

EdMUN Training Guide

2018/19

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INTRODUCTION

Whether you have been avidly attending conferences throughout high school or have just stumbled across the world of Model United Nations, the switch to a university society can be difficult. Delegates are usually older, more experienced and often appear intimidating. For this reason it is critical that you have all the necessary information available to feel comfortable and familiar with MUN at a university level.

This training guide is a compact summary of the fundamental knowledge required to successfully partake in weekly debate sessions, as well as attend any external conferences. It is however not exhaustive - and nothing will prepare you more effectively than actively participating in weekly debates and learning by doing. If you have any further questions feel free to approach any of our committee members in person, contact us via email or any of our social media. Lastly, there is plenty of MUN literature out there to expand your knowledge even further; this is listed at the end of this guide in the "Further Resources" section.

EdMUN will also be introducing a mentorship scheme. This will cover the entire society's membership, catering to all level of experience, from newcomers seeking advice on getting started to more seasoned delegates looking to take their MUN experience to the next level. The program will it only be limited to academic areas, but also to social and pastoral experiences, allowing for newer delegates to create relationships outside of conferences. For more details on our programme check out our website and social media platform.

PART I: TRAINING EVENTS

Timeline

| | | |
|------|-----|---|
| Date | TBA | Freshers Week Debate |
| Date | TBA | Fundamentals 1: Introduction to MUN |
| Date | TBA | Fundamentals 2: Resolution Writing |
| Date | TBA | Fundamentals 3: Research and Position Papers |
| Date | TBA | Fundamentals 4: Rules of Procedure and Flow of Debate |
| Date | TBA | Advanced 1: Lobbying and Debate Strategies |
| Date | TBA | Advanced 2: International Law for MUN |
| Date | TBA | Chairing 1: Before the Conference |
| Date | TBA | Chairing 2: During the Conference |
| Date | TBA | Chairing 3: After the Conference |

Seminars

Fundamentals I - “Introduction to Model United Nations”

Participants will be introduced to the organisation of the United Nations as well as the long-standing tradition of MUN and how it came about. At the end of the workshop, you should be aware of the United Nation’s organisation, mandate and powers. Moreover you should have an understanding of what it is that we do at MUN, the wide range of topics and interest fields that we cover, as well as how you can become further involved.

Fundamentals II - “Writing a Resolution”

The second seminar of this Fundamentals series focuses on the central document of any MUN debate: the UN resolution. Beginners are often intimidated by the formalities of constructing a resolution; with a little guidance, a few examples and some hands-on practice, participants should however be able to understand how to structure, format and conceptualise a complete UN resolution.

Fundamentals III - “Writing a Position Paper”

When preparing for a conference, position papers will be your best friend. This short one-paged document will allow you to encapsulate the key points of your country’s position pertaining to certain topics. Not only does a well written position paper signal to your chairs that you are a serious contender for an award, it also effectively develops your knowledge on your committee’s topic. At the end of this seminar, participants should know how to structure and write an effective position paper, and the resources to consult when researching a country’s position on a given issue.

Fundamentals IV - “Understanding Rules of Procedure”

Rules of Procedure can indeed be little tricky at first, especially when it comes to distinguishing the between different types of MUN (European, American etc.) This seminar aims to convey UK University standard ROP in a coherent and logical manner. Participants will be introduced to new vocabulary, shown examples of how debate flows during committee sessions and taught the intricate differences between various high school procedures and the ScotMUN rules that are used throughout the UK and our weekly debates - at a university level.

Advanced I - “Understanding Lobbying and Debate Strategies”

The Advanced seminar series is catered towards delegates with a basis of prior knowledge and experience at conferences. It aims to introduce participants to think outside the box and incorporate new techniques into their debate and take them to a higher level. The first seminar covers various strategies one can employ during debate and lobbying. Furthermore, it outlines the key criteria that chairs take into account when handing out awards at the end of a conference.

Advanced II - “Incorporating International Law into MUN”

This seminar will introduce aspects of International Law and how to incorporate these in an MUN debate. Applying certain legal concepts and terms to your debate and resolutions can be an effective strategy to set you apart from the crowd and impress at a conference.

Chairing I - “Before the Conference: Applications, Proposals and Study Guides”

The chairing series is split into three modules; each covering the roles of a committee chair during three stages: before, during and after an MUN conference. The first seminar covers how to apply to conferences, drafting topic proposals for the Secretary General and writing a study guide. Participants will benefit from past examples, and guidance from experienced EdMUN members that have chaired several conferences.

Chairing II - “During the Conference: Leading Debate and Rules of Procedure”

The second module covers the proceedings of the conference itself. Participants will be familiarised with the intricacies of ROP that are especially important when chairing. They will be shown how to lead debate and the different chairing styles that one may adopt (when these may be useful or less useful) as well as contingency plans for dealing with difficult situations. While this seminar is a useful refresher of the ROP, it is important you become thoroughly familiarised with procedural rules before chairing a conference.

Chairing III - “After the Conference: Delegate Awards and Feedback”

The last module covers chairing responsibilities towards the end and after a conference. Firstly, regarding delegate awards, participants will be shown how to keep track of delegate performance during committee sessions, which criteria to consult and how to make the final decision. The award process can be very dear to many delegates and must therefore be conducted in an orderly fashion. Lastly, participants will be shown what is expected of them in regards to giving their delegates feedback following a conference.

PART II: MUN FUNDAMENTALS

What are the United Nations?

The United Nations (UN) is a global organisation that brings together 193 sovereign member nations to discuss challenges, manage crises and facilitate cooperation. In addition, non-governmental organisations, the European Union and non-recognised member states can serve as observers to UN proceedings. The UN is comprised of 4 principal organs: the General Assembly as the main deliberative and legislative forum, the International Court of Justice as the judicial wing, the UN Security Council responsible for matters of international security and lastly the UN Economic and Social Council responsible for global socioeconomic affairs. The UN is led by a Secretary General position, usually rotating every 5 years, and elected by the General Assembly. The current office holder is Antonio Guterres of Portugal. Famous preceding Secretary Generals include Ban Ki Moon, Kofi Annan and Dag Hammarskjöld. The General Assembly is currently led by President Miroslav Lajčák of Slovakia.

Founded shortly after the ceasefire of World War II in October of 1945, the United Nations has the objectives of maintaining international peace and security, protecting fundamental human rights, upholding international law, delivering humanitarian aid and promoting sustainable development. Every ten years, the UN General Assembly convenes to determine specific targets to achieve for the coming decade. The current “Sustainable Development Goals” formulated in 2012 are summarised below:



Over the last 70 years the UN has experienced tumultuous crises, not always managing to fulfil its objectives. The organisation is often criticised for its inability to assert power in difficult situations. Famous failures of the UN include the inability to prevent genocide in the Rwandan Civil war and Yugoslav wars of the 1990s and failing to prevent an escalation of nuclear proliferation. Nevertheless the organisation has made groundbreaking achievements in humanitarian aid, curing the spread of preventable diseases, the prosecution of war crimes, enshrining the rights of women and children, curbing global hunger, and most importantly: providing a global forum for constructive debate.

What is Model United Nations?

At Model United Nations (MUN) we simulate the deliberation process of the United Nations in respect to a wide range of topical issues. In contrast to regular debate society however, the idea is to adopt the position of a member nation (or observer) rather than your own individual opinion. This can be fun and challenging at the same time but allows for an entirely different experience depending on whether you are representing the policies of North Korea or the Holy See. Furthermore, this induces you to start thinking outside of the box and question your own firm stances as you must represent opinions other than your own. Topics discussed can range anywhere from current diplomatic crises such as the breakdown of the Iran Nuclear deal, to topical debates on more long-term developmental issues in the realms of world health, legal, economic or social affairs. From start to finish, the entire MUN process can be roughly summarised as follows:

1. **Research:** choose a country to represent, and research their position on the topic at hand. Find out what your country has done in the past and what they would like to achieve or implement.
2. **Lobbying:** find like-minded countries to align with and form a bloc. This allows you to have greater bargaining power when debating with other nations, and more leverage to implement the policies your country wishes to see.
3. **Debate:** Debate is conducted to simulate a certain committee of the United Nations responsible for different areas. For example, when discussing a matter of international security, the debate is usually within the UN Security Council. General debate revolves around holding speeches about your country's position or the topic as a whole, followed by answering brief questions. As debate progresses, you will begin to work on resolutions (*for a more detailed outline of how debate works see *Flow of Debate*)
4. **Resolutions:** resolutions are the heart of any MUN debate. They are official UN documents where member nations can come together and formulate their solutions to a certain issue on paper. The first part consists of *preambulatory* clauses that state the reasons for which to discuss the issue at hand and reaffirming previous action taken towards it. The main section consists of *operative* clauses offer specific solutions to the issue at hand. (*see *Appendix A* for a detailed example of an MUN resolution)
5. **Voting:** once the resolution has been debated and amended, the committee will vote on it. Depending on whether or not the proposed solutions aligns with the position of the nation you are representing, you may vote for, against or in some cases abstain. If the resolution passes, it is considered adopted and the solutions proposed within it will be implemented.

Some of the most frequently simulated UN committees include:

- Security Council (UNSC)
 - Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
 - Development Programme (UNDP)
 - Human Rights Council (UNHRC)
 - Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)
 - World Health Organisation (WHO)
-
- *At many conferences, a wide range of non-UN bodies such as the European Union, International Monetary Fund or the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation may be simulated.

Research and Preparation

Researching your country's position is the first step towards any debate. The key to conducting this research is developing an overall understanding of this topic, know the context and history of the issue, and outline the policies your country wishes to implement in the future. Often it is helpful to additionally have a general overview of the country's political and economic system, history as well as their diplomatic record: their allies or potential enemies. The following sources are ideal to consult when initially beginning research on a topic:

- **Wikipedia** (yes! Wikipedia is great to get an overview and find relevant links)
- **Encyclopaedia/Databases**
- **CIA World Factbook**
- **DelegatePal**
- **Government Press Releases**
- **Government Websites**
- **Past UN Publications and Resolutions**
- **Legislative Documents** laws passed recently by member nations
- **UN Digital Library**
- **Google News** most recent news articles on a specific issue

At a conference, your research must be formalised into a *Position Paper* (see *Appendix B* for an example). Usually around one page in length, this document allows you to formally outline your country's history, policies and future outlook on any given topic. Additionally, an impressive position paper will attract the attention of your chairs, who may consider your writing when deciding on delegate awards at the end of a conference. Lastly, reading the position paper's of your fellow committee members allows you to have an overview of potential allies and lobbying partners, as well as which nations to work against during debate. Aside from writing a position paper, it may be a good idea to assemble a research portfolio of some sort. This allows you to gather all your relevant research and documents on a topic in one place, ready for use during debate. Note however that most conferences disallow pre written clauses or resolution to be brought into the committee.

Resolutions

Writing a resolution may seem daunting at first, however, aside from a few structural and stylistic rules, they allow quite a bit of creativity. The following rules should be considered when formatting a resolution:

- All resolutions must start with the FORUM (i.e. UN Security Council), the QUESTION OF (i.e. Cuban Missile Crisis) and the SUBMITTED BY (i.e. United States of America, Federal Republic of Germany and Canada)
- Pre-ambulatory clauses must not be numbered and start with underlined opening words, separated by commas at the end of each clause.
- Operative clauses must be numbered and start with underlined opening words, separated by semi-colons at the end of each clause
- The entire resolution must be ended with a period following the last operative clause.
- Numbering must follow a consistent pattern and alignment
- Refrain from using profanity or undiplomatic, sloppy language
- The resolution should be written in Times New Roman font, size 12.

Sample clause openers include:

| PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES | OPERATIVE CLAUSES |
|--|--|
| <i>Affirming</i> <i>Alarmed by</i> <i>Approving</i> <i>Bearing in mind</i> <i>Believing</i> <i>Confident</i> <i>Contemplating</i> <i>Convinced</i> <i>Declaring</i> <i>Deeply convinced</i> <i>Deeply Regretting</i> <i>Emphasizing</i> <i>Expecting</i> <i>Emphasizing</i> <i>Expecting</i> <i>Fulfilling</i> <i>Fully aware</i> <i>Fulfilling</i> <i>Fully aware</i> <i>Observing</i> <i>Reaffirming</i> <i>Realizing</i> <i>Recalling</i> <i>Recognizing</i> <i>Taking into consideration</i> | <i>Affirms</i> <i>Approves</i> <i>Authorizes</i> <i>Calls upon</i> <i>Condemns</i> <i>Confirms</i> <i>Designates</i> <i>Emphasizes</i> <i>Encourages</i> <i>Deplores</i> <i>Designates</i> <i>Draws the attention</i> <i>Emphasizes</i> <i>Encourages</i> <i>Endorses</i> <i>Further requests</i> <i>Further resolves</i> <i>Proclaims</i> <i>Reaffirms</i> <i>Recommends</i> <i>Regrets</i> <i>Reminds</i> <i>Requests</i> <i>Solemnly affirms</i> <i>Strongly condemns</i> |

Flow of Debate

During weekly EdMUN sessions, debate flows as follows:

1. A Pre-Written Resolution is submitted and the main submitter reads out the operative clauses to the committee.
2. **General Speakers List (GSL):** the chair opens debate and delegates can request to be added to the General Speakers List. In the order determined by the list, delegates will have time for a short speech (usually 90 seconds) on the topic/resolution as a whole. This is a good time to state your country's position. If you have time remaining the chair will ask you how you want to yield your time. You can either yield the floor back to the chair, to questions or in some circumstances to another delegate.
3. **Moderated Caucus:** once a number of delegates have held opening speeches, the chair will look upon a specific motion for a moderated caucus. Moderated caucuses are closed off "sub sections" of the debate in which a specific part of the issue at hand can be debated. When motioning for a moderated caucus be sure to specify the topic, total time (not longer than 20 minutes) and individual speakers time (usually between 30 to 120 seconds). The committee will have to vote on whether or not to entertain the proposed moderate caucus.

4. **Unmoderated Caucus:** once the moderated caucus has elapsed the committee automatically returns to the GSL and speeches commence. In between speeches delegates can once again motion for another moderated caucus or an unmoderated caucus. An unmoderated caucus is a short break of formal proceedings where delegates can get together with other delegates and discuss the progress made in debate and formulate a plan on how to proceed within their blocs of allies. Similar to the moderated caucus, the purpose and total time (cannot exceed 20 minutes) must be specified when motioning to introduce an unmoderated caucus.
5. **Amendments:** after a few moderated caucuses and perhaps even an unmoderated caucus, the chair will look upon delegates to submit amendments. These are changes to individual clauses that are usually sent via email to the chairs. An amendment can also propose a new clause or strike an existing one. After they have been approved, delegates can motion to introduce their amendments (the amendments are usually entertained in order of when they were submitted). Once an amendment has been entertained, debate will commence with two speakers for and two against the amendment. Following this, delegates must vote on whether or not to approve the amendment.
6. **Voting on the Resolution:** after the amendments have been debated and voted on, the chair will usually entertain two speeches in favour and two speeches against the resolution as a whole. Finally, the committee must vote on whether or not to pass the resolution as a whole.

Due to time constraints, the weekly sessions have a more compact format allowing us to cover an entire issue within two hours. During a conference however, procedure is slightly more complex. The main differences are as follows:

- **No pre written resolutions.** Debate starts not on a finished resolution but the topic as a whole. As the debate progresses delegates have to form groups and write their own resolutions during an unmoderated caucus or in breaks.
- **Multiple resolutions.** Multiple resolutions may be proposed at the same time during debate. The committee must vote on which resolution to debate first.
- **Multiple topics.** During weekly sessions we only discuss one specific topic. During conferences the topics are usually broader and committees can discuss multiple topics allowing for more extensive debate.

This was only a simplified overview of how debate flows. To get a full understanding of the Rules of Procedure check out the official “ScotMUN Rules of Procedure” on our website at scotmun.com

Lobbying

Despite often being neglected, lobbying is one of the most crucial parts of any MUN simulation. During lobbying, the main aim is to either create your own bloc or join an existing bloc in order to formulate your own resolution. In order to entertain your resolution it is necessary to have several signatories or co-submitters that endorse your proposal. Furthermore, in order to successfully pass your resolution it is important to convince your fellow delegates of your ideas and address any issues or criticism before heading back to formal debate. Lobbying can occur during unmoderated caucuses, during breaks or - for the very eager - before and after a conference itself.

Key Vocabulary

Chairs: The chairpersons are seated in the front with their gavel and facilitate the debate. They call on speakers, time speeches, and maintain the rules of procedure.

Decorum: order in committee. The chair may call decorum if delegates are loud or disrespectful, in order to ask for their attention during committee.

Motion: a specific action made by delegates to direct debate in a certain direction.

Speaker's List: a list that contains the order of speakers in the committee. The specific way that the order is determined varies by conference. The Speaker's List is the default format of debate and committee will proceed with speeches until a delegate makes a motion to change up the debate format.

Yield: this is when a speaker decides to give up the remaining time in his or her speech. Typically, the three types of yields are: Yield to the Chair, Yield to another Delegate or Yield to Questions.

Point of Inquiry: used when a delegate has a question about something that is not clearly understood in committee. Use this to ask a question if you don't understand a term or get what's going on in committee!

Point of Personal Privilege: used when a delegate experiences personal discomfort that hinders their ability to participate in committee. Examples: temperature of room, distractions during committee, can't hear another delegate, etc.

Point of Order: used when a delegate believes that there was a mistake made regarding the rules of procedure.

Moderated Caucus: A debate format that allows delegates to make short comments on a specific sub-issue. Typically, delegates who are interested in speaking will raise up their placards and the Chairs will call on delegates to speak one at a time. In order to move into a moderated caucus, the motion must include the overall speaking time, the time per speaker, and the sub-issue to be discussed

Unmoderated Caucus: a debate format in which delegates can leave their seats to go and talk to others freely and informally. This is usually when delegates find allies and work on draft resolutions. In order to move into an unmoderated caucus, the motion must include the overall caucus time and preferably the purpose of the unmoderated caucus.

Blocs: different groups that have similar ideas and opinions about the topics. In the real United Nations, there are regional blocs, but delegates can choose to build their own blocs in Model UN. These blocs will typically work together to create a draft resolution.

Working paper: Working papers are just an informal list of ideas formulated by the blocs. The working paper needs to be approved by the chairs.

Draft Resolution: A document written in resolution format, approved by the chairs, and introduced to committee but not yet voted upon is called a draft resolution. Delegates will be spending most of their time writing and amending the draft resolutions. Once a draft resolution is passed by a committee, then it becomes a Resolution.

Sponsors: delegates who authored the draft resolution or actively contributed ideas. They support the draft resolution and want to see it get passed, so they should vote for it. All resolutions will require a minimum number of sponsors.

Signatories: delegates who wish to see the draft resolution debated but may or may not agree with all of the ideas. However, they think there is some merit to it and want to see it presented. Some resolutions will require a minimum number of signatories.

Amendment: a change made to an operative clause of a draft resolution. Amendments can add, delete, or change an operative clause in a draft resolution.

Source: BestDelegate Model UN Glossary

PART III: CONFERENCES

External Conferences

SaintMUN (12th-14th of October) — A beginners conference at the University of St. Andrews (Scotland) that is ideal for new members to become fully immersed in the MUN experience. Delegate fees are usually very low due to short travel times and the partnership between our two societies.

ManMUN (19th-21st of October) — A conference hosted at the University of Manchester (England) suitable for beginner to intermediate delegates. It is likely to be larger than SaintMUN and therefore encompass a wider range of committees catering for a wider audience of varying skill levels.

CuiMUN (2nd-4th of November) — A conference that is catered towards intermediate to advanced delegates. Some committees are more competitive than others; however, the conference has a reputation for its high standard of debate. Committee sessions as well as social events are hosted at several different colleges of the University of Cambridge (England).

**Check www.edmun.org/upcoming-externals for the latest information on upcoming external conferences*

EdMUN Hosted Conferences

ScotMUN (1st-3rd of March) — The pride and glory of the EdMUN society. Hosted annually around the beginning of March (sometime before Brexit), our ScotMUN conference is consistently ranked amongst the largest in the country, with an impeccable standard of debate and accompanying social events at Edinburgh's finest venues such as Dynamic Earth or the Balmoral Hotel. This conference is ideal to take part in as you will likely have access to a plethora of appealing committee and country options. Furthermore, if you would like to get involved in the organisation process, several USG openings will open some time in the autumn.

EUTMUN: (11th of November) — EdMUN's very own one-day training conference for beginner delegates organised by our TeachMUN branch. This is a wonderful opportunity to get to know the feeling of a university MUN conference, all without having to pay for travel costs or high conference fees. Chairs will be very supportive and the three committees are geared towards less competitive, novice debate. Furthermore, little preparation is necessary, as delegates are provided with study guides and simply expected to reflect on their pre-assigned country's positions. If you aren't yet sure that MUN is your cup of tea, EUTMUN will definitely be the occasion to test the waters.

FURTHER RESOURCES

This guide was written to give you a general overview of Model United Nations. There is some extremely well written and extensive material out there that will help you prepare for conferences, research your positions and answer any questions you may have. Some of these resources are listed below. If you have any remaining questions or need help with any part of the MUN process, feel free to contact our EdMUN Training Officer or any other member of the committee.

Best Delegate <http://bestdelegate.com/resources/>

ScotMUN <https://www.scotmun.com/>

UNAUSA <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation>

UN Outreach <https://outreach.un.org/mun/>

MUN Planet <https://www.munplanet.com/articles/model-united-nations/how-to-prepare-for-a-model-un-conference-the-ultimate-guide>

MUN Education <http://muneducation.bestdelegate.com/resources/>

APPENDIX

Appendix A - Sample Resolution

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance;
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period]**

Source: unausa.org

Appendix B - Sample Position Paper

Committee: International Labor Organization

Topic: Globalization and Development

Country: Romania

In the past two decades the rapidly growing world trend has been toward globalization. With the emergence of the internet as a means of communication and the increasing accessibility of international trade physical barriers are not the only barriers withering away. Protective tariffs are plummeting and free trade agreements are becoming more prevalent. Romania appreciates that globalization creates favorable situations for expansion of commercial as well as economic assets. In the past year Romania has seen a foreign direct investment (FDI) increase of 199%. Inward FDI increased from EURO 234 million in 2005 to EURO 699 million in 2006. However, Romania realizes that increased globalization does not automatically produce more equality. Globalization and Development can contribute to the advancement of the overall international human condition; however, the delegation of Romania recognizes that without proper regulation the potential for advancement will remain limited to an elite few individuals, businesses, and nations. Unless checked and aimed toward the common good, globalization cannot effectively serve the global community. Crucial in dealing with the complexities of globalization, good governance must act with solidarity and responsibility. Romania believes that in involving people in globalization we must promote moral values, democratic principals, inclusive global political culture, institutions that safeguard both individual civil rights and inherent freedoms, and the common good. In addition, coping with the influx of information from globalization governments must act with solidarity and insight. Access to digital education will undoubtedly result in the confidence of citizens in their respective administrations and allow for a greater degree of transparency, and therefore a lesser degree of corruption. Romania believes the multinational business community has the ability and the obligation to support pertinent values in human rights, labor standards, and environmental preservation. As stated by the president, Mr. Traion Basescu, Romania feels a "heartfelt attachment to multilateralism, as an effective instrument designed to identify the adequate answers to the challenges brought by globalization." Romania is party to the majority of multilateral treaties and conventions identified as such by the Secretary General in the context of the Millennium Summit in 2001. Romania has always supported innovative and effective ways of establishing cooperation within and between regional organizations. As one of the newest members of the European Union, Romania is an active member of the World Trade Organization, and looks forward to offering its support to the redirection of globalization to best benefit the global community.

**This sample position paper was submitted by the delegation of Romania at the 2007 UNA-USA Model UN Conference in New York City.*

Source: unausa.org