

**DAILY**

THU, 20 OCT



**NEWS**

THE 1ST DAY

**GLOMUN 2011**

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**CRISIS IN EUROPE**

Financial Effects on the UN

**LAUNCHING THE PROJECT**

The People and the Issue



## A Warm Welcome To All GLOMUN participants!



In our globalised world we have become something like a world citizen:

We have accepted English as our second mother tongue, speak it fluently and use it on a daily basis.

Through the media – social or otherwise – we are well aware of socio-political and economic developments in other countries,

and we empathise with people living thousands of miles away because we see their faces on the displays of our computers.

But it's not only that. We feel with them, worry about them and think of possible solutions because we have long accepted that what has happened in Fukushima for example is not only a Japanese issue, but an issue that all countries have to tackle if they want stability and peace.

The same is true for failed states and what they mean for the international community.

Their failure to ensure a sound and secure social, political and economic basis for people in those states to live in does not only jeopardise peace and well-being in the region concerned but is a threat to peace all over the world.

Being a participant at GLOMUN at European School – Bertha von-Suttner here in Berlin you show your political and social awareness, your keen interest in world affairs and your commitment. And I thank you for that.

On behalf of students and teachers of European School-Bertha-von-Suttner I would like to welcome you all wishing you brandnew ideas, ground-breaking resolutions and a great experience.

**J. Randelhoff-Szulczewski**  
Headteacher  
September 2011

Dear delegates,

We are delighted to welcome all participating delegates to the GLOMUN conference from October 20th to 22nd at European School – Bertha von-Suttner. We also welcome all teachers, mentors and guests, who join us in this event. This is the second MUN conference at BvS, yet the number of delegates has vastly increased since the last time. With 240 participants and over 150 students engaged in Press, Catering, Administration Teams and many more, this GLOMUN has surpassed all our imagined borders.

Over the past months, we have spent many hours of hard work on preparation and organization and have put all our enthusiasm and motivation into this project. We have dug deep into the topic of UN intervention and we are eager to discover the solutions, that are going to be found, discussed and set in stone in the course of the conference.

Our UN simulation especially seeks to bring together students from all across Europe, not only providing them with a deeper understanding of the UN, but also giving them the opportunity of a multicultural exchange.

We are very much looking forward to fruitful and vivid debates full of memorable moments!

With kindest regards,



**Liliann Fischer and Katharina Lawall**  
*The Chairs of the GLOMUN conference 2011*



## Today's Conference



Eight o'clock in the morning, the delegates and other participants gathered to register. Some interviews had already been given, concerning the question what the delegates personally expected of the conference. Almost on schedule, the conference started with the entering of the Chair members. Having introduced themselves, the Chairs took their seats and the Presiding Chairs, Liliann Fischer and Katharina Lawall gave their speeches. Afterwards they gave the word to the host of the conference, Mrs. Randelhoff-Szulczewski, who said we were all world citizens who enjoyed the advantages of globalization but at the same time had to assume responsibility beyond our regions and nations. Only if we empathize with people facing disasters, stability and prosperity can be ensured in the long run. It was an honour for our conference to welcome Lance Domm, representative of the British Embassy in Berlin. His encouraging speech was about the importance of the UN in reducing conflicts using the example of Rwanda. He talked about tackling the global problems together, with the aid of peacekeeping operations, political commissions and democratic values. The UN has the responsibility to protect especially the unstable countries and is trying to reduce the recent conflicts.

Thereupon followed the speeches of always two delegations of each committee, such as Europe and others, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and the Greater Middle East. The attitudes towards the motions are very ambivalent. Alongside delegations that want to find a good balance between too much and too little interference, there are strongly divergent opinions about the in-

terference of the UN in unstable states. One example is Serbia, which declares itself as a neutral country that is completely against the UN's intervention in unstable states. The delegation of Serbia holds the view that every country is supposed to solve its problems autonomically. The opposite position is advocated by Brazil, which accomplished to become a stable country due to the UN actions. Therefore they are open to UN missions and want the UN to interfere in unstable countries.

The following points of information already caused the beginning of passionate discussions, which triggered heated debates during the Committee sessions. Tomorrow, we will report about the discussions of the Committees in a more detailed way.

There will also be an interview with Andrew Smith, another representative of the British Embassy in Berlin. He bestows us the honour as the second guest speaker to enrich our discussions by pointing out his own view concerning our debated issue. He himself actually proposed the topic at the very beginning of our planning process.

Tomorrow evening, all the international students are welcome to join our various sightseeing tours, to get an impression of this year's GLOMUN host city Berlin.

"Although it's difficult to show you Berlin in only one or two hours, our tour guides tried their best to find the most interesting places for you. We are looking forward to showing you Berlin" (Ms Brocker, Leader of the tour guides).



## British Insight

After his impressive speech we are very glad that we have the opportunity to ask Mr. Lance Domm from the British Embassy a few questions about the view of the United Kingdom on this year's topic.



*To what extent and for what reasons is the UK involved in UN interventions?*

Before answering this question, one must consider: what do we mean by a UN intervention? It can mean a wide range of actions from development assistance and humanitarian aid, through human rights monitoring,

peacekeeping and sanctions, all the way to authorised military interventions without the consent of the host government. The reasons for UK involvement will vary according to the type of intervention, as well as of course the particular circumstances of the place and time. But the UN was set up to maintain peace and security, promote development, and support human rights, and the UK is involved in UN interventions to further these aims.

As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, the UK is involved in the decision-making process for all issues that come before the Security Council. We play an active role in the other UN committees, bodies and agencies. We also make a significant contribution to the UN's budget. Why? Because we feel that a strong UN, promoting the aims identified above, is good for the UK and the world. And there is no alternative to the UN; it has unique legitimacy and representative authority, which allows it to provide a framework to tackle global problems, such as poverty, conflict, proliferation and climate change.

*How successful have the interventions been?*

Since it was set up after World War 2, the UN can claim significant successes:

- the UN has played an important role in reducing conflict. World War has been averted and interstate conflicts greatly reduced. There have been relative

peacekeeping successes in the Congo, Cambodia, Mozambique and Sierra Leone. And lest we forget - this has not come cost free: hundreds of UN peacekeepers have lost their lives in the last three years alone; - the UN has provided a platform for member states to set impressive targets for reducing global poverty through the Millennium Development Goals and it has established a framework for implementing them. In the last 25 years, 500 million people have been lifted out of poverty; and life expectancy has risen by more than five years; - the UN has coordinated the international response to innumerable humanitarian disasters, including recently the Asian Tsunami and the Haiti earthquake; - the UN has provided a platform for leading democracies to maintain a focus on human rights issues, following the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

But there have been well documented failures too:

- the UN has not prevented, or even reduced, intrastate conflict. UN troops failed to bring peace and stability to Somalia in 1993; they were unable to prevent the Rwandan genocide in 1994. The deployment of UN forces for several decades in for example DRC, Cyprus and Kashmir has not brought about resolution of those conflicts. In all these cases of course, it is member states and non-state armed groups who have prevented the UN from playing a more dynamic and effective role;
- the UN has struggled to tackle new global problems such as climate change, terrorism and the financial crisis – on all of which, the primary response has been shaped elsewhere;
- more fundamentally, the UN has struggled to foster a genuinely common approach among its disparate members. For its first 45 years, the Cold War prevented an effective international response to many global problems. This has been replaced in the last 20 years by a North/South dynamic, which has inhibited collective action.

*to be continued*



COMMITTEE "EUROPE AND OTHERS"

## How Will The European Crisis Affect Contributions To The UN?

*With the help of this newspaper we will not just try to document all the events of this year's GLOMUN conference, but we also want to try to offer you some nourishment for thought. Therefore, we are going to devote one page to one committee each i.e. one region, in each edition of the newspaper. Because of the complexity of this year's GLOMUN topic we have decided to focus on just one issue, though being aware that it is in fact inevitable to have a closer look at all the diverse problems which have occurred in this region of the world so that an attempt for an adequate and fair assessment can be made.*

With more and more European countries being plunged into a financial crisis, the European currency and the future of its union have become a significant matter of debate in the media. Politicians are intensively working on a solution as the financial crisis of every country in debt is endangering the stability of the common currency and the reputation of the European Union at the same time.

Thus far, the European members of the United Nations have been both donors and recipients of military and financial interventions of the UN. Taking a look at the top 10 providers of financial contributions to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations of 2011/2012, the significance of Europe becomes very distinct as five of those providers are European countries. What must be taken into account is the fact that Italy and Spain rank 6th and 9th in this list even though both are known to be highly indebted, which inevitably raises many questions. How can a heavily indebted country be one the most important providers of financial contributions to the UN? It should not be left unmentioned that peacekeeping operations are not the only tasks essentially financed by European countries when it comes to equipping the UN.

According to the ranking of military and police contributions to UN operations Asian countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan and India seem to be the most

relevant providers of military aid whereas European countries are apparently rather reluctant in their contribution. However, that is surely not the case for they do play a central role in military aid as well.

It is true that European countries do not directly provide the UN with soldiers and weapons but they do support the UN militarily by being a member of NATO and/or the EU, both of which often carry out

missions meant to assist UN peacekeeping missions. Thus, Europe is a vital supporter and provider of both, financial and military aid.

But to what extent will today's European crisis affect the European contribution in the future? If the countries in debt plan to continue to provide the UN with the same amount of money, will their citizens be in favor of that decision as they are the ones suffering from the debt-cutting measures in their

country? And what will happen if Europe's attempts to overcome the crisis fail? If so, what will be the consequences regarding the stability of the EU and in how far will the UN be affected?

All these questions have to be dealt with in the near future and it is up to the heads of state to pave the road into a future without crises and worries about debt-cutting measures.

**Phuong Lam**

*Information based on*

*GLOMUN Regional Research Report "Europe and Others"*

### Top 10 providers of financial contributions to the UN

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. US (27.14%)     | 6. Italy (5.00%)         |
| 2. Japan (12.53%)  | 7. China (3.93%)         |
| 3. UK (8.15%)      | 8. Canada (3.21%)        |
| 4. Germany (8.02%) | 9. Spain (3.18%)         |
| 5. France (7.55%)  | 10. Rep. of Korea (2.2%) |

### Ranking of Military and Police Contributions to UN Operations

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bangladesh | 19. France         |
| 2. Pakistan   | 22. Spain          |
| 3. India      | 45. United Kingdom |
| 16. Italy     | 50. Germany        |



# Miscellaneous

## Talent Search

**Thorben Kurzbach (13) and Lucas Arnoldt (12) from Year 7 are the youngest delegates of the conference. In the following we are going to introduce the potential Chairs of the next conferences to you.**



*In what way did you prepare this year's GLOMUN conference?*

First we worked on Internet sites. Then we went to the embassy of El Salvador in Berlin where we interviewed a person from El-Salvador. This way we got a lot of interesting information.

*Do you think it will be difficult to speak English during those three days?*

No because we do not have to say so much during the conference.

*What do you think you will learn from this conference?*

The MUN is a good possibility to make our English better. Moreover you gain experiences and you learn also to be more self-employed.

*How did it come that you are representing El-Salvador? Are you planning to participate again in the next MUN, if yes which country would you choose?*

Before we decided to take El-Salvador, we also thought on taking a bigger country. Finally, however, we chose El-Salvador because it is easier to work on small countries.

The MUN is really fun. We would participate again and then we would represent maybe an European country but not Germany because we already know too much and it should be more exciting.

## Guess who or what I am

I am a project that unites and connects numerous cultures all over the world to symbolize World Peace.

You are absolutely right! I am indeed the Global Stone. If you ever happen to be at "Potsdamer Platz" during your stay in Berlin, I would be glad to see you as you can find me in the "Tiergarten" park. There you will be able to admire the boulders I am made of. You might wonder what is so special about me. I am the symbol of the World Peace project as my boulders have been brought from all over the world. I am looking forward to seeing you.

## Did you know?

The distance of the participating schools to the MUN conference in Berlin totaled up equals 14,113 km. With this number of kilometers, you could travel from Berlin to New York and back. This is a good possibility to deliver the resolution personally.



# Brain Twister

## How it works:

Every letter must only appear once in every column, row, and block of the grid.

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				N		V	O	
						G		
			S			M	G	
N		O			L			
		G						U

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Bertha-von-Suttner-Oberschule

# QUESTION OF THE DAY



## WHAT DO YOU EXPECT OF THIS CONFERENCE?



**GUIDO ARNAU**  
Delegate of Japan

“That all countries can talk without problems and that we come up with some conclusions which help to support peace and a proper cooperation.”

**HELENA REICHARDT**  
Delegate of Nicaragua

“I really wanna have some good conversations and get to know the world politics. But especially to have some fun!”



**DELEGATES OF CUBA**  
Giovanni M. Ferone & Emmanuel Vitale

“We would like to meet new people and to do something unusual, that’s the main point. It’s the best opportunity to understand different cultures and their ways of living.”



**PAUL HERMANN**  
Delegate of Kuwait

“I expect that we’ll get a resolution obviously because this is an essential topic for the area which I represent – the Greater Middle East. This is the most important point of the conference.”



**FELICITAS PLATZ**  
Leader of the Housing Team

“I expect that young people can get in touch with other nations and deal with current political problems. I think this conference is going to be amazing!”

