



1. The United Nations and MUN

1.1. Overview and History of the United Nations

Countries committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security established the United Nations on October 24, 1945. Today, 189 countries are members, nearly every nation in the world. The United Nations is comprised of more than 30 affiliated organizations.

The UN Charter outlines the four main purposes of the United Nations as the following:

1. To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
2. To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
3. To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
4. To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

May these lofty goals guide you in your studies and deliberations during WASMUN 2002.

1.2. Overview and History of MUN

Model United Nations have existed since 1945 as a forum for involving students in the processes of the United Nations, international leadership and current international affairs. Model United Nations' are held in cities throughout the world and range from 20 to over 2000 delegates.

The first annual Washington State Model United Nations conference was convened in March 2001. High school students from throughout Western Washington gathered for three days at the University of Washington to discuss global issues and practice their skills as delegates.

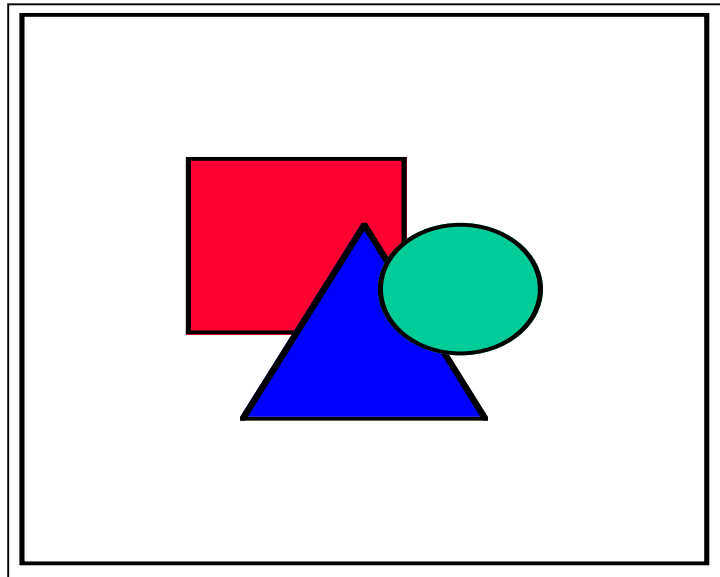
In April 2002 the World Affairs Council and students of the University of Washington will host the second annual Washington State Model United Nations. Over 400 students from high schools across Washington State will assemble at the University of Washington campus for an intensive two day conference simulating United Nations committees. WASMUN delegates will engage in negotiating culturally appropriate and viable solutions to pressing world problems, examining and discussing complex international issues, consensus building, caucusing, and diplomacy.

2. Preparation Guide



The following are the essential 6 steps in preparing for the WASMUN conference.

1. Research your assigned country. **Knowing your country well is the most important step in the preparation process.** See appendix 12.1, a useful Country Research Guide.
2. Research your committee and your committee's topics.
3. Prepare two Position Papers, which are **due February 1, 2002**. Write a Position Paper on each of the two topics assigned to your committee. A Position Paper is a short outline of the position of your country on a certain topic. See Chapter 7.
Prepare your position papers early and leave plenty of time for peer editing and advisor editing.
4. Practice effective UN Delegate skills in advance of the conference.
 - writing working papers
 - writing resolutions
 - amending resolutions
 - caucusing
 - public speaking
5. Review the WASMUN Rules of Procedure and plan to bring them with you to the conference.
Study and know "Parliamentary Points". See page 21.
6. Know your "delegate responsibilities" and come prepared for the conference.





3. Responsibilities

Delegate Responsibilities

- Prepare to: Express the actual positions of your country;
Listen to views of others and be ready to defend and modify positions;
Negotiate with other delegations to gain support for a resolution.
- Develop a systematic plan of individual and group study. Though finding time for regular delegation meetings is hard, these meetings will keep the group on track.
Read the Delegate Manual
Divide responsibility and set deadlines;
Have a session on Parliamentary Procedure;
Have sessions to practice public speaking; and
Do a review of the UN structure, especially the Charter's provisions.
- Dress in business attire or formal attire representative of your nation

Faculty Advisor Responsibilities

The Faculty Advisor's major function is to assist delegates as they prepare for the Model United Nations and to facilitate their extensive research efforts.

- Work with delegates as they discuss the foreign policy goals of various regions;
- Provide guidance relating to research, the writing of position papers and resolutions;
- Assist in role-playing and parliamentary issues;
- Following the Conference, faculty should take the lead in follow-up discussions and debriefing to bring a sense of closure to the experience;
- Encourage and support students' efforts.

Chairperson Responsibilities

The chairpersons will be students at the University of Washington who have had experience with Model United Nations. They make sure that the sessions will proceed in an orderly fashion.

The duties of the chairpersons are as follows:

- Be thoroughly familiar with the Rules of Procedure;
- **Read the Delegate Manual and attend the Delegate Workshops;**
- Call the sessions to order and preside continuously;
- Have an agenda and strategy for conducting the committee meetings. Announce both of these at the beginning of the meeting and allow time for questions regarding these items;
- Remind the delegates of the Code of Conduct and briefly go over the Rules of Procedure;
- Be impartial, fair, honest, and respectful.



4. Timeline

4.1. Preparation Activities

November 17, 2001 Research Workshop, University of Washington

Students will learn research techniques and information on where to locate United Nations resources on the University of Washington Campus.

January 12, 2002 International Expert Panel, University of Washington

WASMUN delegates will have the opportunity to talk with a panel of international affairs experts. Delegates will have a chance to gain insightful information on issues related to WASMUN committee topics. Students will engage in a mini-simulation of the UN.

February 23, 2002 Delegate Workshop, University of Washington

The Delegate Workshop teaches students the skills they need to be effective delegates and leaders. The morning session focuses on research, drafting written statements and on practicing the Rules of Procedure. Afternoon sessions focus on networking with international community members to gain country specific information and in-depth cultural perspectives. The afternoon will end with a practice mini-simulation of the United Nations assembly. **This session is highly recommended.**

4.2. WASMUN Conference April 5-6, 2002, The University of Washington

Friday, April 5, 2002

- 11:00 AM-12:00 PM, Registration. Delegates sign in for their committee sessions.
- 12:00-1:00 PM, Opening Ceremony. Keynote speakers will introduce the Washington State Model United Nations and the Secretary General will declare the conference open.
- 2:00-5:00 PM Committee Sessions.
- 5:00-6:00 PM Dinner Break
- 6:00-9:00 PM Committee Sessions

Saturday, April 6, 2002

- 9:00 AM - 1:00 PM Committee Sessions
- 1:00-2:00 Lunch Break
- 2:00-6:00 Committee Sessions
- 6:30-8:00 Closing Ceremony and Banquet



5. Committees and Topics



General Assembly: Disarmament and International Security

The General Assembly serves as the main organ of the United Nations. This subcommittee was specifically created to deal with issues involving disarmament and international security.

Missile Defense

The United States plans to build a missile defense system to protect itself from nuclear attack. International treaties, including the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, already regulate the building of such defenses. National Missile Defense is the next crucial issue for those concerned with disarmament and has the potential to upset the delicate balance of international security.

Biological and Chemical Weapons

Biological and chemical weapons have been wreaking havoc on civilians and military personnel since World War I. In March 1995, a terrorist group released Sarin gas in the Tokyo subway, killing 11. This committee will explore how the conventions signed in 1972 and 1993 apply now that wars between nations are not the biggest threat to international security.



General Assembly: Special Political and Decolonization

The General Assembly serves as the main organ of the United Nations. This subcommittee was created to deal with the delicate process of decolonization and other politically sensitive issues.

Legal Status of Refugees

Forced from their homes because of persecution, refugees often fall into a legal gray area. Displaced persons may spend six months waiting for refugee classification. Refugees then face voluntary repatriation, resettlement, or local integration. At the end of 2000, 14.5 million people were classified as refugees. This committee will grapple with the complex legal issues surrounding these uprooted peoples.

Protocols for the Establishment of Interim Governments

The United Nations has begun setting up interim governments in hot spots like East Timor and Kosovo in order to establish a modicum of order. Protocols must be developed to ensure these interim governments do not become the colonizers of the future. How can interim governments be set up without infringing on self-determination and democracy?



Organization of American States

The Organization of American States plays a central role in working toward many of the goals shared by the countries of the Americas and the Caribbean. Made up of 35 member states, the OAS is the region's premier political. Major policies and directions are established by the General Assembly.

Illegal Drug Production and Trafficking

Between 1996 and 2000, cocaine production in Colombia increased 140%. Much of this production occurs in areas beyond the control of the government. Cocaine is a cash crop for many farmers in South America, yet the crime associated with it wreaks havoc all over the hemisphere. The interplay between South American supply and North American demand for cocaine will be one of the many issues for discussion.

Destruction of Habitat of Endangered Species

With a growing world population, man often encroaches on the habitat of endangered species. Each species that is lost could have played a vital role in the biodiversity of the planet. What is the middle ground between the needs of man for space and the importance of nature?



United Nations Environmental Program

UNEP provides leadership and encourages partnership in caring for the environment by informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

Global Climate Change

The polar ice caps are shrinking, the climate of the Earth is warming, and this will bring drastic, irreversible changes to the environment. Since the Kyoto Protocol was drafted, the world has yet to agree on what action to take to protect the environment. Some of the world's super powers may even withdraw from the protocol.

Biodiversity as a Natural Resource

The natural diversity of an ecosystem has many benefits for the environment, including providing the most efficient carbon dioxide absorption and ensuring health. What role does biodiversity play in an increasingly industrialized world?



Security Council

The Security Council's primary responsibility is to maintain international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations headquarters.

Open Agenda

Security Council delegates will determine the agenda and topic to be discussed on the day of the conference. This topic shall be a current crisis at that time. It is therefore advised that each delegate be familiar with current events and crisis around the world. The delegates in this committee will draft position papers on a variety of topics, as outlined in the topic synopsis.



Middle East Multilateral Summit

The primary responsibilities of the Middle East Multilateral Summit are to address issues concerning conflict, security, political, and socio-cultural matters within the region of the Middle East. This committee shall address these topics as they arise.

Palestinian Refugees

In 1947 the country of Israel was created, displacing the Palestinian residents. To this day the majority of Palestinians are still displaced. Do these people have the right to return home? Under what conditions could that be accomplished and what would be done with the settlers? Israel continues to occupy portions of the Palestinian occupied territories. How can this issue be resolved so as to satisfy all concerned parties?

Sanctions on Iraq

In 1990 the Security Council called for sanctions against Iraq to protest the invasion of Kuwait. All imports and exports to and from Iraq had to be approved by the Security Council. There are reports of severe malnutrition and health consequences from these sanctions, yet the desired effect has yet to be achieved. This committee will discuss the viability of these sanctions, and has the power to make recommendations to the Security Council as to how to proceed.



Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The 40-member UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice formulates international policies and recommends activities in the field of crime control. The Commission offers nations a forum for exchanging information and to settle on ways to fight crime globally.

Small Arms Trade

International trade in small arms is growing and it has deadly consequences. This practice not only allows terrorist and rebel groups to arm themselves, but it also provides funding for corrupt governments.

Organized Crime

The problem of organized crime has been growing in recent years. Organized crime is pervasive in many parts of the world and affects international commerce and relations. It allows criminals to broaden their range of operations into such areas as money laundering and drug and arms trafficking, even trafficking in human beings. This committee will focus on the interplay between organized crime and government corruption.



Commission on Human Rights

This committee drafted the Declaration of Human Rights and has since conducted investigation of human rights violations. Recently they have begun advising and providing assistance to states to help them guarantee rights to all citizens. Special emphasis is placed on economic, social, and cultural rights.

AIDS and the Balance Between Corporate Rights and Human Rights

Is healthcare the next fundamental human right? AIDS is a growing global epidemic, one that increasingly insists on an answer to this question. How does the need for cheap drugs affect the rights of corporations to earn profits from drugs they have developed?

Enforcement Protocols for the Treaty on the Rights of the Child

Children are endowed with certain inalienable human rights, this much has been agreed by international treaty. It has never been decided who should enforce these rights and how. The Treaty on the Rights of the Child is meaningless unless it is enforceable, but such enforcement treads the thin line of national sovereignty.



6. Resources

WASMUN's **Research Director** for 2002 is **Michelle Su**. Please feel free to contact her at askwasmun@hotmail.com with any questions you may have.

Country Information Sites

<http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>: CIA, country information

www.eta.edu/vl/: International Affairs Resources site

lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/cshome.html Country studies

www2.auckland.ac.nz/lbr//stats/offstats/offstatsmain.htm Offstats: Official Statistics on the Web

United Nations Sites

www.wasmun.com: Official WASMUN website

www.un.org: The official United Nations website

<http://undcp.or.at/unlinks.html>: The UN Office for Drug Control & Crime Prevention

www.unausa.org: United Nations Association of the United States of America

www.un.org/cyberschoolbus: Global teaching and learning projects by the UN

www.unep.org: The UN Environment Program

www.unesco.org : The UN Educational, Scientific, & Cultural Organization

www.unicc.org: UN International Computing Center

www.library.yale.edu/un/index.html: The UN Scholars' Workstation

International Affairs and International Organizations

www.iisd.ca/linkages/index.html: The International Institute of Sustainable Development

<http://worldbank.org>: The World Bank Group (Anti-Poverty Organization)

www.icrc.org: The International Committee of the Red Cross

www.hunger.brown.edu/hungerweb/: Hunger and famine information & research

Additional Internet resources can be found at www.wasmun.com



Local Sources

World Affairs Council
2200 Alaskan Way
Seattle, WA 98121
Phone: 206-441-5910
E-mail: blangabeer@world-affairs.org

United Nations Association (UNA)
PO Box 22434
Seattle, WA 98122-0434
Phone: 206-568-1959
Fax: 206-652-5022

Suzzallo Library UN Resources
University of Washington

Washington State Consular Association Directory
See appendix 12.3.

Library Sources

Reader's Guide to Periodicals

PAIS (Public Affairs Information Service)

The New York Times, World Press Review, Foreign Affairs, The Economist, The Earth Times, and The Christian Science Monitor

Treaty Texts and Citations

“The United Nations Treaty Series”: Source of all files and recorded treaties and agreements

“Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General”: Information on multilateral treaties

“International Legal Materials”: Provides text and ratification information

Secondary Sources

Brimmer, Brenda, *A Guide to the Use of United Nations Documents*

Fetzer, Mary K., *United Nations Documents and Publications: A Research Guide*

Hovet, Thomas, Jr., & Erica Hovet. *Annual Review of United Nations Affairs*

Muldoon, James P., *A Guide to Delegate Preparation*

Osmanczyk, Edmund Jan, *Encyclopedia of the United Nations International Agreements*

United Nations Association of the United States of America. *A Global Agenda: Issues Before the General Assembly of the United Nations*

World Mark Encyclopedia of the Nations, 8th edition.



7. Position Papers

Position Papers must be postmarked by **February 1, 2002**.

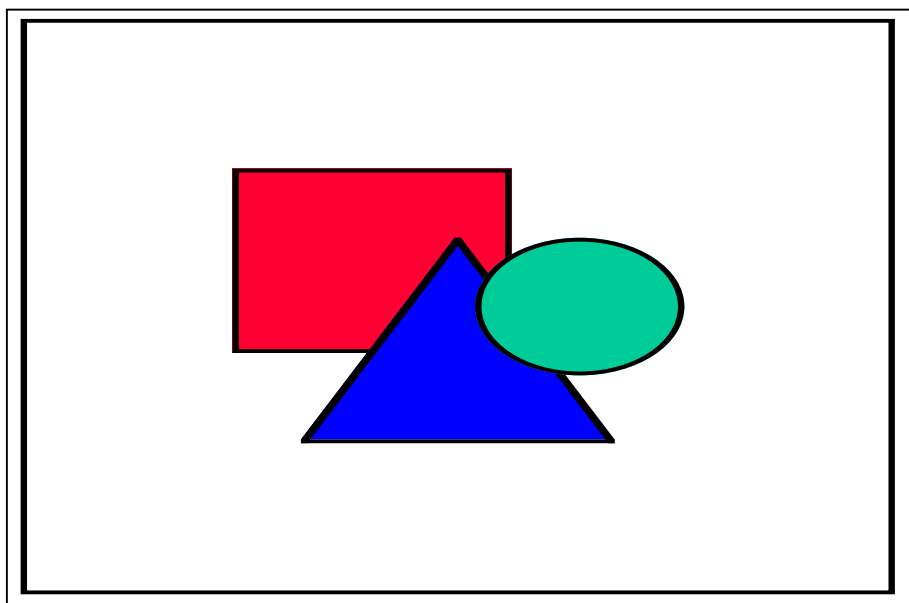
Your papers will be turned into the committee chairs for review and feedback. Your papers will be returned to you in February and final drafts of position papers are to be returned to the World Affairs Council, postmarked by **March 15, 2002**.

Send your position papers to:
World Affairs Council, attn. WASMUN
2200 Alaskan Way, Suite 450
Seattle, WA 98121

A Position Paper is a short outline stating your country's position on the topic assigned to your committee. Two topics have been assigned to every committee. This means that every delegate hands in two Position Papers. *Delegates to the Security Council have different requirements and a special format for position papers. Please see the Security Council topic synopsis for details.*

Position Papers for the 2002 Model UN must be one page single spaced and single sided, and shall contain three well organized sections. Hand written papers will not be accepted. Papers must include the following sections:

1. State the problem (one paragraph);
2. Your country's position on the topic (one paragraph); and
3. Proposed solutions to the problem (one or two paragraphs).





7.1 Sample Position Paper

Topic 1: **The Question of Palestinian Refugees**

Country: **Palestinian National Authority (PNA)**

Committee: **Multilateral Middle East Peace Summit**

School: **Nathan Hale**

After fifty years of turmoil in the Palestinian and Israeli territories, a number of problems have resulted from the conflict. One of the most severe of these problems is that of the over 4 million Palestinian refugees dispersed throughout the Middle East and the world, millions are still living in refugee camps. Many Palestinians feel that the refugees should be given the “right to return,” thus allowing them to repatriate back to their native land. On the other hand the Israeli position is that repatriation is not an option because it would have damaging impacts on the population of the small country and also create a significant Palestinian majority. For the Israelis this can pose two problems; first a question of sustainability, can the small country sustain such a substantial population increase. Second: Israeli authority in the land may be challenged by the presence of a large Palestinian population, thus threatening their control of power, and ultimately the fate of nation of Israel.

The Palestinian National Authority will stand strong on the issue of the “right to return” for all Palestinian refugees. It is our belief that it is the inalienable right of our people who have been expelled from their homeland, to return as Palestinian citizens. We are not alone in our belief that all Palestinian refugees should have the “right to return,” in fact many international organizations, such as Amnesty International recognize and support the same need. The “right to return” is not only agreed upon within international organizations, but more importantly was specifically outlined in the UN resolution 194 (1948). It may also be understood that all successful peace negotiations will be contingent upon the acceptance of this policy.

To respond to the first concern of the Israeli’s, the question of sustainability, all refugees that return to the area will return to the Palestinian territory. This makes the question of sustainability a question for the Palestinian National Authority not for the Israeli government. As for the second concern that Israeli sovereignty in the region would be threatened by the increased Palestinian population; this is also an unfounded concern. With the support of the United States, Israel undoubtedly proves that as long as the US possesses the world’s most powerful military, and declares absolute support for Israel, their existence will not be threatened. The “right to return” for all Palestinian refugees will in no way endanger the state of Israel. In fact if Israel makes the decision the concede this demand for peace, then the Palestinians may become more willing to sit at the table for further and more drastic peace concessions. One of the major points of anger for the Palestinian people is the plight of their refugees, and resolving this matter would ultimately be progressing towards the resolution of the greater problem of peace in the land.

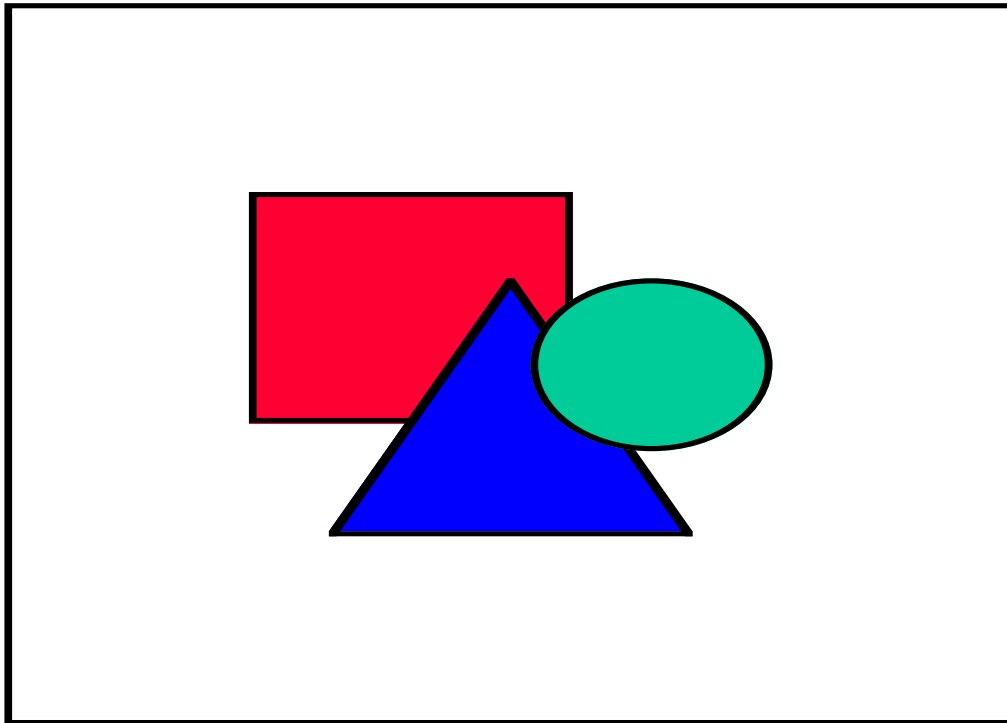


8. Working Papers

A working paper is an informal, unofficial document written in committee, intended to aid the discussion of the committee. It is generally the first written draft of an idea, and allows you to introduce an opinion to the Committee. Working papers provide delegates with the opportunity to receive feedback from other delegates before taking the time to draft a formal resolution.

Rule C-22 covers the introduction of working papers. Working papers are generally no longer than a few sentences and cover only one topic. They should be neatly written prior to submission. Working papers do not require any signatures for submission. They are never formally voted on. After being accepted by the chair working papers will be posted or distributed to the committee.

The ideas presented in working papers are combined with opinions introduced in committee and caucus to form resolutions.





9. Resolutions

A resolution is a **carefully drafted single sentence** asking the assembly to express an opinion, affirm a policy, or take an action. It is a formal proposal made to the assembly by a delegate or group of delegates.

All resolutions must be drafted during the conference; no pre-drafted resolutions will be accepted.

It is to the discretion of the chair if he/she accepts the introduction of a resolution. Usually the chair will accept the introduction of resolutions after there has been substantial debate on the topic and on working papers. Multiple resolutions per committee and per topic may be passed.

To be submitted for debate, a resolution requires the approval of the Chair and the signatures of a minimum number of delegates. The minimum number of delegates is specified by each committee (six members of the Committee in the General Assemblies and UNEP; and three members of the Committee in the Security Council, the Organization of American States and the Middle East Multilateral Summit). See Rule of Procedure C-23.

Guidelines for Drafting a Resolution

1. A resolution must be clear and concise. It cannot be longer than one double-spaced typed page.
2. At the top of the resolution, the following information should be given:
 - The name of the committee in which the subject was discussed,
 - The subject of the resolution, and
 - The nation or group of nations sponsoring the resolution.
3. Technically, the resolution is written as one sentence. Sections are set off by colons, and clauses are ended with a semicolon (see sample resolution).
4. Because it deals with a specific issue or problem, a resolution is more limited in scope than a position paper.
5. The resolution must be accurate and complete, so that delegates can decide how to vote based on the information presented in the Preamble and the request for action in the Operative Clause(s).
6. A sponsor of the resolution must be prepared to explain and defend the views expressed and action requested in the resolution. It is not appropriate or sufficient to ask delegates to vote “yes” because “this is a good resolution and it should be passed.”
7. A resolution has two sections, each having a specific, important function. The clauses under each section should be numbered to aid in discussion. The two sections are introduced under the next heading.

Structure of the Resolution



The Preamble

This section explains the purpose of the resolution and states the chief reasons for the recommendations that follow in the Operative Clause(s). Often, the Preamble refers to a previous UN action, a resolution, or to the United Nations Charter. This section of the resolution sometimes begins with a brief statement to introduce the main part of the section which consists of preambular clauses. Each preambular clause begins with an initiating word. For quick reference during debate, each preambular clause is numbered. Words that can be used to introduce preambular clauses are as follows:

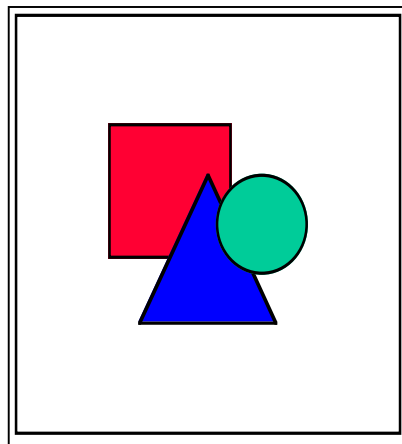
<i>Whereas</i>	<i>Having studied</i>	<i>Acknowledging</i>	<i>Emphasizing</i>
<i>Keeping in mind</i>	<i>Approving</i>	<i>Observing</i>	<i>Concerned</i>
<i>Referring to</i>	<i>Deeply disturbed</i>	<i>Recognizing</i>	<i>Realizing</i>
<i>Sensing the need</i>	<i>Fully aware</i>		

The section ends with a semicolon followed by the word “Therefore.”

The Operative Clause

This section states the policy or action you wish the delegates to adopt. It must be clearly and succinctly worded. This section must be based on the positions and arguments you have made in the Preamble. If you use more than one Operative Clause, each must deal with only one complete idea and set forth a clear action to be taken. For quick reference during debate, each Operative Clause must be numbered. This section begins with the words “Be It Resolved that the United Nations (or Security Council):” These words are followed by one or more Operative Clauses that begin with an action word. Some of the action words that can be used to introduce an Operative Clause are as follows:

<i>Affirm</i>	<i>Proclaim</i>	<i>Institute</i>	<i>Authorize</i>	<i>Recommend</i>
<i>Reduce</i>	<i>Condemn</i>	<i>Reject</i>	<i>Censure</i>	<i>Confirm</i>
<i>Request</i>	<i>Attack</i>	<i>Establish</i>	<i>Organize</i>	<i>Build</i>
<i>Invite</i>	<i>Remind</i>	<i>Destroy</i>	<i>Initiate</i>	<i>Form</i>
<i>Give</i>	<i>Provide</i>	<i>Encourage</i>	<i>Urge</i>	





9.2. Amendments (see Rule of Procedure C-25)

Amendments introduce a change, a deletion or an addition to a resolution. Delegates from other countries will draft amendments to:

- Clarify a resolution;
- Change a position stated in a resolution; or
- Arrive at a consensus on the rejection or adoption of a resolution.

When preparing your resolution, take into account various positions on the issue (not just the policy of your country). A well researched, clearly stated resolution that can be supported by many countries has a better chance of being selected for presentation, debate, and adoption. A poorly written resolution with a very narrow point of view, if selected, will be subject to a lengthy amendment process, and may end up being rejected.

When listening to other delegates' resolutions, be thinking of ways in which your country might amend or accept this resolution.

When amending a resolution your focus should be on the action recommended in the Operative Clause. Sometimes you will have to reverse this action in order for your country to support the resolution. Other times, you may have to add action words to strengthen or clarify the intent of the Operative Clause. Your ability to make logical and well-worded amendments will make you look good in the assembly.

Amendments are debatable and need only a majority vote for adoption, but they do require the approval of the Chair and three signatures from delegates in the committee (see rule of procedure C-24). Discussion on an amendment, however, must address only the words and ideas that are actually in the amendment.

9.2a Sample Amendments to the Sample Resolution

There are three types of Amendments, *Amend*, *Delete*, and *Add*. Each is presented below:

- I. *Amends* Operative Clause three to read “*Authorize* an oversight effort by the WHO, and funded by UNICEF to determine if a government is willfully and systematically endangering the health and welfare of its citizens, especially children;” in order to clarify which body has the authority in these efforts, and where the funding will come from.
- II. *Deletes* operative clause number four.
- III. *Adds* an operative clause to read “*Recommend* to the WHO distribution of adequate birth control to all citizens of the world who desire it.”



10. Oral Presentations

Types of Presentations

General Debate

General debate is for obtaining information and is given in the form of a prepared statement that has been written and practiced earlier. Because many countries will want to outline their positions, **a time limit of not more than two minutes** is set for each presentation.

Substantive Debate

In substantive debate delegates will express their countries' policy in relation to specific proposals and urge support or opposition on the part of others. These presentations are usually made on short notice and cannot be written ahead of time. You should clearly express your views to support or oppose and explain why you recommend that action as your goal.

Caucus Sessions

In caucus sessions delegates will have the opportunity to converse and debate informally. Delegations can have private meetings to discuss the topics that are on their agenda. This is a way for the delegations to prepare for the actual committee sessions.

Presentation Skills

Planning ahead

- Research and know your country
- Prepare and practice your presentation
- Know your audience and determine their expectations

Structure

- Keep your presentation focused and concise
- Introduce your agenda, deliver your content and conclude by summarizing your key points

Delivering your presentation

- Rehearse your presentation with a critical listener
- Attitude is essential. Be confident, knowledgeable and enthusiastic about what you are saying
- Dress in formal business attire



11. Rules of Procedure

These rules of procedure shall prove binding in all Washington State Model United Nations Committee meetings. Committees shall proceed in the following manner: a Delegate may raise his/her placard, at which time the Chair will recognize the Delegate, who must state the rule to which he/she is rising.

General Rules

C-1. GENERAL DUTIES OF DELEGATES: Each Delegate to the conference has the duty to respect the decisions of his/her Committee Chair, obtain the floor before speaking, safeguard and advocate his/her own nation's interests, accord due courtesy and respect to fellow Delegates and other conference participants, and act in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Any Delegate may be removed from Committee proceedings if he/she is found disrespectful of these duties.

C-2. CREDENTIALS: Delegates must wear their credential badges at all times. Any Delegate who does not have his badge will not be recognized by the Chair to speak or vote on any motion.

C-3. GENERAL DUTIES OF THE SECRETARIAT: The Secretary General shall hold his/her position throughout the conference. He/she may designate a member of the Secretariat to act in his/her place at any meetings of the conference. The Secretary General shall provide and direct the staff required for Committee session. The Secretariat shall receive, print and distribute resolutions of the Committees, and have custody over and ensure proper preservation of documents.

C-4. STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT: The Secretary General, or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her as his/her representative, may, at any time, make either oral or written statements to the Committee concerning any matter.

C-5. GENERAL DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE CHAIR: In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the Chair of the Committee shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Committee, direct its discussions, ensure the observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, and announce decisions. He/she shall rule on points of order, and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Committee and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. The Chair may, in the course of the discussion of an item, propose to the Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, the closure of the speakers' list, or the closure of the debate. He/she may also propose the suspension or adjournment of the meeting or the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. Furthermore, the Chair shall have the power to rule on any motion without appeal.



C-6. QUORUM: One third of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. A quorum is required to have a substantive vote. Regardless of quorum, the Chair may open any meeting and commence with its proceedings at his/her discretion. A quorum shall be assumed present unless challenged and shown to be absent.

C-7. APPEAL: All decisions of the Chair are final. There will be no appeal to decisions made by the Chair.

Rules Governing Debate

C-8. AGENDA: The agenda will be the first order of business for the Committee. A motion to reorder the agenda requires a second and two speakers (one in favor, one opposed). Multiple proposals for reordering the agenda are in order. Once voting has begun on motions to reorder the agenda, no further motions will be accepted. The motions will be voted on in the order in which the Chair accepted them. The first motion to receive a majority vote will be adopted by the Committee. Should no proposal receive a majority vote, the Committee's agenda will proceed in the order set forth by the Secretariat.

C-9. GENERAL DEBATE: During general debate on any topic, any and all of the resolutions on the relevant agenda item may be discussed. After the agenda has been determined, a speakers' list will be established for the purpose of general debate. The speakers' list will be followed for all debate on an agenda item except where superseded by procedural motions or the introduction of a resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the agenda item being considered and may address any resolution currently on the floor. There will be no time limit to debate on any topic.

C-10. SUBTANTIVE DEBATE. After the reordering of resolutions, substantive debate will continue on each resolution as reordered. Speakers must limit their content to issues specifically relating to the resolution at hand or its proposed amendments. During substantive debate on a resolution, the resolution will remain on the floor until debate is postponed or closed. There will be no time limit to debate on any resolution.

C-11. REORDERING OF RESOLUTIONS: Immediately after closing general debate, the Committee will proceed to reorder the resolutions that have been accepted for discussion by the Chair. A motion to reorder resolutions requires a second and two speakers (one in favor, one opposed). Multiple proposals for reordering resolutions are in order. Once voting has begun on motions to reorder resolutions, no further motions will be accepted. The motions will be voted on in the order in which the Chair accepted them. The first motion to receive a majority vote will be adopted by the Committee. Should no proposal receive a majority vote, the Committee will discuss the resolutions in the order in which the Chair initially accepted them.

C-12. CAUCUS: The purpose of the caucus is to facilitate substantive discussion outside the rules of formal debate. Delegates may motion to caucus at any time when the floor is open. The Delegate must suggest a time limit and a reason for the caucus, which shall not exceed twenty



minutes. The motion will be put immediately to a vote and requires a majority to pass. The Chair may rule the motion out of order, and this decision is not subject to appeal.

C-13. MODERATED CAUCUS: As with the caucus, the purpose of the moderated caucus is to facilitate debate in a more flexible way than formal debate allows. Delegates may motion for a moderated caucus at any time when the floor is open. The same rules for motioning to caucus apply to motioning for a moderated caucus. If the motion passes, the Chair will moderate the Committee's questions to a single Delegate or representative. The individual to be questioned must be named in the original motion. Yields are out of order during a moderated caucus.

C-14. CLOSURE OF DEBATE: Whenever the floor is open during general and substantive debate, Delegates may move to close debate on the matter under discussion. The Chair may at any time rule such a motion out of order. A motion to close debate requires a second. If there is objection to the motion, the Delegates who proposed and seconded the motion will speak in favor, and two other Delegates will speak against. The motion to close debate requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the motion to close debate passes while Committee is in general debate, the Committee will immediately proceed to reorder the resolutions of the current Topic Area. If the motion passes while in substantive debate on a resolution, the Committee will immediately proceed to voting bloc on that resolution and its amendments.

C-15. SUSPENSION OF THE MEETING: When the floor is open, Delegates may move to suspend temporarily all Committee functions. The Chair may rule this motion out of order. Such a motion is not debatable and will be put to an immediate vote, requiring a majority to pass. The motion to adjourn the meeting (i.e., to terminate Committee functions for the duration of the conference) is never in order by a Delegate; only the Chair may make this motion.

C-16. POSTPONEMENT AND RESUMPTION OF DEBATE: These motions may be moved whenever the floor is open during general or substantive debate. Postponing debate requires a two-thirds majority to pass and will be debated by one speaker for and one against. No debate or action on a resolution that has been postponed is in order until resumption of debate on the resolution. Resuming debate is debatable by one speaker for and one against and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. Motions to postpone or resume may, as with all other motions, be ruled out of order by the Chair.

C-17. RECONSIDERATION: Reconsideration of a resolution or amendment that has already been put to a final vote is not in order.

Rules Governing Speeches

C-18. SPEAKERS' LIST: The Committee shall have an open speakers' list at all times during general and substantive debate. The speakers' list shall be drawn up at the start of debate. Separate speakers' lists shall be established as needed for procedural motions. At the Chair's discretion, a nation may add its name to the speakers' list by submitting a written request to the



Chair, provided that the nation is not already on the speakers' list. The names of the next several nations to speak shall be posted for the convenience of the Committee.

C-19. **SPEECHES:** No Delegate may address the Committee without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair shall call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or display a lack of courtesy. The Chair shall determine the time limit for all speeches. Time limits may differ depending on the motion under discussion. When a Delegate's allotted time has expired, the Chair shall call him/her to order without delay. Replies to points of information are considered to be part of the speech. A speech may be interrupted only by a point of personal privilege, and then only if the speech is inaudible or if the Delegate experiences acute discomfort that prevents him/her from fully participating in the work of the Committee.

C-20. **SHORT COMMENTS:** Delegates may present the Committee with a short comment, which must pertain directly to the last speech heard by the Committee in general or substantive debate. Comments are not in order for speeches pertaining to procedural motions. As with speeches, no Delegate may comment to the Committee without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair shall call a Delegate to order if his/her comment is not directly relevant to the preceding speech, or if he/she displays a lack of courtesy. The Chair shall determine the time limit for all short comments.

C-21. **YIELDS:** At the conclusion of his/her speech, a Delegate may yield to the Chair, to points of information, or to another Delegate. If the Delegate yields to the Chair and there are no motions on the floor, the next speaker on the speakers' list shall have the floor. If the Delegate yields to points of information, the time taken to answer the points of information, but not the time taken to ask them, shall be included in the allotted time limit. If the Delegate yields to another Delegate, the second Delegate shall have the remainder of the first Delegate's speaking time. The second Delegate may not yield to another Delegate or to points of information; at the conclusion of his/her speaking time, the Delegate must yield the floor to the Chair. Yields are in order only during substantive debate.

Rules Governing Substantive Proposals

C-22. **WORKING PAPERS:** The purpose of working papers is to formulate and discuss ideas in an organized fashion prior to the drafting of a formal resolution; working papers are informal, unofficial documents that aid the Committee in their deliberations. Delegates may propose working papers before or during the conference, but they must be approved by the Chair prior to distribution to the Committee. Working papers need not be written in resolution format.

C-23. **RESOLUTIONS:** Prior to discussion in substantive debate, a resolution requires the approval of the Chair and the signatures of Delegates in the Committee. The Chair shall determine the number of signatories necessary, including the sponsor(s) of the resolution.



Signing a resolution does not constitute support of or requires a vote in favor of the resolution. Resolutions require a simple majority to pass. Additional voting restrictions apply in the Security Council and Middle East Multilateral Summit, as per Rule C-32. The Committee may pass multiple resolutions per agenda item. In these rules of procedures, all matters pertaining to resolutions also pertain to treaties in the Middle East Multilateral Summit.

C-24. INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION: Delegates may move to introduce a resolution once it has been approved by the Chair and distributed to the Committee. Such an introduction shall be procedural in nature. The content of the introduction shall be limited to the reading of the operative clauses, whereupon the Delegate who has introduced the resolution shall be granted the floor for the allotted time limit. During this time, the speaker may only yield to points of information. There are no short comments on the introduction of a resolution.

C-25. AMENDMENTS: Amendments may change, delete from, or add to a resolution. Delegates may propose amendments to any resolution that is on the floor. An amendment requires the approval of the Chair and the signatures of members of the Committee. The Chair shall determine the number of signatories necessary, including the sponsor(s) of the amendment. Signing an amendment does not constitute support of or require a vote in favor of the amendment. A motion to propose an amendment is in order only during substantive debate on the resolution it amends, or during general debate on the topic of the resolution it amends. Amendments to preambulatory clauses shall be allowed at the discretion of the Chair. Amendments shall not be verbally introduced to the Committee in the same manner as a resolution.

Parliamentary Points

C-26. POINTS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE: Such points must refer to the comfort and well-being of the Delegate, and may not refer to the content of any speech. Points of personal privilege may interrupt a speech only if the speech is inaudible or if the Delegate experiences acute discomfort that prevents him/her from fully participating in the work of the Committee.

C-27. POINTS OF ORDER: Such points may relate to procedural matters only, may not interrupt a speech, and may not refer to the content of a speech. Delegates should rise to this point only to indicate an instance of incorrect parliamentary procedure. The Chair shall rule on a point of order immediately and in strict accordance with these rules of procedure. The Chair may rule any such point to be out of order if it is dilatory or improper.

C-28. POINTS OF INFORMATION: Such points may be directed to the Chair or to a speaker who has yielded to points of information. A point of information must be formulated as a question. The point of information shall be limited to one question.

C-29. POINTS OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY: Such points are points of information directed to the Chair concerning interpretation or understanding of the rules of procedure.



Rules Governing Voting

C-30. CONDUCT DURING VOTING: After the Chair has announced the start of voting on any procedural motion or substantive proposal, no motions or parliamentary points are in order, except points of parliamentary inquiry relating specifically to the conduct of voting and points of personal privilege relating to acute discomfort. During voting bloc the Committee room will be closed, and no Delegates will be allowed to enter. Voting bloc will begin with voting on the amendments in the order they were accepted by the Chair. Motions to divide the resolution will then be in order, and finally voting on the resolution as a whole.

C-31. DIVISION OF THE RESOLUTION: After debate on a substantive motion has been closed and voting on all amendments is completed, a Delegate may move that operative clauses of the resolution be voted on separately. Preambulatory clauses may not be divided in this way. The motion to divide a resolution is a procedural matter, and is not in itself substantive. There will be no debate on the motion of division, and the motion will be put to an immediate vote. A motion to divide requires a simple majority to pass. Only one motion to divide may pass; that is, after one motion to divide has passed, all other motions to divide are out of order.

C-32. VOTING: Each country shall have one vote. Official observers and non-governmental organizations shall be able to vote on procedural matters only. Each member may vote "Yes", "No", or "Abstain" on substantive matters (resolutions and amendments) and may vote only "Yes" or "No" on procedural matters. Abstentions will not count either for or against the adoption of a motion. A simple majority requires "Yes" votes from more than half of the members voting either "Yes" or "No". Voting shall be done by placard, except in the case of a roll call vote. After the end of voting procedures on a resolution, one speaker from each side ("Yes", "No", "Abstain") will be allowed to explain their vote at the discretion of the Chair. There will be no right to explain votes on amendments.

In the Security Council, the Delegates from France, the People's Republic of China, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States all have veto authority; if any one of these five Delegates votes "No" on an amendment or resolution, the motion has failed. In the Middle East Multilateral Peace Summit, the Delegates from Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the PLO, and Syria must all vote "Yes" on an amendment or treaty in order for it to pass; if any one of these five Delegates votes "No" or abstains on an amendment or treaty, the motion has failed.

C-33. ROLL CALL VOTING: After debate has been closed on any resolution or amendment, a Delegate may request a roll call vote. Such a motion must be seconded. A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive motions (resolutions and amendments). Delegates will be called by country and must vote "Yes", "No", "Abstain", or "Pass". Should any Delegate pass, the roll call will proceed for a second round only.



Precedence of Motions

C-34. Points and motions will be considered in the following order:

1. Parliamentary Points:
 - Point of Personal Privilege (Rule C-26)
 - Point of Order (Rule C-27)
 - Point of Information (Rule C-28)
 - Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rules C-29)
2. Procedural motions that are not debatable:
 - Suspension of the Meeting (Rule C-15)
 - Caucus (Rule C-12)
 - Moderated Caucus (Rule C-13)
3. Substantive motions:
 - Introduction of an Amendment (Rule C-25)
 - Introduction of a Resolution (Rule C-24)
4. Procedural motions applicable to the resolution or amendment under consideration:
 - Closure of Debate (Rule C-14)
 - Postponement of Debate (Rule C-16)
5. Other procedural motions:
 - Resumption of Debate (Rule C-16)





Gen

12. Appendices

12.1. Country Research

Finding this information is not mandatory but will give you a comprehensive understanding of your country.

Background Information

Geography

1. What is your nation's size (square miles)?
2. Which countries border your nation?
3. What is your nation's relationship with these countries?

Colonialism

1. Has your nation ever controlled colonies?
2. If so, where and for how long?
3. What is your current relationship with your former colonies?
4. Was your nation ever a colonial possession?
5. If so, in whose sphere of influence?
6. When did your nation become independent?
7. How was independence achieved? (peacefully? revolution?)

Social, Cultural and Ethnic Factors

1. What is your country's:
 - population?
 - population density?
 - birth rate?
 - literacy rate?
 - mortality rate?
 - employment rate?
2. How do these statistics rank by world standards?
3. What are the major religions and the percentage of the population represented in each?
4. How many languages are spoken in your country?
5. Do language differences present problems, and if so, what are they?
6. What ethnicities are represented in your country and in what percentages?
7. If your country is culturally diverse, does this create problems? If so, what are they?
8. What is the traditional role of women in your nation's society?



Political

1. Does your country regularly hold national multiparty elections?
2. Is there freedom of the press in your country? (Does your government control, or in any way restrict newspapers, magazines, TV, etc.?)
3. Is there a state religion in your country?
If so, are other religions tolerated?
4. What role does the military play in your country?
5. Do all ethnic groups freely participate in the political process; vote, hold office, etc.?
6. What type of government does your country have?

Economic

1. What is your nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
2. What is the annual per capita income?
3. Have these figures improved over the past 10 years?
4. How do these figures rank internationally?
5. Is your nation's economy primarily agricultural, industrial, extractive (oil, minerals), or diversified?
6. Does your nation receive economic aid? From whom and in what form?
7. Does your nation give economic aid? To whom and in what form?
8. How important is any aid, received or given, to your national budget?
9. What are your nation's natural resources?
10. Is your country resource poor or resource rich?
11. Are those resources accessible to your nation?
12. Does your country have a balance of trade deficit (does it import more than it exports)?
13. If so, what is the deficit?
14. Does your country have trouble meeting its debt payments?

International Perspective

1. Is your nation a world power and/or a regional power?
2. Is your nation a military power?
 - Does your country possess nuclear capability?
 - Is it threatened by a neighbor who does?
 - If your country does have nuclear weapons, is it doing anything to control their numbers?
3. Is your nation part of any alliances? If so, which one(s)
4. Which nations are most friendly to your government? Least friendly?

How Your Nation Sees Itself

1. List the three major problems (domestic or international) facing your country.



12.2. Country List

Countries offered are marked with an asterix, observer nations are marked with an O.

	Maximum # of Delegates	Minimum # of Delegates	G.A. Committees	UNEP	Security Council	Middle East Multilateral	Human Rights	Crime Prevention	OAS
Afghanistan	2	1*							
Albania	2	1*							
Algeria	6	1*	*		*	*	*		O
Andorra	2	1*							
Angola	3	1*	*						
Antigua/Barbuda	3	1*							*
Argentina	6	1*		*		*	*	*	
Armenia	3	1*				*			
Australia	3	1*				*			
Austria	3	1*	*						
Azerbaijan	2	1*							
Bahamas	3	1*							*
Bahrain	5	1*	*		*	*			
Bangladesh	3	1*		*					
Barbados	3	1*							*
Belarus	4	1*	*				*		
Belgium	4	1*				*	*		
Belize	3	1*							*
Benin	3	1*	*						
Bhutan	2	1*							
Bolivia	5	1*	*				*	*	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2	1*							
Botswana	2	1*							
Brazil	6	1*	*			*	*	*	
Brunei	2	1*							
Bulgaria	4	1*	*				*		
Burkina Faso	3	1*	*						
Burundi	3	1*				*			
Cambodia	2	1*							
Cameroon	4	1*	*			*			
Canada	7	1*	*	*		*	*	*	
Cape Verde	2	1*							
Central African Rep.	2	1*							

	Maximum # of Delegates	Minimum # of Delegates	G.A. Committees	UNEP	Security Council	Middle East Multilateral	Human Rights	Crime Prevention	OAS
Chad	2	1*							
Chile	5	1*	*			*		*	
China	6	1*	*	*	*	*			
Colombia	6	1*	*	*			*	*	
Comoros	3	1*	*						
Congo	2	1*							
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5	1*	*			*	*		
Costa Rica	6	1*	*			*	*	*	
Cote d'Ivoire	2	1*							
Croatia	4	1*	*			*			
Cuba	5	1*	*			*		*	
Cyprus	2	1*							
Czech Republic	4	1*	*			*			
Denmark	3	1*	*						
Djibouti	2	1*							
Dominica	3	1*							*
Dominican Republic	3	1*							*
Ecuador	4	1*				*		*	
Egypt	4	1*			*		*		
El Salvador	3	1*							*
Equatorial Guinea	2	1*							
Eritrea	2	1*							
Estonia	2	1*							
Ethiopia	2	1*							
Fiji	3	1*	*						
Finland	2	1*							
France	7	1*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Gabon	2	1*							
Gambia	2	1*							
Germany	5	1*	*		*	*			
Ghana	2	1*							
Greece	3	1*	*						
Grenada	3	1*							*



	Maximum # of Delegates	Minimum # of Delegates	G.A. Committees	UNEP	Security Council	Middle East Multilateral	Human Rights	Crime Prevention	OAS
Guatemala	4	1*				*		*	
Guinea	2	1*							
Guinea-Bissau	3	1*	*						
Guyana	3	1*						*	
Haiti	3	1*						*	
Holy See	2	1O							
Honduras	4	1*	*					*	
Hungary	2	1*							
Iceland	2	1*							
India	5	1*	*			*	*		
Indonesia	5	1*	*			*	*		
Iran	4	1*			*		*		
Iraq	3	1*			*				
Ireland	3	1*		*					
Israel	3	1*			*				
Italy	4	1*	*			*			
Jamaica	5	1*	*		*		*	*	
Japan	5	1*	*			*	*		
Jordan	3	1*			*				
Kazakhstan	2	1*							
Kenya	3	1*				*			
Kuwait	3	1*			*				
Kyrgyzstan	2	1*							
Laos	2	1*							
Latvia	3	1*	*						
Lebanon	3	1*			*				
Lesotho	3	1*	*						
Liberia	2	1*							
Libya	4	1*			*	*			
Liechtenstein	2	1*							
Lithuania	2	1*							
Luxembourg	2	1*							
Macedonia	2	1*							

	Maximum # of Delegates	Minimum # of Delegates	G.A. Committees	UNEP	Security Council	Middle East Multilateral	Human Rights	Crime Prevention	OAS
Madagascar	2	1*							
Malawi	2	1*							
Malaysia	4	1*		*		*			
Maldives	2	1*							
Mali	3	1*		*					
Malta	2	1*							
Marshall Islands	2	1*							
Mauritania	3	1*			*				
Mauritius	4	1*	*	*					
Mexico	6	1*	*			*	*	*	
Micronesia	2	1*							
Moldova	2	1*							
Monaco	2	1*							
Mongolia	2	1*							
Morocco	5	1*	*		*		*		
Mozambique	3	1*	*						
Myanmar	2	1*							
Namibia	3	1*		*					
Nepal	2	1*							
Netherlands	5	1*		*			*		O
New Zealand	3	1*	*						
Nicaragua	3	1*							*
Niger	2	1*							
Nigeria	4	1*				*	*		
North Korea	3	1*				*			
Norway	5	1*	*	*	*				
Oman	4	1*	*		*				
Pakistan	5	1*	*			*	*		
Palau	2	1*							
Palestine	3	1O			*				
Panama	3	1*							*
Papua New Guinea	2	1*							
Paraguay	3	1*							*



	Maximum # of Delegates	Minimum # of Delegates	G.A. Committees	UNEP	Security Council	Middle East Multilateral	Human Rights	Crime Prevention	OAS
Peru	5	1*				*	*	*	
Philippines	3	1*					*		
Poland	5	1*	*			*	*		
Portugal	5	1*	*			*	*		
Qatar	3	1*			*				
Romania	2	1*							
Russian Federation	8	1*	*	*	*	*	*	O	
Rwanda	3	1*	*						
St. Kitts and Nevis	3	1*						*	
St. Lucia	4	1*	*					*	
St. Vincent & Grenadines	3	1*						*	
Samoa	2	1*							
San Marino	2	1*							
Sao Tome and Principe	2	1*							
Saudi Arabia	6	1*	*		*	*	*		
Senegal	3	1*				*			
Seychelles	2	1*							
Sierra Leone	5	1*	*			*	*		
Singapore	3	1*		*					
Slovak Republic	2	1*							
Slovenia	2	1*							
Solomon Islands	2	1*							
Somalia	2	1*							
South Africa	5	1*	*			*	*		
South Korea	2	1*							
Spain	4	1*				*	*		
Sri Lanka	2	1*							
Sudan	6	1*	*		*	*	*		
Suriname	4	1*	*					*	
Swaziland	3	1*				*			
Sweden	3	1*				*			
Switzerland	2	1O							
Syria	5	1*	*		*	*			

	Maximum # of Delegates	Minimum # of Delegates	G.A. Committees	UNEP	Security Council	Middle East Multilateral	Human Rights	Crime Prevention	OAS
Tajikistan	2	1*							
Tanzania	2	1*							
Thailand	5	1*				*	*	O	
Togo	4	1*				*	*		
Tonga	2	1*							
Trinidad & Tobago	3	1*						*	
Tunisia	5	1*		*	*		*		
Turkey	4	1*			*			O	
Turkmenistan	2	1*							
Uganda	3	1*				*			
Ukraine	4	1*		*					
United Arab Emirates	3	1*			*				
United Kingdom	7	1*	*	*	*	*	*	O	
United States	7	1*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Uruguay	4	1*				*		*	
Uzbekistan	3	1*					*		
Vanuatu	2	1*							
Venezuela	5	1*	*			*		*	
Vietnam	4	1*	*			*			
Yemen	3	1*			*				
Yugoslavia	2	1*							
Zambia	3	1*				*			
Zimbabwe	2	1*							

12.3. Washington State Consular Directory



A consul is a government official appointed to live in a foreign city to serve his or her country's citizens and business interest there. Consulates are branch offices of the embassy, which is always located in a country's capital city. Consuls from the various regional consuls report to the ambassador at the embassy.

Washington State has five Consulate Generals, twenty-seven Consulates, and 3 trade offices. These diplomats and country representatives are eager to work with students representing their countries. We have informed them about the Model United Nations program. Please feel free to contact your Consul.

Austria

Consulate of Austria
1111 3rd Avenue Suite 2626
Midcom Tower
Seattle, WA 98101
Phone: (206) 624-9888
Fax: (206) 684-6831
Contact: Consul Elisabeth
Steinacker

Belgium

Consulate of Belgium
2200 Alaskan Way
Suite 470
Seattle, WA 98121
Phone: (206) 728-5145
Contact: Consul H. Ronald
Masnik

Bolivia

Consulate of Bolivia
Parkside Bldg. Suite 25
5200 Southcenter Blvd.
Seattle, WA 98188
Phone: (206) 244-6696
Fax: (206) 243-3795
Contact: Consul Ricardo
Antezana

Canada

Consulate General of Canada
412 Plaza 600 Bldg.
Sixth and Stewart
Seattle, WA 98101-1286
Phone: (206) 443-1777
Fax: (206) 443-9682
Contact: Consul General Roger
Simmons

Chile

Consulate of Chile
700 Sleater - Kinney Road

Suite B-261
Lacey, WA 98503
Phone: (360) 866-6000
Fax: (360) 866-6744
Contact: Consul Jorge Gilbert

Cyprus

Consulate of Cyprus
205 Lake Street South
Suite 100
Kirkland, WA 98033
Phone: (425) 827-1700
Fax: (425) 889-0308
Contact: Consul Vassos M.
Demetriou
E-mail: vmd@demetriou.net

Denmark

Consulate of Denmark
6204 E. Mercer Way
Mercer Island, WA 98040
Phone: (206) 230-0888
Fax: (206) 230-0888
Contact: Consul Erik D. Laursen

Estonia

Consulate of Estonia
2200 Alaskan Way
Suite 470
Seattle, WA 98121
Phone: (206) 467-1444
Fax: (206) 275-0146
Contact: Consul Mart Kask
E-mail: kaskinc@aol.com

Finland

Consulate of Finland
11045 SE 28th Place
Bellevue, WA 98004
Phone: (425) 451-3983
Fax: (425) 451-8864

Contact: Matti Suokko
E-mail: suokko@finlandsea.org

France

Consulate of France
PO Box 1249
Seattle, WA 98111-1249
Phone: (206) 443-4703
Fax: (206) 448-4218
Contact: Consul Jack A. Cowan

Consulate of Germany

Spokane Office
South 123rd Post
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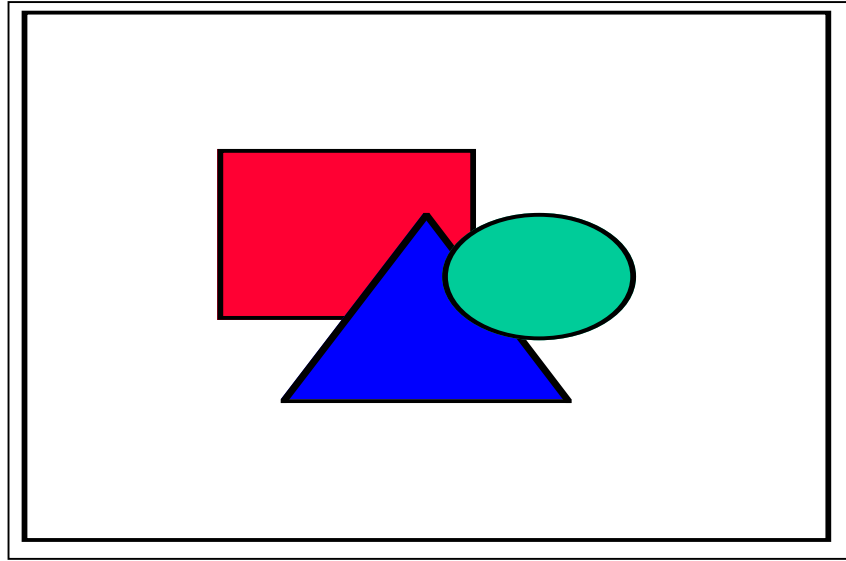
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*“In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.
There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapped in universal law.”*
-from “Locksley Hall” by Alfred, Lord
Tennyson

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