



**Ekin JMUN
&
UNA-USA
SNY**



.....

2025 NEW YORK & IZMIR CONFERENCES

**UNA-USA
Southern New York
State Division**

**Conference
Handbook**

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www.ekinjmun.org 

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ABOUT US

What is Model United Nations?

MUN program, known as the simulation model of the actual UN and its agencies, is an innovative educational program that engages middle school and high school students in an exploration of current world issues. MUN enhances literacy, team spirit, life skills, and the attitudes necessary for conflict resolution, problem-solving, and active citizenship.

EKIN SNY JMJUN aims to build bridges to cover the gap between experienced candidates, public schools, and schools new to the Model UN. JMJUN program has a very young background in Türkiye and this is why we have considered widening it to bring prospective candidates, students, and teachers annually together in our conferences in New York, USA and İzmir, Türkiye.

The program offers national and international students a great opportunity to take part in two of the world's most innovative programs to step into the shoes of ambassadors in order to negotiate with fellow delegates current world issues, resolve conflicts, and navigate the UN's rules of procedure. The conferences of 2025 are co-branded and co-organized with the United Nations Association of the United States of America Southern New York State Division (UNA-SNY), UNA-NCA, and Ekin Junior Model United Nations. We are hoping these prestigious events will bring schools and students new horizons in conflict resolution and problem-solving.

Find out more about us at:

www.ekinjmun.org

www.unasny.org



REGISTRATION

There will be two stages of registration for the Izmir event:

- Stage one: School Registration

In this stage, primary advisors are required to register their own information plus their school information along with the number of students the school is planning to register for the conference.

Registration fees are calculated based on the number of students and additional advisor/advisors attending the conference. We hold a ratio of 1/10 advisor registered free for the conference. This means for every ten registered students, one advisor can register free of charge. After the primary advisor receives the registration confirmation and the details of payment, you may proceed to make your registration payment according to the procedure shared with the primary advisor.

We kindly require you to keep a copy of your bank payment receipt because you will be asked to upload it to our system while registering your delegation which is the next stage.

- Stage two: Delegate Registration

In this stage, registered schools will be required to register the students' information. Our team will send you a link to register your students when this stage begins.

Additionally, at this stage, the advisor is also required to select five preferred countries they would like to represent at the conference. The country selection will be done according to a first-come, first-served basis.

New York Conference Registration:

Turkish local schools interested in participating in the conference in New York are welcome to finalize their primary registrations on our website. Once done, the primary advisor will be directed to complete information for the US visa application process. More details will be sent to the advisors after this stage.

US local schools should contact George Garland from UNA-SNY for their registrations.

Contact: gagarland@gmail.com

IMPORTANT REGISTRATION DATES (IZMIR)

October 30, 2024 : School Registration Starts
January 15, 2025 : School Registration Closes
February 1, 2025 : Delegate Registration Starts
February 20, 2025 : Delegate Registration Closes

Important Notes:

Once delegate registration and payments are finalized there will be no edits and refunds entertained by our events.

The Delegate Registration link will be shared with advisors who have finalized their school registration and completed their payments.

PAYMENT

Registration Fees:

Izmir Conference

- EARLY BIRD REGISTRATION for Izmir Conference: 3700 TL (Due 31st Dec. 2024)
- REGULAR REGISTRATION: 4000 TL (Due 31st January 2025)
- INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION: 120 USD
- ADVISOR FEE (Free of charge for a ratio of 10:1 students. This means one advisor attends the event free for EACH 10 students)
- ADDITIONAL ADVISOR FEE: 2000 TL

New York Conference

- REGISTRATION Fee for New York Conference: 250 \$
- ADVISOR FEE (Free of charge for a ratio of 10:1 students. This means one advisor attends the event free for EACH 10 students)
- ADDITIONAL ADVISOR FEE: 125 \$

Important Notes:

Important Payment Dates:

- December 31, 2024 : Early Bird Payments Due Date
- January 31, 2025 : Regular Payments Due Date

- Payment will be accepted through bank wire. Please note that registration fees include VAT and applicable taxes.
- The fee includes advisor sessions, conference materials, lunch courses* for the three days of the conference, shuttles from specific spots of the city, and contracted hotels to the venue of the conference and back*.
- Payments made by the end of December 2024 will be considered early bird registration payments.
- Any payment after this date until the payment due date (January 31, 2025) is considered regular payment. (No matter when your school was registered)
- All payments must be finalized on January 31, 2025. **
- If a school has already received a registration confirmation email but fails to meet the payment deadline, then the school will be removed from the conference participants list and replaced with another one on our waitlist.

* These two specific services are for the Izmir event only.

**Payment stages are totally different for the New York event. These details are communicated with the advisors of the registered schools.

ACCOMMODATION



TRANSFERS

Ekin SNY JMUN offers participating schools to make their room reservations in our contracted hotels at a discounted rate.

The event also provides shuttle services from these hotels to the venue of the conference and back. (Airport transfers are not included in this service)*

Schools requesting airport transfers for the Izmir conference are kindly required to contact our agency.

Schools registered for the Izmir event can contact the hotels below to make their bookings at a discounted rate. Please make sure you mention the name of the conference EkinJMUN while making your reservations. The exact discount rates will be cleared by the end of January 2025 the latest due to the economic fluctuations in the region.

Accommodation details for the New York conference will be shared via email with the registered schools.

** This service is provided for the Izmir conference only.*

BEST WESTERN KARŞIYAKA

MAJURA Mavişehir

AVWAN Çiğli

TrAnsfer Agency contact details: (For Izmir only)

Oğuz Hepüretmen

GSM: +90 533 410 89 01

Email: turizm1@ozseckin.com



COUNTRY & COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ekin SNY JMUN adopts an automated system for country assignment which can approximate the preferences of the schools based on their delegation size and selected priorities.

The system automatically generates assignments by matching preferences with delegation size. Then the registered students will be assigned to their committees by the organization. This will facilitate the advisor/advisors' tasks and prevent any errors.

All schools need to finalize their Registration Payment for our team to be able to allocate countries and committees. These assignments will be shared with the advisors between 10-15 March, 2025.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTE:

Once schools receive their country assignments, there will be corresponding committees under the assigned country. The matrix will show the number "1" under certain committees.

Each number "1" represents a delegate in that committee. This means that the advisor/advisors can and should assign one delegate to that committee where the number is written.

Below you will find an example of how the matrix of the country and committee assignments will work.

For the Historical Security Council during the Izmir event only, the matrix will show the number "2" meaning that this is a double delegation committee. As such, you will be assigning 2 of your delegates to this committee.

COUNTRY	COMMITTEES							DELEGATION SIZE	SCHOOL
	SC	SOCHUM	UNICEF	FAO	UNW	UNESCO	UNDP		
Austria		1	1		1	1		1	5 (delegates) Young Juniors Secondary School

TABLE EXPLAINED:

The Young Juniors Secondary School in the table above is assigned to represent Austria in five committees of SOCHUM, UNICEF, UNW, UNESCO & ECOSOC.

The advisor of the school will decide which student to put on these committees.

IMPORTANT ASSIGNMENT DATES

March 10-15, 2025 : Country and Committee Assignments Sent to Registered Schools (Izmir conference only)



COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

GA1: DISEC

Artificial Intelligence, Emerging, Technologies,
Disarmament, and Arms Control

GA3: (SOCHUM)

The Issue of Migrant Workers in the
Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council

IMO :

Safeguarding the Rights of Climate-Induced
Migrants *

Historical UNSC :

The Rwandan Genocide *

UNEP :

Protecting Biodiversity in Polar Regions

INTERPOL :

Disrupting Criminal Activity on the
Dark Web *

WHO :

Child Mortality in Developing Countries

UNESCO :

Heritage Sites in Conflict Zones *

* These committees will be for the New York conference as well.

POSITION PAPER

GUIDELINES

A position paper is a two-page document that describes your country's position on the topic and what your country wants to do about it.

Writing a position paper is important because it helps you understand what you need to say and do at an MUN conference. In the process of writing the position paper, you will need to read through your research, understand it, analyze it, and think critically about your country.

It will help guide what to say in your speeches and what you want to achieve in negotiations and resolutions. Delegates should write a position paper on each of the relevant topics.

A typical position paper contains the following sections, each which should be 1-2 paragraphs long, and should answer the following questions:

- Topic Background
 - What is the definition of the topic?
 - Where does the topic take place? Who is involved?
 - How many people does it affect? Where, and in what ways?
 - When did this topic become an issue?
- Past International Actions
 - What has the UN (e.g. your committee) tried to do on this topic?
 - What are the most important resolutions and treaties on this topic?
 - What are the two (or more) sides to this topic?
- Country Policy
 - How has this topic impacted your country?
 - What has your country tried to do about this topic?
 - What have your political leaders (your President, Prime Minister, or Foreign Minister) said about this topic? (Use quotes)
- Possible Solutions
 - What is a possible solution that your country would support?
 - Consider an existing solution that could be implemented with more support or funding.
 - How would this solution be funded?

Sample Position Paper

Country[1]: The State of Qatar

Committee: United Nations General Assembly Second Committee: Economic and Financial Committee

Topic: Climate Change



Topic Background

Climate change refers to the alteration of global atmospheric composition due to natural causes such as volcanic activity or human activity such as deforestation over time. In recent years, a trend of industrialization in developing countries has seen the rise of climate change attributed to human causes and its subsequent greenhouse effects, or the warming of the Earth's surface and lower atmosphere caused by water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other trace gases in the atmosphere. This has also increased the world's total carbon footprint or the total amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere each year by people and industries.

As climate change has increasingly been linked to the melting of the polar ice caps, powerful hurricanes, and drought, small island developing states (SIDS), such as Samoa, are most at risk from the climate change-induced rise in sea levels. As SIDS are home to more than 63 million people in total, this concern is especially prudent and sizeable in magnitude. While the rise of global temperatures by one degree Celsius occurred over the 20th century, temperature increases may hasten, sea levels will rise, and adverse environmental impacts will increase if no global effort is made to mitigate climate change.

Past International Actions

In 1992, 154 nations signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), marking the beginning of global efforts to mitigate climate change. Contingent to this commitment were empirical measures of greenhouse gas reduction. The UNFCCC requires developed nations to offset the pollution caused by developing nations by pledging more efforts to mitigate climate change.

[1] This should be the full official name of the country. The picture to the right represents the Coat of Arms of the State of Qatar.

In 1998, the Kyoto Protocol treaty was negotiated by several nations, and both binding and non-binding targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions were pledged by 2010. The lifetime of the Kyoto Protocol was extended in 2012 during the UN Doha Climate Change Conference to 2020. Ensuring environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation is also reflected in the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Country Policy

The State of Qatar has focused its energy and environmental policies on its vast petroleum and natural gas reserves. Annually, Qatar's consumption of 189,700 barrels per day of refined petroleum products and 19.53 billion cubic meters per day of natural gas have yielded an annual amount of 64.46 metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions. While Qatar's thriving energy sector may worry the global community, Qatar notes that it has ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

In 2012, Qatar hosted the 18th session of the United Nations Climate Change Conference, which successfully adopted the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. As per the conditions of the Kyoto Protocol, Qatar remains committed to global efforts to mitigate climate change, particularly efforts that place more obligation on developed and capable nations and urges developed nations that have not yet signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol to do so and make steadfast efforts towards a global commitment.

Possible Solutions

The State of Qatar proposes multi-step solutions to mitigate climate change on domestic and international levels. First, developed nations must ratify and commit to obligations under the Kyoto Protocol and alleviate the economic strain on less developed nations in spearheading mitigation efforts. Second, nations must increase and standardize cap and trade efforts amongst industrial polluters to fall within Kyoto's global carbon emissions goals. Finally, the State of Qatar and other signatories of the Kyoto Protocol shall generate up to 20% of their energy from renewable solar sources by 2024 in partnership with global and local energy corporations like Chevron and Green Gulf to establish a permanent energy infrastructure that avoids increasing global emissions. Funding for pollution mitigation efforts will come from highly developed nations, World Bank loans, and partnerships with energy corporations.

RESOURCES

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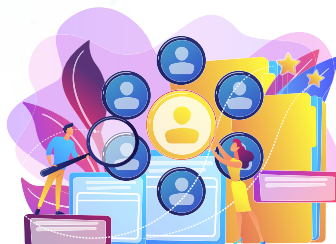
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FLOW OF DEBATE

Roll Call

Setting the Agenda

Formal Debate

- Motion to set the speaker's list of speaker's time (X)
- Requires a second

Points:

- Point of order
- Point of personal privilege
- Point of information
- Point of inquiry

Yield:

- Yield to the chair
- Yield to question
- Yield to another delegate

Written motions:

- Right of reply
- Appeal to chair's decision

Informal Debate

Moderated caucus:

- Motion to suspend the debate for a moderated caucus
- Discuss a specific topic
- The speaker's list is put aside

Unmoderated caucus

- Motion to suspend the debate for an unmoderated caucus
- Form blocks, write working papers and draft resolutions
- Rules of procedure are suspended

Working papers are presented to the Dias

Draft resolutions are formed

Friendly amendments are discussed

Motion for closure of debate:

- Ends debate and moves into voting procedures

Voting Procedures:

- Vote on unfriendly amendments first
- Start voting on draft resolutions

NB.:

- Motion to adjourn the debate
 - Motion to table the debate
- Can be used at any time during the debate

PREAMBULATORY & OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Preambulatory Clauses

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international actions on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a preambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Preambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue and general statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

List of verbs that can be used at the beginning of preambulatory clauses

Affirming	Emphasizing	Nothing with satisfaction
Alarmed by	Expecting	Noting further
Approving	Emphasizing	Observing
Bearing in mind	Expecting	Reaffirming
Believing	Expressing its appreciation	Realizing Recalling
Confident	Fulfilling	Recognizing
Contemplating	Fully aware	Referring
Convinced	✦ Further deploring	✦ Seeking
Declaring	✦ Further recalling	✦ Taking into consideration
Deeply concerned	Guided by	Taking note
Deeply conscious	Having adopted	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply convinced	Having considered Having	Welcoming
Deeply Disturbed	examined Having received	
Deeply Regretting	Keeping in mind	
Desiring	Noting with deep concern	

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in the preambulatory section. These clauses are action-oriented and should include both an underlined verb at the beginning of your sentence followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should follow the following principles: Clause should be numbered; clauses should support one another and continue to build your solution; Add details to your clauses in order to have a complete solution; Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period.

List of verbs that can be used at the beginning of operative clauses

Accepts
Affirms
Approves
Authorizes
Calls
Calls upon
Condemns
Confirms
Congratulates
Considers
Declares accordingly
Deplores
Designates
Draws the attention
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its
appreciation
Expresses its hope
Further invites
Deplores
Designates



Draws the attention
Emphasizes
Encourages Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope
Further invites
Further proclaims
Further reminds
Further recommends
Further requests
Further resolves
Has resolved
Notes Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Regrets
Reminds
Requests
Solemnly affirms
Strongly condemns
Supports
Takes note of Transmits
Trusts

Sample Draft Resolution

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Sponsors: France, Nigeria

Signatories: Austria, Bosnia, Brazil, China, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Russia, Turkey

Topic: Situation in North Korea

The United Nations Security Council,
Emphasizing the need for the United Nations and the international community to support the consolidation of mutual trust between the two parties,

Reaffirming Resolution 1927 of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which tackles the explosion incident in Pyongyang on 5th June 2010,

Noting with deep concern the ongoing violence and consequent deterioration of the humanitarian aid situation and humanitarian access to populations in need,

Reiterating its deep concern about the security of civilians and humanitarian aid workers,

Calling upon both parties in the Korean Peninsula to cease offensive actions immediately and refrain from further violent attacks,

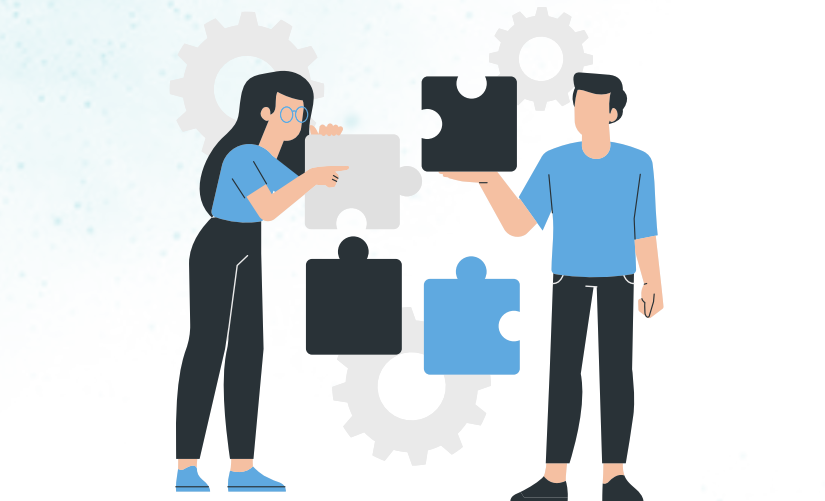
Recalling relevant resolutions that have been made, including Resolution 825 (1993), Resolution 1540 (2004), Resolution 1695 (2006), and Resolution 1874 (2009), which stress the need for all Member States to resolve any problems peacefully following the United Nations Charter,

Bearing in mind the collective support of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and its emphasis on non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy and disarmament,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence, and territorial integrity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and peace, stability, and security throughout the region,

1. Stresses its deep concern, condolences, and denunciation of the recent security event concerning the attacks on the Cheonan naval ship of the Republic of Korea (RoK) navy, noting that the attack has brutally violated the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

2. Authorizes a neutral surveillance team to review the inspection reports of several national governments regarding the Cheonan naval ship incident and to ensure that the obligation of clarification and negotiation of the incident are met, noting that the neutral surveillance team will:
 - a. Be directly responsible to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and report to it every ten days about the incident,
 - b. Include representatives of the Security Council, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee of the General Assembly (SPECPOL), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and other relevant committees and agencies of the United Nations,
 - c. Involve representatives of relevant countries, including the Republic of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the Russian Federation (RF), the People's Republic of China (PRC), Japan, and the United States of America (USA),
 - d. Invite relevant non-governmental organizations as consultants and witnesses, such as the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP);
3. Requests the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to comply with Resolution 1927 of the United Nations Security Council related to solving the dispute and tension caused by the explosion incident in Pyongyang on 5th June 2010;
4. Reiterates the demand that was made in the previous Resolution 1874 to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to return to the Six-Party Talks immediately without preconditions;
5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



DELEGATE

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Despite the educational nature of the conference, there are criteria to award participants for their performance and more. Award criteria and types are listed below:

The delegate:

- Represents assigned country, realistically conveying a thorough understanding of the country's policy;
- Conducts oneself in a diplomatic manner during the formal and informal debate;
- Shows a willingness to negotiate through topics for the benefit of the committee;
- Conveys knowledge of the United Nations' structure and function;
- Understands and follows the conference rules of procedure; and
- Displays the ability to verbally present policy, ideas and questions in the committee.

Expectations from the delegates

Ekin SNY JMUN expects delegates to:

- Prepare for the conference by researching their country and topic in advance;
- Abide by the Delegate Code of Conduct;
- Listen to instructions from the conference staff, who can be identified by their name tags (usually in different colors than the delegates')
- Actively participate in the committee's debate, including (but not limited to) making speeches, caucusing, proposing resolutions and amendments, and voting; and
- Listen attentively during opening and closing ceremonies.

**Ekin SNY JMUN will entertain the eligible delegates
with awards listed below:**

Award Categories:

- **Best Delegation Award:** to the delegations* demonstrating excellence in representation and performance. This year, this award will be quantitative and qualitative. This means that it will take the total number of awards won per delegation into account, as well as the nature of these awards. Each Secretary-General Award will be equal to 2 points, each Diplomacy Award will be equal to 1.5 points, each Position Paper Award will be equal to 1 point, and each Best Improvement Award will be equal to 0.5 points.
 - **Secretary-General Award:** to the delegates judged to be superior in all areas of performance in their respective committee. This award is a combination of grades given for diplomatic performance and position paper.
 - **Diplomacy Award:** to the delegates deserving recognition for their diplomatic performance during the conference days.
 - **Position Paper Award:** to the delegates having written the best position paper in each committee.
 - **Best Improvement Award:** to the delegates having demonstrated significant improvement during the conference days.
- * One Best Delegation Award will be given during the New York conference, and two will be given during the Izmir conference.

N.B.: The number of awards given in each category (Secretary-General, Diplomacy, Position Paper, and Best Improvement) varies between the committees, depending on the size of each committee.



About Conference Administration & Management

The United Nations Association of The United States Of America Southern New York State Division is dedicated to building a strong network of global citizens in support of the United Nations. The division works hard to inform, inspire, and mobilize members of the community to engage with critical global issues central to the work and mission of the United Nations. SNY includes the New York, Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau, Hudson Valley, and Westchester UNA Chapters. The goal of the division is to foster dialogue and awareness in the region as well as to coordinate with the chapters and the national United Nations organization.

EKIN Junior Model United Nations is an organization founded with the aim of building bridges to cover the gap between experienced candidates, public schools, and schools new to the Model UN. We also aim to build a platform where local students interested in UN activities can have access to worldwide and global experiences from around the world related to UN organs and chapters.

We are hoping this prestigious event will bring schools and students new horizons in conflict resolution and problem-solving and develop skills required in the 21st century for the creation of better future citizens.





POINT OF INQUIRY



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