

# MUNAGAZINE

2025



Unity in diversity:  
Making dreams into reality



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# Introduction

by the Secretary General

Dear Delegates, Student Officers, MUN-Directors, and Guests,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the 20th edition of the Model United Nations Alfrink ("MUNA"), which will be held from the 22nd of January to the 24th of January 2025.

Our wonderful staff is currently working very hard on the preparations for the conference, and we are thrilled to be receiving everyone at our school. We are working very hard to make this edition of MUNA extra special, especially regarding the fact that this will be MUNA's 20th anniversary!

Now we would like to introduce this year's theme: **'Unity in diversity, making dreams into reality'**. Today the world is more interconnected than ever, yet still challenged by harsh divisions between people, societies, and countries.

Our differences are nowadays often seen as obstacles, while they should be appreciated for the strengths they provide. Cooperation between different people and cultures can provide us with the innovative solutions needed to solve some of the world's most pressing global issues.

Because of that 'Unity in diversity' captures the essence of Model United Nations Alfrink; young minds from all walks of life are encouraged to come together to engage in debate, dialogue, and discussion.

The first step to understanding the world is to understand the people around you. Instead of being divided by our differences, we should strive to find unity between them.

Join MUNA

If you are new to our conference and you would like to participate, feel free to send me an email or apply through the [Join MUNA](#) page. You will then receive all details for registration. Any updates regarding the conference will be send via email. You can also keep up with events leading up to MUNA through Instagram, Twitter and Facebook at @munalfrink.

Should you have any questions regarding MUNA 2025, do not hesitate to contact me at [sgmuna@live.nl](mailto:sgmuna@live.nl). I cannot wait to meet all of you at our conference!

Yours sincerely,

Kimi Hekmat  
Secretary-General of MUNA 2025



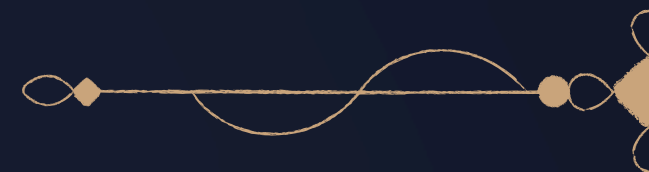
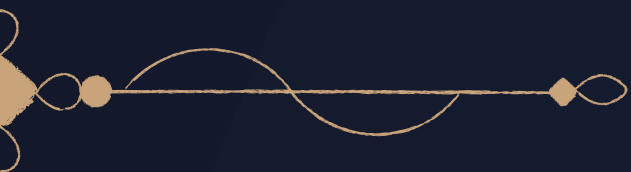


# Conference Information

## programme

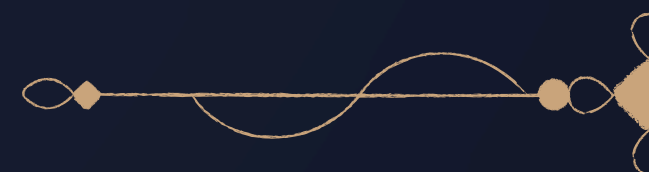
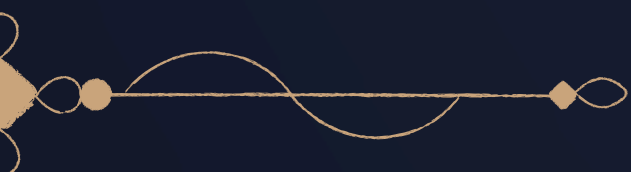
### Wednesday 22-01

10.30 and 11.00 All schools welcome at Alfrink  
11.00 -12.40 Teambuilding with snacks and drinks in the committees  
12.40-13.15 Break. Bring your own lunch.  
13.15-13.30- Roll call in committees  
13.30-14.30- Opening ceremonies  
14.30-17.00 Lobbying and ICJ, SC, HC and CC in session  
1800-20.00 Muna reunion for all teachers and former MUNA students  
In the media library.



### Thursday 23-01

08.30 Cloak room is open  
09.00 Roll call in committee  
09:00 -12.00 Lobby time and committees in session  
12.00-1400: Lunch via schedule  
14.00-16.30: Committees in session  
19:00 MUN directors dinner in Snow world  
**20.00-midnight MUNA party in Snow world**



### Friday 24-01

08.30 Cloakroom is open  
09.00 In committee, roll call  
09.00-1400 Committees in session and lunch via schedule.  
14.00-15.45 Plenary recession  
!15.45-16.15 Ombouwen van plenary recession naar closing ceremony  
16.15-17.15 Closing ceremony





# Conference Information

## Emergency

In case of an emergency you can seek the help of a nearby staff member or, if you are unable to reach a member or the staff is unable to help you, you can contact the following number: Mr de Haas: +31628538995 This number can only to be contacted in cases of real emergencies.

## Dresscode

### Conference days

- Delegates are expected to wear formal clothing and uphold the standards MUNs are known for. Usually, this means a suit with a blouse and tie or either a skirt or a classy pair of trousers with a blouse. Please make sure your chosen clothes reach knee-length and show a bit of modesty. It is encouraged to wear formal shoes, but a pair of neat sneakers are also alright. Wear whatever you feel comfortable in, as long as you keep it formal

### MUNA party

- The theme for the party is: Winter Wonderland. It is encouraged for students to dress according to the theme, so white and blue. At the party, the formal standards do not uphold.

## Room Allocation

GA1 - 111

GA2 - 112

GA3 - 113

GA4 - 115

GMF - 117

ECOSOC - 118

HUMAN RIGHTS - 119

HC - 015

ICJ - 017

CRISIS COUNCIL - 018

Cloakroom - 002

Approval panel - 003

## WIFI Network

Network: Welkom

Password: Muna0125





# issues

## GA 1: Disarmament and National Security

- Addressing the challenges and strategies for controlling private gun ownership, in order to enhance civilian safety.
- Providing safety for international shipping.
- The question of ensuring safety of aid organizations in crisis areas.

## GA 2: Human rights

- Engaging in discussion with countries that use child soldiers.
- The question of how to provide access to quality education for every child.
- Combatting the use of violence against civilians in DR Congo.
- The question of LGBTQI+ rights in religious environments.

## GA 3: Environmental, Humanitarian and Health issues

- Developing strategies to combat the imminent global shortage of fresh water.
- Exploring innovative approaches and barriers to delivering effective mental health care in emergency and conflict situations.
- The question of establishing international guidelines for emissions that are a result of the transportation sector.
- Enhancing public health infrastructure in Sub-Saharan Africa to better combat diseases.

## GA 4: Special Political and Decolonization

- Formulating international regulations to prevent the weaponisation of artificial intelligence and ensure its use aligns with humanitarian and ethical standards.
- The question of the political status and future governance of Western Sahara.
- Ensuring the safety of civilians in Ethiopia and Eritrea.





# Issues

## International Court of Justice

### The ICJ Case: Ukraine vs. Russian Federation

- Ukraine has filed a case against Russia at the International Court of Justice, alleging violations of the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism and the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination .

### South China Sea Dispute: Philippines vs. China

- The Philippines demands that China halt its activities and remove its installations from the South China Sea, especially within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This dispute involves conflicting territorial claims, with the Philippines citing UNCLOS and China asserting historical rights.

### Airspace Dispute: Qatar vs. United Arab Emirates

- Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, and Egypt imposed a blockade on Qatar, restricting its access by air, sea, and land. Qatar took the case to the International Court of Justice, arguing that the blockade violated international law, particularly the Chicago Convention on civil aviation, which guarantees freedom of air travel and forbids unjust airspace restrictions.

### Cyprus Dispute: Turkey vs. Cyprus

- Cyprus has been divided since 1974 when Turkish forces intervened following a Greek nationalist coup aimed at uniting with Greece. This created two entities: the Republic of Cyprus, mainly Greek Cypriot, and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, recognised only by Turkey. Despite numerous reunification attempts, the island remains split by a UN buffer zone, making it one of Europe's most enduring conflicts .





# Charity

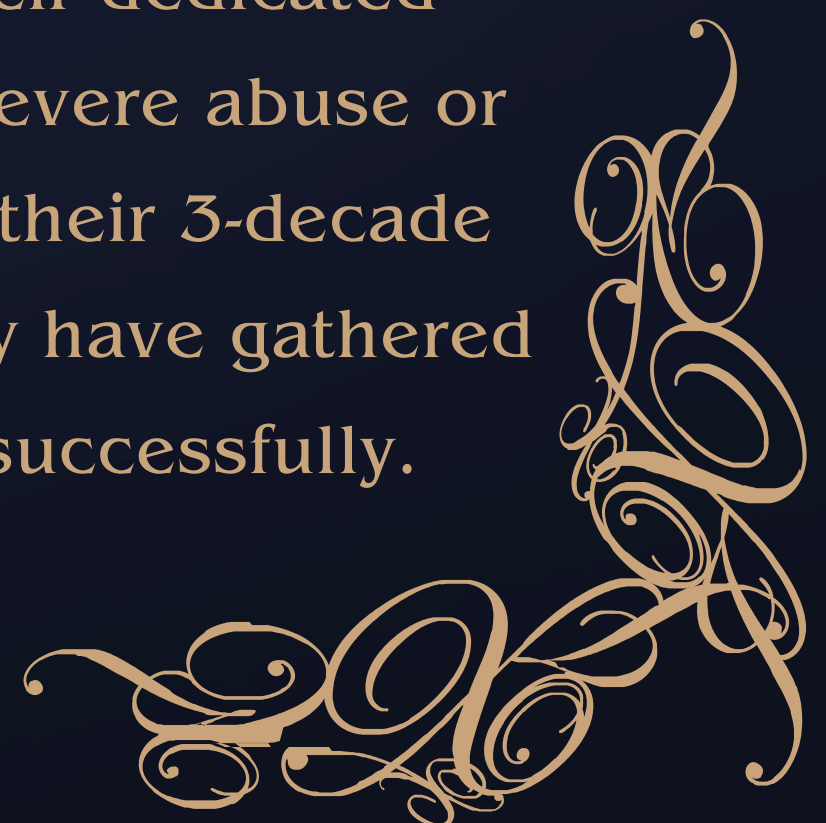
by the head of charity

Future Hope is a charitable organisation which provides opportunity through its homes, school, sports and medical programme for some of the most vulnerable children from the streets and slums of Kolkata, India.

Some of their projects include:

- Six homes for over 140 residential children. Each home is run by a local house parent who is devoted to looking after the children's daily needs and attending to their emotional wellbeing. Their homes aim to provide Kolkata's street children with the fundamental aspects of normal family life.
- Medical care and Nutrition: The medical centre at Future Hope attends to the health needs of all the children. When they first arrive the children undergo a standard medical check-up with blood tests, chest X-ray and urine and stool samples. They receive treatment where needed and are vaccinated to prevent them from getting further disease.
- Extra Curricular Activities and Sport: Future Hope continually exposes their children to a positive all round education, build up their confidence and determination to take on learning challenges and to view Future Hope as a steppingstone to a brighter, self-reliant future. As they discover new activities and talents we see an increase in their self-esteem, motivation and sense of belonging.

From 1987 onwards Future Hope has changed the lives of thousands of helpless children from the streets and slums in Kolkata. Their dedicated outreach teams focus on rescuing children at the brink of severe abuse or neglect, often facing life-threatening situations. Because of their 3-decade long experience of providing aid to vulnerable children they have gathered enough information to locate and help these children now successfully.







# Charity

by the head of charity

At Alfrink College, our established connections with charities and schools in India have allowed us insight into the incredible impact of Future Hope on these children. Some of our students and teachers have recently witnessed firsthand the significant impact that Future Hope has had on these young lives.

Embracing our theme, 'Unity in Diversity,' we aim to inspire others to unite despite our differences. We want to provide students with the opportunity to teach them the value of unity, shared goals, and helping others regardless of our differences. Our main focus is on supporting their abilities and helping them realize how much they can influence the world of tomorrow. This includes every young person, irrespective of their background or circumstances. Our dedication to supporting Future Hope aligns with our goal of creating positive change and opportunities for all.

Given the remarkable impact observed by our students and teachers, it's for this reason that we've decided to dedicate this year's MUNA charity efforts to supporting Future Hope.





# MUNA- TERMINOLOGY

**Main submitter:** The delegation submitting the resolution. The main submitter will read out the operative clauses at the start of a debate and will give the first speech.

**Merging:** The process where several draft resolutions are put together and become one resolution, which can be discussed in the forum.

**MUN-Director:** The teachers accompanying the students from a school.

**MUNA-Staff:** These are the people who are responsible for the organization of the MUNA-conference.

**NAC:** The highest decision-making body of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

**NGO:** Non-Governmental Organization. NGOs are not allowed to vote

**NMD:** Non-Member Delegation (NGOs, OOs and UNOs) NonMember Delegations are representatives of organisations or nations which are not members of the UN. These NMDs have speaking rights but no voting rights.

**Operative Clause:** A clause in a resolution that tells the reader what the resolution proposes to do and what measures need to be taken.





# MUNA- TERMINOLOGY

**Policy Statement:** A brief but comprehensive definition of the issue, plus the relationship to the country's national interest.

**Point of Information:** A question to gain clarification, either to the speaker who has the floor or to the Chair, by a member of the house who has been duly recognised by the Chair.

**Pre-ambulatory Clause:** A clause in a resolution, which tells the reader what has gone before, why or on what basis the resolution was written.

**President:** The person who is in charge of the debate in the General Assembly.

**Resolution:** The proposal made by the delegates on how to deal with a certain issue.

**Secretary General:** The 'leader' of the conference.

**Security Council:** The UN Charter gives the SC primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and the Council alone has the power to back up its declarations with actions to ensure compliance with them.

**United Nations:** Organization set up after the Second World War, with the aim of achieving peace, justice and social progress.

**UNO:** United Nations Organization. UNOs are not allowed to vote





# List of points and motions

## POINTS

### GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE POINTS

Points during the debate are always a personal matter; hence they never require a second. Points during the debate may NOT interrupt a speaker except for a Point of Personal Privilege, which refers to inaudibility. All other points will be dealt with only when there is a debating pause, i.e. when the speaker having the floor yields to Points of Information, to another delegation, or to the Chair.

#### POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

This point always refers to the personal comfort and wellbeing of a delegate and is therefore not debatable nor does it require a second. It may only interrupt a speaker when it refers to inaudibility.

#### POINT OF ORDER

This point refers to mistakes in the Rules of Procedure, i.e. the Chair making a mistake in debating time or when a delegate insults another delegate. It is not debatable and may never interrupt a speaker. Example: "Is it in order for the delegate to yield the floor to another delegation since the floor was previously yielded to him by Saudi Arabia?"

#### POINT OF INFORMATION TO THE CHAIR

This point is a question to the Chair, which could refer to almost anything, from issues to personal priorities. It may never interrupt a speaker. Please answer clearly and swiftly in order to move on with the debate quickly.

#### POINT OF INFORMATION TO THE SPEAKER

This point is a question directed to the delegate having the floor, and who has indicated that he/she is willing to yield to Points of Information. After a delegate finishes his/her speech a Chair should always ask whether or not the delegate is open to any points of information, before recognizing delegates to ask such a point. The point must always be formulated as a question, i.e. 'Is the speaker aware of the fact...'. A short introductory statement may precede the question. When the delegate asking this point feels a more specified answer is needed, the delegate may want to ask another point; the delegate does this through a 'request for a follow up'. The delegate may always ask for such a request after a point, but the chair is the one to decide whether to grant this or not.

#### POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

This is a point of information to the Chair concerning Rules of Procedures, which may never interrupt a speaker.





# List of points and motions

## MOTIONS

### GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE POINTS

Different than points, motions involve the committee as a whole, and therefore always need a 'second'. Similarly, a delegate is also allowed to object to a motion

### MOTION TO ADJOURN THE DEBATE

This motion calls for a break in the debate and, if passed, the debate will come to an immediate end, but can be restarted by any member of the committee. During the debate on an issue, any delegate may move the adjournment of the issue debated on. The proposer of this motion will give a short speech on why the item should be adjourned. The Chair will then recognise two speakers in favour and two against this motion, the Chair may limit the time of the speakers, but please be consistent. For this motion to pass, a simple majority is needed. Tied results, mean that the motion has failed. Try to prevent this motion from being used, as it will not ensure an efficient debate since there already are pre-planned breaks during the debate.

### MOTION TO EXTEND DEBATE TIME

This motion asks for more time to debate. It is at the Chairs' discretion, thus not debatable. A second is needed, if proposed from the floor. This motion can only occur when there is a set time for the debate. If this is not the case, then this motion will not be relevant.

### MOTION TO MOVE THE PREVIOUS QUESTION (MOTION TO MOVE TO VOTING PROCEDURE)

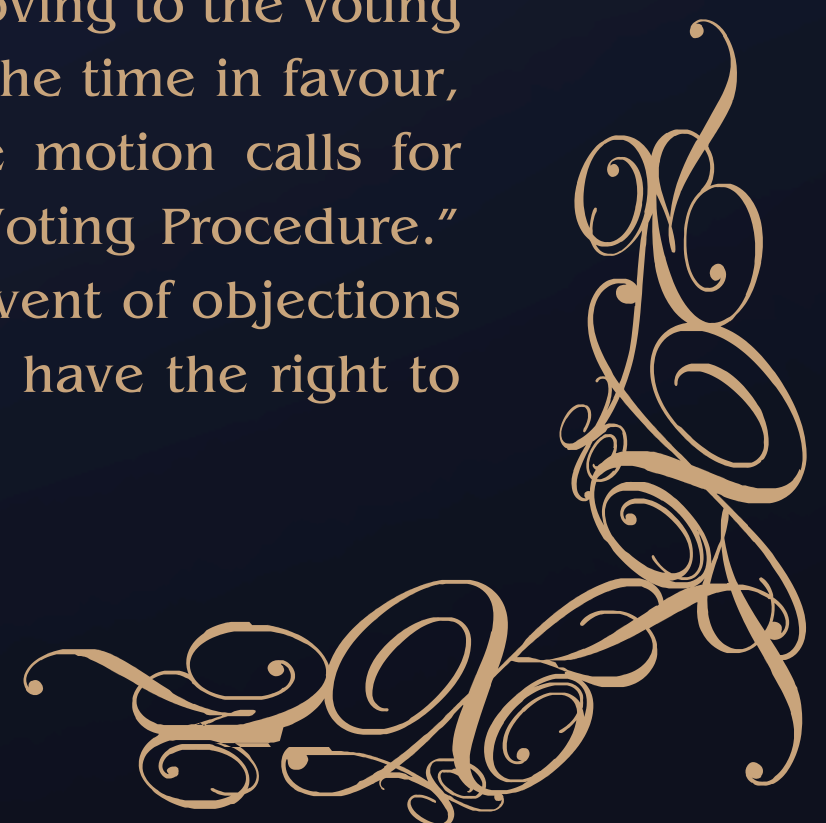
When this motion is called in an open debate, it means that the house will be moving to the voting procedure. When it is called in a closed debate, there are two situations: if it is the time in favour, the motion calls for moving to the time against; if it is the time against, the motion calls for moving to the voting procedure. It is also known as the "Motion to move to Voting Procedure." Remember that it requires a second and it may not interrupt a speaker. In the event of objections from the house, the final decision is up to the Chairs. Do not forget that Chairs have the right to overrule the motions

### MOTION FOR THE DIVISION OF THE HOUSE

This motion calls for the Chairs to ask each delegation separately what they vote, when voting results are very close (abstentions no longer in order). This is very time-consuming and should only be used on very important votes when results are quite close or the voting procedure was not clear enough.

### MOTION TO TABLE A RESOLUTION

This motion calls for the temporary disposal of a resolution and could be done if a deadlock in the debate occurs and more informal lobbying is needed. This mostly means the resolution can only be re-discussed after all other resolutions have been debated. Because of the tight schedule at MUNA, this will mostly mean the "death" of a resolution, as there will quite likely not be enough time left to re-discuss it. Therefore Chairs should strongly discourage tabling. When it does occur, a 2/3 majority is needed.





# List of introductory phrases

*Every clause of your resolution must start with one of the phrases stated below. There are separate phrases for preambulatory clauses and operative clauses. Some phrases only delegates of the Security Council are allowed to use (of course they can also use the other phrases). These phrases are listed separately*

## PRE-AMBULATORY PHRASES

Acknowledging Affirming Alarmed by Approving Aware of Bearing in mind Believing Confident Congratulating Conscious Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Desiring Emphasizing Expecting Expressing its appreciation Expressing its concern Expressing its satisfaction Fully alarmed Fully aware Fully believing Further recalling Guided by Having adopted Having considered Having devoted attention Having examined Having heard Having received Having studied Keeping in mind Noting Noting further Noting with appreciation Noting with approval Noting with deep concern Noting with regret Noting with satisfaction Observing Pointing out Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognizing Referring Reminding Seeking Stressing Taking into account Taking into consideration Taking note Viewing with appreciation Welcomin

## OPERATIVE PHRASES

Affirms Approves Asks Authorizes Calls for Calls upon Confirms Congratulates Emphasizes Encourages Endorses Expresses its appreciation Expresses its hope Further invites Further proclaims Further recommends Further recommends Further resolves Hopes Insists Invites Proclaims Proposes Reaffirms Recommends Regrets Requests Resolves Seeks Stresses Strongly affirms Strongly urges Suggests Supports Trusts Urge

## SECURITY COUNCIL PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Declaring Deploring Further deploring Decides Further declaring

## SECURITY COUNCIL OPERATIVE PHRASES

Condemns Decides Declares Declares accordingly Deplores Designates Strongly condemns





# Sample resolution

FORUM: General Assembly 3: Social, Cultural and Humanitarian

QUESTION OF: Preserving Minority Languages

SUBMITTED BY: The Republic of Turkey

CO-SUBMITTERS: Belgium, Latvia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Russian Federation, Mexico, Poland, Slovakia, Egypt, Malta, Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THIRD COMMITTEE,

*Viewing with appreciation* the cultural diversity and history of the planet,

*Keeping in mind* the natural development of languages and dialects around the world,

*Noting with deep concern* the actions taken by some states to change the demographic and linguistic identity of parts of their states,

*Expressing its concern* for the efforts and campaigns of certain member states to discourage the use of minority languages in their countries, or even eradicate them from public discourse,

1. Affirms that linguistic minorities around the world have the right to speak their own languages in private and communal spheres, in addition to using them in legal proceedings;
2. Calls upon all member states to not discourage or obstruct the natural course of such languages in any way, shape, or form;
3. Expresses its hope that countries working to counter the use of minority languages will change their national policies in favour of linguistic diversity, through means such as but not limited to:
  - a) Encouraging the voluntary teaching of these languages in schools,
  - b) Allowing regional media outlets to use minority languages in newspapers and on radio and television programs,
  - c) Accepting testimonies given in minority languages and their use in other court proceedings,
  - d) The appropriate signing of public services in the relevant minority language of said geographical area, public services that could be signed included but is not limited to:
    - i. Road signs,
    - ii. Public transport,
    - iii. State-owned property;
4. Recommends that the UN or any of its bodies should attempt to save languages dying a 'natural death' due to their small and declining number of speakers, through means such as but not limited to:
  - a) Preserving written examples of the minority language,
  - b) Encouraging young people to learn the minority language,
  - c) Encouraging speakers of a minority language to pass it on to the younger generation;





# Sample resolution

FORUM: Committee of the Right of the Child

QUESTION OF: Tackling the issue of human trafficking

SUBMITTER: The United Kingdom

CO-SUBMITTER: United States of America, Kingdom of Spain,

COMMITTEE OF THE RIGHT OF THE CHILD,

*Acknowledging* the incredulous reality of modern slavery still existing this day,

*Alarmed* by the current situation of the laws and rights concerning human trafficking and the acts the United Nations has signed regarding modern slavery,

*Concerned* about the situation escalating within the LEDC's,

*Recognising* the long-term effects that human trafficking has on a human being for the rest of their lifetime,

1. Calls upon member states should cooperate on making uniform laws about modern slavery through means such as, but not limited to:

a) Implementing international laws regarding modern slavery that make all forms of human trafficking illegal,

b) Setting up higher penalties for the traffickers,

2. Urges that border control should be used to play a larger role in the detecting of human trafficking victims through means such as, but not limited to:

a) Well-trained officers who are trained to detect victims across the border,

b) Better technology in screening procedures of immigrants,

c) Always having an educated psychologist nearby, due to the irreversible trauma and indoctrination these victims have been through;

3. Invites all member states to look at their education system as a mean to spread awareness about the inevitable human trafficking by means such as, but not limited to:

a) Inform people how to detect victims of human trafficking,

b) Teach how people can prevent getting into the vicious circle of human trafficking;

4. Further requests better treatment for victims, to help them cope with their trauma, potential PTSD, intellectual limitations, physically and mentally.

