

EKIN JMUN



SOUTHERN NEW YORK STATE DIVISION

CONFERENCE OF 2024

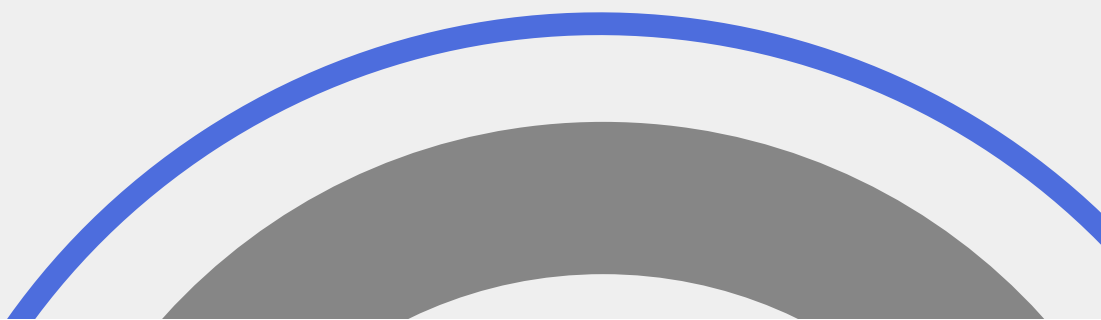


CONFERENCE HANDBOOK

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 JMUN aims to build bridges to cover the gap between experienced candidates, public schools, or schools new to the Model UN.JMUN 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 at such a conference in Izmir, Turkey.

The program offers national and international students a great opportunity to take part in one of the world's most innovative programs to step into the shoes of ambassadors in order to negotiate with fellow delegates the current world issues, resolve conflicts, and navigate the UN's rules of procedure. The conference of 2024 is co-branded and co-organized with the United Nations Association of the United States of America Southern New York State Division and Ekin Junior Model United Nations. We are hoping this prestigious event 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:

- **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 your 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 one advisor for every ten students can attend free of charge. After the primary advisor receives the approval and the details of the payment email, you may proceed to make your registration payment.

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

- **Stage two: Delegate Registrarion**

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.

Further to this, 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 first come first served. Random allocations may apply.

IMPORTANT DATES

November 20, 2023: School Registration Starts

January 20, 2024 : School Registration Closes

February 5, 2024 : Delegate Registration Starts

February 23, 2024 : Delegate Registration Closes

PAYMENT



Registration Fees:

- EARLY BIRD REGISTRATION 2300 TL
- REGULAR REGISTRATION 2500 TL
- INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION: 100 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: 1250 TL

Important Notes:

- Payment will be accepted through bank wire. Please note that registration fees include VAT and applicable taxes.
- The fee includes advisory 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 by the end of December 2023 will be early bird registration payments.
- Any payment after this date until the payment due date (January 31, 2024) is considered regular payment. (No matter the date of your school registration)
- All payments are scheduled to be finalized on January 31, 2024.
- If a school has already received an approval 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 wait-list.

IMPORTANT DATES:

January 31, 2024 : All Payments Due date
February 23-29, 2024 : Country Allocations

Accommodation & Transfers



ESNY 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.*)

If a school requires an airport shuttle, they are kindly required to contact our agency.

School advisors are required to contact the hotels below to make their bookings. Please make sure you mention the name of the conference EkinJMUN while making your reservations. The hotel will apply the discount at this request.

Due to the unforeseeable situation in the region, this information will be updated in January with discount rates.

BEST WESTERN KARŞIYAKA
MAJURA Mavişehir
AVWAN Çiğli

TRANSFER AGENCY CONTACT DETAILS:

Oğuz Hepüretmen

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Country Assignment

ESNY JMUN adopts an automated system for country assignment which can approximate the preferences of the schools based on their delegation size and in respect to their 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 advisor / advisors task and prevent any errors should any come up.

All schools need to finalize their Registration Payment in order for our team to be able to allocate countries and committees. These assignments will be communicated with the advisors between 23-29 February, 2024.



Committees and Topics

UN WOMEN :

Empowering Rural Women

UNICEF :

Child Marriage

UNHRC :

The use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

UNESCO:

Multilingual and Heritage Language Education

UNHCR:

Environmentally Displaced Persons (EDP)

UNDP:

Women and development

UNSC:

The Situation in the Middle East & Palestine

GA3 (SOCHUM):

Eradication of Poverty:
Post 2015 Agenda

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 1-3 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 Action

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 expanded with more support or funding.

How would this solution be funded?



Sample Position Paper

Committee: General Assembly 2nd Main Committee: Economic and Financial

Topic: Climate Change

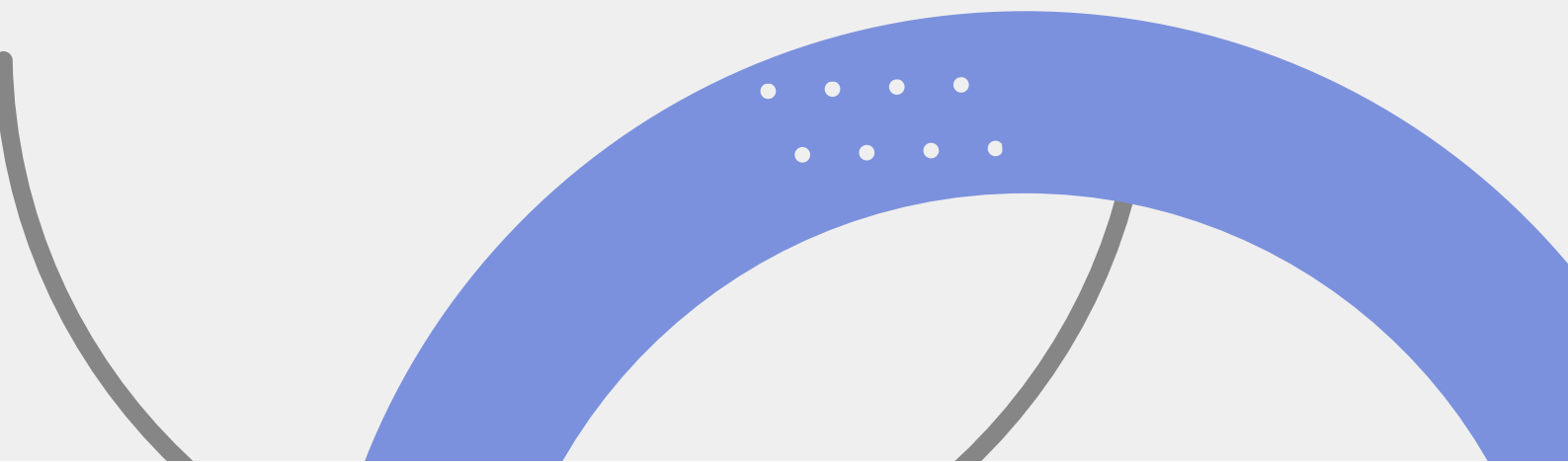
Country: The State of Qatar

Topic Background

Climate change is defined as "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods". Climatologists have noted that climate change may arise from either natural causes, such as volcanic activity, or human causes, such as the burning of fossil fuels or deforestation.

In recent years, a trend of industrialization in developing countries has seen the rise of climate change largely 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 increase in climate change has also increased the total carbon footprint of the world, or total amount of greenhouse gases that are emitted into the atmosphere each year by people and industries.

The effects of increasing global warming on the world's populace is truly frightening. As evidenced by a 2003 European heat wave that killed nearly 35,000 people in over five countries, global warming may affect any number of people, anywhere and anytime.



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 the countries 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.

Within climate change, countries must also address the more particular issues of reducing industrial pollution and greenhouse gas emission, investing in renewable energy sources, and determining whether or not developed nations should take the lead in mitigation efforts.

Past International Action

In 1992, 154 nations signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which marked the beginning of global efforts to mitigate climate change. The UNFCCC impelled signatory governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to "prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with Earth's climate system". Contingent to this commitment were empirical measures of greenhouse gas reduction.

In 1998, the Kyoto Protocol treaty was negotiated by several nations and pledged both binding and non-binding targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions by 2010. The lifetime of the Kyoto Protocol was extended in 2012 at the UN Doha Climate Change Conference to 2020.

While the treaty requires developed nations to offset the pollution caused by developing nations by pledging more efforts to climate change mitigation, the United States has never formally ratified the Kyoto Protocol and Canada renounced the Protocol in 2011.

As "ensuring environmental sustainability" is one of the UN's eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set in 2000 to ideally be somewhat achieved by 2015, nations have a pressing need to commit global efforts to mitigating both the causes and effects of climate change.

Country Policy

The State of Qatar has based much of its energy and environmental policy on its vast petroleum and natural gas reserves. Annually, Qatar's consumption of 189,700 bbl of refined petroleum products per day and consumption of 19.53 billion cubic meters of natural gas per day have yielded an annual amount of 64.46 metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions.

While Qatar's thriving energy sector may be worrying to the global community, Qatar notes that it has ratified the Kyoto Protocol, with the treaty having entered force on April 11, 2005. In 2012, Qatar hosted the 18th session of the UN Climate Change Conference, which successfully adopted the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, a move that participating parties have been working towards for seven years.

As per the conditions of the Kyoto Protocol, Qatar remains committed to global efforts to mitigate climate change, particularly efforts that place more obligation in the hands of wealthy, developed, and capable nations, such as those with binding targets, and urges developed nations that have not yet signed the Kyoto Protocol to do so and make steadfast efforts towards a global commitment.

Furthermore, with one of the highest rates of solar irradiation in the world, Qatar will pursue investment in renewable energy sources, such as solar power, by utilizing the already thriving infrastructure brought by the State's vibrant petroleum and natural gas industries.



Possible Solutions

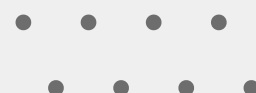
The State of Qatar proposes a multi-step solution to mitigating climate change on both a domestic and international level.

First, highly developed nations must ratify and commit to obligations under the Kyoto Protocol, and in doing so, 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 so as to fall within Kyoto global carbon emissions goals and must prioritize these efforts over carbon taxes.

Finally, the State of Qatar, along with other signatories of the Kyoto Protocol, shall generate up to 20% of its energy from renewable solar sources by 2024 in partnership with energy corporations like Chevron and local energy firms like GreenGulf in order to establish a permanent energy infrastructure that avoids increasing global emissions.

Funding for pollution mitigation efforts will first come from highly developed nations, such as the United States and Canada. Other funding may come from World Bank loans and partnerships with corporations to less developed nations such as Qatar.



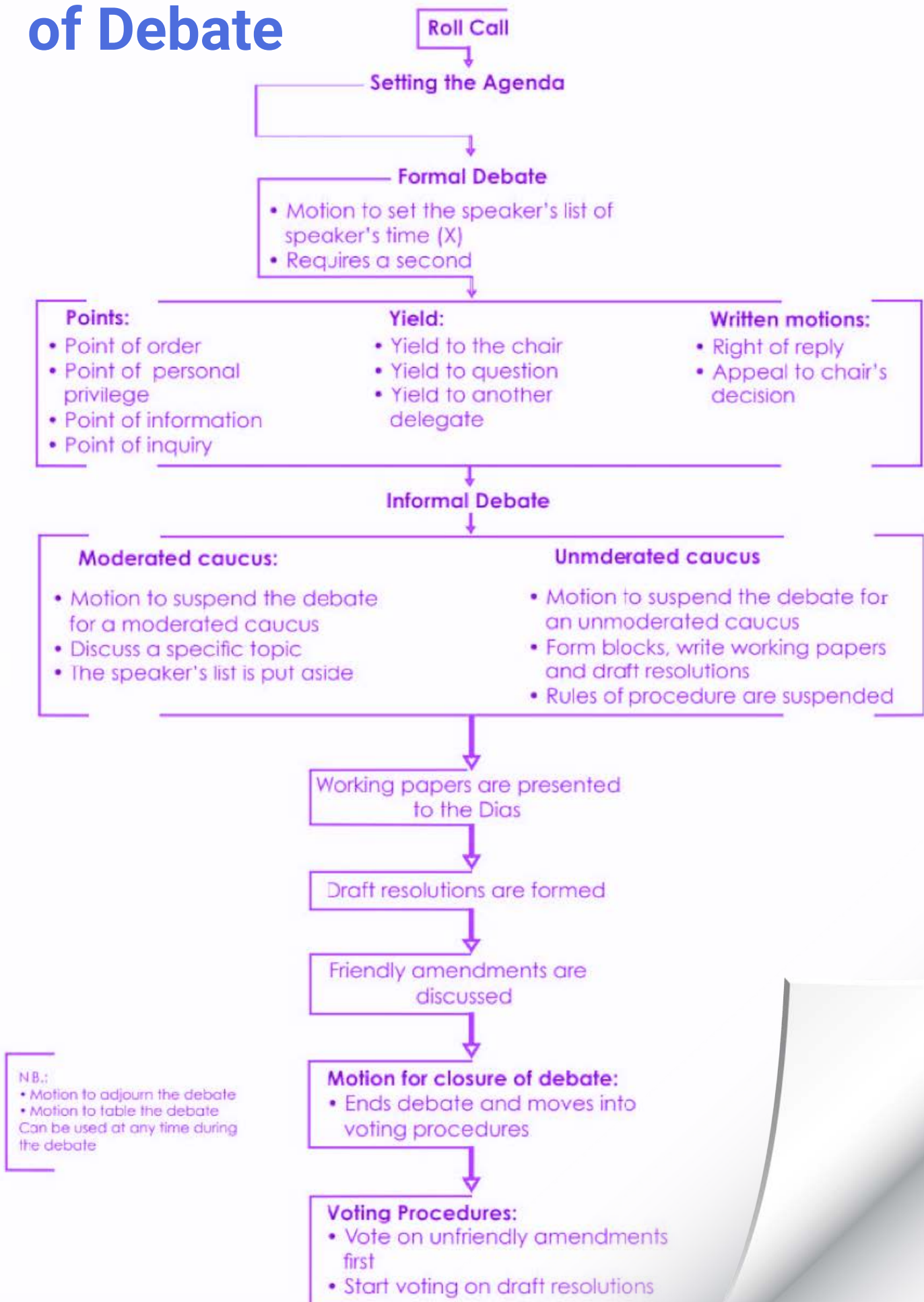
Resources

- <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-05-14/qatar-climate-change-negotiations-may-spur-gulf-effort-ngo-says.html>
- http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/meeting/6815.php
- http://www.ifpinfo.com/asa/asa-news.php?news_id=2451
- http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/wesp_current/2012country_class.pdf
- http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/status_of_ratification/items/2613.php
- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/qa.html>
- <http://www.gulf-times.com/opinion/189/details/391615/climate-change-threat-to-infrastructures-in-qatar>
- <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/shortcuts/2012/nov/28/doha-strange-place-climate-change-conference>
- <http://www.kyotoprotocol.com/>
- <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>
- http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/text/html/list_search.php?%20what=keywords&val=&valan=a&anf=0&id=10



Flow of Debate

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Preambulatory Clauses

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action 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.

Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Bearing in mind
Believing
Confident
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply concerned
Deeply conscious
Deeply convinced
Deeply Disturbed
Deeply Regretting
Desiring

Emphasizing
Expecting
Emphasizing
Expecting
Expressing its appreciation
Fulfilling
Fully aware
✦ Further deploring
Further recalling
Guided by
Having adopted
Having considered Having
examined Having received
Keeping in mind
Noting with deep concern

Nothing with satisfaction
Noting further
Observing
Reaffirming
Realizing Recalling
Recognizing
Referring
✦ Seeking
Taking into consideration
Taking note
Viewing with appreciation
Welcoming

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in a resolution through 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 principals: Clause should be numbered; Each clause 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.

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

Delegate Performance Criteria

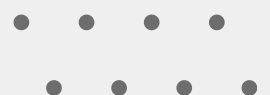
Despite the educational nature of the event, there are criterias to award participants of their performance and more. There will be areas to be awarded as listed below:

The delegate:

- Represents assigned country, realistically conveying a thorough understanding of the country's policy;
- Conducts oneself in a diplomatic manner during 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 during committee.

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

- **Best Delegation Award:** to the delegation that demonstrates excellence in representation and performance at the conference.
- **Secretary-General Award:** to the delegates judged to be superior in all areas in their respective committee.
- **Diplomacy Award:** to the delegates deserving honorable mention for their diplomatic performance.
- **Position Paper Award:** to the delegates composing the best position paper in each committee.
- **Best Improvement Award:** to the delegates that demonstrated a significant improvement during the conference days.



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;
- 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.



About Conference Administration & Managemnet

The United Nations Association of The United States Of America Southern New York 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, or schools new to the Model UN. We also aim to generate a platform where local students interested in UN activities can have access to worldwide and global experiences from around the world basically UN organs and chapters.

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





POINT OF INQUIRY



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