of peaceful coexistence;
- 8) Encourages the use of diplomatic measures prior to the use of coercive measures of any kind that may harm global peace and security and hazard states sovereignty;
- 9) Invites to create a multilateral initiative of initiating regional zones free of nuclear proliferation involving every region of the world;
- 10) Seeks to control the export propagation, development and use of weapons of mass destruction, by strengthening national boundaries, exchanging information and cooperating in investigative programs.
- 11) Urges all member states to commence on multilateral initiatives in the field of:
 - a) Developing coordinated trade and export control of nuclear goods of any kind with the support of the Nuclear Suppliers Group,
 - b) Establishing respective trans-national nuclear free zones under the supervision of the commission responsible for the execution of the Non Proliferation Treaty.

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION:

Catalonia Model United Nations

HRC/2/2008

Distr.: General

3 May 2008



Human Rights Council

Third Session

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President,

Recalling also the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling as well the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and *recognizing* the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace building, and *stressing* the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Recognizing the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Further recognizing that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. *Urges* for the incorporation of gender mainstreaming into all UN operations;
2. *Strongly disapproves* of the usage of violence against women as a systematic weapon of war to achieve wider military goals such as ethnic cleansing and intimidation;
3. *Urges* the international community to concentrate efforts on providing adequate assistance for women affected by violence, especially of sexual nature in conflict and post-conflict situations;
4. *Calls* for increased awareness and support for women stigmatised by sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations;
5. *Stresses* the importance of the presence of female military and police personnel in conflict stricken regions, so as to increase sensitivity for specific issues of women and facilitate rehabilitation and prosecution of crimes of violence against women;
6. *Stimulates* human rights education by United Nations and local experts for all military, armed and police forces;
7. *Calls* for national judiciaries to mainstream gender in their strategies, so as to ensure the full support for women who have been affected by violence, especially of sexual nature in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as improve the access to a fair trial, and enhancement of their legal status;
8. *Strongly urges* the countries that have abstained from the CEDAW Convention and the Optional Protocol to sign and ratify these and strictly comply with them;
9. *Increase* support for gender equality, so as to enhance women's representation at the highest levels of national and international decision-making, with the purpose of ending the discrimination that hinders full gender integration and that constitutes a breeding ground for violence against women.