

ANUE

C'MUN Special

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C'MUN 2018 A MUST IN STUDENT LIFE

C'MUN 2018 has been without any doubt one of the greatest experiences of my student life. Throughout my Bachelor I have spent much time in MUNs and I could not have hoped for a better one. This year has marked the 13th Edition of C'MUN and we have been thrilled to see how many have deposited their confidence on us. We strongly believe that our work ethics and the will of delivering an amazing experience to all delegates has made from our conference a thrilling one.

One of the things that distinguish us from the rest of MUNs is the care we put for everyone that decides to participate in C'MUN, from delegates to staff everyone is an essential part of this experience. The effort we put to every single detail is seen in how participants feel accompanied through this conference and how much we value to support them every step of the way.

With over two hundred delegates, C'MUN 2018 has surpassed all expectations and I am convinced it is on the right path to keep doing so for many years to come. A very special mention needs to be made to the organizing team and the co-organizer, UNSA Barcelona. We have all put out our soul to this project to make everyone feel the best of Barcelona. Certainly, if there is something to be remarked from C'MUN is the people behind it and their full dedication. For C'MUN 2019 I am convinced the team is even better because of the energy and passion they carry.

Model UN have been an essential part of my life the past six years, they have built me professionally and personally in a way no other activity could have. For this I am especially thankful to C'MUN. Being part of the team for so many years means more than anyone could imagine and I wish I could ever give back everything I have gained from this experience. I will always carry in my heart the people that I have worked with and everything I have learned from them, for that a million thanks.

Carles Aulés Blancher,
Secretary-General at C'MUN 2018.



Carles (bottom left) photographed with fellow members of the secretariat Aloma Serra and Fernando Gutiérrez.





HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL THE PRIVILEGE OF CHAIRING AT THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Chairing the Human Rights Council at the 2018 edition of the Catalonia Model United Nations was an honor and a privilege beyond what we were expecting. As the Human Rights Council, we had the privilege of discussing a unique challenge that is of key importance and discussion in today's world. The topic of "Preventing the Violation of Refugee's Human Rights in the Myanmar Conflict" is one which should not, and was not, taken lightly. It was truly phenomenal to see how the delegates presented themselves, and how they took to representing their allocated nations.

When walking into the Human Rights Council of C'MUN 2018 you would not have guessed that this was a beginner's room. The legal requirements which are necessary to consider when discussing the topic of Human Rights, its violations, and violators are a paradox not many succeed at unraveling. Yet, it was a privilege to see just how capable our delegates were in their considerations of legal and diplomatic requirements – skills which display the immense capabilities and bright future we can see with them at the helm.



It was a privilege to bear witness to the growth and progression of the committee and how its members handled the situation. From the beginning to the end, the members of the Human Rights Council displayed true potential as they expanded their knowledge and skillset to match that required to tackle this important arena and its horrendous violations and violators.

With three days of debate, the chairmen – Melina Capocci and Ari Karp – are proud to state that the committee managed to not only write up a resolution, but they passed it as well with an almost unanimous standing. This proud moment could not have made us prouder.

The privilege of a chairing staff is usually seeing how the delegates take to the topic and debate, yet in the C'MUN Human Rights Council it was much more than that. The privilege and pride we – the Chairs – felt while watching the manner and professionalism in which the delegates truly took on the essence and the spirit of a United Nations Committee is not easy to explain. The delegates embodied the idea of diplomacy, taking into account the necessity of an open mind and open dialogue, even between nations who would otherwise be less than allies.

We would like to thank each and everyone of the delegates for the incredible effort and immense energy they displayed throughout the entirety of the conference. This committee and its delegates, are prime examples of why the Model United Nations world is able to state that it is priming the leaders of tomorrow, today!

Melina Capocci and Ari Karp,
Committee Directors at the HRC.





RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL ON 7 APRIL 2018

Committee: Human Rights Council

Sponsors: Kingdom of Spain, Republic of Panama, Japan

Signatories: Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Burundi, Republic of Chile, People's Republic of China, Republic of Croatia, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Finland, Republic of Georgia, Republic of Hungary, Republic of Kenya, United Mexican States, Republic of Peru, Slovak Republic, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of South Korea, Federation of Switzerland, Ukraine, United States of America, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,

Topic: "Preventing the violations of human rights against Rohingyas in refugee camps"

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, And Recalling also the statement by the president of the Security Council of 6 November 2017,

Recalling the General Assembly resolutions on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, and the most recent text adopted by the Third Committee on 16 November 2017, as well as those of Human rights council, the most recent of which being S-27/1 of 5 December 2017, where the the violations of human rights were seriously condemned, the government of Myanmar was reminded to fix the buildings destroyed, to restore the rule of law in order to protect the human rights and hold the perpetrators accountable. The Human Rights Council urged the Government of Myanmar to grant full, unhindered, safe access to the United Nations agencies and other international humanitarian actors, to carry out needs, assessments and to resume delivery of primary and life-saving humanitarian assistance.

Expressing grave concern at the recent reports of serious violations of human rights in Myanmar, especially in the Rakhine State, Kachin state and other territories of Myanmar,

Noting with serious concern reports on the state of refugees stationed in Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries

Acknowledging the urgent need to restore law and order, to protect all people, including individuals in a vulnerable situation, from any harm or act of reprisal,

Considering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development, accepted by 193 countries on 15 September 2015, which aims to transform the world through fulfillment of 17 goals, each dedicated to a certain large-scale issue.

Emphasizing the importance of the statement made by Mr. Marzuki Darusman, chairman of the Independent International Fact-Finding mission to Myanmar, as required by Council decision 36/115, who stated that the government of Myanmar does not want to collaborate with any mission by any impartial and independent investigation,

1. Recommends the government of Myanmar to consider ratifying further international instruments in field of human rights, refugee law and humanitarian agreements;
2. Proposes for the Security Council to further debate sending a peacekeeping mission if violence and violations of human rights persist in Myanmar;
3. Suggests the International Court of Criminal Justice (ICCJ) to start investigating and pursuing violations of human rights, based on Myanmar's violation of Article 7 (1) (d) Elements, based on the fact that Bangladesh, state party to the Rome statute of International Criminal Court, explicitly criminalizes deportation as a crime against humanity under the International Crimes (Tribunals) Act (ICTA);
4. Condemns the attacks against Myanmar police and military posts carried out on 25 August 2017;
5. Stresses, that the challenges facing Rakhine state and other areas in Myanmar can be resolved only through peaceful means;
6. Requests to the Myanmar government to obey international laws such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1951 Refugee Convention, 1967 Protocol and the Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights signed and ratified by the state of Myanmar in 2015;

7. Calls for Myanmar authorities to let aid providers and international and regional NGOs to have free and protected access to Rakhine state and other territories inside Myanmar;
8. Further invites the Myanmar military and political authorities to accept a ceasefire of the attacks in order to get to an agreed solution between both parts of the conflict;
9. Condemns the violations of religious freedom as defined in article 18 of universal declaration of human rights towards the Muslim community in Myanmar, emphasizes the protection of minorities inside Myanmar territory;
10. Further invites the international community to help with short-term solutions through the sending of medical and emergency aid;
11. Reminds Myanmar of their acceptance of the Cultural and Economic Covenant dated 1966 ratified by the government in 2015;
12. Welcomes the actions carried out by the Bangladeshi government on welcoming refugees; supports the bilateral deal for the return of thousands of Rohingya people to their homes in Myanmar, after a safe and peaceful state is established;
13. Further invites Bangladeshi government to join and sign 1951 Refugee Convention and according 1967 Protocol, in order to grant the refugees more rights.
14. Urges Bangladesh, in spirit of 2004 Council Directive 2004/83/EC Article 2 (E), to not to force refugees back to Rakhine state, at least until the situation in Rakhine state has stabilized and the discussion with Myanmar's government has ended in favour of Rohingya people;
15. Strongly calls upon the Government of Myanmar to cooperate fully, with the fact-finding mission established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 34/22, and to grant unfettered access to the fact-finding mission;
16. Welcomes and calls for the reinforcement of humanitarian actions in form of the Joint response plan by the OCHR for the Rohingya people, which will provide the refugees aid and basic standards of living until at least, as stated by the Bangladeshi authorities, 2020;
17. Reaffirms the need for the Myanmar government to cooperate with international organisations in order to tackle the humanitarian crisis;
18. Calls for all neighbouring states to accept refugees and accommodate them according to the 1951 convention on the rights of refugees;

19. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance;
20. Encourages the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development
21. Draws to attention that the Government of Myanmar has prevented the Special Rapporteur, appointed by the UNHRC to monitor and report on the situation in Myanmar, to enter the state and has therefore been observing only from neighbouring states.
22. Deeply encourages the Government of Myanmar to:
 - a) End the ongoing military operations that have provoked a rise of tensions and have led to the systematic abuse and violations of Human Rights and to hold the perpetrators accountable for their actions;
 - b) Allow full and unhindered access of the Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian assistance on Disaster management of Southeast Asian Nations, and regarding this issue requires for the government of Myanmar to implement the diverse international agreements and treaties not implemented yet by the state, without discriminating depending on the ideological and strategic views of the state of Myanmar;
 - c) Calls for a de-escalation of the tensions in order to prevent further violations of human rights of the Rohingya refugees;
23. Further encourages implementing an international mediation panel between Myanmar government and Rohingya representatives within international mediators, such as NGOs, together with China, Korea and Arabic league and a local expert.
24. Suggests supporting the Myanmar Government and its people developing into a democratic and socio-economic state to improve the life conditions of the citizens in Myanmar
25. Decides to remain seized of the matter.



UNESCO

CHAIRING UNEXPECTEDLY

This was my first official secretariat position - I had been Director of Press before, but this time I had an influence over conference matters and a very serious responsibility to carry out.

From the very beginning I felt extremely comfortable with the team. I knew Borja and Aloma from the previous edition and Verónica is one of my good friends, so the synergy was evident from day 1.

When it came to picking the chairs, I deposited my trust in every single one of them. Some were my best friends, some were acquaintances and some I had never heard of, but their commitment to this conference was total and their work, incredible.

Because of twist and turns of destiny -and tough visa regulation-, I had to add to my USG duties the role of chairing UNESCO. If I am completely honest, I was very scared: how was I going to perform in a committee if I had other very important duties outside of it? How was my chairing team going to take that I was in a committee and not available for them during the whole conference?

As soon as I met the chairs in person, the fear vanished. They understood the situation completely and knew that I now had very

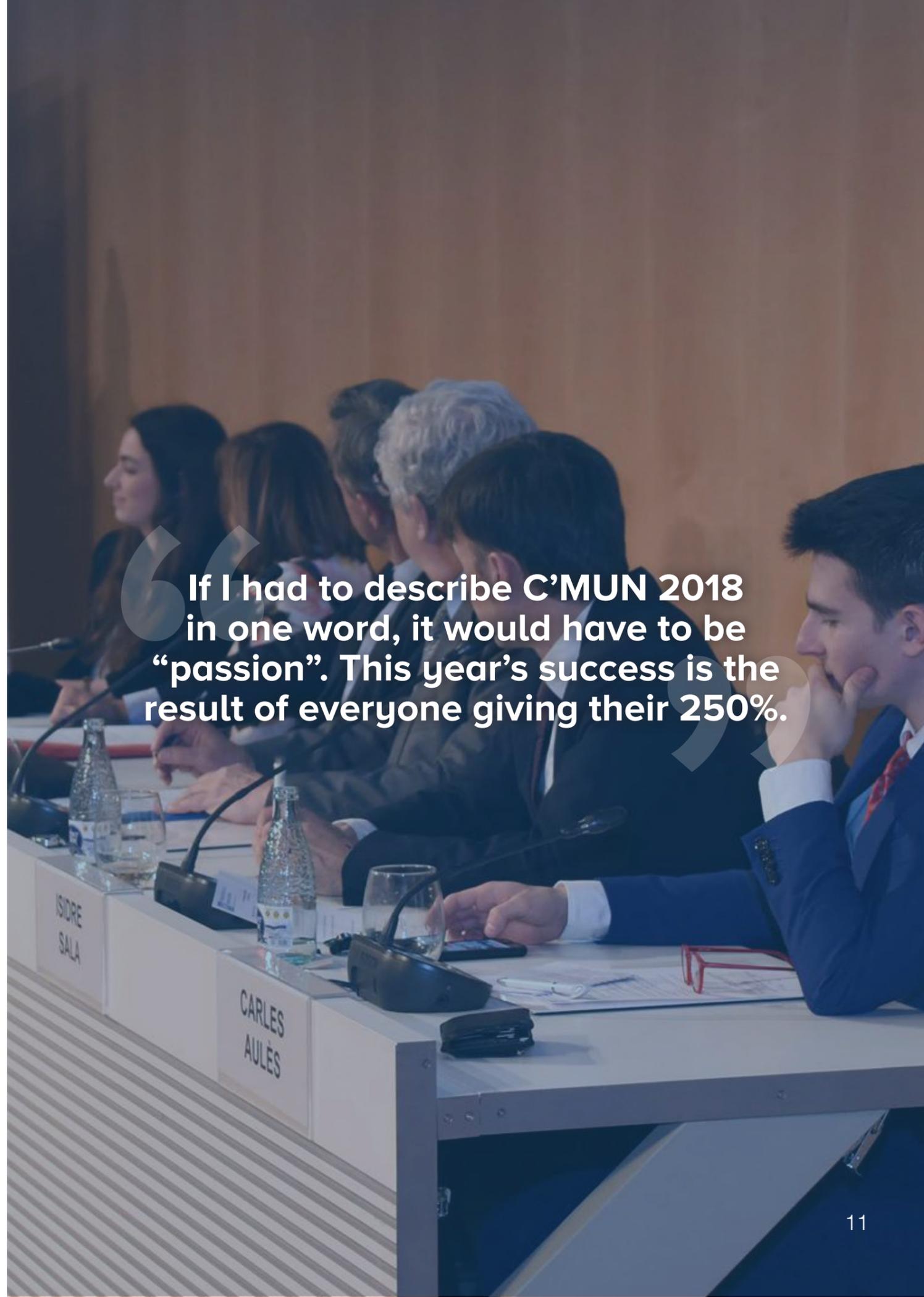
important duties face to face with delegates and advisors, so my main focus had to be there. I could not be more thankful for Isabel, who lead the committee flawlessly and who understood that I had to leave sometimes to take care of general things.

If I had to describe C'MUN 2018 in one word, it would have to be "passion". This year's success is the result of everyone giving their 250% before and during the conference, in and out of session, alone and with the whole team. With other people, it would not have been the same. With less passion, it would not have been as successful. And, of course, without ANUE and Ariadna Quintero, it would have been a mess.

I can only wish C'MUN 2019 all the best and hope that we have set the bar high this year!

Fernando Gutiérrez Ladrón de Guevara,
USG Academics at C'MUN 2018 and Committee Director at UNESCO.

“If I had to describe C'MUN 2018 in one word, it would have to be “passion”. This year's success is the result of everyone giving their 250%.”



CHAIRING AT UNESCO, AN EXPERIENCE

I have to admit that when I applied to be Chair at CMUN, I was not sure they were going to pick me. Sincerely? No, but not because I was not good enough, but because CMUN, being one of the most international models that we have in Spain, it was obvious that many people very top of the international MUN world would have asked to be Chair too, and of course, with that, small questions always arise. But, yes, the truth is that, after the selection process, when I was taken to Chair UNESCO, I was the happiest women in the world.

Why UNESCO? Two reasons: first, because I'd never had the opportunity to be chairing that Committee; and the second, because it was a beginners Committee. To this, many people tend to throw it back, but to me, personally, I am at a moment in my life of munner that I either want an advanced committee or one of beginners. It might be sounds counterintuitive but no, it's simple, after four long years of MUNs one goes up the bar a lot, more when you are surrounded by people on your day-to-day very top in these. But, also, I love to teach and, I think, if people who are more veteran do not make the minimum effort to teach - with love and patience - the newbies, our UN Models become impoverished and we do not get a generational changeover. CMUN gave

me this opportunity: to teach. And not only that, but also in beginning committees you learn a lot - even if it is not the first thing that comes to our mind. Actually, we tend to think that newbies, even if they get ready, will do it wrong, they will be wrong ... So, what? That's what they're for, right? That is why expectations should never be set too high, then ... So, I mentalized for the end of the world because, reading Position Papers of certain delegates ... OMG, what a horror! From there, the adventure was more than served - for sure.

Three things that I get from CMUN 2018:



First, to the entire Secretariat; I have not met people more wonderful and more dedicated than people of ANUE, they are also lucky to have Ariadna - I wish everyone had that guardian angel - everything was always ready, and for any unforeseen there was always a super-fast solution and super simple. I think that from other points of Spain the philosophy of CMUN - a small big family - would not be understood - but without a doubt, these MUNs are one of my favorites, generating a small but big family is always complicated and CMUN, without a doubt, fulfills it.

Second, to all my delegates. It was amazing how they managed themselves once we open the session and explain the roll-call procedure, the General Speaker's List and so on, all - and when I say everyone is all - they did it perfectly. No matter how novice they were, you could tell they had prepared things, especially considering the difficulty of some of the topics (Topic A). Laugh, yes, but I'm not one of those who puts easy issues to be beginners, on the contrary, I think putting challenges to newbies is always

positive - it will be better or worse - but they are constantly active. From there, they responded very well to the development of the committee. So, they took me to their hearts and from them I took: their perseverance, their courage and their dedication. Actually, if you read the final resolution: you will FREAK OUT, I have not left a committee prouder than this.

At last but not least, to you, Fernando, one of my colleagues on this trip, because I know that the CMUN experience would not have been the same if you had not been my co-chair. More considering that as USG of Academics you have had to be at everything and everyone. So yes, believe me when I tell you that chairing together a committee has been PURE FAN-TA-SY.

Isabel Martínez Rivas,
Committee Director at UNESCO.





RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY UNESCO ON 7 APRIL 2018

Committee: United Nations Cultural, Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization

Sponsors: Colombia, France, Japan, Namibia

Signatories: Australia, Austria, Brazil, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America

Topic: Use of New Technologies for the Conservation and Protection of Art, Historical Monuments and Archaeological Remains

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

Recalling the Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003), further recalling the Human Rights resolutions 37/29 of 27th december 2017 and 37/L.30 of 19 March 2018, Security Council resolution 2347 of 24 March 2017, Security council resolution 2199 12 February 2015,

Welcoming education as an important tool to keep cultural heritage alive,

Recognizing the preventive character of international-sponsored training sessions for peacekeeping forces addressed to international use of threatened Cultural Heritage sites,

Emphasizing the importance of the UN Sustainable Development Goals,

Affirming, that new technologies are required to be part of global cultural preservation,

Condemning, the misuse and loitering of the new technology and cyber loop holes,

1. Encourages the creation of a global database, where cultural heritage is safeguarded
 - a) through modern 3D-imaging techniques used on all heritage sites in danger,
 - b) through restricted administration rights for scientific and academic institutions and persons empowered by national governments, with the support of UNESCO,
 - c) priority is given to sites more endangered by terrorism, violence, and environmental disaster, this through the establishment of a panel of experts;
 - d) which can be public and accessible to everybody in order to be able to be used for scientific and educational purposes in UNESCO Charter on the Preservation of the Digital Heritage;
2. Establishing five global database centers on five different continents: the headquarters of the global database center will be placed in sub-saharan Africa in order for the UNESCO to maintain its inclusive character, and five additional centers will be placed on the continents of America, Asia, Europe and Oceania;
3. Calls for the implementation of Public Private Partnerships (PPP's) between leading global technology firms and research institutions engaged in Hologram and 3D-printing techniques and countries in need of improving cultural site protection by:
 - a) setting up an annual forum where technologies and visions can be exchanged in a business-friendly environment,
 - b) contributing in the funding of new technology in protecting cultural heritage;
 - c) supporting the foundation of country-specific subsidiaries providing conservation technology in developing countries,
 - d) establishing long standing partnerships for management of heritage sites with technology resources;
4. Urges the restructuring of the World Heritage Fund and the International Assistance Fund in order to provide sufficient funding to countries in need
 - a) by reallocating funds not to the Less Economic Development Countries (LEDC's) to be the preferred receiver but the countries providing evidence of the importance of their site to receive funding in order to survive,



- b) by appealing to OECD member states to contribute another 1% of their development aid spending for the World Heritage or International Assistance Fund being reserved for cultural site preservation only,
 - c) to give special emphasis to support the African Heritage Fund being the most underfinanced global heritage fund operating within the UN;
5. Strongly emphasizes that importance or cultural significance of heritage is not determined by its touristic or economic value, since, by affirming the importance of equal human rights, every Member State is entitled to fair treatment and thus no one World Heritage Site will be favored;
6. Strongly recommends the use of the UNESCO Advisory Body for the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, an intergovernmental organization which provides the Committee with expert advice on conservation of cultural sites
- a) supporting the professional training of experts in LEDC's in order to establish a competent assembly without penalizing any race, religion or gender.
 - b) giving the authority to make individual pieces of a Member State's cultural heritage available to private entities through 3D-printing, holograms, or other relevant technologies,
 - c) answering the question of a unified or a harmonized set of criteria to be used to establish,
 - d) being no experts in a country, a Special Committee created by a consensus in UNESCO, will reassign an expert from another country in regard to the necessities of the recipient country;
7. Keeps up the efforts of reconstructing parts of the archaeological site of Palmyra by
- a) setting up a road map to re-print numerous crucial parts of this ancient sites like already done before,
 - b) maintaining the democratic dialogue with the local population whether the intensity of reconstruction is discussed;
8. Requests the participation of more developed nations, to share previously gathered knowledge and experience in the construction and management of new technologies, to instruct and help less developed nations;
9. Condemns all kinds of coercive intervention for heritage protection in countries not torn apart by conflict and war in order to prevent misuse of military power for destabilizing political institutions;

10. Recognizes the different characters of different world heritages and the therefrom resulting differences in the necessary and possible means of protection, conservation and possibly restoration;
11. Encourages the implement of educational programs in order to raise the level of awareness of young students regarding cultural heritage,
- a) Managing of the digital database should be done by scientific and educational institutions and promote public access by using the example of the European World Heritage Days expanded in a worldwide scope and in forms of exhibition of students to go to academic institutions;
12. Encourages the use of World Heritage sites in danger, updated by UNESCO every year, to establish priorities on which cultural sites to protect;
13. Affirms that the creation of a protocol at an international level is necessary in order to promote:
- a) using new technologies, with protective, scientific, and educational purposes. This would be done by having two digital copies, one protected under a UNESCO panel of experts, and secondly one public and accessible to everybody in order to be able to be used for scientific and educational purposes.
 - b) Promoting participation of all institutions at a national and international level, as well as private citizens, in the protection of cultural heritage,
 - c) establishing priorities on which cultural sites to protect,
 - d) requesting the use of PCA already existing in the UN in order to make a progressive implementation in conflict zones of these protocol as well as the cooperation of national governments in non-conflict zones with the same purpose;
14. Reaffirms, the fundamental need to prevent illicit trade and trafficking in cultural property and items of archaeological, historical, cultural, scientific and religious importance;
16. Strongly advises the General Assembly to assign the establishment of a cybersecurity program, aimed at the protection of the digital database, to the Security Council;
15. Strongly advises that countries come together on this matter.



DISEC

THE PROLIFERATION DEBATE

Commencing with the motion to set the agenda, a majority of the committee opted to discuss the first topic at hand, namely the sustained challenges of nuclear proliferation. Whether it be the strengthening of IAEA safeguards or the encouragement of further diplomatic measures sustaining achievements such as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (the 'Iranian Agreement'), the topic provided a number of interesting avenues for the delegates to focus on in their discussions and proposals.

As expected with such a sensitive topic, numerous cleavages divided the committee though sometimes in very unexpected ways. On the one hand, the DPRK and Russian Federation were proponents of bilateral diplomatic measures to encourage nuclear stockpiles reductions, both in the case of Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) member-states such as the United States and the People's Republic of China but also between non-NPT states, evidently the DPRK and the Republic of South Korea. Such words were clearly echoed by two conciliatory and soft-handed Pakistani and Indian delegations, who were separately working on the foundations for a bilateral arms reduction treaty in the spirit of the Brazilian-Argentinian precedent during the 1990s, even though the negotiations ultimately stalled.

In a broader sense Israel, as a key entity in the proliferation debate, advocated a wider theme of 'mutual trust' and 'transparency', clearly aiming at the regional Middle Eastern level, as a prerequisite for any practical measures such as reducing nuclear stockpiles or facilitating the inspections of the IAEA. These remarks were met critically by a number of delegations, namely the Iraqi, Syrian and Iranian ones for its own lack of transparency regarding its nuclear status and refusal to accede to the NPT, but also by the Saudi Arabian delegation in a perhaps more constructive fashion, aiming for the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East.



In a different light, the Austrian delegation was a strong advocate of a completely de-nuclearized world, thus echoing the words of non-aligned countries such as Thailand and Cuba, as one of the few non-NATO European countries, the alliance itself upholding nuclear deterrence as a fundamental principle. The Holy See, as a Permanent Observer to the United Nations, followed suit by steering the debate around member-state positions for instance concerning nuclear stockpiles, negative security assurances and the relevance of the NPT in tackling current

“Of its main achievements, it emphasised the need for all ‘Member States to submit annual reports about their nuclear programs to the IAEA’, which in the case of non-NPT signatories would be a considerable advancement concerning the opacity of their nuclear programs.”

proliferation threats. At the other hand of the spectrum, members such as China and France were cautious in their attempts to accommodate the demands of non-NPT nuclear possessing states such as Israel, India and Pakistan by reiterating the need for 'managed' proliferation and shifting the debate to less controversial matters, such as the role of non-state actors and the continual threat they pose to the 'nuclear order'.

However, whilst numerous working papers were presented to the committee the attention then focused on a more consensual single draft resolution. Of its main achievements, it emphasised the need for all 'Member States to submit annual reports about their nuclear programs to the IAEA', which in the case of non-NPT signatories would be a considerable advancement concerning the opacity of their nuclear programs. Furthermore, it encouraged each member to join the additional protocol of the IAEA, which was a significant diplomatic statement for countries such as Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran who haven't yet implemented them.

Finally, it suggested a 'quota system' for nuclear arms reduction which appeared to mark an interesting consensus between non-nuclear and nuclear weapons states. Despite its shortcomings and the rejection of certain key amendments, one of them attempting to rectify the lack of explicit commitment towards the practical total elimination of nuclear weapons which the five NPT states clearly refused, the draft resolution was successfully passed by a slim majority, 19 out of 28 member states.

Eduoard Hargrove and Neus Torres,
Committee Directors at DISEC.



CONVENTION ADOPTED BY DISEC ON 7 APRIL 2018

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsors: The People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation

Signatories: Afghanistan, Austria, Cuba, The Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Finland, French Republic, Holy See, Republic of Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America.

Topic: The challenges of Nuclear Proliferation

The General First Committee,

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

Noting with deep concern the preemptive strike policy held by several Member States,

Approving the steps taken by the previous Non-Proliferation treaty (NPT),

Recognizing terrorist organizations as those defined by the European Union list of terrorist organizations and individuals, as well as those recognized by the United Nations Security Council Sanctions List,

Recalling the inherent right to self-defense proclaimed in Article 51 of the United Nations charter,

Bearing in mind the reservations that Member States have held in the past about the NPT,

Confident that the reduction of nuclear stockpiles will build trust and create a more secure future,

Emphasizing the necessity for increased security to ensure nuclear weapon does not fall under the control of terrorist organizations,

Taking into account the essentialism of transparency in order to further trust between Member States on the international scene,

Keeping in mind General Assembly Resolution A/66/209 and other initiatives like it that aim to increase transparency within all Member States on domestic and international scale,

Noting with deep concern the elevated threat of nuclear devices eventually arriving at the hands of terrorist organizations,

Fully believing that increased dialogues between Member States will ease the tensions in areas of rising conflict,

Desiring the creation of a supply trade ban that would increase the difficulty in creating nuclear weaponry,

Encouraging Member States to invest and direct research involving nuclear power plants with the inability to be weaponized,

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

Further noting the creation of the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) in 1963,

Recognizing the tragedy and aftermath of the two atomic bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki,

Affirming that the final goal of this resolution is the total and complete elimination of nuclear weaponry for a nuclear free world,

- 1) Calls for the progressive decrease of nuclear stockpiles,
 - a) Condemns the existence of nuclear stockpiles and pushes for their total elimination;
 - b) Asks for the establishment of a fund controlled by the World Bank and the respective development banks, such as the Central American Development Bank for Economic Integration, the Asian Development Bank, New Development Bank and their regional counterparts, that Member States could supply in order to support this resolution;
 - c) Designates this fund to be the source of the economic incentives from said fund for peaceful use of nuclear technologies, as well as to support the destruction of nuclear stockpiles as stated in clause number three; [Ireland and Austria]



- d) Recommends the use of this fund for the aid of States in need, after having suffered a nuclear attack; [Cuba]
 - e) Urges for a quota system requiring countries to decrease their nuclear stockpiles by, at least, thirteen percent of their current stockpiles by 2030;
 - f) Invites Member States to continue to decrease their nuclear stockpiles further by another fifteen percent every ten years following the 2030 deadline;
 - g) Notes that nuclear weapons awaiting dismantlement are not to be included in the total number of stockpiled nuclear weapons;
 - h) Requests developed Member States make larger contributions in order to solve the problems present in this resolution based off of said Member State's Gross Domestic Product;
- 2) Recommends increased security for the nuclear stockpiles to prevent the weapons from being obtained by terrorist organizations,
- a) Trusts that the already set IAEA safety and security standards will provide a strong basis for Member States to protect against terrorist organizations;
 - b) Emphasizes the need for Member States to submit annual reports about their nuclear programs to the IAEA and accept the safeguard measures from the aforementioned entity;
 - c) Further recommends Member States adapt and build upon these standards to create a customized security plan that best protects against the most imminent threats to them;
 - d) Strongly urges all UN states to create and implement laws and regulation ensuring no nuclear arms fall in the arms of terrorist organizations;
- 3) Encourages Member States to deposit an additional protocol with the IAEA, so it can supervise a future destruction or reduction of the nuclear stockpiles,
- a) Hopes this would increase trust between Member States through having an independent and objective agency controlling this process;
 - b) Recommends that Member States reference the verification and monitoring in Iran hosted by the IAEA as an example;
- 4) Proposes five methods in order to increase trust and transparency between the Member States of the world,

- a) Suggests the inclusion of the amount, condition purpose of any nuclear devices in each country into the reports of the IAEA;
 - b) Calls upon the IAEA to ensure that the information contained within the reports meets the proper guidelines that have been previously set by the United Nations;
 - c) Recommends the IAEA safeguards application to be reformed so that non-NPT States can be subject to its inspections and supervision under a unified and more efficace procedure;
 - d) Emphasizes the need to achieve worldwide application of the comprehensive safeguards system and calls upon all nuclear-weapon States and all Member States not parties to the Treaty to place all their nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards;
 - e) Proposes a system of multilateral inspections and reports that would allow Member States to hold the review results produced accountable and prevent any possible corruption
- 5) Congratulates Member States, such as the Republic of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of India, for hosting discussions in order to deescalate the nuclear proliferation situation,
- a) Seeks to further similar dialogues in other areas of the world, such as the Middle East;
 - b) Requests regional talks to create the basis for a Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone;
 - c) Encourages regional negotiations for the possible establishment of an intergovernmental Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East as a first step, similar to that presented in Treaty of Tlatelolco, to achieve the aforementioned objective;
 - d) Requests a series of meetings by the IAEA in order to consider ways to advance toward regional nuclear-free zones; [Saudi Arabia]
- 6) Proposes the establishment of a multilateral initiative of creating regional zones free from trade of nuclear supplies involving every region of the world,
- a) Endorses a nuclear supply ban that would take the first step towards these regional zones by making the transport of resources necessary to create a nuclear weapon more difficult to be transferred across Member State borders; [Russia]
 - b) Suggests future discussions of nuclear free zones following the ratification of this resolution, in which Member States can neither exchange nor receive nuclear weapons



and cannot aid in the manufacture or acquisition of them;

- 7) Expresses its hope in the innovation and investment into technology for nuclear research purposes,
 - a) Further requests these efforts be put towards the implementation of projects based on promoting the use of safer and less fissile prone materials already tested by the IAEA;
- 8) Invites states currently in the possession of nuclear arms to attend a conference with the purpose to set the real measures and goals in diminishing nuclear weapons possessed, in accordance to the spirit of the Six Party Talks and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, in accordance to the Six Party Talks and the Strategic Arms Limitations Talk,
 - a) Hopes to discuss economical, technical and practical support in the demolition of nuclear arms;
 - b) Calls for dialogue about the issue of a state's sovereign right to defend itself while going through non-proliferation and demolition;
 - c) Requests that the conference occurs once every two years;
 - d) Seeks for neutral third-party states to act as hosts and mediators to these conferences;
 - e) Encourages the Secretary General to provide a list of neutral mediators in the disarmament process; [Ireland and Austria]
- 9) Proposes a deliberation on the implementation of bilateral agreements,
 - a) Suggests discussing on the IAEA's role of the supervision of demolition of nuclear arms;
 - b) Emphasizes the importance of a discussing involving the security measures at both a national and an international level to protect current stockpiles;
 - c) Requests for neutral third-party Member States and other actors to take on the role of mediators during the formation of bilateral agreements;
- 10) Encourages frequent bilateral talks between states such as Republic of India and Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea on the following topics,
 - a) Commitment not to increased nuclear stockpiles in the short-term, with the aim to engage in a gradual reduction in the medium-long term;

- b) Discussions on the future establishment of Nuclear-Test-Free zones (areas where nuclear test are not allowed) and nuclear free areas;
- c) Increasing transparency and enhancing trust in the relationships between these Member States; [Pakistan and India]

- 11) Calls for the members of the United Nations General Assembly to sign the PTBT, in order to stop current and cease future nuclear testing, by 2040, [Saudi Arabia]
 - a) Expresses its appreciation for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 September 1996 whose inspection guidelines serve as a model for treaties of a similar nature following it;
- 12) Fosters further momentum for achieving a world free of nuclear weapons that stresses the significance of spreading awareness on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons across borders and generations,
- 13) Acknowledges the desire by the international community to further discuss the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,
- 14) Encourages the education for every generation that lasting peace and security can never be achieved by military means, and the education on the horrors of nuclear weapons from the times used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki,
- 15) Suggests all uranium and plutonium producers to organize a conference to set concrete measure to tighten the control of the trade of those dangerous materials without preventing the civil utilisation of nuclear power. [Saudi Arabia]





UN WOMEN THE STATUS OF WOMEN ALL AROUND THE WORLD

Being a chair in this edition of C'MUN was such an incredible experience! We were in the UNWomen Committee, where our delegates were extensively debating about the economic empowerment and labor rights of women in developing countries and they managed to pass a resolution on this topic. They also got to debate about addressing the requested call for a fifth UNWomen conference. Everyone in the committee were really engaged with the issues and constructed a fruitful debate with their innovative ideas and proposals to tackle the problems and concerns of the conference. The Chairs also enjoyed the debate and were really proud of the delegates bringing up to the floor controversial issues regarding the status of women all over the world. Apart from that, the delegates evolved a lot in regard to the following of the rules of procedure, ending up using them in their own benefit. The speeches and the strength of the diplomatic positions were clearer session by session and the ideas became more innovative. We even managed to include ideas such as the use of watermelons for improving the water supply in dry areas in order to help women to have this basic good! We have been very glad and grateful for having also male delegates who were more than involved with the

topics and we encourage future male delegates to join UNWomen in the next edition of C'MUN.

Moreover, delegates and the chairs got to spend an amazing weekend in the impressive city of Barcelona. After daily sessions of hard work, participants of the conference were able to relax and get rid of the committee stress in the social activities planned, among which we highlight an amazing gala dinner with delicious tapas and a fantastic visit to the Catalan Parliament.

We believe that initiatives such as this one, where young people can challenge the status quo even in a small committee with no influence in the real world, is key for them to become empowered adults willing to change and improve the world. Helping young people to get involved in international politics and, specially, in feminism is a way to make sure that the new generations have an active role in the changes that may be taken in the short term and long-term future.

**Alicia Beledo de Mata-García and
Laura Ventosa Andreu,**
Committee Directors at UN Women.





RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY UN WOMEN ON 7 APRIL 2018

Committee: UN WOMEN

Subject: Economic Empowerment and Labor Rights of Women in Developing Countries

Sponsors: South Korea, Thailand, Turkey

Signatories: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Belgium, Japan, Democratic Republic of

Korea, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Nigeria

Topic: Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

The UN Women,

Recalling Member States' commitments to treaties such as the Convention on the or the Beijing Platform of Action;

Recognizing the need to create sustainable programs for women in developing Member States,

Encouraging the expansion of education programs to address the need of women to empower themselves,

Fully aware that Member States uphold unique cultural standards that must be respected,

Acknowledging the existence of discrimination and violence directed towards women,

Desiring that Member States focus legislative efforts on the establishment of anti-discrimination laws and affirmative action programs for the protection and inclusion of all genders,

Recalling the success of the United Nations' Gender Tool Kit and hoping Member States will consider establishing similar practices in their governments,

Seeking the development of infrastructural programs utilizing local labor and resources in order to promote access to natural and technological resources,

Recognizing the importance of using locally- and regionally- based initiatives to advance women's economic empowerment and labor rights in order to avoid imposition upon the unique cultures of each Member State,

Acknowledging the success of the Watermelons for Water project that empowers women in developing countries by providing a natural and sustainable method to enable access to clean water and the need to implement similarly sustainable and empowering initiatives,

Affirming the need for education to advance women's economic empowerment and labor rights in developing countries,

Anticipating NGO protection of women that are abused or harassed.

The UNWOMEN Committee:

1. *Recommends* the implementation of professional education and vocational training structures in developing countries,
2. *Strongly suggests* the Member States to provide professional development specifically for women who are re-entering the workforce later in life due to the need for an income because of household financial struggles including, but not limited to, a divorce and a widowhood,
3. *Advocates* for the creation of progressive gender-based education programs or cooperation with local NGOs to encourage women to enter fields they have typically been excluded from or are underrepresented in such as, Indian Girls Code NGO in India, and Women In Science and Engineering (WISE) campaign in the United Kingdom,
4. *Emphasizes* the need of equal access and equal treatment of women and men in education and health care as a labour right.
5. *Recommends* the Member States to establish healthcare programs to help with prenatal care to lower infant and mother mortality rates,
6. *Encourages* the Member States to promote social programs that emphasize men's role in domestic work and child-rearing duties by involving social workers, teachers, and other culturally



applicable community leaders, to host courses that highlight men's role in the household, men's importance in children's development, positive anger management techniques, and Healthy marriages,

7. *Supports the importance of* culturally flexible educational programs to eliminate gender stereotypes and rigid gender roles to begin in the first year of schooling for children, which will involve the cooperation of already existing entities in Member States such as:

- a. The Department of Education (or equivalent), and
- b. The Department of Culture (or equivalent),

8. *Encourages* the establishment of affirmative action in schools to combat the unequal representation of women in underrepresented fields by:

- a. Helping counteract and equalize the presence of gender oppressed people, which has proven effective in places like the United States of America,
- b. Being established at the rate and in the timeframe decided to be most beneficial by individual Member States if they choose to implement these measures,
- c. Introducing in school programs the impartation of courses on family planning and reproductive health education in order to grant to adolescent women tools for controlling their reproductive and sexual life,

9. *Draws* the attention on the importance of Combating gender-based discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace,

10. *Proposes* the Member States implement the following measures in order to reduce sexual harassment in the workplace:

- a. The creation of anti-sexual harassment policies for workplaces to voluntarily implement:
 - i. Help for women to be educated on how to report and support them on following through reporting sexual harassment in the workplace,
 - ii. Mentorship and Support Group programs to provide women with allies in the workplace to empower them if they encounter sexual harassment,
 - iii. Education for employers and employees on how to recognize and prevent or intervene with instances of sexual harassment by counteracting sexist ideas that sexual harassment is only a woman's issue

b. The establishment of legislation that denounces gender-based discrimination by:

- i. Establishing mandatory reporting laws regarding accountability for employers,
- ii. Mandating sexual harassment offenders disclose their history in both their current workplace as well as any future workplaces they may participate in,

11. *Urges* Member States to adopt legislation to criminalize and fight against gender-based discrimination,

12. *Requests* giving the necessary tools and educational programmes for young girls and women to make them aware about of the different working opportunities that exist for women;

13. *Shows its support* to the will for stay-at-home-women and supporting programmes for equal representation of stay-at-home fathers;

14. *Encourages* the improvement of infrastructure within rural areas to ease the domestic work of women, create jobs, and promote women's autonomy, allowing women to play a strong role in their own environment by;

- a. Using NGOs such as New Story, an organization who trains local populations how to utilize their own resources, in order to;
 - i. Empower women by overcoming the notion women are not suited for manual labor,
 - ii. Help them create access to electricity and internet so they can utilize online resources to improve their farming, education, and professional development opportunities,

b. Promoting sustainable telecommunication infrastructure through foreign investment and new technologies like Orion Unmanned Aerial Vehicles,

c. Creating frameworks for Open Source Projects that can be updated and distributed by the public, to teach literacy, build farm equipment from scrap metal, and share information among communities,

d. Building specialized centers and schools specially devoted to people who cannot easily have access to proper education

15. *Recommends* the Member States to establish health centers dedicated to first aid for women who suffer from abuse and violation of its rights and have also difficulties for getting help;

16. *Urges* the Member States to promote the establishing of agricultural programs that emphasize



completely sustainable methods to remedy infrastructure issues that inhibit women's ability to participate in paid work;

17. *Advocates* for the establishment of free education programs to increase the proportion of women in skilled labor positions and rural cooperatives to invest in financial resources according to the needs of the individuals in the area;

18. *States* the need of promoting the action of international NGOs, such as the World Bank, and regional NGOs to fund the previous initiatives in infrastructure building, as economic resources needed for these may not be at the disposition of developing countries and being unable to fund their own initiatives on protection of women's rights;

19. *Encourages* Member States to consider acting individually on foreign developing countries by designing structures of funding that effectively serve the purposes noted down on this resolution by different methods, such as the following:

- a. Participation in social life and political action in those countries to advocate for women's rights
- b. Establishment of system of loans and grants to put economic resources at the disposal of women
- c. Educational aid and sponsoring to women from developing countries in order to let them reach their educational and labour goals
- d. Creation of entities focused on economic empowerment and labour rights of women in those countries

20. *Further encourages* Member States to adopt equal-pay-for-equal-work labor laws;

21. *Decides* to remain seized on the matter.

SECURITY COUNCIL RESPONDING TO FAKE NEWS

In the last days we experienced what it is to uphold the power of making a difference in the world. In the Security Council, the only body of the United Nations which can dictate binding Resolutions and expects compliance from the countries, all the members present collaborated to achieve a common goal peace in the world of today.



The issues that the delegates had to deal with were the Evaluation of a Mission for South Sudan and the Threats of the Claims of the Antarctica.

The first topic that we discuss upon the agenda was the one regarding the possible Mission for the Crisis that the people of South Sudan is currently living. Some members of the P5 like Russia and France had a highlighted participation and managed the council towards the debate of the most important aspects dealing with the topic

like for example the arms embargo, the necessity of humanitarian aid, the liability of blue helmets and the protection of citizens.

It was difficult to respect the sovereignty of the states while all the countries present tried to resolve the different topics. It was depicted that the power that the delegates upheld was aligned with the necessities that we were studying and destined to tackle them.

Moreover other countries such as Netherlands, Kazakhstan and Bolivia added plenty of information and guidance to the different caucuses giving support to the countries with veto power but at the same time being a counterpart for other subjects where international peace was fragile.

It is worth noting that the academic preparation, the knowledge of the rules of procedure and the attitude of the delegates was outstanding. At some point the audience who admired this incredible performance could have founded doubts whether they were watching the real world leaders in the international arena debating, negotiating and discussing.

**María Verónica Vargas and
Mohamed Limame Malainine,**
Committee Directors at the Security Council.



RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY UNSC ON 7 APRIL 2018

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Sponsors: France, Russian Federation

Signatories: Bolivia, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, United States, United Kingdom

Topic: The conflict of South Sudan

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions 1591 (2015), 1996 (2011), 2046 (2012), 2057 (2012), 2109 (2013), 2132 (2013), 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014), 2206 (2015), 2223 (2015), 2241 (2015), 2252 (2015), 2302 (2016), 2304 (2016), 2327 (2016), 2363 (2017), 2340 (2017), 2392 (2017), 2400 (2018) and 2406 (2018), as well as its presidential statements S/PRST/2014/16, S/PRST/2014/26, S/PRST/2015/9, S/PRST/2016/1, S/PRST/2016/3, S/PRST/2017/4 and S/PRST/2017/25,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan delivered to this council on 28 February 2018,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of the Republic of South Sudan,

Alarmed by the increasing violence across South Sudan, involving armed clashes between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), SPLA-In Opposition (SPLA-IO), and armed groups, and atrocities committed against civilians by the parties,

Expressing its appreciation for the actions taken by peacekeepers of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), including the protection of civilians and stabilisation of the situation,

against continued obstruction and threats of violence against the mission,

Recalling the expansion of the mandate of UNMISS in resolution 2406 (2018) that now allows for more proactive deployment for the protection of civilians,

Recalling its decision in resolution 2406 (2018) to consider all measures, including an arms embargo, as appropriate, to deprive the parties of the means to continue fighting,

Convinced that putting limitations on the delivery of heavy weapons to parties to the conflict in South Sudan can will limit the extent of fighting and reduce damage to the civilian population and infrastructure,

Concerned with the continued illicit influx of arms into South Sudan from other countries in the region, and the destabilising impact their misuse has on the country,

Encourages the cooperation with the African Union concerning the limitation of illicit arms trade, especially concerning the participation of neighbouring Member States to ensure the enforcement of the weapon limitation imposed by this council,

Emphasising the importance of assisting the Member States, as well as intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations in capacity-building to prevent and tackle the illicit transfer and misuse of weapons in conflict areas,

Deeply concerned by the continuing threats posed by the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of arms to the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and to the safety and security of humanitarian workers and their effective provision of humanitarian assistance,

Emphasising the importance and central role of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, including the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition as a key instrument in countering the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of weapons,

Recognising the role of the Sudan Panel of Experts, appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) and last extended by resolution 2340 (2017) and 2400 (2018), can take in monitoring and reporting on illicit arms trade entering South Sudan from the Republic of Sudan, in particular from the Darfur region,

Concerned that the ongoing fighting between the government of Sudan and armed groups in the Darfur region fuels the influx of light weapons into the region and could spill over into South Sudan,

Taking into consideration the lessons learned from the joint leadership of the United Nations/African



Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the peacekeeping cooperation with the African Union in South Sudan, and in that respect recalling the two-phase reconfiguration of the UNAMID authorised in resolution 2363 (2017),

Gravely concerned with the devastating humanitarian situation in South Sudan that continues to deteriorate, including more than 5 million people suffering from severe food insecurity, 4 million internally displaced people (IDPs), widespread outbreaks of cholera and malaria, and continued violence against civilians, including sexual violence, as reported by the Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator,

Further concerned that IDPs are particularly vulnerable to famine, disease and violence, and often lack basic shelter,

Recognizing the need for further safeguarding the IDP camps, in order to prevent further recruitment of combatants, and to ensure the safety, health and wellbeing of IDPs,

Recognising the importance of UNMISS for creating safe conditions for the provision of humanitarian aid and the protection of civilians, in particular, IDPs in South Sudan,

Emphasising the importance to foster a secure environment for the eventual safe, voluntary and dignified return of IDPs to their point of origin,

Concerned by the increasing ad hoc legislation, new taxes and required permits on humanitarian aid deliveries,

Further concerned by the fact that the under-developed or damaged road infrastructure hinders the effective delivery of aid to people in need in many parts of the Member State,

Deeply concerned with reports of slave auctions taking place in Juba, and therefore emphasising the importance of fighting human trafficking for the sake of the victims,

Reiterating the importance of reconciliation and condemnation of war criminals for the peace building process in South Sudan,

Noting with satisfaction the support provided by the international community towards establishing the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, in accordance with the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS),

Concerned with the reluctance of the South Sudanese government to fully implement Chapter V of the ARCSS, despite more than two years have passed since the signing of the agreement,

Reiterates the necessity of cooperation between the African Union and the Security Council in addressing criminal activity in South Sudan, and its commitment to keep the criminal justice process under African leadership,

Strongly condemning all human rights violations, as well as abuses of international humanitarian law, including those involving attacks on schools, places of worship, refugee camps, medical facilities, humanitarian aid personnel and transport and United Nations and associated personnel,

Reaffirming its commitment to providing aid and longstanding solutions to the Darfur Crisis,

Welcoming the Briefing on UNAMID to the United Nations Security Council by the UNAMID Joint Special Representative on 14 March 2018,

Recalling the South Sudan Sanctions Committee, established pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 2206 (2015), that oversees the sanctions measures imposed by the Security Council on entities and individuals in South Sudan,

Welcoming the efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in conducting and mediating talks between the parties to the conflict,

Reiterating its full support and appreciation for the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities (ACOH), signed on 21 December 2017 in Addis Ababa by the parties to the conflict in South Sudan,

Emphasises that under the ACOH, all parties committed themselves to immediately cease all fighting,

Welcoming the work of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM) in the assessment of violations of the ACOH,

Deeply concerned with the continued disregard of its Presidential Statements and resolutions by the parties to the conflict in South Sudan, in particular through obstruction of aid workers and not adhering to the ceasefire of the ACOH,

Reiterating that the conflict in South Sudan cannot be solved through military means, but requires a political solution and a government that represents all parts of South Sudanese society, including all ethnic groups, resulting from a process of national reconciliation,

Emphasizing that a political solution and lasting peace and stability require a positive economic outlook for South Sudan,

Seeking a sustainable development for the South Sudanese economy that contribute to a long-term stability of the country,



Determines that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

General Provisions

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms ongoing fighting in violation of the ACOH and resolution 2406 (2018);
2. *Urges* all parties to the conflict in South to comply with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Conventions, all relevant previous resolutions of the Security Council and any bilateral, multilateral and international conventions and treaties signed by the parties;
3. *Calls upon* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to direct the operations of an integrated UNMISS and coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in the Republic of South Sudan, and to exercise his or her good offices to lead the UN system in South Sudan in assisting the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC), the African Union, IGAD and other actors;
4. *Recommends* Member States to organise an open debate in the UN Security Council where all presidents or secretaries of UN subsidiary bodies present in South Sudan brief the UN Security Council on their current involvement and assessment of the situation;

Arms Limitations

5. *Decides* to, for a period of one year after the adoption of this resolution, Member States shall cease and prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or delivery of weapons for personal and or collective self defence, to the territory of South Sudan, including to the government of South Sudan and its Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), SPLA-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) and any armed groups, from or through Member State's territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, including:
 - a. Weapons with an aim to destruction as defined in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, namely Category I, IV, VI, VII, but excluding Category III;
 - b. Training, technical assistance, financial assistance or any other assistance related to military activities or the provision and maintenance of military equipment, and any mercenary fighters;

6. *Decides* that the restrictions of the previous clause shall not apply to the supply, sale or transfer of arms, equipment and training and assistance solely intended for the use by UN personnel or the African Union Regional Protection Force;
7. *Calls upon* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation and consistent with international law, to inspect all cargo to South Sudan, if the State has reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains items in violation of the arms limitations, report their findings to this council and authorises Member States to seize any such items found;
8. *Decides* that the Panel of Experts and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) shall jointly examine and respond to alleged violations and non-compliance with this embargo, and report to this council;
9. *Affirms* its readiness to strengthen, soften, modify or lift the measures imposed by the previous clauses based on the compliance of the parties to the conflict with the provisions of this resolution;

Illicit Arms Trade

10. *Endorses* information-sharing, particularly regarding suspected arms traffickers, trafficking routes, possible arms embargo violations, brokering of weapons, and accelerating the exchange of operational intelligence between UNMISS, the African Union and IGAD within their mandates to ensure the weapons embargo decided upon in the paragraphs 5 - 8 is not only upheld within the territory of South Sudan but to also limit the influx of illicit weapons, their parts and components to prevent and address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and current misuse in the armed conflict;
11. *Encourages* the cooperation between African Union, UNMISS and in particular neighbouring Member States, such as Sudan, to ensure the implementation of the weapons embargo and to act within their mandate to hinder and limit the illicit arms trafficking into South Sudan;
12. *Urges* Member States with relevant expertise to cooperate with neighbouring countries of South Sudan, in particular, to strengthen their capacity to combat illicit arms flows, including through the tracking and interdiction of illicit arms transfers;
13. *Strongly affirms* the need for parties to take all required measures to avoid civilian casualties, respect and protect the civilian population;
14. *Requests* the Sudan Panel of Experts to investigate the illicit trade of arms, in violation of the measures imposed by this resolution or any other national or international agreement limiting the proliferation of arms, from Sudan to South Sudan, and regularly report to the Security



Council with their findings and suggested counter measures;

15. *Further requests* the Sudan Panel of Experts to provide the Security Council with an assessment on the risk of a spill-over of the Darfur conflict into South Sudan, including potential movement of fighters and displaced people, no later than 31 June 2019;

16. *Requests* the African Union to concentrate their Regional Protection Force under the leadership of UNMISS;

Humanitarian Aid

17. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the reiterative attacks against UNMISS personnel and humanitarian aid workers;

18. *Further condemns* destruction and looting of humanitarian aid, including food, medicine and tools, and attacks on humanitarian facilities, including hospitals and warehouses;

19. *Condemns* also the obstruction by all parties to the movement of civilians and humanitarian personnel;

20. *Demands* that all parties allow the safe, timely and unhindered delivery of humanitarian aid to all those in need in all parts of South Sudan, and refrain from any violence or obstruction against aid workers;

21. *Further demands* that all parties shall allow for the deployment of UNMISS personnel alongside aid workers in the country;

22. *Decides* that UNMISS shall further increase its contribution to the creation of security conditions, conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, to the degree that its staffing levels allow, by providing direct protection to aid workers and convoys;

23. *Urges* all parties to comply with their obligations under international law and international humanitarian law, and to respect the UN guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;

24. *Supports* the improvement of rural infrastructure in South Sudan in order to allow the access of humanitarian aid to all civilians and requests the urgent improvement of medical infrastructure and sanitary facilities:

- a. Invites the WHO, UNICEF, IGAD, the African Union and other international organizations to further support the South Sudanese humanitarian aid in providing sanitary facilities, food supplies and clean water;

- b. Further invites Water NGO, Charity Water, Waterislife and other NGOs to provide a constant supply of water in the South Sudanese territory;

- c. Encourages partnering with NGOs such as Construction for Change, the Red Cross, Project HOPE, and Medical Teams International to work with the South Sudanese government to aid in the urgent improvement of rural medical infrastructure in order to allow access of humanitarian aid to all civilians;

25. *Urges* the government of South Sudan to lift any taxes, legislation and permit requirements which hamper the introduction of humanitarian aid to South Sudan and its distribution across the Member State, and refrain from the adoption of new similar legislation and restrictions in the future;

26. *Calls* for the creation of security zones, beginning with refugee and IDP camps, cities, towns, villages and other regions that hold an important population;

27. *Promotes* the development of infrastructure in the security zones as mentioned in article 24, ensuring the access to basic needs of the population and helping to restart economic activity in South Sudan;

28. *Invites* the African Union and the Government to jointly work with the UNMISS in a supervisory role on the administration of the security zones while cessation of hostilities between the parties has not been reached and calls on parties to welcome conversations for the promotion of these security zones and a conclusive peace process;

29. *Requests* a report by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary on the reallocation of funds within UNMISS in order to provide significantly more funds to “Facilities and Infrastructure”, in extension allowing the allocation of more funds to PoC and IDP camps in South Sudan, and requests a clarification on the section “Other supplies, services and equipment” as stated in resolution A/C.5/70/24;

30. *Requests* the General Assembly’s Fifth Committee to reallocate further 5.000.000 USD to “Facilities and Infrastructure”, as stated in their report, to further fund IDP camps under the auspices of UNMISS;

Justice

31. *Reaffirms* the United Nations cooperation and technical assistance concerning the creation of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan with the African Union and the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) and takes note of the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing as a vital part of Chapter V of the Agreement on the Resolution of



the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan;

32. *Calls upon* the government of South Sudan to adopt the Draft Statute and Memorandum of Understanding between African Union and the Republic of South Sudan in no longer than seven months time after the adoption of this resolution;

33. *Recommends* that in the event that, after a period of seven months has passed and the government of South Sudan has not adopted the two proposals, the African Union shall act according to the ARCSS and enact the Court, as dedicated in ARCSS, unilaterally, within a timeframe of four months;

34. *Declares* that in the event of neither the government of South Sudan nor the African Union, taking action in the establishment of the Hybrid Court, the Security Council will move forward with the establishment of an International Criminal Tribunal for crimes in South Sudan, with mandate and jurisdiction provided by the Security Council;

35. *Emphasises* that the investigations of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan or the International Criminal Tribunal, once created, should include but not be limited to actors responsible for violence against aid workers and crimes against the civilian population of South Sudan;

36. *Calls upon* the United Nations Special Advisor for the Prevention of Genocide Adama Dieng to work closely with the special representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan, as well as UNMISS and CTSAMM to monitor, investigate and report human rights violations and war crimes;

37. *Reaffirms* its call on the TGNU to take action to hold those responsible for any hostile actions against UNMISS or humanitarian aid workers accountable;

Darfur Conflict

38. *Emphasises* the importance of the return of IDPs in the Republic of Sudan to their areas of origin through post-conflict reconstruction and development;

39. *Encourages* states to increase bilateral commitments to UNAMID through further commitment in the form of funding and resource allocation for this post-conflict resolution;

Travel Ban and Asset Freezes

40. *Decides* to renew until 31 May 2019 the measures imposed by paragraphs 9, 10, 11 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), which imposes a travel ban and an asset freeze against individuals or entities designated by the Sanctions Committee as engaging in, or providing support for acts

that threaten the peace, security and stability of South Sudan;

41. *Stresses* the importance of Member States fully implementing the asset freeze which are owned or controlled by any individuals or entities designated by the Security Council Sanctions Committee in order to avoid money laundering of the most responsible individuals for human rights violations and financial misconduct as well as maximising financial leverage;

42. *Underlines* the necessity of a travel ban to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any by the Committee named individuals;

43. *Urges* the South Sudan Sanctions Committee to impose the above-mentioned asset freezes and individual travel bans, pursuant to the South Sudan Sanctions Committee Mandate contained in resolution 2206 (2015);

Ceasefire and Future Prospects

44. *Demands* that all parties immediately implement the permanent ceasefire declared in the ACOH, and that the leaders of all parties ensure that their respective forces refrain from any form of violence against civilians and their property, human rights violations and abuses immediately;

45. *Expresses* its determination to consider all appropriate measures, including additional asset freezes, travel bans and targeted sanctions, against all individuals or groups that continue to show non-compliance with the ACOH;

46. *Recommends* to further increase the role of regional organisations, such as the IGAD and the African Union, in negotiations for a political solution by making them main facilitators and mediators in future talks;

47. *Calls upon* the Special-Representative of the Secretary-General to South Sudan to cooperate with the IGAD in the promotion of holding further talks for conflict resolution;

48. *Encourages* the promotion of a long-term political reconciliation, allowing for a coherent and sustainable dialogue that shall produce a definitive end of hostilities, seeking common understanding and stressing the importance of effective engagement with local communities;

49. *Supports* the CTSAMM in facilitating and supporting a monitoring and verification operation for a peace process in South Sudan, recalls that per 2406 (2018) UNMISS is only tasked with the protection of civilians, creating the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, monitoring and investigating human rights and supporting the implementation of a peace process, and requests the parties involved to fully commit to the peace process and to welcome the reach of necessary compromises for the peace and stability of South Sudan;



50. *Reaffirms* the UN Security Council's averseness to pass any sanctions that would be harmful to the further economic development and the lives of the Sudanese population;

51. *Encourages* the UN Security Council to consider the annual report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the evolution of the South Sudanese currency, for the implementation of feasible measures to stabilize the currency;

52. *Encourages* the United Nations, South Sudan and regional organisations including the African Union and IGAD to further explore future prospects for the South Sudanese economy once the conflict ends, whether with a ceasefire, an armistice or preferably a new feasible peace agreement is reached, by considering:

- a. Helping build an oil infrastructure enough to support the economy in early stages of recovery,
- b. Assisting to diversify the structure of the South Sudanese economy in order to better cope with the needs of the South Sudanese population,
- c. Finishing the construction of the necessary infrastructure for ensuring the access of basic needs and goods for the population,
- d. Fostering the eventual safe and voluntary return of IDPs and refugees, in accordance with human rights, protecting the integrity, dignity and freedom of movement of civilians;

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

Annex 1

Memorandum of Understanding

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation have engaged in tireless discussions regarding the South Sudan arms embargo. After difficult negotiations and concessions on their stances regarding the issue, both governments have reached an agreement.

Arms Limitations

1. Decides to, for a period of one year after the adoption of this resolution, Member States shall cease and prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or delivery of weapons for personal and or collective self defence, to the territory of South Sudan, including to the government of South Sudan and its Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), SPLA-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) and any armed groups, from or through Member State's territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft;, including;
 - a) weapons with an aim to destruction as defined in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, namely Category I, IV, VI, VII, but excluding Category III,
 - b) training, technical assistance, financial assistance or any other assistance related to military activities or the provision and maintenance of military equipment, and any mercenary fighters
2. Decides that the restrictions of the previous clause shall not apply to the supply, sale or transfer of arms, equipment and training and assistance solely intended for the use by UN personnel or the African Union Regional Task Force;
3. Calls upon Member States, in accordance with their national legislation and consistent with international law, to inspect all cargo to South Sudan, if the State has reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains items in violation of the arms limitations, report their findings to this council and authorises Member States to seize any such items found;
4. Decides that the Panel of Experts and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) shall jointly examine and respond to alleged violations and non-compliance with this embargo, and report to this council;

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation put forward this statement in the hopes that their cooperation will facilitate discussions on the topic of the conflict in South Sudan, leading to political stability, access to humanitarian aid, a better functioning economy, peace and, most importantly, the saving of lives of innocent men, women and children.



COUNCIL OF THE EU RESPONDING TO FAKE NEWS

The Council of the European Union is the institution representing the Member States' governments. It is where national ministers from each EU country meet to adopt laws and coordinate policies.

According to its scope, during C'MUN 2018's sessions, this committee managed to pass two different resolutions: a Directive, which is a legal act of the European Union that requires Member States to achieve a particular result without dictating the means of achieving it, and a Council Recommendation, dedicated to promote non-binding suggestions to Member States. Both documents were born in order to address the issue of the European Response to fake news.

In consonance with the decision-making process of the Consilium, Member States had to pass both the Directive and the Recommendation by a qualified majority of 55% of Member States representing a 65% of the EU population. Indeed, the Recommendation passed by unanimity of the countries present and voting, while the Directive had the approval of 71% of Member States representing the 81% of the EU population.

Bearing in mind that not the Consilium, but the Commission, is the EU institution that has the monopoly on legislative initiative, before engaging itself in the aforementioned voting procedure,

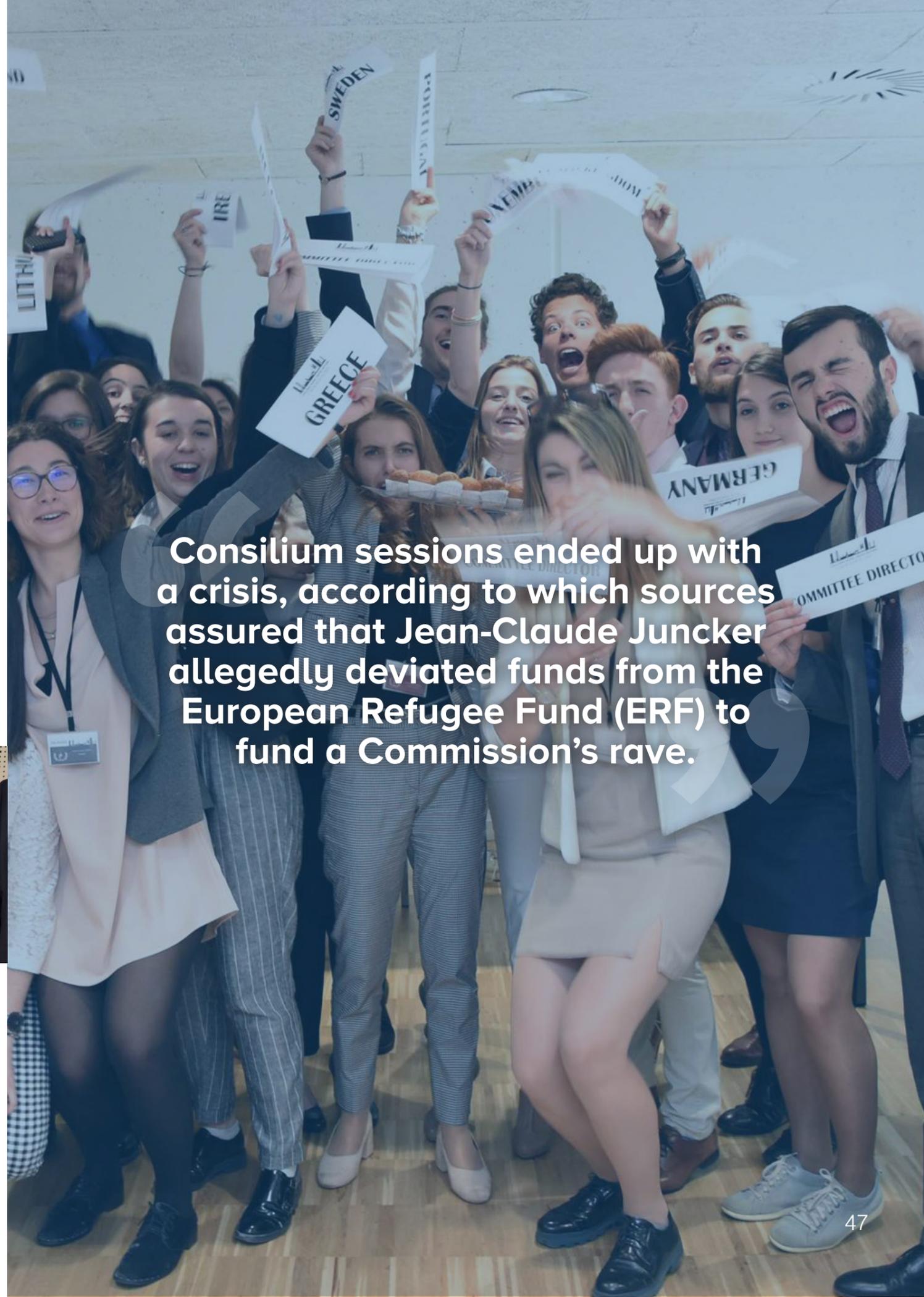
the Consilium had to make a proposal to start the lawmaking process, which was successfully accepted.

Last but not least, Consilium sessions ended up with a crisis, according to which sources assured that Jean-Claude Juncker allegedly deviated funds from the European Refugee Fund (ERF) to fund a Commission's rave. Delegates had to solve the crisis both internally and externally. First of all, they had to find out if the accusations were true and settle responsibilities if appropriate. Secondly, they had to control the institutional message towards the International Community and the European citizens.



The committee overflowed with innovative solutions to worldwide concerns, long-lasting friendships and productive debates.

Beatriz García Quiroga, Trajan Shipley and Mar Villora Valero,
Committee Directors at the Council of the EU.



Consilium sessions ended up with a crisis, according to which sources assured that Jean-Claude Juncker allegedly deviated funds from the European Refugee Fund (ERF) to fund a Commission's rave.



RECOMMENDATION ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE EU ON 8 APRIL 2018

Committee: Council of the European Union

Sponsors: French Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Czech Republic

Signatories: Finland, Sweden, Poland, Portugal

Topic: A European response to Fake News.

The Council of the European Union,

Recalling United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4, 'ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all', in particular subclause 4.4 stating 'By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship',

Further Recalling the conclusions made in the Final report of the High Level Expert Group on Fake News and Online Disinformation, published in January 2018,

Recognizing the European rules on net neutrality, specified in Regulation (EU) 2015/2120,

Reaffirming full commitment to the principles of free speech, which are fundamentally important for the everyday functioning of the European Union and its member-states

East StratcomTaskforce and EU vs DisInfo

Believes the European StratCom Task Force should prioritise the reports and analyses of disinformation trends, explain and correct disinformation narratives, and raises awareness of disinformation;

Underlines the need for an increased budget given to the East StratcomTaskForce and additional staff members, approves of the increase of the staff from 14 to 500 and proportionally the budget from 1 million euros to 50 million.

Suggests that the East Stratcom Taskforce will be renamed and rebranded into the EU Stratcom Taskforce to better reflect the newly suggested and broadened prioritisation;

Invites the East Stratcom Force to create a monitoring-branch Strategic Monitoring (StratMon) dedicated to upholding European Union fake news laws, blocking sources during European elections (or beyond if requested) through national bodies and advising member states on how to combat fake news during national general elections;

Suggests that the board of this new monitoring committee should consist of nine (9) individuals whom are voted into office by the European Council, European Parliament and European Commission, the exact distribution being three (3) individuals voted upon by the European Council, three (3) voted upon by the European Parliament and three (3) voted upon by the European Commission;

Emphasizes that board members of the StratMon monitoring-board should not hold or perform any elected office, any public office and any other professional activity next to their function as a full-time board member;

Further Emphasizes that the StratMon monitoring-board can only act in national affairs in an advisory role when invited upon by member-states and must cooperate with any national initiatives and bodies;

Invites the East Stratcom Force to reorganise EUvsDisinfo into an organisation built on two pillars, fact-checking and education, so that not citizens and organisations can not only find a list of identified sources of fake news but also learn about identifying fake news themselves;

Education

Encourages social media companies to add a link the EUvsDisinfo Educational site and mandate that viewership of the platform is a requirement for setting up an account on social media platforms that have more than 1M users. Further, adding a link to the social media homepages so existing users have access to it;

Calls for the integration of the topic of 'fake news' into school curricula of all member states, specifically focusing on the following topics;

- i. Informing the students on dangers and consequences of Fake News

- ii. How to spot fake news by critically analysing the sources
- iii. Free speech rights and limitations
- iv. Journalistic methodology
- v. Other aspects member states deem to be of importance

Suggests to the European Commission to come up with an educational framework for citizens based on the following guidelines;

- i. Commission the creation and production of a documentary series funded by the EU which would seek to inform the general public on the dangers of Fake News, as well as online literacy. This should be aired online on the EU Websites, and the EU Commission strongly suggests it is aired on National Television Infrastructure of member states. The documentaries should be available in each EU official language, however it is the state's responsibility to ensure an EU approved translation is made available within 3 months of EU Publication.
- ii. Create an online portal providing those documentaries, additional information and interactive courses, which should be available in each EU official language as well. This portal should be advertised together with the documentary
- iii. Encourage the creation of a special media literacy course for civil servants that should be mandatory throughout all states

Laws and Justice

Acknowledging that certain users of social media networks also present legitimate sources of information, the council invites member states to adopt specific measures for sanctioning their repeated posts, when proven to be fake news or disinformation;

Encourages the European Commission to take into account the suggestions made in annex 1 regarding a protocol about how nation states can work together with the monitoring board regarding sources of fake news;

Urges social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and Google to modify their search algorithm in order to reduce the frequency with which fake news are displayed to users on their platforms. The high expert group must submit a report based on their field experience with potential suggestions on slowing down the spread of Fake News across EU Internet Space;

Proposal 1.

Obligate the EU members to adopt the Sanctioning Protocol included in ANNEX 1.

ANNEX 1

Protocol of correction and banning

- Any member state can notify the EU Stratcom monitoring board committee, and this institution must send a confirmation of receipt within the following 24 hours. A notification is sent in parallel to the organism or the subject who has elaborated the news.
- The EU Stratcom monitoring board must elaborate a report taking into account the media, its estimated reach, the different subjects that will take part and the Rights of the Charter which are being affected. This report must be completed within the following 48 hours.
- After the reception of the receipt, the government of the country can propose the possible measures:
 - Amending
 - Economic sanctions from 1.000€ to 300.000€
 - Ban of the new
 - Suspension of the media platform
 - Modification of the Algorithms
 - Any other that it can consider necessary
- The measures will be discussed once being notified at the Committee. The Committee will report the member proposal and elaborate a qualification of the new and the media affected. The following criteria must be followed and included in the report:
 - a) Proof of facts
 - b) Sources
 - c) Frequency of Appearance in last 24 hours
 - d) Offensive content
 - e) Algorithms of the online platform
- Depending of the report, the Committee will elaborate a final qualification of the new with.
 - a) Reliable. No sanction needed
 - b) reliable but elaborated with a lack of diligence.
 - c) Non-reliable
 - d) Violating EU's order and stability

The committee must decide the sanction within the following 24 hours.

- The institution can take any caution measure at any part of the procedure.





STAFF OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE GLOBAL BALANCE



Recognized as the oldest MUN in Spain (13 editions), the chapter for Catalonia was established in Barcelona the past April 5 to 8, giving continuity in trajectory to the event, gaining acceptance and worldwide recognition, 22 countries, and 230 participants in this 2018.

The history of the Catalonia Model United Nations began in 2006, as one of the projects of United Nations Association of Spain, turning the event into a practical training for diplomacy, conflicts resolution and solution of the main global issues.

The MUN was established before the creation of the United Nations, as a educational experience in the Faculty of Political Sciences of Harvard University. Success experience replicated later during the Fifties, in high schools of North America.

Under this initiative the model was created, emulating the structure and system of the UN, where the students from high school and universities related to law, international relations, diplomacy, political sciences; who assume for several days the diplomatic role of a specific country, personifying foreign policy, ideology and culture.

“We make the MUN with a global sense, new students and other connoisseurs of the emulation, coming from all the continents.”

The presidency of each commission moderates the debates impartially, directs the discussions,

verifying compliance of the regulations and procedures, coordinate the right to speak, ask questions and announces decisions.

We make the MUN with a global sense, new students and other connoisseurs of the emulation, coming from almost all the continents. The nature of the topics in the agenda were according to the world interest and the functions of the Committees.

The delegates (students), prepared in advance by means of specific guides, to test their reflection, oratory, rhetoric and negotiation tactics, the way in each culture, idiosyncrasies and interests are harmonized, in order to achieved, in our rooms, a global vision, tolerance and respect for the diversity.

The “Chairs” session presidents gave direction to the debates, the approval of convenient and comprehensive resolutions, based on the transparency of the objectives.

The C’MUN is make to those people who in the future will be in charge the world order, embassies, chancelleries, ministries or the different positions from the United Nations, for them we offer this training and current space in Europe, where we all learn from everyone, that’s the secret.

We work with the motivation to generate changes and build based on these changes a world without borders, a better world.

Enrique Bustos,
Member of the Staff.

ORGANIZING A SIMULATION OF MODEL UNITED NATIONS

I was introduced into the world of the C'MUN in January when I started my internship at the United Nations Association of Spain as part of my Master degree. I have heard about the MUN's beforehand but never had participated in one much less organised such an event. So I was quite excited to get the opportunity to coorganise the C'MUN. The first weeks I was trying to work my way through all the lists and portals of delegate applications and I slowly got familiar with the registration and assignment processes. I was mainly responsible for the correspondance with the participants about their applications which appeared to be a moderate task. With the rising income of applications, the assigning process got more and more complex and challenging. So I was quite glad when new interns came into the office so that we could share the work load. Quickly, our team managed to get organised in assigning delegates, in relocating committees and in preparing necessary material. While revising lists, counting delegates, badges, bags etc. we had a lot of fun moments in the team, even though some days were quite stressful.

The first day of the actual C'MUN event, when the delegates arrived for registration, was the test if all of our preparation and logistics turned out well. Being at the conference as staff members seemed quite relaxed for us at first sight compared

to the weeks before where the office seemed to be "on fire". At the end of the first conference day where we walked up to 13km, passing notes around in the committees and touring the whole CosmoCaixa building, we realised that the next days would going to be intense. At the social events in the night we had the chance to also get in contact with the delegates putting faces to their names, committees and countries, which I knew by memory by then, so many times I had revised the lists and sent emails to them. Also, in the sessions I really enjoyed the debates in the committees and got familiar with the MUN procedure. Of course, we also had a lot of fun by watching the punishment performances of the delegates.

“We showed that a bunch of young people from all over the world is able to create something great together.”

I was really impressed by so many young motivated people who were really into the themes and debates, taking their role as delegates very serious.

After four very intense days of conference we all just wished to fall in bed, happy that everything worked out well and that the delegates enjoyed the conference. The great experience we take with us from the C'MUN was definitely worth it.

We showed that a bunch of young people from all over the world is able to create something great together, namely the CMUN conference. Building up our own little United Nations in the office during the C'MUN preparation, we proofed that collaboration between different cultures succeeds.

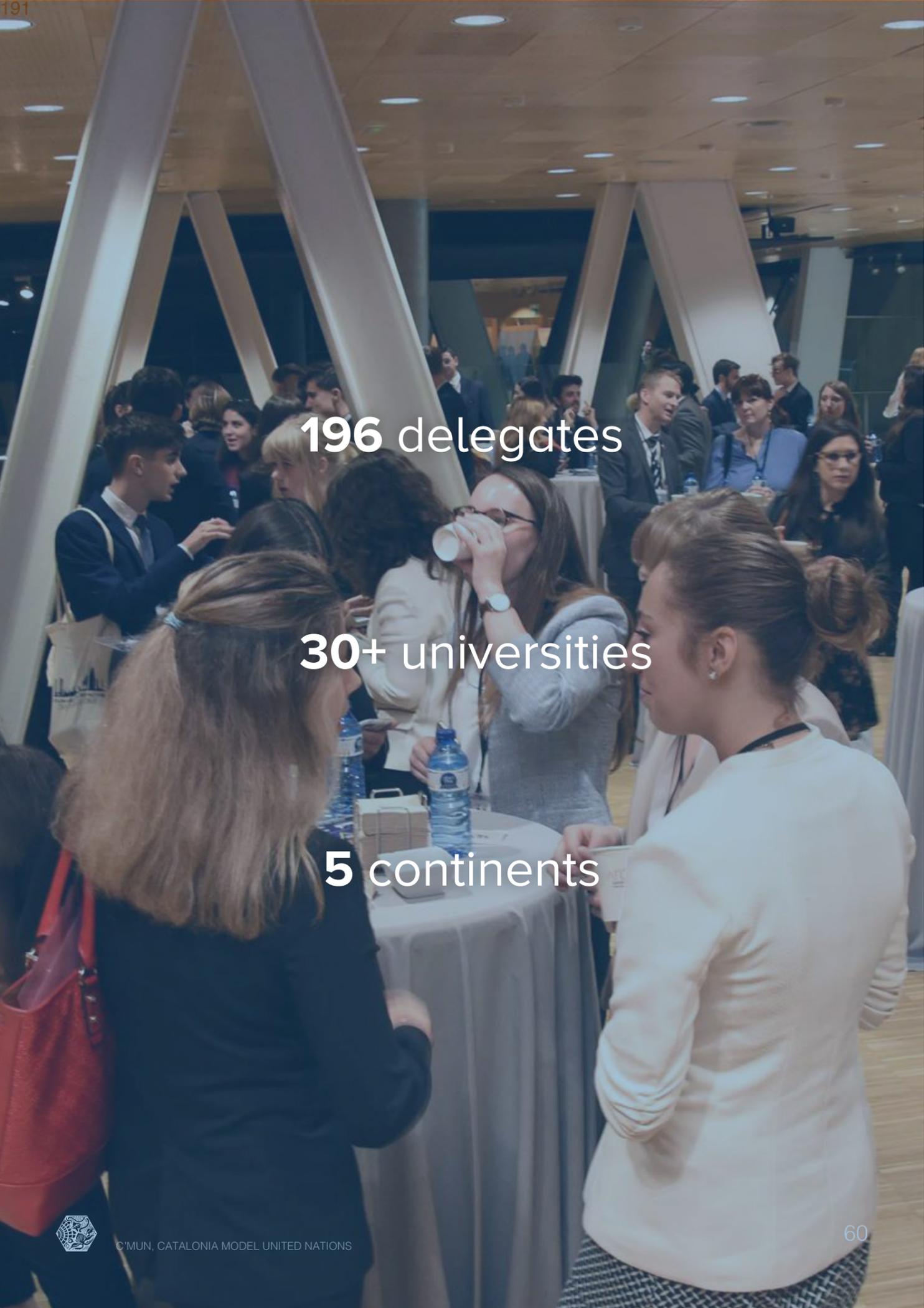
I personally got to know what it requires to have the lead of a little team, being responsible to coordinate properly and to maintain the overview. I really enjoyed the team-work in an intercultural setting and I appreciate a lot the chance to be part of the organisation of such a big event like the C'MUN. What I take with me from the CMUN are not only useful experiences on professional level but also personal contacts to amazing people, who are believing in the United Nations and who are willing to create a slightly better world. Now, I leave the ANUE office with unique memories and I am very grateful for all the persons who have been part of the C'MUN 2018.

Leonie Dorsch,
Member of the Staff.









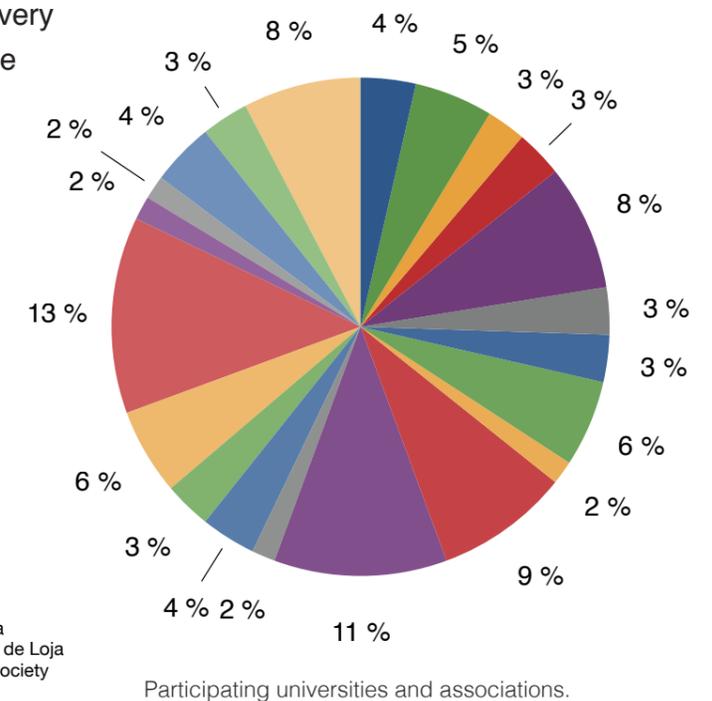
196 delegates

30+ universities

5 continents

BALANCE OF PARTICIPATION

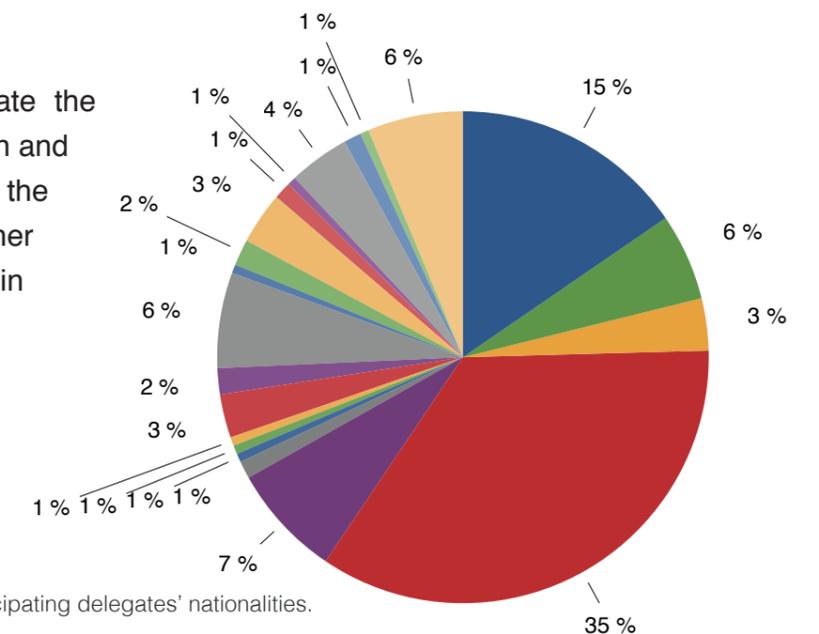
The 2018 edition of the C'MUN has been very satisfactory and even more international than the previous one. We have counted with the highest representation of different nationalities ever, as well as with a more diverse participation of universities and associations than the previous year. Universities coming from the Spanish State represent the biggest source of delegates, followed by Universities coming from other European states.



- Leiden MUN
- NUSA Stream
- EDU España-Deutschland University
- Jordan MUN
- Universitat de Lleida
- UNSA Barcelona
- Cologne MUN Society
- Stras' Diplomacy
- URL Blanquerna
- Universitat de Barcelona
- Others*
- Clemson University MUN
- DHBW Bad Mergentheim
- MUNCL Turkey
- Spyken Lund Sweden
- University of Ljubljana Slovenia
- Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja
- Universidad de Nebrija MUN Society
- ESADE
- Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
- ISDE Law & Business School

*Others: University of Paderborn, Lancaster University, Universidad Jaume I, University of Bucharest, Nuindren, CEI - International Affairs, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Libera Università degli Studi Maria Ss. Assunta di Roma, University of ESSEX, among others.

The C'MUN can continue to celebrate the participation of a big number of Catalan and Spanish universities which adds to the contribution of good delegates from other international institutions, as indicated in the graphs.



- Germany
- Spain
- Luxembourg
- Indonesia
- Czech Republic
- Venezuela
- Jordan
- United States
- France
- Poland
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Ghana
- China Macao
- Italy
- Georgia
- Hong-Kong
- Slovenia
- Turkey
- Netherland
- Sweden



C'MUN 2018 TEAM



ANUE TEAM

Xavier Guerrero
Ariadna Quintero

COLLABORATORS

Borja García Quiroga
Pablo Rodríguez-Aguilera

THE INTERNS

Stefania Mascolo, Máster en Relaciones Internacionales, Seguridad y Desarrollo - UAB
Leonie Dorsch, Máster en Relaciones Internacionales, Seguridad y Desarrollo - UAB
Mariona Nogueras, University of Exess
Pablo García Ruano, Máster Universitario en Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Globalización - UOC
Ariadna Vila, Máster Universitario en Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Globalización - UOC
Marta Turrado, Máster Universitario en Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Globalización - UOC
Jehanne el Ghorri Ennamali, Grado de Derecho - UB
Stefano Cravero, Grado de Gestión Pública y Administración - UB
Clara Colom, Escuela Internacional de Protocolo
Lidia Faucón, Escuela Internacional de Protocolo
Enrique Bustos, Máster en Estudios Internacionales, Organizaciones y Cooperación Internacional - UB
Lluís Ferrer, Máster en Psicología - UAB
Christina Challis, Erasmus+ - University of Galway
Sophie Jozroland, Grado de Derecho - UAB
Mélanie Carrère-Fontana, Grado de Derecho - UAB

THE SECRETARIAT



Fernando Gutiérrez
Ladrón de Guevara
USG Academics

Carlos Aulés Blancher
Secretary-General

Verónica Vargas
USG Registrations

Clara Cambra Agustí
USG Social Events

Aloma Serra Puntí
Director-General

Borja García Quiroga
USG IT & Communication

THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF SPAIN

The United Nations Association of Spain (UNA Spain), founded in 1962 with its headquarters in Barcelona, is an NGO in consultative status to the UN ECOSOC and has been declared organisation of public use. We are recognized by the United Nations as its main connection to civil society. As such, we act as a focal point of the regional Center of Information of the United Nations in Brussels (UNRIC).

Our fundamental aims are:

- To spread the principles and goals of the United Nations and their specialized agencies.
- To proclaim, to promote and to defend human rights and the fundamental freedoms.
- To guard over the fulfillment of the commitments governments made in the framework of the United Nations towards the achievement of peace, justice and development.

ACTIVITIES

UNA Spain is engaged in the following activities:

- To organize educational and sensibility campaigns about humans rights as well as trainings, seminars, conferences, etc.
- To publish books about international relations, conflicts, human rights as well as didactic material for schools, magazines, yearbooks, etc.
- To give the voice to the young people through the Catalonia Model United Nations (C'MUN); a simulation of the General Assembly and the main bodies of the United Nations where they can practice the skills of dialogue and mediation among young people from all around the world.
- To promote social responsibility; both of the private sector towards society and of the public sector and the NGOs.

PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL, SPANISH AND CATALAN ORGANIZATIONS

UNA Spain was admitted to the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) in 1963 and is currently a member of its Executive Committee. The WFUNA is the only international NGO committed to support the principles and goals of the United Nations Charter, as well as to promote the activities of the organization and its specialized agencies.

UNA Spain is a member of the Federation of Associations for the Defence and the Promotion of Human Rights on a national level.

UNA Spain is part of four Federations in Catalonia: the Catalan Federation of NGO's for Human Rights, the Catalan Federation of NGO's for Development, the Catalan Federation of NGO's for Peace, and the Catalan Federation of Social Volunteering.

UNA Spain is part of the Council of Social Welfare of the Barcelona City Council.

PARTNERSHIP INSTITUTIONS

Generalitat of Catalonia, County Council of Barcelona, City Council of Barcelona.

CITY COUNCILS

Badalona, Barberà del Vallès, Barcelona, Castelldefels, Cornellà de Llobregat, Esplugues de Llobregat, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Girona, Lleida, Martorell, Mataró, Mollet del Vallès, Sant Boi de Llobregat, Sant Feliu de Llobregat, Santa Coloma de Gramenet, Terrassa, Viladecans, Vilafranca del Penedès.

COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS WITH UNIVERSITIES

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Universitat de Barcelona, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, University of Galway and ESADE.



UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
OF SPAIN

Via Laietana, 51, entlo. 3^a

08003 Barcelona

Tel. 93 301 31 98

Fax: 93 317 57 68

e-mail: info@anue.org

www.anue.org

We also are at:

Delegation of LLEIDA

Universitat de Lleida

C/ Jaume II, 73. 25001 Lleida

Tel. 9733238658

Responsible: Antoni Blanc, president



United Nations Association of Spain

Via Laietana, 51, entlo. 3^a 08003 Barcelona

Tel. 93 391 31 98 Fax: 93 317 57 68

e-mail: info@anue.org www.anue.org

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