

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2021

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## **WELCOME TO THE 2021 MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE!**

We are pleased that you have chosen to participate and hope that you find it a valuable learning experience. The United Nations is at the center of much debate about vital international issues. We hope that you learn much about your country, international relations, and the United Nations and enjoy role-playing in these debates.

This booklet introduces you to the Model UN conference, co-sponsored by Baltimore County Public Schools Office of Social Studies and supported by the Towson University BTU program, TU Department of Political Science, and TU International Studies Program. Please read through it carefully. Although we are disappointed that we are unable to hold this year's conference in person, we are grateful to have the opportunity to continue it in a virtual format. We are excited to see how our preparation will translate to TU-BCPS's first virtual MUN conference.

Thank you all for coming and taking the time and effort to prepare. We look forward to a successful conference!

Mr. Hugh Kearney  
Carver Center for the Arts  
Model United Nations Co-Chair

Dr. Alison Rios Millet McCartney  
Towson University  
Model United Nations Co-Chair

## **IMPORTANT DATES AND DEADLINES!!!!**

December 18, 2020 - Deadline for notification of which students will be representing countries, i.e., delegation assignments. Teachers should email this information to both ([mcalderson@towson.edu](mailto:mcalderson@towson.edu)) and ([amccartney@towson.edu](mailto:amccartney@towson.edu)).

January 2021 - March 2021 - AS AVAILABLE -Baltimore County/City only - Online calls with Towson University student “coaches” to participating schools (when requested) to help delegates prepare for the conference. TU students will contact each school to set dates/times.

February 19, 2021 - Deadline for Zoom pre-registration for the conference. This **MUST** be completed before the deadline to ensure that all participating students are accounted for within the system.

February 24, 2021 - Deadline for individual withdrawal from the conference. Teachers should immediately notify Michele Calderon via email ([mcalderson@towson.edu](mailto:mcalderson@towson.edu)).

February 28, 2021 5:00PM- Deadline for receipt of Opening Statements, Policy Statements, links for Speech Videos, and Multimodal Policy Presentations for award competition. Teachers please upload files to the OneDrive folder shared privately.

March 2-3, 2021 6:30PM - Mandatory Zoom training session for students and teachers. This session is intended to prepare students for success in utilizing the Zoom platform.

March 5-6, 2021 - Dates of the 2021 Model UN Conference via Zoom, sponsored by Towson University.

## **DESCRIPTION OF SCHEDULED EVENTS**

**REGISTRATION:** Students will receive a registration link from teachers prior to the conference. Students are expected to complete registration by Friday, February 19, 2021 for the spring conference. Upon joining the Zoom conference, students are asked to change their name to their assigned country as follows to reflect the assigned country and student's first name: ex: Poland ST (Connor). The Model UN Secretariat requests that all cameras remain on at all times during the conference and for students to be seated at a desk or table with a non-distracting background (if possible).

**PRE-CONFERENCE INFORMATION SESSION:** Towson University will host two pre-conference information sessions on March 2nd and 3<sup>rd</sup> at 6:30pm. Participants are required to attend one of these sessions in order to participate in the conference.

**WELCOME ANF KEYNOTE ADDRESS:** After an introduction by one of the conference co-chairs, Dr. Christopher Chulos, Dean of the TU College of Liberal Arts will provide the conference opening Welcome. Then, this year's Keynote Speaker (see website for details) will give an address on global inequalities and international affairs. All delegates must be present and will be given the opportunity to ask questions following the presentation.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENING:** All delegates must be on time. Students will be assigned online rooms by country. The Secretaries-General will have a roll call of all delegates. Those not present when their name and country are called will not be able to participate in these sessions.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS/PODS:** There will be three General Assembly sessions occurring throughout the duration of the conference. During these sessions, delegates will be debating issues and proposals with other delegates. (see the "Rules" section to learn the proper parliamentary procedure). Both members of a delegation will be in the same pod. In order to communicate with other delegations, students will be sending "notes" utilizing a virtual messaging system (see the "Messaging" section to learn more about how messages will be written and delivered). Countries will be rotated into different pods throughout the day to enable them to communicate and deliberate with different sets of countries throughout the day. We do not take requests for pod assignments. While in General Assembly sessions, please keep your cameras on and mics off, unless recognized by the chair to speak. These sessions will include oral discussion and use of the chat function.

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS:** Each country can send only ONE delegate to each committee meeting that they have been preassigned. The chair for committee meetings will be either a Towson University professor, alumnus, graduate student, or advanced student, and they are responsible for the conduct of this session. You cannot switch committees during this session. In

the case where there is only one delegate for that country, the delegate can choose in advance by informing their teacher of which committee they wish to attend. Please keep cameras on and mics muted unless you are speaking. The use of the chat function is at the discretion of the Chair.

**FINAL RESOLUTION PRESENTATION AND VOTING PERIOD:** During this period, delegates may present final resolutions that they wish to be considered for approval by the General Assembly or final resolutions against a proposal/idea. To speak, follow the same procedures as for the other sessions (see Rules section). Each country is allowed one vote in all matters. If a delegation votes more than once, its vote will be disqualified.

**CAUCUS SESSIONS:** Due to the nature of the virtual format, unmoderated caucuses have been eliminated from the structure of the conference. Moderated caucuses will still be in place and allow students to debate formally. These will be monitored by the chair and other TU volunteers. Delegates must request to be on the Speaker's List in order to be granted permission to openly debate.

**DE-BRIEFING AND EVALUATION PERIOD:** When the formal part of the conference is over, delegates will be asked to complete questionnaires about their experience and the conference and to vote for award categories. If time allows, we will discuss or de-brief delegates on how things were/were not accomplished in the conference.

**CLOSING REMARKS:** This address will be given by the conference co-chairs and will signify the end of the conference.

**BREAKS:** During all breaks, delegates turn off their cameras and microphones, but DO NOT log out of the conference. Breaks are to be used for restroom visits, lunch, and discussion between teams.

## CONFERENCE STATEMENTS

### PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

A preliminary statement seeks to define your delegation's general goals relative to the theme of the conference. It is, in essence, an agenda-setting tool. Your statement should be about ½ to a full page in length and should take no more than one minute to read. It should begin with a statement of greeting to the other delegations and address at least three items in general ways: 1) how the conference theme impacts the global community from your country's point of view; 2) how the conference theme impacts states with similar issues and problem as yours (ex: geographic, cultural, or economic); and 3) basic goals your delegation wishes to achieve at this conference; 4) general ideas on how key issues might be resolved.

### POLICY STATEMENTS (adapted from the UNA-USA website, <https://unausa.org/>)

This conference requires that each delegation submit a policy statement -- information outlining each delegation's policies and proposed solutions regarding one of the topics being discussed. The policy statement helps the delegates to organize their ideas and share their foreign policy with the rest of the delegations. These statements are due **to your teacher one week before** the conference (February 28th). Most written policy statements are 1-2 pages in length for each topic and contain a brief introduction and a comprehensive breakdown on a country's position.

The 2020-2021 conference cycle has forced many individuals to adapt to virtual circumstances. With that being said, TU-BCPS has added two other options for delegations to create policy statements. The oral policy statement allows delegates to record a video of themselves discussing their country's perspective on the conference scenario. The multi-modal policy statement allows delegates to create a slide-show, video, or other visual presentation presenting their country's stance on the conference scenario. Awards will be given for best written policy statement, best oral policy statement, and best multi-modal policy statement. The Secretariat strongly encourages delegates to consider submitting their policy statements in either the written, oral, or multi-modal formats to express their creativity and convey their country's perspective.

Specifics guidelines for each format include:

#### *Written Policy Statement:*

- Between 1-2 pages in length, single spaced ca. 1600 words
- Times New Roman, 12 point font
- Word count in footer of paper
- 1" inch margins

*Oral Policy Statement:*

- Duration between 3-5 minutes
- Filmed horizontally – speaker must be the main focus of the video
- The speaker is fully audible with limited to no background noise

*Multi-Modal Policy Statement*

- Duration is between 3-5 minutes
- Includes an audible voice-recording to explain the presentation
- Utilizes an approved method (Powerpoint, Prezi, Google Slides, etc)
- May not include any visuals that are discriminatory to any countries, ethnic, racial, or gender identity groups (ex: use of swastikas)
- It is strongly suggested that positive symbols from that country (flags, national monuments or other sources of culture and pride) be incorporated

***The information in all three formats should include:***

- a clear statement of policy on each topic;
- the country's background on the topic, including;
- political and/or foreign policy
- action(s) taken by the specific government in relation to the topic
- conventions, treaties, and resolutions that the country has approved related to the topic
- quotes taken from speeches made by heads of government
- the type of resolution the country hopes to sponsor or approve.
- accurate citations

\*\*\*Note: teachers will receive judging rubrics in advance of the conference

## *Sample Policy Statement*

### Sweden

As we march into the new millennium it has become increasingly evident that it is not only wise, but necessary, for the world to reflect on the past hundred years. Things have changed rapidly in that time: socially we are more peaceful, economically we are richer, and mentally we are more aware. And with the year 2000 now behind us, the time has come that we put these developing traits to use and look towards the thing that should concern us the most: the future. As a developed country, Sweden has always felt the need to plan for the imminent years to come. Sweden has made great strides in developing an environmentally conscientious economy that is both beneficial and productive. As of now, most activities relate to "eco-labeling" of products and services: the largest, most necessary step to be taken. As a nation, the people of Sweden wish to work towards the common goal of global sustainable development and pledge "to apply themselves whole-heartedly to the task."

#### I. Combating the Deterioration of our Atmosphere

For more than a decade, leading scientists the world over have ranked the problem of outdoor air pollution as one of the highest risk health problems in the global community. Yet despite such conferences as the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the 1987 Montreal Protocol, and the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the atmosphere is still being exploited and abused at an incredible rate. Every human life in developed countries is shortened an estimated five months simply because of the pollutants that are spewed into our air daily, not to mention the hundreds of direct - and countless indirect - effects that air pollution has on our ecosystem. As a nation deeply concerned about such issues, the country of Sweden feels that strong precautions must be made to preserve the natural state of our already altered atmosphere.

Recognizing that many nations would choose to remain dubious on such issues, Sweden fully supports the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and urges all national governments and UN bodies to delegate the financial support necessary to begin mapping a comprehensive collaboration of the health of our planet. Since such information will undoubtedly take a number of years to gather, Sweden also proposes the immediate switch of all countries to an emphasis on pollution prevention rather than pollution cleanup. Sweden also supports a universal time table to be set up for the phasing out and reduction of such emissions as sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, ozone, carbon monoxide, CFC's, PAN's and other environmentally detrimental gases. Sweden urges for such a reduction to be done on both a national and local level by improving energy efficiency, reducing the use of fossil fuels, increasing the use of renewable energy, slowing

drastic population growth, incorporating air, water, and land pollution policies, and phasing in full-cost pricing and so called "green taxes" based on the "polluters pay" principle.

**RESOLUTIONS** (with some adaptations from the UNA-USA website, <https://unausa.org/>)

Actions of the United Nations are expressed in resolutions submitted in draft form under the sponsorship of one or more delegations. Resolutions may simply register an opinion or may recommend action to be taken by a UN organ or related agency. Only the Security Council may take "decisions" which bind Member States to a military action.

When drafting and sponsoring a draft resolution, delegates should keep in mind that the wording will influence its appeal (or lack thereof). The draft resolution should be clear, concise, and specific. The substance should be well researched and reflect the character and interests of the sponsoring countries.

United Nations resolutions follow a common format. Each resolution has three parts: the heading, the preamble, and the operative section. It is one long sentence with commas and semicolons throughout the resolution and with a period at the very end. The first word in each clause should be underlined, and each clause in the preamble should end with a comma. All operative clauses end with a semicolon except the final clause, which ends with a period.

**Sponsors and Signatories:**

*Sponsors* of a resolution are those countries that have been the principal authors of the document and agree with its substance. *Signatories* are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the resolution but would like to see it debated on the floor. Please list sponsors at the top of the Resolution and Signatories at the end of the Resolution.

## I. The Draft Resolution

### HEADING

Committee: i.e. the committee or organ in which the resolution is introduced

Topic: the topic of the resolution

Sponsored by: list of sponsoring countries, with authoring countries first and then other sponsors in alphabetical order

Signatories: list countries in alphabetical order

### PREAMBLE

The purpose of the preamble is to show that there is a problem that needs to be solved. The preamble of a resolution does everything but propose action or make any substantive statement in the topic at hand. The preamble begins with the name of one of the three major organs. The preambulatory clauses can include:

- \* References to the UN Charter;
- \* Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties that been ratified under the topic of discussion;
- \* Statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- \* Recognition of the work or efforts of regional organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- \* General statements on the topic, its significance, and its effects.

#### *Preambulatory Phrases:*

Acknowledging ...	Affirming ...	Alarmed ...	Anxious ...	Approving ...
Aware ...	Bearing in mind ...	Being convinced ...	Believing ...	Cognizant ...
Concerned ...	Confident ...	Conscious ...	Considering ...	
Contemplating ...				
Convinced ...	Declaring ...	Deeply disturbed...	Desiring ...	Determined ...
Emphasizing ...	Encouraged ...	Endorsing ..		
Expressing ... ..appreciation.....deep appreciation...			Expecting ...	Fulfilling ...
Fully .....aware .....believing.....bearing in mind...			Grieved...	Guided
by...				
Having .....adopted.....approved.....considered.....examined further.....received.....reviewed...				
Keeping in mind...Mindful...				

Noting...further...with approval....with concern...with deep concern...with grave concern...with regret...

...with satisfaction...

Observing...            Reaffirming...            Realizing...            Recalling...  
Recognizing...  
Referring...            Regretting...            Reiterating...            Seeking...            Stressing...  
Welcoming...

### *Operative Clauses:*

Operative clauses are set out to achieve the country's main policy goals on the topic. Each operative clause begins with a number, ends with a semicolon and the final clause ends with a period. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression, and each clause should contain a single idea or policy proposal. Keep in mind that all resolutions except the Security Council are non-binding.

Accepts...            Adopts...            Affirms...            Appeals...            Appreciates...  
Approves...  
Authorizes...            Calls upon...            Commends...            Concurs...            Condemns...  
Confirms...  
Congratulates...            Considers...            Decides.....accordingly...            Declares...  
Deplores...  
Designates...            Directs...            Emphasizes...            Encourages...            Endorses...  
Expressing...its appreciation....its conviction....its regret...its sympathy...its thanks...the belief...the hope..  
Further...concurs...invites....proclaims.....reminds.....recommends.....requests.....resolves...  
Instructs...            Invites... Notes...with appreciation..with approval...with interest....with satisfaction..  
Reaffirms.....its belief...            Recognizes...            Recommends...            Regrets...            Reiterates...  
Renews its appeal            Repeats...            Suggests...            Strongly...            Supports...            Takes note of..  
Transmits...            Urges...            Welcomes...

## *II. Sample Resolution*

Committee: General Assembly

Subject: Strengthening UN Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

Sponsors: United States, Austria, Italy

Signatories: Greece, Japan, Canada, Mali, The Netherlands, Costa Rica, Belgium, United Kingdom, India, and Gabon

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 & UNDERLINE THE FIRST WORD OR PHRASE

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

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carryout of relief efforts;

USE SEMICOLONS TO SEPARATE OPERATIVE CLAUSES & UNDERLINE THE FIRST WORD OR PHRASE

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 donation from the private transnational sector to aid in the funding of rapid deployment forces.

END RESOLUTION WITH A PERIOD

## **Amendments**

During the course of negotiation and cooperation, draft resolutions will alter through changes known as amendments. The guidelines for these amendments are less strict since many arise during the course of the activity itself: however, the style, wording and intent of the amendment should complement the original draft resolution. Amendments follow the pattern already stated in the document and simply present new viewpoints or suggestions for action on the same topic. In other words, they augment the existing resolution.

### *Sample of an amendment*

Committee: General Assembly

Subject: Strengthening UN Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

Sponsors: France, Romania, and Poland

Signatories: Togo, Australia, Fiji, Brazil, St. Lucia, Viet Nam, New Zealand, Pakistan, Kuwait and Argentina

Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post conflict assistance through reconstruction and development;

## RESEARCH, RESOURCE, AND PREPARATION GUIDE

**\*STARTING AND CONDUCTING RESEARCH** (with some adaptation from the UNA-USA website, <https://unausa.org/>)

The first part in preparing for the Model UN experience is to conduct extensive research. It is important to remember that a delegate's goal is to faithfully represent her/his country, be knowledgeable of the topic at hand, and know about the UN system. (UNA-USA has compiled a list of web resources for Model UN participants at [www.una-usa.org](http://www.una-usa.org))

Research is usually broken down into three parts: country information, the topics at hand, and general UN information. Of course, the general goal is to weave this information together and realistically portray the country that has been assigned to a specific delegate.

When gathering information delegates should research the following:

1. Delegates need to learn enough about their country so they may respond to the issues raised at the conference just as a real delegate from that country would respond at the United Nations. Delegates must learn general information about the country they are representing: its political structure, history, culture(s), geography, people, infrastructure, economics, transnational issues and the country's allies and enemies in the world and to what formal organizations it belongs, such as "OAS," "AU," "EU," "APEC," "OECD," "OPEC," etc. Some sources to find out country information include:

A. News and media sources particularly focusing on the specific country that is being represented and UN activities throughout the world.

B. The country's permanent mission at the UN MUN delegates can find information on the Internet at [www.embassy.org](http://www.embassy.org). Delegates can also call the missions directly, ask them to send them its position statements on the issues or even ask specific questions to find out how a particular country reacts to an issue.

C. Delegates can look at the U.S. State department country reports or call the U.S. State department desk officer for the country and pick the secretary's brain about the country's relationships with the U.S. as well as pretty much anything else related to that country and the issues being discussed at the conference. Background notes on each country can be found at [www.state.gov/countries/](http://www.state.gov/countries/). Another great source of information is the CIA factbook, which is available online at [www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html). Here delegates can find a lot of general information such as statistics etc.

D. The United Nations Web site has an abundance of information including actual speeches and country voting records – [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

E. General Internet searches. UNA-USA has compiled a list of Internet sources to help facilitate country research.

2. Next delegates should research the topic at hand. Many conferences send out background materials called background guides, or issue summaries, which are intended to jumpstart a delegate's research. In many cases, these materials come with bibliographies and questions to consider attached. These provide great starting points for research on the issues. Delegates should further research the general information on the topic, the country's position about the topic, actions taken to combat the problem, stances of other countries, blocs, etc. Great areas to look for information include:

A. News and Media sources. Delegates should consult the news and media sources listed in the packet under Research Resources. UNA-USA has compiled links to some of the most popular periodicals.

B. The United Nations web site. The UN Economic and Social section has a great index to some of the most popular topics. In addition, through the United Nations Documentation Center you can find resolutions and voting records from the current and previous years.

C. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as Amnesty International, have a decent amount of background information and in many cases great internet links to further sources of research. A list of many is provided in the packet under Research Resources.

D. Policy centers of universities. Many topics, especially human rights, have professors and graduate students who are constantly conducting research. See the list in this packet under Research Resources.

3. Delegates should not forget learning about the UN In many cases this is the area of research that is overlooked. It is important for delegates to learn how the organ/agency that they are in operates, know the UN Charter, recent UN actions on the issue, conferences that have been held, statements by UN officials etc. The UN website [www.un.org](http://www.un.org) is the best resource to find this information. The UN also publishes many books about the specific topics, and general UN information, which can be purchased via their website. If a delegate is in NYC it is possible to even set up a briefing with a UN secretariat member, this can be done by calling the Department of Public Inquiries at (212) 963-7710.

## RESOURCES:

### TOWSON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SOURCES:

The TU Librarian for political science and international studies, Ms. Sara Arnold-Garza has many, many useful sites: [sarnoldgarza@towson.edu](mailto:sarnoldgarza@towson.edu)

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

United Nations main web page -- [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

- links to everything involving the UN, such as General Assembly Resolutions, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council
- UN Peacekeeping Missions -- <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en>
- International Atomic Energy Agency -- [www.iaea.org](http://www.iaea.org)
- International Court of Justice -- <https://www.icj-cij.org/en>
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) -- [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org)
- Organization of the Oil Producing Countries (OPEC) -- [www.opec.org](http://www.opec.org)
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)
- World Bank -- [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)
- World Health Organization: -- [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)

## REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

### Africa:

- o African Union -- <https://au.int/>
- o Economic Community of West African States -- <https://www.ecowas.int/>
- o South African Development Community -- <https://www.sadc.int/>

### Americas:

- o NATO Homepage -- <https://www.nato.int/>
- o Organization of American States -- <http://oas.org>
- o Caribbean Community-- <https://caricom.org/>
- o MERCOSUR-- <https://www.mercosur.int/en/>

### Asia:

- o Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC) -- [www.apec.org](http://www.apec.org)
- o Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- <https://asean.org/>
- o Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation -- <https://www.apec.org/>

### Europe:

- o European Union -- [https://europa.eu/european-union/index\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en)
- o European Environmental Agency -- <https://www.eea.europa.eu/>
- o NATO Homepage -- <https://www.nato.int/>
- o Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) -- [www.osce.org](http://www.osce.org)

## **INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), THINK TANKS AND RESEARCH GROUPS:**

Amnesty International -- [www.amnesty.org](http://www.amnesty.org)  
Arms Control Association -- <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets>  
Brookings Institution-- [www.brook.edu](http://www.brook.edu)  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: <https://carnegieendowment.org/>  
Center for International Environmental Law -- [www.ciel.org](http://www.ciel.org)  
Center for Strategic and International Studies -- [www.csis.org](http://www.csis.org)  
Federation of American Scientists Chemical and Biological Arms Control  
Program -- [www.fas.org/bwc/index.html](http://www.fas.org/bwc/index.html)  
Greenpeace -- [www.greenpeace.org](http://www.greenpeace.org)  
Harvard Sussex Program on Chemical and Biological Weapons Armament  
and Arms Limitation -- <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/spru/hsp/>  
International Federation of the Red Cross -- [https://www.ifrc.org/en/who-we-are/the-  
movement/ifrc/](https://www.ifrc.org/en/who-we-are/the-movement/ifrc/)  
Institute for Security Studies (Africa info): [www.iss.co.za/](http://www.iss.co.za/)  
Miller Center of Public Affairs (Univ. of Virginia): <https://millercenter.org/>  
Natural Resources Defense Council -- [www.nrdc.org](http://www.nrdc.org)  
Project on Strengthening the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention –  
[www.brad.ac.uk/acad/sbtwc](http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/sbtwc)  
RAND Corporation (non-profit research) -- [www.rand.org](http://www.rand.org)  
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute -- [www.sipri.org](http://www.sipri.org)  
Union of Concerned Scientists -- [www.ucsusa.org](http://www.ucsusa.org)  
United States Institute of Peace -- [www.usip.org](http://www.usip.org)

## **MEDIA SOURCES (all in English):**

Africa Online – <https://www.goafricaonline.com/en/africa-news>  
Associated Press -- [www.ap.org](http://www.ap.org)  
Christian Science Monitor -- [www.csmonitor.com](http://www.csmonitor.com)  
Economist (political and economic news) -- [www.economist.com](http://www.economist.com)  
Los Angeles Times -- [www.latimes.com](http://www.latimes.com)  
New York Times -- [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)  
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (worldwide info, but especially good on central and eastern  
Europe, Russia, and former Soviet Union) – [www.rferl.org](http://www.rferl.org)  
Reuters News Service -- [www.reuters.com](http://www.reuters.com)  
Time News Magazine -- [www.time.com](http://www.time.com)  
Times of India -- [www.indiatimes.com](http://www.indiatimes.com)  
U.S. News and World Report -- [www.usnews.com](http://www.usnews.com)  
Wall Street Journal – [www.wsj.com](http://www.wsj.com)  
Washington Post -- [www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com)

## **OTHER USEFUL SOURCES:**

World Factbook -- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/index.html>

U.S. State Department -- [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)

- The State Department has updated information on the background of each country

## **TOWSON UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS:**

Feel free to email or call any of these professors for advice, research help, and suggestions for your work as part of the Model UN. All are aware that you may be contacting them about this project, and all have some experience and research help that they can provide. Their regional specialties are listed along with email addresses.

### *POLITICAL ECONOMY (trade, development):*

Dr. James Roberts - Dept. of Political Science -- [jroberts@towson.edu](mailto:jroberts@towson.edu)

- International economic issues across the world; Economic and Social Committee

Dr. Gorana Draguljic – Dept of Political Science – [gdraguljic@towson.edu](mailto:gdraguljic@towson.edu)

### *INTERNATIONAL LAW:*

Dr. Paul McCartney - Dept. of Political Science -- [pmccartney@towson.edu](mailto:pmccartney@towson.edu)

- International legal issues; Law Committee

Dr. Molly Ruhlman – Dept. of Political Science – [mruhlman@towson.edu](mailto:mruhlman@towson.edu)

-International law, human rights

### *SECURITY ISSUES:*

Dr. Joseph Clark - Dept. of Political Science -- [jrclark@towson.edu](mailto:jrclark@towson.edu)

### *ENVIRONMENT:*

Dr. Gorana Draguljic – Dept of Political Science – [gdraguljic@towson.edu](mailto:gdraguljic@towson.edu)

Dr. Christopher Salice – Environmental Science – [csalice@towson.edu](mailto:csalice@towson.edu)

### *AFRICA:*

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Dr. Amina Sillah – Dept of Political Science - [asillah@towson.edu](mailto:asillah@towson.edu)

*ASIA:*

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- Asia, China, international economic issues

*CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA:*

Dr. Colleen Ebacher - Dept. of History – cebacher@towson.edu  
- Modern Latin American history

Dr. Ronn Pineo – Dept. of History – rpineo@towson.edu  
-Modern Latin American history

*EUROPE:*

Dr. Alison McCartney - Dept. of Political Science – amccartney@towson.edu  
- Specialty in European foreign policy, European Union, Russia, Germany,  
Central and Eastern Europe

Dr. Gorana Draguljic – Dept of Political Science – gdraguljic@towson.edu

Dr. Joseph Rudolph - Dept. of Political Science – jrudolph@towson.edu  
- Specialty in Europe, Southeastern Europe, ethnic groups

*MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA:*

Dr. Charles Schmitz - Dept. of Geography – cschmitz@towson.edu

Dr. Kimberly Katz - Dept of History – kkatz@towson.edu

## PREPARING FOR MAKING ORAL PRESENTATIONS (adapted from UNA-USA website)

Writing and delivering speeches is an important aspect of the MUN simulation. Speeches help delegates convey the positions of their Member States, help build consensus and start formulating resolutions. The Secretariat sets the speaking time. Although speechmaking is very important to the MUN simulation, many delegates' biggest fear is public speaking. It is essential that delegates come to the conference well prepared: meaning that they have completed prior research, know their country's position, and even have objectives for a resolution.

As there are no set guidelines for how delegates should execute their speeches, delegates should decide how they feel most comfortable delivering their speeches. Some delegates utilize their position papers as their opening speeches, others just write out some key points, and many just speak without any aides. Since public speaking is a skill it is important to *practice, practice, practice*.

Remember the audience should always be considered when making a speech. Be aware of the audience and their diversity. The beginning of the speech must captivate the audience and motivate them to want to hear more. Create the speech to meet the high school level of the audience. It must pertain to audiences' interests.

Mr. Anthony Hogan, Model UN International, suggests the system of six "C's" to improve your ability; **Confident, Clear, Concise, Constructive, "Con Passion", and Critique**.

\* *Confidence*: Confidence is portrayed by being as knowledgeable as possible on your subject and conveying this knowledge through the power of your voice and eyes. As a Model UN delegate, you are the authority and representative of your respective country. Research well and speak as if you know you are undoubtedly right. As the speaker, you must have confidence in yourself; otherwise the audience will have little confidence in you.

\* *Clear*: A speaker can do many things before-hand to assist them in speaking clearly. Write an outline of the topics that are going to be said, and follow it when speaking. Always speak slowly. This will allow the audience to hear everything that is said. Know your terminology well beforehand to avoid fumbling with words. Try to enunciate words properly, considering the diversity of the audience.

\* *Concise*: A good public speaker presents his/her points in a clean and clear-cut fashion. Unnecessary words and information should not be used to fill in the speech. The speech should be brief and to the point--say what you have to say and open the floor to questions. Do not ramble on about the topic in order to appear knowledgeable.

\* *Constructive*: An effective public speech needs to be constructed properly. Start with a solid foundation that brings together all of your ideas, present your points, and then connect them by reviewing what was said. There should be an introduction, a body, and a conclusion. It is a known fact that three is a magic number. Say it once, say it and review it, then say it again. This method will help the audience to remember what was said.

\* "*Con Passion*": It is always important to speak from the heart-- with passion --hence the Spanish term "con passion". Always maintain eye contact with the audience. In doing so, the audience will feel connected to you and your speech. You want to grab and to hold the audience's attention.

\* *Critique*: It is better to critique than to criticize. Critiquing is constructive and allows for people to grow and improve. Criticizing brings peoples' motivation and confidence down. A critique should be accepted positively, since it is a tool that is used to strengthen one's public speaking.

These six "C's" are necessary and should be included in the research, writing, and delivery of the speech. It is also important to consider engaging the audience when forming and delivering a speech.

## **Audience**

The audience should always be considered when making a speech. Be aware of the audience and their diversity. The beginning of the speech must captivate the audience and motivate them to want to hear more. Some additional tips for effective public speaking can be found below and have been adapted from [www.selfgrowth.com/articles/Rando13.html](http://www.selfgrowth.com/articles/Rando13.html).

1. *ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY SPEECH FILLERS* from your communication. Fillers are words and phrases such as "umm," "well," "it is sorta like," "it's kinda like." These take away from the message you want to convey. Some of the words and phrases to eliminate include: "you know," "I think," "I'm sorry," "just," "but," "should," "like," "um," and, "a," etc.

2. *USE THE POWERFUL PAUSE*. Do not be afraid to have a moment of silence between sentences. A pause, after a thought and prefacing a response to a question holds the attention of the listener.

3. *BREATHE* from the diaphragm. Breathe deeply and often.

4. *PACE YOURSELF*. Do not talk too fast or too slow.

5. *PHYSICALLY POSITION YOURSELF POWERFULLY.* Be aware of your posture when you speak. Slouching, tilting your head and crossing your arms or legs diminishes the message. Stand up straight, shoulders down, feet firmly planted and knees unlocked.

6. *PROJECT YOUR PRESENCE.* Your voice is the herald that carries your message. Speak from your diaphragm not your throat. Keep the sound in the low- to- medium range, as this projects authority. Speak loudly enough to be easily heard. Focus on speaking with enthusiasm, and energy and create color with your voice.

7. *GESTURES.* Do not be a statue. Consider occasionally exaggerating a gesture. Speaking from a platform is different than holding a one on one conversation. Use your whole body when you speak.

8. *CONNECT WITH YOUR AUDIENCE.* Use a lot of eye contact. Speak directly to individual members of the audience. Do not take your eyes off your audience or focus on a point over their heads.

9. *COMMUNICATE CONFIDENCE.* Make a conscious effort to project yourself confidently. This is as important as the message.

## **INTERNET NETIQUETTE AND GENERAL CONFERENCE GUIDELINES**

- 1) Delegates are expected to be present and ready to participate during all conference sessions.
- 2) Delegates must use a computer or other electronic device compatible with the latest version of Zoom to participate in the conference. Joining the conference from a cell phone is discouraged.
- 3) Delegates should confirm that the latest version of Zoom is downloaded to their computer in order to fully ensure smooth flow of the conference.
- 4) Delegates should situate themselves in a quiet location with a non-distracting background for the duration of the conference to prevent distraction. If they so choose, delegates may make the background of their video the flag of their assigned delegation. Other electronic backgrounds are not permitted.
- 5) Delegates should not use cell phones or any other electronic devices which could be a source of distraction during sessions. ALLOW TO COMMUNICATE WITH FELLOE DELEGATE?
- 6) Delegates should remain muted at all times unless called upon by the Secretariat or Chair to speak.
- 7) Delegates are expected to remain respectful and communicate diplomatically throughout the duration of the conference. This includes speaking, messaging other delegations, and using the chat function. Those who engage in profane, discriminatory, and undiplomatic language will be subject to disciplinary measures by their school and kicked out of the conference.
- 8) Delegates are prohibited from recording any part of any session, talk, or informal gathering that is part of the conference program.
- 9) Despite the virtual format of the conference, delegates are still required to appear in business attire.

\*\*\*Delegates should note that if they are found to be in violation of the above policies, the Secretariat has permission to permanently remove them from participation in the conference.

### **EDITING A DISPLAY NAME**

Due to the virtual format of the conference, delegates will be asked to rename themselves with their country assignment and their name. The delegate is asked to include their country name, the abbreviation of their committee, and then then their first name in parentheses:

- Germany TD (Maddie)
- Russia SC (Connor)

\*\*\*Note: delegates should write the informal name of their country as the formal name will be too long for the name bar. For example, “North Korea” rather than “Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.”

## VIRTUAL PLACARDS

The typical actions taken by delegates in a normal conference by raising their assorted placards has been replaced by Zoom reactions. Several reactions will be utilized throughout the various conference sessions, which are outlined below:

- Raise Hand: To indicate that the delegation requests speaking time, wishes to make a motion, or vote on procedural matters
- Green Check/Yes: To request speaking time in response to a statement made by a prior delegation
- Red X/No: To ask a question in response to a statement made by a prior delegation
- Go Slower: To request an extension of the speaking time allotted to a particular delegation

## MESSAGING

To accommodate the virtual format, we will use Google Drive to send private messages between countries.

**To Receive Messages:** Prior to the conference, a Towson University administrator will share a Google document titled “[Country Name] Messages” (ex: Russia Messages) with each delegate. Keep this document open throughout the conference and check it constantly for incoming messages.

**To Send Messages:** Click the link at the top of your Country Messages document. Complete the requested information on the form, which includes space to type a message.

Delegates MUST identify themselves using the SAME information they listed at registration, including name, email, and country assignment. Failure to do so will result in disciplinary action and potential removal from the conference. Identifying information will not be included on the recipient Country Messages document.

All messages will be reviewed and delivered by a Towson University administrator, who will post the messages to the appropriate Country Messages document. High school teachers have access to all messages.

The Message system is open during the following times:

Friday: Pods 1, 2, 3

Saturday: Resolution Sessions 1, 2

The Message system is closed at all other times and overnight between Friday and Saturday.

All messages to any other country must be sent through this official messaging system.

Delegates are not allowed to share their Country Messages document with any other person.

Failure to follow messaging rules will result in expulsion from the conference. Note: it isn't in a country's interest to share your classified communications, nor is it proper diplomatic practice.

If you are unable to access your Country Messages document, please contact Connor Cameron at [ccc159@georgetown.edu](mailto:ccc159@georgetown.edu).

\*\*\* All delegates must utilize professional and diplomatic language in their messages. Any inappropriate content will be reported to Baltimore County Public Schools and Towson University.

## BASIC MODEL UN DEBATING RULES AND PROCEDURES

<b>Call to order and roll</b>	The Secretariat or Chair will institute all calls to order, at which point all delegates are requested to immediately cease all conversations and prepare for debate. At the beginning of each day's session, this call will be followed by a roll call in alphabetical order to establish the delegations in attendance and establish a quorum of 2/3 of the delegations in attendance.
<b>Opening the Speakers List and Length of Time to Speak</b>	The Secretariat or Chair will announce the opening of the Speakers' List and the length of time allowed for presentations and Q&A (if applicable). Once the first three delegations on the speakers' list are established, the Secretariat or Chair will open the debate.
<b>Presentation of Preliminary Statement</b>	Each delegation will be called by the Secretariat or Chair in alphabetical order (by groups of three) to make their preliminary statements. One delegate should turn on their mic when called. No questions are allowed during this period.

<p><b>Getting on the Speakers' List</b></p>	<p>1) Use the raise hand function and message the chair privately via the Zoom chat.  2) The message should contain a subject/topic of discussion with bullet point(s).  3) The order of speakers will appear on a screen shared by the Secretariat or Chair, who will keep track of each delegate's speaking time.</p>
<p><b>Getting off the Speakers' List</b></p>	<p>If a delegation has requested to be on the list but when called upon has changed its mind, state aloud to the Secretariat/Chair that the delegation <b>yields its space</b> to the next delegation on the list.</p>
<p><b>Closing the Speakers' List</b></p>	<p>The Secretariat/Chair or any delegation may make a motion to close the Speakers' List when the session time is nearing end. Once the motion is made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· A Zoom Poll will appear. Each individual delegate has one vote</li> <li>· Approval of closing the list requires a simple majority</li> </ul> <p>If the vote fails to pass, then the Secretariat/Chair determines the length of the extension of time and corresponding adjustment to the conference schedule.</p>

## **Motion to Call for Moderated Caucus**

### **Phrasing**

“Motion to call for a moderated caucus”

The Secretariat/Chair or any delegation may make a motion to close discussion and call for a moderated caucus. These timed periods allow delegates to debate formally on a topic of choice.

- A motion to call for a moderated caucus is made by a delegation by using the raise hand feature being called upon by the Secretariat
- A Zoom Poll will appear. Each individual delegate gets one vote.
- Approval requires a simple majority

The Secretariat will determine the amount of time allowed for these informal discussions. Such a motion for each type of caucus may be called for more than once a day, but each one can only be executed *once* per day. If the vote fails to pass, then debate continues as scheduled. A vote must also include a specific issue.

### **To be recognized in a moderated caucus:**

- Use the raise hands feature and wait for the Secretariat to recognize you
- Use the green yes reaction if the issue is **urgently** related to current comments

<p><b>Recognition to Question the Current Speaker</b></p>	<p>To be recognized by the Secretariat so that your delegation may ask a question of the person at the speakers’ podium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Use the <u>red no reaction</u></li> </ul> <p>The Secretariat will keep a list of those asking questions and call on delegations in an order set by the Secretariat.</p>
<p><b>Request to Extend Question Time</b></p>	<p>To extend the time allowed for questions to a particular speaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Use the “go slower” reaction</li> <li>· When recognized by the Secretariat, state the amount of time and reason why you would like question time for this speaker extended</li> </ul> <p>Time will be extended at the discretion of the Secretariat.</p>

<p><b>Motion to Table Debate</b></p> <p><u>Phrasing</u></p> <p>“Motion to table debate”</p>	<p>A motion to table debate is a tactic to put the topic being discussed on hold, possibly until resolutions are presented. Delegates could table the topic by adjourning debate, move on to another topic, and then return to the first topic at a later time. To table a debate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Use the raise hands feature to request the motion</li> <li>· A Zoom Poll will appear. Each individual delegate will have one vote.</li> <li>· This motion will pass with a 2/3 majority</li> </ul> <p>Once debate on a topic is voted as tabled, the topic cannot be discussed any more until a motion to reopen debate on that topic is made (see below) or a resolution is presented. If such a motion passes, any delegations on the speakers list for that topic will be deleted from the current list.</p>
<p><b>Motion to Reopen Debate Topic</b></p> <p><u>Phrasing</u></p> <p>“Motion to reopen debate topic”</p>	<p>To re-open debate on an issue or resolution that has been tabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Use the raise hand feature to request the motion</li> <li>· When recognized by the Secretariat, state the topic or resolution</li> <li>· A Zoom Poll will appear. Each individual delegation has one vote.</li> <li>· This motion will pass with a 2/3 majority.</li> </ul> <p>Debate topics will change at the point set by the Secretariat.</p>

**Motion to Close Debate**

**Phrasing**

“Motion to close debate”

This motion is made in order for the committee or General Assembly to move into the voting procedure of a resolution. Once a delegation feels as if the presenter has made the country's position clear and there has been sufficient discussion of the topic and their resolution on the floor, a delegate can make a motion to move into voting procedure by:

- Use the raise hand feature to request the motion to close debate
- A Zoom Poll will appear. Each individual delegate has one vote.
- A simple majority is required for this motion to pass

If it passes, a resolution vote will immediately follow (see below).

## Resolution Voting

Once a motion for the closure of debate on a resolution is passed, the Secretariat will call for those wishing to **speak in favor of the resolution**.

- Interested delegates should use the raise hand feature
- The Secretariat will recognize two (2) delegations to speak from their seats
- Each delegation will have one minute to state that delegation's final argument

Questions will not be allowed during this period. The Secretariat will then call for those wishing to **oppose the resolution**.

- Interested delegates should use the raise hand feature
- The Secretariat will recognize two (2) delegations to speak from their seats
- Each delegation will have one minute to state that delegation's final argument

Next, a link will be posted in the chat box to a Google Voting document. Countries will have 3 minutes to submit a vote of yes, no, or abstain. Only one vote will be allowed per country. Any country that votes more than once will be disqualified. Once a vote has been registered, a country cannot change its vote. Resolutions pass with a 2/3 majority of delegations present. The Secretariat is responsible for all vote tabulations. After a resolution moves to a vote, no amendments may be included.

## **Amendments to Resolutions**

If either a sponsor or signatory to a resolution wishes to propose an amendment to a resolution during the Resolution Debating and Voting Session, this delegation must get **approval of the wording from at least five other delegations** that are signatories or sponsors of the resolution. To make an amendment:

- One delegation must call for a motion to include the amendment by using the raise hand feature

Upon recognition by the Secretariat:

- The amendment must be read slowly **twice**
- The five delegations in approval must be stated
- A copy of the amendment must be shared with the Secretariat in order for it to be shown upon the main screen

At this point, there may be:

- A five-minute moderated caucus period for discussion of the amendment, allowed at the discretion of the Secretariat

Followed by:

- A five-minute Q&A period handled by one of the amendment sponsors follows

Next:

- A Zoom Poll will appear. Each individual delegate has one vote.
- A simple majority needed for its inclusion in the resolution

A maximum of **two amendments per resolution** may be brought to a vote during the conference.

<b>Abstaining</b>	Delegations may abstain on resolution voting only. They <b>may not abstain on any procedural votes</b> of any kind, including motion to table and close debates.
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<b>Point of Order or Information</b>	<p>During the debate on any topic, a delegation wishing for clarification, explanation, or resolution of seemingly unclear parliamentary rules can <b>send a private message to the Rules Chairperson</b>. The Rules Chairperson may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Respond by message</li> <li>· Direct the question to the Secretariat</li> <li>· Request a private meeting with the delegate to clarify the answer</li> </ul> <p>The decision of the Rules Chairperson is final. The Chairperson will inform the Secretariat of all decisions affecting the debate. The Secretariat will announce such decisions to the General Assembly at its discretion.</p>
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## **Point of Personal Privilege**

A delegate may raise a point of personal privilege in order to inform the chairperson of a physical discomfort s/he is experiencing, such as:

- Inability to hear another delegate's speech
- Request for calling delegates to order (ex: reduction in chatter)

To notify the Secretariat of this point, use the "go slower" reaction, and the Secretariat will recognize a delegation to explain its request. The Secretariat will formally make all announcements of these requests.

## PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS -MODEL UN 2021

### BCPS:

Carver Center for the Arts  
Chesapeake High  
Eastern Technical High  
Franklin High  
Hereford High  
Loch Raven High  
Milford Mill Academy  
New Town High  
Ownings Mills High  
Parkville High  
Pikesville High

Randallstown High  
Sparrows Point High  
Towson High  
Western School of Technology  
Woodlawn High

### Non-BCPS:

North Point High (Charles)  
La Plata High (Charles)  
Mt. St. Joseph's (Balt City)  
St. Charles High (Charles)

## SCHOOL/COUNTRY ASSIGNMENTS-MODEL UN 2020/2021 (as of 2/17/21)

- Each country is represented by two students.
- Each country receives two committee assignments. All committees meet at the same time, thus, each delegate must each attend a separate committee meeting.

\*Letters indicate committee assignments-two per country- Anti-Corruption (AC), Children (CH), Economic and Social (ES), Health (HL), Human Rights (HR), Law (L), Refugees (R), Security Council (SC), Environment (EN), Science and Tech for Development (ST), Trade and Development (TD), and Sustainable Communities (S)

\*\*Note that this list may change slightly between November and the March conference.

### Carver

Brazil (HR/S)  
Estonia (SC/L)  
Norway (CH/EN)  
Philippines (AC/HL)  
South Korea (ST/R)

### Chesapeake

Costa Rica (ST/HL)  
Eritrea (L/S)  
France (SC/EN)

### Eastern Tech

India (AC/ST)  
Somalia (ES/CH)  
Syria (R/HL)

### Franklin

Ireland (AC/R)  
Jamaica (L/EN)  
Japan (S/ST)  
Mozambique (CH/ES)  
Spain (HR/TD)  
Tanzania (SC/HL)

### Hereford

Honduras (R/ST)  
Hungary (AC/EN)  
Iran (ES/S)  
Mexico (SC/TD)  
New Zealand (L/HL)

**La Plata**

Afghanistan (HR/AC)  
Austria (ES/TD)  
Ecuador (CH/HR)  
Gambia (CH/HR)  
Oman (R/EN)  
Sri Lanka (SC/EN)

**Loch Raven**

Australia (SC/AC)  
Colombia (R/ES)  
North Korea (AC/ST)  
Iraq (CH/EN)

**Milford Mill**

Argentina (AC/HL)  
Czech Republic (HR/L)  
Lebanon (HL/ES)  
Thailand (ST/EN)  
Ukraine (ES/TD)

**Mount St. Joseph**

Bolivia (HL/TD)  
China (SC/R)  
Indonesia (AC/S)  
Kenya (ES/L)

**New Town**

Guatemala (S/HR)  
Mongolia (TD/R)  
Niger (SC/CH)  
Switzerland (ST/AC)  
United Arab Emirates (EN/ES)

**North Point**

Benin (TD/S)  
Israel (R/EN)  
Nicaragua (SC/AC)  
Portugal (ES/HR)  
Serbia (L/ST)

**Owings Mills**

Bangladesh (HR/AC)  
Haiti (R/CH)  
Libya (ES/S)  
Russia (SC/HL)  
Turkey (ST/EN)  
Uganda (TD/L)

**Parkville**

Botswana (ES/R)  
Greece (L/ST)  
Morocco (R/HL)  
South Africa (CH/S)

**Perry Hall**

Algeria (S/TD)  
Angola (HR/AC)  
Canada (ES/EN)  
Romania (L/ST)  
Sweden (HL/R)  
Vietnam (SC/CH)

**Pikesville**

Belize (TD/ST)  
Kiribati (R/HR)  
Liberia (L/AC)  
Mali (CH/HL)  
Saudi Arabia (ES/L)  
United Kingdom (SC/S)

**Randallstown**

Belgium (SC/HL)  
Dominican Republic (AC/ST)  
Iceland (EN/L)  
Jordan (CH/R)  
Myanmar (ES/S)  
Panama (HR/TD)

**Saint Charles**

Bulgaria (CH/R)  
Singapore (SC/HL)  
Venezuela (TD/HR)

**Sparrows Point**

Bahrain (HR/L)  
Bosnia (SC/HR)  
Cambodia (S/ST)  
Chile (SC/ES)  
Ethiopia (AC/TD)  
Germany (CH/R)  
Ghana (HL/EN)

**Towson**

Egypt (SC/ES)  
El Salvador (S/TD)  
Poland (HR/EN)  
Yemen (CH/R)

**Western Tech**

Italy (S/TD)  
Kuwait (AC/ES)  
Papua New Guinea (SC/ST)  
Paraguay (ES/TD)  
Vanuatu (S/HL)  
Zambia (L/AC)

**Woodlawn**

Cuba (S/TD)  
Netherlands (HR/R)  
Pakistan (ES/EN)  
Qatar (AC/ST)

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS -MODEL UN 2020/2021 (as of 2/17/21)**

\*Letters indicate committee assignments-two per country- Anti-Corruption (AC), Children (CH), Economic and Social (ES), Health (HL), Human Rights (HR), Law (L), Refugees (R), Security Council (SC), Environment (EN), Science and Tech for Development (ST), Trade and Development (TD), and Sustainable Communities (S)

\*\*Note that this list may change slightly between November and the March conference.

**Anti-Corruption (AC)**

Angola  
Argentina  
Australia  
Azerbaijan  
Bangladesh  
Dominican Republic  
Ethiopia  
Hungary  
India  
Indonesia  
Ireland  
Kuwait  
Liberia  
Nicaragua  
North Korea  
Philippines  
Qatar  
Switzerland  
Zambia

**Children (CH)**

Ecuador  
Equatorial Guinea  
Gambia  
Germany  
Georgia  
Haiti  
Iraq  
Jordan  
Kazakhstan  
Mali  
Mozambique  
Niger  
Norway  
Rwanda  
Somalia  
South Africa  
Vietnam  
Yemen

**Economic and Social (ES)**

Austria  
Botswana  
Canada  
China  
Colombia  
Egypt  
Georgia  
Iran  
Kenya  
Kuwait  
Lebanon  
Libya  
Mozambique  
Myanmar  
Nigeria  
Pakistan  
Paraguay  
Portugal  
Saudi Arabia  
Somalia  
Ukraine  
United Arab Emirates

**Environment (EN)**

Canada  
Hungary  
Iceland  
Finland  
France  
Ghana  
Iraq  
Israel  
Jamaica  
Norway  
Oman  
Pakistan  
Peru  
Poland  
Sri Lanka  
Thailand  
Turkey  
United Arab Emirates

**Health (HL)**

Argentina  
Barbados  
Belgium  
Bolivia  
Costa Rica  
Dem Rep. of Congo  
Ecuador  
Ghana  
Haiti  
Lebanon  
Mali  
Morocco  
New Zealand  
Philippines  
Russia  
Singapore  
Sweden  
Syria  
Tanzania  
Uruguay  
Vanuatu  
Zimbabwe

**Human Rights (HR)**

Afghanistan  
Angola  
Bahamas  
Bahrain  
Bangladesh  
Brazil  
Czech Republic  
Ecuador  
Gambia  
Guatemala  
Ivory Coast  
Kazakhstan  
Kiribati  
Netherlands  
Panama  
Poland  
Portugal  
Spain  
Tunisia  
Venezuela

**Law (L)**

Bahamas  
Bahrain  
Barbados  
Czech Republic  
Eritrea  
Estonia  
Equatorial Guinea  
Greece  
Iceland  
Ivory Coast  
Jamaica  
Kenya  
Liberia  
New Zealand  
Oman  
Romania  
Saudi Arabia  
Serbia  
Uganda  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

**Refugees (R)**

Azerbaijan  
Belize  
Syria  
Botswana  
China  
Colombia  
Germany  
Ireland  
Israel  
Jordan  
Kiribati  
Mongolia  
Morocco  
Netherlands  
Nigeria  
Oman  
South Korea  
Sweden  
Yemen

**Science and Technology for Development (ST)**

Cambodia  
Costa Rica  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
Greece  
India  
Japan  
Namibia  
North Korea  
Papua New Guinea  
Qatar  
Romania  
Serbia  
South Korea  
Slovakia  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Thailand  
Turkey

**Security Council (SC)**

Australia  
Belgium  
China  
Egypt  
Estonia  
France  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Niger  
Papua New Guinea  
Peru  
Russia  
Singapore  
Sri Lanka  
Tanzania  
United Kingdom  
Uruguay  
Vietnam

**Trade and Development (TD)**

Afghanistan  
Algeria  
Austria  
Belize  
Benin  
Bolivia  
Cuba  
Dem Rep. of Congo  
El Salvador  
Ethiopia  
Finland  
Italy  
Mexico  
Mongolia  
Oman  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Spain  
Uganda  
Ukraine  
Venezuela

**Sustainable Communities (S)**

Algeria  
Benin  
Brazil  
Cambodia  
Cuba  
El Salvador  
Eritrea  
Guatemala  
Indonesia  
Iran  
Italy  
Japan  
Libya  
Myanmar  
Namibia  
Rwanda  
Slovakia  
South Africa  
Tunisia  
United Kingdom  
Vanuatu

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