JPHMUN 2017- MVHS

**April 12**: Intro Meeting/ Teaching on Intro Speeches and Draft Resolutions

**April 19**: Introductory Speeches due/ Present

**April 26**: Draft Resolutions due/ Presented

**May 3**: Final Meeting/ Final Details/ $100-$125

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| Student Name | Country Assignment | Committee Assignment |

Gabby Schenkels New Zealand SC

Drew Richardson France European Union

Alex Leslie UK European Union

Logan Savoy Sweden European Union

Julian L’Huillier Australia WHO

Lauren Martin Belgium WHO

Danielle Davies Iraq DISEC

Nathan Donovan Netherlands ECOSOC

Background papers and other information can be found at:

<https://jphmun.wordpress.com/>

Introductory Speech Example:

Mr./Madame Moderator, Mr./Madame Director, Honourable Delegates, I am pleased to be able to take part in this committee’s debate on behalf of the government and the people of Canada.

The United Nations must make progress on the issue of the protection of civilians from the effects of armed conflict if we are to live up to the principles entrenched in the organization’s Charter. The victimization of civilians has become far too common in modern warfare. The principles of humanity upon which the UN was founded demand that we do a better job of protecting them. In the pursuit of peace, the security of people, and not just the security of states, must receive increasing effort and attention from the international community. In reality, this is not a problem that any of us can afford to ignore, since, in an increasingly interconnected world, the insecurity of people who are directly affected, sooner or later, will affect our own security. Therefore, our common interests, and our common humanity, require us as an international community to take common action to address this problem.

One issue which Canada sees as being of particular importance is the elimination of anti-personnel landmines. Landmines are hidden and indiscriminate killers, which cannot tell the difference between the footsteps of a soldier, and those of a child. Their relative low cost and easy deployability, have meant that they have been widely used in some of the world’s poorest countries, and they have claimed more than 1 million casualties, most of them civilians, since 1975. They also prevent people displaced by war from returning home, where fields, roads, bridges, or entire communities have been mined, and result in the loss of productive farm-land as well. All of this amounts to a humanitarian crisis of global proportions.

Fortunately, the international community has taken steps to combat this problem, and Canada welcomes these efforts wholeheartedly. The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, in which Canada took a leading role, is a significant step forward. It has now been signed or acceded to by 137 states, and 92 states have ratified it. However, the intended protection of the Convention will not be complete until all states have become party to it. While there have not been large-scale deployments of landmines in the past two years, there are still states who are producing, stockpiling, trading, and using anti-personnel landmines. The international community must seize the opportunity provided by the current momentum to encourage the universal acceptance and application of the Convention.

As well, the Convention has not, and cannot, solve the global humanitarian crisis caused by the millions of mines which are already in the ground. Canada has also been a leader in this respect, having, among other efforts, created in 1997 a $100 million Canadian Landmine Fund dedicated to supporting activities such as mine clearance, mine awareness training, victim assistance, and the development of new mine action technologies. We would encourage other countries to become further engaged in the effort to eliminate the millions of landmines which have already been deployed. Not until every anti-personnel mine is removed from every mine-affected country can we be sure that the killing and injuries resulting from the use of these weapons will stop.

The elimination of anti-personnel landmines should be a part of a comprehensive effort on the part of the international community to protect civilian populations from armed conflict. For Canada, this is part of a security agenda which puts people first. We will continue to work aggressively toward this goal, and encourage all members of this body to join with us in this effort. If the UN is to live up to its obligations under the Charter, and to give new hope to the peoples for whom the organization was founded, the security of people, including their rights, safety and lives, must become a collective priority.

Thank you, I yield the remainder of my time to the Moderator.

Draft Resolution Example

Fourth Committee of the General Assembly

Topic: Information Technology

Sponsors: Canada, France, Egypt, Japan, Brazil

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations seeks to protect the security of states from other states,

Recognizing that the threat to state security in the current era comes from non-state actors as well as states,

Realizing that non-state actors may pose a threat to states in matters of information technology,

Further realizing that the use of information warfare precludes in most instances a military response,

Concluding therefore that the use of information warfare tends to reduce the defenses of states and to reduce their security,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Authorizes the establishment of an Information Technology Review Committee (ITRC) whose mandate shall be to make recommendations with a view to eliminating the threat of information warfare against states by non-states,

2. Requests that the IRTC submit recommendations to define information warfare and to define it as a crime in the framework of the United Nation’s Convention Against Crime,

3. Recommends that the IRTC review the civilian/combatant distinction in the Geneva Conventions in light of known and potential practices of information warfare with a view to recommend its reformulation to realize greater protection of citizen civilians from the severe effects of information warfare by considering these effects as ware crimes and/or crimes against humanity,

4. Further recommends that the IRTC review the Wassenaar Agreement with a view to recommending measures that balance the interests of trade and the interests of security in encryption software.

Preambular Clauses

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| Affirming Alarmed by Having considered Aware of Believing Bearing in mind Confident Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Taking note Noting further  Operative Clauses | | Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Observing Emphasizing Expecting Having examined Having studied Fulfilling Fully aware Fully alarmed Fully believing Further deploring Further recalling Welcoming Seeking | | Guided by Having adopted Having considered further Having devoted attention Realizing Recalling Recognizing Having heard Having received Keeping in mind Noting with regret Noting with satisfaction Noting with deep concern Desiring Referring |
| Accepts Authorizes Condemns Declares accordingly Draws attention Endorses Further proclaims Further requests Notes Recommends/ Requests Supports | Affirms Calls Confirms Deplores Emphasizes Expresses its hope Further recommends Further resolves Proclaims Regrets/ Resolves Takes note of | | Approves Calls upon Considers Designates Encourages Further invites Further reminds Reaffirms Reminds Solemnly affirms Urges | | |