

GLOMUN

2016



**FACING GLOBAL TERRORISM CAUSING FEAR AND
MASS MIGRATION- HOW CAN THE UN ACHIEVE PEACE IN A
GLOBALIZED WORLD?**

**“WE HAVE TO THINK BEYOND OUR NATIONAL
BORDERS“**

A close-up shot of a person's head and shoulders from behind, positioned at a podium. A professional microphone is in the foreground, and a laptop screen is visible in the background. The person has their hair tied up.

GLOMUNews
12TH -14TH DECEMBER



INTRODUCTION

Veranstaltungen dieser Art sind eine wunderbare Möglichkeit, Schülern neue Kontakte und eine konkrete Anwendung der fremdsprachlichen Kenntnisse zu ermöglichen. Darüber hinaus schult es das gesellschaftliche Bewusstsein und das Verständnis für unterschiedliche Voraussetzungen und Interessen, wenn die Jugendlichen aus verschiedenen Blickwinkeln miteinander diskutieren.

Das diesjährige von den Schülerinnen und Schülern ausgewählte Thema „Facing global terrorism causing fear and mass migration- How can the UN achieve peace in a globalized world“ ist nicht nur sehr spannend, sondern die Entscheidung dafür auch sehr mutig.

Ich wünsche allen Beteiligten für die Simulation der Vereinte Nationen nicht nur viel Erfolg, sondern auch Freude am Diskutieren, Debattieren und Abstimmen und am Verfassen und Verabschieden von Resolutionen.

Tobias Dollase (Bezirksstadtrat Abteilung Jugend, Familie, Schule und Sport)

Liebe Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer der GLOMUN 2016,

als zuständige Oberschulrätin begrüße ich Sie herzlich am Europäischen Gymnasium Bertha von Suttner in Berlin-Reinickendorf, an dem Sie in den nächsten drei Tagen viele interessante politische Diskussionen zum Thema „Facing global terrorism causing fear and mass migration- How can the UN achieve peace in a globalised world?“ führen werden.

Nach monatelanger Vorbereitung ist nun die Spannung groß, welche spannenden Debatten geführt werden und zu welchen Resolutionen Sie gelangen werden.

Als junge Bürgerinnen und Bürger der EU werden Sie sich mit sehr aktuellen politischen Fragen auseinander setzen und Lösungen finden, die Kompromisse darstellen. Sie werden mit der Lösung nicht immer ganz zufrieden sein.

Genauso erleben es die Mitglieder des Europäischen Parlaments in Brüssel. Jede Entscheidung, die durch die 28 Mitgliedsländer getroffen wird, stellt einen Kompromiss dar, der auf der Vielfalt der Beteiligten beruht. Die Arbeit des Europäischen Parlaments zeigt, dass man in der Vielfalt unterschiedlicher Kulturen zusammen arbeiten kann, es bedarf nur intelligenter Lösungen.

Ich wünsche allen Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmern spannende, aufregende und erlebnisreiche Tage und danke allen, die die GLOMUN 2016 vorbereitet haben und begleiten werden, für ihr Engagement.

Brita Tyedmers

Dear Delegates, Chairpersons, Teachers, Students and Guests. Dear Mr Dregger and MrReisch,

thank you for joining us in the opening ceremony of this year's Model United Nations Conference.

In particular, a warm welcome to all participants in this year's conference from me as principal and, of course, also from all teachers and students of our school.

This is the fifth MUN Conference at our school, again with nearly 200 delegates and another 250 students who, together with Mrs Brehm and other teachers, spent many weeks in preparing all aspects of this conference, from choosing its topic to arranging the accommodation of the participants.

Our students chose a quite difficult topic for this conference:

Facing global terrorism causing fear and mass migration – how can the United Nations achieve peace in a globalised world?

Let me just say some words about the political background of this topic:

About a year ago, in September 2015, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution named: „Transforming our world: the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development“. This Agenda consists of 17 goals for Sustainable Development. They focus on various areas which are of critical importance for the entire humanity and for the planet.

One of these goals deals with this conference's topic in general. In its preamble it states, inter alia:

„We are determined to end poverty and hunger in all their forms and dimensions to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.“

„We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.“



I am sure, you will all agree with these statements. However, certainly you will also agree that these goals are extremely ambitious and that they are quite far from being achieved.

Indeed, it seems this year they are even farther away than a year ago. Every day the news are full of reports on war, terrorism, hunger, diseases and poverty and, as a consequence, an ever increasing number of refugees.[...]

According to recent UN figures there are 235.000 people waiting in Libya for the dangerous voyage on some rotten boat over the Mediterranean sea to Italy. As you all know, thousands of people, also many children, lost their lives on such voyages.[...]

Germany is not the only country having to deal with mass migration. In the EU in particular Italy and Greece are in the front line. And outside the EU it is Turkey and Jordania which are dealing with extremely high numbers of refugees. And there are other countries and, indeed, it is the majority of the countries of the EU, which are either unwilling to accept any refugees at all or which do accept only small numbers.[...]

So we have to note that on the one hand it is easy to agree on a general UN Agenda of good will on global problems, as the one of September last year. But on the other hand it is extremely difficult to find practicable solutions for these problems. And also it is not easy to deal with day-to-day problems and possibly also some long term problems caused by the influx of refugees.

So your topic is an extremely difficult one: What can the UN do, what can we do, to achieve peace in this globalised world? And, furthermore, is there any chance that these problems can actually ever be solved?

Obviously the UN alone is unable to solve the problems. But it could be a step in the right direction if the UN were at least able to work on some solutions with some of their influential member countries like the USA, Russia and China and with some other institutions of importance like the EU.

It is a vast topic, and you, the participants, will certainly have many different views on it. In any event, I look very much forward to attending some of your discussions and to eventually hearing their results.

So welcome again to our school and, as the famous olympic sayings go:[...]

„Winning is not important. It is the participation that counts!“

and finally:

„Let the games begin!“

Mrs. Ites-Pätzold (Headmistress of the European Bertha-von-Suttner School)





INTERVIEW

Interview with Gregor Reisch (Peace and conflict researcher)

Do you have an explanation why terrorist groups and such organisations are growing and have increased their social media presence?

One goal of these kind of non-state violent actors is to mobilize people for their political objectives or their political aims and as we could all see in the last couple of years, media has a very important part in doing that and they are using political actors and they act like all political parties basically. And they are using all the means available to them.[...] It is not really anything new but the way they used it and these organisations are using this kind of mobilizing effort that has definitely changed in the last couple of years.

You talked about how terrorists and terrorist groups are mainly caused by armed conflicts, so what are the most frequent reasons why a stable peace situation in those countries cannot be achieved in many cases. And how does terrorism interfere with that?

We need to differentiate, I didn't say that terrorism is caused by armed conflict, but there is a relationship between these two phenomena and a lot of the political violence a lot of people call it terrorism is happening in the contexts where actors have decided to use violence to achieve their political goals. And the causes they can be very different, there are some patterns. [...] So in this regard I think you have some structural reasons that can heighten the risk e.g. poverty, inequality.[...] But not in all cases where you have this kind of situations where these factors are present it is happening, so you always need more additional factors.[...] There are very complex models trying to get to the bottom of this and include all the factors. But [...] if you base your decisions on trends, then you are missing a lot of cases and a lot of solutions you could apply. [...]

You talked about the connection between migration and terrorism already. How does the refugee crisis affect terrorism world wide? Is there some kind of interdependency?

There could be. As I was trying to show in the presentation, there is a relationship between armed conflict and forced and unforced migration, and a lot of how it projects in the future depends on how societies and national actors are going to deal with it. [...] It is often called a migration crisis, but it is nothing new. Stuff like that happened over the centuries over and over again, and migration is a unique part of human interaction and is not necessarily leading to violence. It has many opportunities as it has risks. So it depends



a lot on how nations and political actors and we as individuals in a society are going to deal with it. [...] **During the last years the number of terrorist attacks in the western world has significantly increased, so why has this happened? Is there a general trend of terrorist attacks moving away from attacking the original crisis regions?**

Again we have to differentiate, part of it has to do with how some of the actors are using this kind of violence and it is about the strategies they are trying to use. [...] So this is one part, the other part -and I am not sure if this is included in the database- is the reaction on certain developments, e.g. what is called the migration crisis. That the violence against migrants is shooting up for example and this should be called terrorism because it is violence against civilians for political reasons. [...] It is terrorism and in this regard it doesn't differ from violence in armed conflict if you only use these categories to analyze it. And this kind of violence is rising, too. Because if you look at the terrorism violence in western countries, the level of violence is as high as it was back in the 70's/80's, where a lot of violence of this kind already happened. It is more an emotional than an empirical thing, because empirically the violence only rose, we had a big decline in the late 90's and the beginning of 2000, but it is only as high as back in the 70's and 80's. [...]



INTERVIEW

Interview with Dr. Gunter Mulack (Former German Ambassador)

What would be necessary to overcome the East-West divide? Or is there no solution?

It's a question of development, traditions and culture. I think firstly we should know more about each other. All these events are taking place in civil society. Connections in NGO activities should be supported. The Goethe Institute is doing a lot for Germany abroad in these countries. We have to support the civil societies in all these countries to evolve and develop their own strategies, their own values so they can enter into consent dialogue with us. We should also be able to have a critical dialogue. [...] Knowing the history is very important. To know what has happened in the region helps to understand them better. Interactive cooperation with civil societies and their part of the world will help to overcome the problems.

Now a very concrete question: Was the civil war in Syria something that could be foreseen or not when you were ambassador to that country?

No, we actually had the great hope that the new president would open up the country for more development but after the so-called "Damascus Spring" was over, we had new freezing relations and people were arrested again. So I think since a couple of years, even before 2011, we were desperate about the situation in Syria. [...] I remember a young Syrian who said that under the ashes of Hamas the glowing fire is still there and that was in 2001, many years before the revolution started. And when it started all over, I could understand it. Time will show us what the solution will be. I'm very pessimistic at the moment. But still, the war is not over, we have to see if they still have space for any kind of civil solution, inclusive solution, I have my doubts, we will see.

Why would young people in Europe want to become terrorists?

If you live in Gelsenkirchen and your name is Kevin or Chantal, your parents are jobless getting money from the state, spending their night in front of the TV or with a battery of beer bottles. [...] You are sitting there, kicked out of school because you had no kind of success you're not willing to learn, your parents never helped you, never told you to achieve something. Then you look around and you see films on the internet and you have these games where you can kill people and all these other things. And suddenly then somebody comes and says "hi, you are a great, come with me. Look what is happening in the world.

You know this is all the fault of America. Have you no feeling for justice, don't you think you should play a positive role in this? People are being savagely butchered and killed and you are sitting here, you don't do anything against it". And then the young people really build a new identity, they don't feel alone, they don't feel victims of the actual society. Suddenly they feel "I have a way out, I can become a hero". That is what we see: from zero to hero. Those people, Muslims living in some banlieues in France or in Belgium, suddenly find something which they can prove that they are real men, real guys- that they can pay back, that they can take a revenge with the society which in their eyes in their opinion has neglected them.

What influence does the growing number of people being rather opposed to Islam as such have on the mood in Muslim states?

In Pakistan or Afghanistan... In all these countries people's identity is based on religion. It is not like in Germany. Last month I was in Iran and made some kind of remark about a topic concerning the Islam and they were so upset about that. These people are still believers. You do not understand if you don't believe yourself. For them any attack against their religious feeling is being seen as an attack against themselves. Some people think that they are attacked in their own country, they are attacked in their religion, in their faith and in their values. Of course they want to defend themselves and many people in the Middle East see this terrorism as a kind defence of their positions against invaders from the West.





General Assembly

At 8:33 am, the General Assembly of the Model United Nations started. The delegates were sitting in rows, arranged according to the world regions they belong to. Every delegation had got a flag of the represented country or state on its table. Banners of the MUN were hanging on the stage. Then it became dark and Mrs. Brehm, teacher at the Bertha-von-Suttner-Gymnasium and in charge of the entire GLOMUN conference, asked for silence. A trailer introducing the event was shown. Some students looked slightly amused, but most of them kept silent and serious. A short welcoming speech was given and the chairs were presented. Some took their seats on the stage; the others sat down in the auditorium. Thereafter every school was mentioned. The audience applauded warmly for each of them. Mrs. Ites-Pätzold, headmistress of the host school, entered the stage, welcomed everyone and explained this year's topic, especially stressing current main problems such as war, hunger, terrorism and the consequentially increasing number of refugees, refugees whose cultures and values partly controvert with those of the western countries. In this context she pointed out that an accurate collaboration could be an important step to achieve goals in order to stop the causes of such problems. Although the topic of the speech was rather serious Mrs. Ites finished her talk with an encouraging quote. Then Burkhard Dregger (CDU), member of the House of Representatives of Berlin, talked about the history of the United Nations, the fight against terrorism and the importance of the youth in this topic. After that, one chair introduced the opening speeches officially with a wooden mallet after he took the register of the delegates. Before the delegates began to talk, Gregor Reisch from the Freie Universität Berlin (independent university of Berlin) delivered a half-hour presentation about terrorism. The presentation was informative and afterwards a lot of delegations had questions. Many questions

Resolution

In the last three days, the delegates worked together in their committees in order to finally create a resolution to fight the causes of terrorism and its consequences.

Today, all committees assembled again to present their resolutions. One could see that each committee earnestly invested time in them, therefore, every single resolution had many concrete and realistic ideas.

Most resolutions had quite similar aspects, as all committees recognized the importance of a proper education in their countries or giving financial support to the regions affected by terrorism.

Many of them considered the collaboration between international intelligence agencies by, for instance, a common database to share information essential for fighting terrorism.

The importance of the attitude towards minorities in the victim countries was also often mentioned, since a lack of integration increases the danger of terrorist activities. Furthermore, almost every country stressed the need of a strictly regulated arms trade, as well as an elaborated security system in any endangered region.

Less common were the suggestions of establishing an NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) to support the countries and also rehabilitation programmes for former terrorists.

However, there were some differences among the five resolutions, due to the countries either leaving out certain points that the others included, or focusing on entirely different problems. The Committee of Latin America and the Caribbean, for instance, mainly proposed changes in their region only such as tackling the drug trade and poverty and also had some rather idealistic ideas.

Eventually, the delegations voted for the resolutions of Asia-Pacific and the Greater Middle East, which each had their own peculiar ideas differing from the others, as the Greater Middle East suggested the more intense use of drones and generally set the focus on improving the living standards in the affected regions. The peculiarity of those ideas was also reflected in the amount of the audience's responses to it, which unfortunately could not be heard because of the speaking time elapsing. The Asia-Pacific Committee, on the other hand, was the only one to suggest giving military-style training to civilians in states which are unable to provide a military response to terror groups. They also stood out with their demands to punish every institution supporting terrorist activities in any way.

Regarding the resolution reports as the result of three days of debating, one can see that each and every delegate has genuinely tried to reach realistic solutions to the international problem of terrorism, cooperating and compromising in any situation, no matter how controversial the views were.



Interviews with Delegations

Do you think the MUN can change something?

Yes, I definitely think the MUN can change something because we educate the youth, our future hope, we are the young generation and we will lead the world in the future, if we start to educate ourselves while we are young, we are definitely going to change the world in our future.

We like your outfit. What does it mean in Ethiopia?

Delegate: In Ethiopia there are 50% Moslems and 50% Christians and this is a Moslem outfit and I represent the moslem side of the country so I'm wearing it

Delegation of Ethiopia



What is the attitude of your country towards the topic of the MUN?

The Central African Republic has had a lot of trouble during the past couple of years. Right now there is a militia group which is radical Christian. That is causing a lot of terror around the country. Another point is that Central Africa was one of the poorest countries in the world in 2015. There are no resources to fight these terroristic groups. We do need help from outside

Delegation of the Central African Republic

Do you think the MUN can change something?

Well, the simulation is sending a good message. We think it is good that they are trying to adapt to the real UN ceremony as much as possible.

Delegation of Cameroon



What is your opinion of the MUN?

Well, I think it is a great experience. I have already taken part in it three times and it is pretty cool to get to know new people and just to talk about topics you normally would not talk about

Delegation of Bhutan

Why did you choose to participate?

I thought it would be a really good experience- something we could remember forever

Delegation of Eritrea



Why did you choose your clothes for today?

It's a traditional attire of my country and which I want to represent in an honorable way

Delegation of the United Arab Emirates



What is your country's opinion to this year's MUN topic?

Well, we as the United States of America are obviously against terrorism and we support both approaches: on the one hand, to ensure the dignity of our refugees from other countries. On the other hand, we are pro military operations against terroristic organisations in countries.

Sounds good. So do you think the MUN in general is useful?

Well, actually, the delegation of the USA is of the opinion that the UN is an extraordinary and important institution. Both for resolutions and decisions and for simply talking face to face from country to country. Sometimes there are misunderstandings concerning foreign policies and this is where the UN comes in. It is a place where we can argue about different matters

Delegation of the United States of America



Do you think the situation of refugees is related to global terrorism?

Definitely. Many people especially in our own country are in fear of terrorism and that is why they have become refugees. We really need the UN, the European Countries and the USA to support the Middle East and African and Latin American countries to improve their living conditions. That prevents people from becoming refugees or even from joining a terror group.

Delegation of Lybia

What is your position in the debate?

Well, basically we look at things a bit differently because as the topic is terror and you know we're not directly influenced by terroristic movements, we always try to bring in the Christian view of the topic and maybe additionally to address other Christian delegates especially from countries such as the US to maybe also consider those views as important

Delegation of the Holy See



Is it sometimes difficult for you to represent Saudi Arabia?

Yeah, sometimes it is because Saudi Arabia has views that are kind of questionable for me as a person. So it's definitely not my personal opinion - what they say is not my personal opinion. But I think it's really, really helpful to kind of try to see things from their point of view. So, I'm fine.

Do you think the MUN can change something?

Um... I think it can because I think people start thinking about current issues and about how the UN works and about what could be changed about the work of the UN. So I feel like it can change something in the heads of the participants.

Delegation of Saudi Arabia

Why are you at the MUN?

I'm interesting as a person and I'm interested in political issues— I'm just a wonderful person wanting to show myself in Glomun.

What is your position in the debate?

I think we have to fight terrorism, especially the state terrorism like the US is already doing in Syria

Delegation of Russia





Africa

Africa is a continent which struggles with its living conditions every day. Poverty, hunger and the rising problem of terrorism have a huge impact on the human population. The delegates of 17 different African countries dispute on how the UN can achieve peace in Africa. Split up into two groups, they elaborated their own resolutions to fight against terrorism. In order to achieve peaceful living, they demand to improve the African security by strengthening arms control and the army. In addition, they want to fight against terrorism by improving education, some African countries suggest to ensure equality by giving boys and girls equal educational opportunities. The goal is to decrease social problems, to improve living conditions and the situation of the continent and also to avoid future corruption, which could harm the continent dramatically. In order to help the African continent, the countries require the UN's support. Thus, the national and international bonds could be strengthened as well. All in all, most delegations participated very actively in the exchange of different views. They were politically committed to discuss the problematic situation of Africa and were elaborating their points in a detailed way.



Europe and Others

“Europe and others” is not only the largest committee, it also consists of the most influential countries which nonetheless have different and partly even contradicting views. Considering that the US as well as the Russian Federation are part of this controversy one might have anticipated a major conflict coming up. This expectation was also shared by the delegation of Ireland; however, as we talked to the delegations of both countries, they presented themselves as cooperative, wanting to compromise rather than insisting on their ideas. Being eventually placed in different caucuses, each Russia and the US were the main submitters of the Draft Resolutions, even though Italy, whose delegation was especially engaged, managed to include most of their interests in the thoroughly thought out resolution. The other countries, such as Greece for example, affirmed Russia's strategy of avoiding conflicts and were pleased with the cooperation. The debate on one resolution was very controversial, as several amendments were proposed, however, none one of them was accepted. Thus, the Committee spent two and a half hours discussing one resolution only.



The Middle East

The Middle East has a very important role in fighting terrorism. Many countries have to deal with terrorism and military attacks, as we saw in the last few days in Turkey, whose delegation unfortunately was not present. Nonetheless, everyone was fully aware of this situation and seemed to be well-informed, which made it possible for all delegations to work efficiently and successfully. Almost every delegation participated actively and created a lively as well concentrated discussion. Little by little, they developed a well elaborated resolution concerning many different aspects of fighting against terrorism which represents the range of views of the Middle East.





Asia and the Pacifics

The committee "Asia and the Pacifics" began with a long unmoderated caucus, where the delegates were given the opportunity to discuss their resolutions. Comparing all resolutions, they noticed them being quite similar. The main idea was improving education and the economy and providing support and security against terrorist organisations. The difference between the resolutions was the body that would either be new or already existing but improved. The advantage of a new body was that it included all parts of the idea. The advantage of improving an already existing body was less unnecessary bureaucracy.

After the presentation of one resolution, a discussion started where points were added or removed. It was mainly influenced by China, Pakistan, Vietnam, Myanmar and Japan. In general the committee was really friendly and seemed to let every idea be a part of the resolution.

After discussing the main points, the delegates arrived at the idea to influence social networks and shut down the websites supporting terrorism.

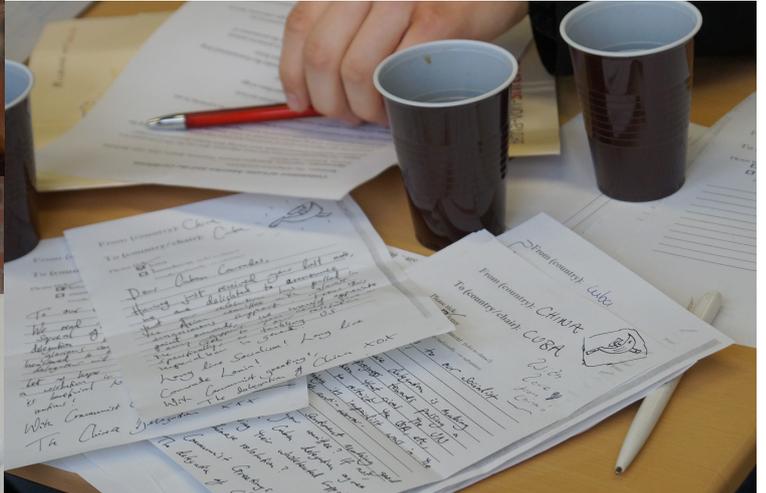


Latin America

In a very polite, quiet and relaxed way the committee exchanged their different positions concerning the future of Latin America.

The committee prepared two resolutions. One of them dealt with the cooperation with the United States and the other one rather focused on Latin America itself. The countries of Haiti, El Salvador and Columbia were very convincing and impressive in their commitment.







A special thanks to Mrs. Brehm for organizing this year's conference!

IMPRESSUM

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